## THE SEAL POACHERS.

An Expert Opinion on the Operations in Bering Sea This Year.

END OF OPEN SEA HOSTILITIES.

Why the Russian Side Is Likely to Be Visited This Time.

PROBABLE SIZE OF THE YEAR'S CATCH

WASHINGTON, July 5 .- "This is just the time that the seal herd in a body passes down to the westward and up near the Aleutian Islands into the Bering Sea." said an official who has had years of experience in studying the habits of seals, today. "Up to this time," he continued, "the great bulk of the fur seal had engaged in feeding south of Kodiak Island and the Shoomagin Islands over a strip of the North Pacific ocean some 400 miles east and west and 50 miles north and south. I am satisfied, too, that it was in open water that the sealing schooners have been carrying on their depredations against the seals thus far, and not in Bering Sea. This is shown by the fact that the seizure of the Coquillan at Port Etches, Prince William Sound, was simply for violation of the revenue laws, and the 25 sealing schooners found in that port were ordered out and not seized. The Coquillan is a supply vessel and had on board stores for the sealing fleet which is about to follow the seal herd into Bering Sea. It is the practice of the sealers to haul off as soon as the herd has passed from the open sea into Bering Sea and tranship

"I am of the opinion that the majority of the sealers will then head for the Russian side of Bering Sea.

"If the fur seals were as numerous to-day as they were in 1872 there might be goo for a scaler to work in Bering Sea before the opening of July; but those animals have been run down so in numbers that literally nothing is left of the herd now but a vast majority of mother seals or females, and these seals do not go into Bering Sea until the expiration of their period of gestation drives them to the Pribylov Islands, where they must land to be safely delivered of their young. But until that time arrives they prefer the better fishing grounds of the North Pacific Ocean south of the Aleutian passes, the peninsula of Alaska and Kodiak, and they tarry there as long as they can.

Difference Between Last Year and This, "The present arrangement between Great Britain and our Government is an improvement upon that of last year. As it now stands these sealers can and will be held up at any time in Bering Sea without the formality of being warned previously. They are all liable to seizure when first apprehended. Last year they had the express immunity of getting off scot free when seized unless it was proved that they had been boarded and warned before entering Bering Sea or while in it. The sealers have no such fine loophole for escape this year, and comparatively few of them will risk a run into Bering Sea this year. "Six men of war, three revenue cutters

and the Albatross, all cruising in that area of a radius of 200 miles around the Pribylov Islands, spread out over this field, with the log rising and falling over the scene in the most arbitrary and unexpected manner, what guarantee has a poaching schooner that after sailing two or three days or a week in thick weather when it suddenly

clears up she will not be lying right under the guns of one of these police vessels? "There have been about 100 or 120 sealing schooners busily engaged in shooting and spearing for seals off Kodlak and the Shoomagins, and I think that they have secured about 45,000 to 50,000 skins. We will know by the 14th or 15th of this month, and not until then, the result of the season's catch by these people.

by these people.
"These vessels, I think, will go over into "These vessels, I think, will go over into Kamchatkan waters, because Russia is not in this modus vivendi that we share with Great Britain; it has been thought queer by some that Russia has not entered the agreement, but things move very slowly in the circles of autocratic Russia, and the manner in which public affairs reach the emperor is one that we do not understand over here, and very likely would not tolerate if practiced but likely would not tolerate, if practiced, but for a moment

