

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, to-day. "Up to this time," he continued, "the great bulk of the fur seal had engaged in feeding south of Kodiak Island and the Sitka Sound in 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 Couquillan 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 Couquillan is a supply vessel and had on board orders 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 their catch.

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 lately engaged in shooting and spearing fur seals off Kodiak and the Shoonagins, 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. "These vessels, I think, will go over into Kamchatkan waters, because Russia is not in this mode vivendi that we share with Great Britain; it has been thought great 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 for a moment.

The Russian Seal Islands will be exposed to a deadly attack this coming 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 safely predict. Thus far, since the open water sealing began in 1886-87 to be any kind of an extensive business, all the sealers that could get a chance to enter Bering Sea on our side did so, 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 following 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 exact 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 but vague estimates were given in answer to all queries and these estimates then indicated 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 to itself and has been decimated; 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 Carcasses of Fur Sealskins. "If it were not for the fact that these carcasses 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 fur seal herds of Alaska and Russia could not be accomplished without drawing into a convention all the civilized powers of the earth. If these carcasses could go down by way of Panama or the Suez canal then the agreement now projected between Great Britain and ourselves and Russia also would not shut out a vessel flying the German, the French, Spanish or Italian flag from the open waters of Bering Sea. 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 bigges 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 instance, 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 delay 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 85,000 skins from all quarters, against a total of 200,000 skins taken in London during the season of 1889-1890, 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 furs skins, the Russian catch will not go over 25,000 (against 54,000 in 1890) and the Lobos Island catch of Uruguy will be about 10,000. "Now, 100,000 seal-skins will not make up quite 20,000 seal-skin sacs, and 25,000 sacs is not a very large supply for the fashionable wearers of fine furs in Germany, France, Great Britain and America. Although the only market for the sale of the fur seal skins is the London sale, yet it is a fact that fully half of all the fur seal garments made are bought and worn by Americans. 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 about 10,000 laborers by a boy or man on each seal for six or seven years at little or no cost in the way of wages. In this country nothing of the kind exists—the small craft, greenhorn and the like, gets a wage of some sort from the very hour that he begins to serve.

"What makes you think," said the reporter, "that Russian gunboats will not seize the sealers when they go over from our side, as you declare they will, this summer?" "If you will cite a single case of seizure outside of the regular three-mile limit made by a Russian, Great British and American 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, and have been in 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 crews 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 confiscated. The Americans have been the offenders on these quite as often as the Canadians. Still the fleet has never been a single 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 American vessel 'J. Hamilton Lewis.' She was caught, red handed, raiding a rookery on Copper Island of the Kommandor group, and resisting capture, was unmercifully 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 sailed all summer around these islands and defied the Russian cutter to seize her. Her captain came into San 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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Dr. Wirtz's Little Early Risers. Best pill for biliousness, sick headache, malaria.

FIVE TIMES GUILTY.

Irwin Luster Convicted Upon a Quintette of Serious Charges.

DELINQUENT JURORS IN TROUBLE.

Ten Thousand Dollars Damages 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 Doran, of the Anti-Cruelty Society. He was next convicted of assault and battery on J. N. McClure at Glenfield, April 15, 1892. Following that he pleaded guilty to malicious mischief in throwing stones through the window of C. Ziegenheim's house, February 21, 1892. He was also given a hearing on a charge of surety of the peace, brought by Mrs. Ziegenheim, and bound in \$300 to keep the peace.

Agred. Lazarevic Was Acquitted.

P. Lazarevic, an agent at 223 Fifth avenue, was acquitted of larceny by bailee, in retaining goods belonging to Joseph Klins under the pretense that there were railroad charges on them to pay.

Andrew and John Seeburger, father and son, were tried for assault and battery on the wife of John Seeburger, the son. They put her out of her husband's house on Brownsline avenue. The husband was found guilty and his father was acquitted.

Luis Kuehnen 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.

Lengthened 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 sentence for disorderly conduct, and tried for selling liquor without license. She was convicted and sent three months to the workhouse.

A number of the jurors who were drawn on the panel which commenced work yesterday, failed to put in an appearance. Judge Nagge 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. Albrecht, iron worker, Fifth ward, Allegheny; E. M. Ferguson, real estate agent, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; Robert Heath, farmer, Lincoln township; Wm. McNulty, machinist, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; J. B. Robinson, farmer, Indiana township; Isaac Wall, farmer, Forward township.

To-Day's Trial List.

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Dipendecker (2), Matthew Howard, Simon Keel, Fangott Miller, Michael Conroy, Joseph Snyder, H. Kanan, Thomas Pence, Wm. Yeager, Frank Starr (2), Mary Quinlan, Wm. Stiver, C. H. Carrington, J. A. Mercer, Frank Kohler, Sam Jones, Annie Durkin, George Parker, Charles McGrew, John Mc

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, NEB., 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 doubtful if General Weaver will receive a single electoral vote.

A Weak Ticket After All.

It is a matter of great regret to them that after the most splendid convention meeting of the year the party should have the weakest 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 on all other points, who believe that Gresham would have been elected President if he had been willing to run.

There is now a good deal of bitterness

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THIS INK IS MANUFACTURED BY J. HARPER BONNELL CO., NEW YORK.

INDIAN ALARM THE WHITE SETTLERS BY ONE OF THEIR SEMI-RELIGIOUS FREAKS.

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 groundless; 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.

The Meat All Right.

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

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\$38.75 For this Solid Oak Suit. Beveled mirror, bale handles, elegant hand carvings; a \$55 appearance; you'll say so if you see it.



\$26 For this handsome XVI. Century Suit. 24x30-inch Beveled Mirror.



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\$15 For a large Bed Lounge, fine figured covering, soft springs, worth \$23.50.



\$45.00 Will buy this magnificent Bedroom Suit. Large beveled mirror, massive carvings, piano polish. Extra large bed, dresser and washstand. A \$75 appearance.

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Ingrains, 25c to 65c. Tapestry Brussels, 65 to 90c. Body Brussels, \$1 to \$1.25. Velvets, \$1 to \$1.40. Moquettes, \$1 to \$1.50. Axminsters, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

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CHINAWARE.



DECORATED. Toilet Sets, 12 pieces, \$5.89. Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, \$10.98. Fruit Plates, 10c. Individual Butters, 4c. Bone Dishes, 9c. Fruit Dishes, 5c. Cuspidors, 7c, 15c, 24c.

SILVER AND CUTLERY.

Silver-plated Knives and Forks, No. 2, \$1.19. Silver-plated Teaspoons, doz., 49c. Silver-plated Tablespoons, doz., 98c. 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.

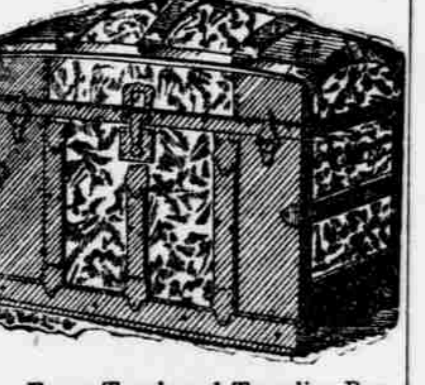
NECESSITIES.

Scrub Brushes, 5c, 8c, 10c. Clothes Lines, 10c, 15c, 20c. Water Buckets, 15c, 20c