The Eussian Seal Islands will be exposed to a deadly attack this com-ing season, and they will suffer as they have never suffered before; the result will no doubt stimulate the needed activity and interest that is lacking on the part of Russia so that it can be safely predicted. Thus far, since the open water sealing began in 1886-87 to be any kind of an extensive business, all the schooners that could get a chance to enter Bering Sea on our side did because our fur seals wear a better skin than their Russian relatives do, the difference in value being nearly twice as great in favor of the Alaskan pelts; then, too, until 1890 the great female herd of the Pribylov Islands was far more numerous than that of the Kommandor Islands of Russia, and the open water sealers had a better field also for tollowing the fur seals on the American side than they have over against Asia.
"But it is very doubtful to-day whether

the remnant of the Pribylov breeding herd is any larger than that of the Russian islands. In 1872, when we had extra figures as to the numbers of our herd, nothing of the kind was extant as to those of the Kamchatkan side of Bering Sea. Nothing ut vague estimates were given in answer to all queries and these estimates then in-dicated that the Russian rookeries were not quite half as large in the aggregate as those of Alaska. Our herd has, however, drawn nearly all the fire of the open water sealing fleet and has been so decimated that it is safe to say that the muscovite rookeries are, if anything, more densely populated than those which we are trying so hard to save on the Pribylov Islands.

The Cargoes of Fur Sealskins.

"If it were not for the fact that these car goes of fur seal-skins which the little schooners collect must be transhipped so as to pass over to London through Canada or the United States the salvation of the furseal herds of Alaska and Russia could not be accomplished without drawing into a convention all the civilized powers of the earth. It these cargoes could go down by way of Panama or the Suez canal then the agreement now projected between Great Britain and ourselves and Russia also not shut out a vessel flying the German, the French, Spanish or Italian flag from the open waters of Bering Sec. But the simple act of closing Russian, British and American ports in the north Pacific to these sealers and making their cargoes liable to confiscation is quite enough, for they cannot go down into tropical waters safely with their cargoes imperfectly cured, as they are only able to cure them in

the bilges of their small craft.
"It may be necessary to call Japan into
this agreement at Paris and the Sandwich
Islands, too, since a German vessel, for in-Stance, might take a cargo of sealskins to Yokohama and there have them properly cured and salted and repacked in casks, so that these skins could then be safely shipped via Suez or Panama to London. This, however, involves a good deal of de-lay and extra cost, and unless done on a large scale it would hardly be undertaken, yet it could be done, and if done must be headed off.

The Catch This Season "The prices of the raw sealskins will naturally be high this coming winter, for the catch will not be much more than 95,000 skins from all quarters, against a total of 200,000 skins taken into Loudon during the season of 1889—150,000 skins in 1890 and season of 1889—150,000 skins in 1890 and 100,000 skins last year. This year the open water sealers will get about 45,000 to 50,000 pelts; the catch on the Pribylov Islands is limited to 7,500 food skins, the Russian catch will not go over 25,000 (against 54,000 in 1890) and the Lobos Island catch of Uruguay will be about 10,000.

"Now, 100,000 seal-skins will not make up quite 25,000 seal-skin sacques, and 25,000 seaques is not a very large supply for the fashionable wearers of fine furs in Germany, France, Great Britain and America.

many, France, Great Britain and America Although the only market for the sale of the raw fur seal skin is the London sales, yet it is a fact that fully half of all the fur seal garments made are bought and worn by Amer-icans. These skins must go to London for dressing-not but that we can dress them just as well as the English factories do, but we cannot do it so cheaply. Over there they have an apprenticeship system whereby they secure good manual labor from a boy or man on these skins for six or seven years at little or no cost in the way of wages. In this country nothing of the kind exists—the smallest, greenest boy that enters a factory gets a wage of some sort from the very hour that he begins to serve.

"What makes you think," said the re-porter, "that Russian gunboats will not seize these sealers when they go over there from our side, as you declare they will, this

"If you will cite a single case of seizure outside of the regular three-mile limit made by a Russian vessel around the Kommandor Islands in Bering sea, then I will withdraw my statement. During the last five years American and British sealing schooners have been at work every season around the Russian islands, often in full sight from the stations ashore, and as long as they kept outside three or four miles they have never been molested. But several of the vessels grew bolder than the law allowed, ran up under the lee of the islands and sent their erews onto the beaches, clubbing the seals as they found them there. Upon these men the Russians and the natives fired and one or two of these vessels have been captured, broken up and their cargoes con-fiscated. The Americans have been the offenders out there quite as often as the Canadians. Still the fleet has never been alarge one in the Russian waters, six or seven craft only. The greater value of the Alaska skins has drawn all the fire, thus far, of the pelagic sealer. The schooner seized by the Russians last summer was the Seized by the Russians last summer was the American vessel "J. Hamilton Lewis."

She was caught, red handed, raiding a rookery on Copper Island of the Kommandor group, and resisting capture, was unceremoniously fired upon and broken by a Russian gunboat. There was no question about her being within the pale of the international law when she was taken. In 1890 this same vessel sealed all summer around these islands and defied the Russian cutter to seize her. Her captain came into Sar Francisco after getting 2,700 seals in this manner, and boasted of his work and defiance to the Russian cruiser in a public interview.

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DE WITT'S Little Early Risers. Best pill or biliousness, sick headache, malaria.

Irwin Luster Convicted Upon Quintette of Serious Charges.

DELINQUENT JURORS IN TROUBLE. Ten Thousand Pollars Pamages Asked for

an Index Finger.

THE NEWS OF THE COUNTY COURTS

In the Criminal Court yesterday Irwin Luster, of Glenfield borough, was brought up on five indictments. He was tried and convicted of assault on Maria Vogel at Glenfield October 1, 1891, and recommended to the mercy of the court. He pleaded guilty to a felonious assault on Dora Nightenger in July, 1891. The information was made by Secretary Dorente, of the Anti-Cruelty Society. He was next convicted of assault and battery on J. N. McCiure at Glenfield, April 15, 1892. Following that he pleaded guilty to malicious mischief in throwing stones through the window of C. Zirgenheim's house, February 21, 1892. He was also given a hearing on a charge of surety of the peace, brought by Mrs. Zirgenheim, and bound in \$300 to keep the

Agent Lax revitz Was Acquitted. P. Lazarevitz, an agent at 223 Fifth ave-

nue, was acquitted of larceny by bailee, in retaining goods belonging to Joseph Kline under the pretense that there were railroad charges on them to pay.

Andrew and John Seeberger, father and son, were tried for assault and battery on the wife of John Seeberger, the son. They put her out of her husband's house on Brownsville avenue. The husband was found guilty and his father was acquitted. Luis Kuchem was acquitted of the larceny by bailee of a trunk from A. H. Jackson, of Linton street. John Scanlon was tried for assault and

battery on Nicola Narra, of the East End, June 3. Scanlon was acquitted and the costs placed on John Dill, whom the jury found to have instigated the prosecution

Langthoned Her Workhouse Term Mary Ellen Riley, a resident of the Yellow Row, Second avenue, was brought from the workhouse where she was serving a 30-day's sentence for disorderly conduct, and tried for selling liquor without license. She tried for selling liquor without license was convicted and sent three months to the

A number of the jurors who were drawn on the panel which commenced work yes-terday, failed to put in an appearance. terday, failed to put in an appearance. Judge Magee said he would give them until this morning to appear and if they did not, he would issue attachments for them. The absent jurors are: Chester B. Albree, iron worker, Fifth ward, Allegheny; E. M. Ferguson, real estate agent, Twentieth ward, Pittaburg; Robert Heath, farmer, Lincoln township; Wm. McNulty, machinist, Seventeenth ward, Pittaburg; J. B. Robinson, farmer, Indiana township; Isaae Wall, farmer, Forward township. Isaac Wall, farmer, Forward township.

To-Day's Trial List,

Criminal Court-Commonwealth vs Dipendecker (2), Matthew Howard, Simon Kehl, Fangott Miller, Michael Cooney, Joseph Snyder, H. Kanauff, Thomas Prince Wm. Yeager, Frank Starr (2), Mary Quinney, W. W. Stiver, C. H. Carrington, J. A. Mercer, Frank Kohler, Zam Jones, Annie Durkin, George Parker, Charles McGrew, John Mc-

Caffrey (3), Theobold Flockinger, Ludwig Eisen, Harry W. Clair, J. Dorenberger, Henry Frudenstein, A. Portzer, Charies Stewart, Grant Reed, E. Banks, Martha Green, Sarah Kerr, Adam Long, P. B. Duffy, Charles Devellen (2), David Pace, Margaret Evans, Thomas Harris, Henry Lober, R. H. Mayo, William and Lizzie Plancuk, Frank Ackannner, Rose Bonheyo, Kate Coyle, E. C. Gosnell, Maria and Thomas McNulty, Otto Moring, John Koeh, William Sexton, John Hagan.

## BIG PRICE FOR A FINGER

About \$10,000. Herman Link yesterday entered suit against the National Tube Works company for \$10,000 damages. Link states that in April 1886, he was employed running a screw cutter in the department's works at

Herman Link Thinks That His is Worth

McKeesport, when he had his left hand caught in set of cogwheels. His index finger was torn off and his wrist broken. He claims the light was defective in the place and the wheels should have been protected by housing.

### Mr. Turner Wants His Boy.

J. H. Turner yesterday filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to secure possession of his ten-year-old son, Benjamir Turner. He alleges the boy is illegally detained at No. 23 Federal street, Allegheny, by Benjamin and Nora Martin, and he wanted him produced in court. The atternoon was fixed for a hearing before Judge Ewing.

The Hum of the Courts, An execution was issued yesterday by W. H. Brown against Quincy A. Robinson for \$632.52.

JOHN LEACH yesterday entered suit against David Spence for \$2,000 damages for destroying a building owned by Leach at McKee's

ATTORNEY WILLIAM BLAKELEY YESTERDAY fied a precipe in a suit brought by ex-Alderman David Doughty against James V. Mc-Masters. The case was an action in assumpsit, but no statement was filed.

A KEW trial was refused in the case of J. S. Draws against United States Marshal Han nah, in a suit to recover for the loss by flood of the steamboat Thomas F. McCleary. The verdict had been for the defendant.

A BILL in equity was filed yesterday by Frank H. Speer against Constantine and Margaret Sweeney to compel them to earry out an agreement to sell him a lot on Shet-land avenue, Twenty-first ward.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the rule for an attachment for contemp was discharged, in the case of George A. MacBeth & Co. against the Braddock Glass Co. and W. A. McCleary, the defendants to

## ANOTHER GHOST DANCE.

Indians Alarm the White Settlers by On of Their Semi-Religious Fronks.

DARLINGTON, IOWA, July 5.-The Arapahoe Indians are again indulging in the ghost dance and the settlers are unduly alarmed. Complaints have been forwarded by mail and wire to the head of the Indian Department at Washington, asking that the ceremony be stopped at once, as the settlers fear that if it is continued it will end in an Indian outbreak.

A thorough examination of the situation shows that these fears are utterly grandless; the dance is simply a semi-religious ceremony and there is nothing in it that indicates that there is any feeling of enmity toward the whites.

Meat Inspector McCutcheon examined all the cattle at the Central Stock Yards yesterday. He said the rumor that discrebeeves were being killed is untrue.

## NO BETS ON WEAVER.

Weakness of the People's Party Candidates Already Canvassed.

A STRONGER TICKET REVERSED.

The Gresham Boom Worked All Along in Gen. Weaver's Interest.

BLUE AND GRAY ON THE SAME TICKET

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] OMAHA, NER., July 5.-The exhausted men who early this morning nominated Weaver and Field as the standard-bearers of the new party are not shouting very loudly for their ticket to-night. The convention did not adjourn till after 3 o'clock this morning, and 19 hours of high tension and excitement had severely tested the endurance of even the bronzed, hard muscled delegates who took part in it. So the talk to-day has been in the line of sober review of the action of the convention and of the

estimation of the strength of the ticket The situation, under cool scrutiny, takes a very different aspect to the practical men among the delegations, after the crazy excitement of yesterday. To outsiders the delegates maintained an air of confidence and satisfaction, but the leaders who know anything about practical politics are most of them ready to admit among themselves that the People's party has not the remotest chance of carrying any State east of the Mississippi, and that it is extremely doubt-ful if General Weaver will receive a single

electoral vote. A Weak Ticket After All.

It is a matter of great regret to them that fter the most splendid convention meeting of the year the party should have the weak-est possible nomination. They begin to discover now that the Gresham boom was but a cover for the Weaver campaign, which has been shrewdly worked up for many weeks. There are plenty of men here, sane weeks. There are plenty of men here, sane on all other points, who believe that Gresham would have been elected President if he had been willing to run.

thieves had everything their own way. So widespread have been their depredations that there was to-day an amusing panie among the visitors over their losses, and every man was suspicious of every stranger.

ly your dealer does not keep Klein's Silver resham would have been elected President he had been willing to run.

There is now a good deal of bitterness

against the Gresham boomers, for it is relized that they have all along been advecating an impossibility, and with an ulterior purpose on the part of some of them. There is little doubt that if the opposition to Weaver had not been several times thrown into confusion by the Gresham development and by Senstor Kyle's accedence to South Dakota's demand for his withdrawal, the preacher-Senstor would have been nominated.

Bets Against Weaver Freely Made,

Never in any national convention were there sormany and so radical changes in the positions of candidates before balloting, as happened yesterday. The Weaver following was the only faction that was undisturbed. The result was that when a ballot was reached nothing could prevent his nomination. Bets have been freely made

to-day that he will not receive an electors

It cannot be denied, however, that the

People's party workers, especially in the West and South, will develop great en-thusiasm for the candidates. Weaver is

particularly strong among the Southern delegates, who say it will not hurt the ticket in the least to have the "rag baby" ery against it revived in that section. They

are very enthueiastie, too, over Field's se-lection, except Texas, which preferred Ter-

The war antecedents of the candidates

are expected to furnish a great element of strength. A Union and Confederate gen-

eral make a strong anti-sectional combina-tion, but many delegates believe the ticket

Money Borrowed to Get Out of Town

The new National Committee met this morning and organized, with Taubeneck, of Illinois, again Chairman. Most the delegates left town this afternoon. A good many of them had to borrow money to get

home. A very smart gang of pickpockets and sneak thieves has been in town for two or three days, and they have struck it rich. The grangers proved easy victims, and nearly 100 of them lost money, watches,

or other valuables. Omaha police are few in numbers, and not particularly smart, and

would have been stronger reversed.

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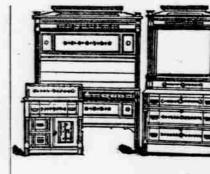
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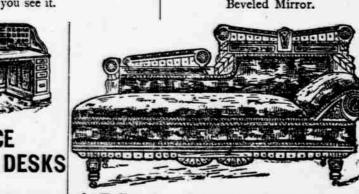
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Steel Scissors, 25c. Steel Shears, 25c. Steel Knives, set, 30c. Steel Forks, set, 30c. Triple Plated Casters, \$1.98. Triple Plated Butter Dishes,\$1.99. 8-Day Clocks, \$2.98.

Stand Lamps, \$1.25.

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Clothes Baskets, 69c, 89c, \$1. Large tubs, 50c to 75c. Carpet Beaters, 10c, 19c.

Carpet Tacks, 1c per package. Tack Hammers, 5c, 1oc.

Tack Lifters, 10c. Chamois Cleaners, 5c.

Whitewash Brushes, 15c, 29c, 41c. Shoe Brushes, 10c, 25c.

Tin Cups, 2c. Bread Pans, 4c.

Quart Buckets, 4c. Dinner Buckets, 19c. Tea Canisters, 6c and 9c.

Coffee Canisters, 6c and 9c. Jap. Dust Pan, 5c.

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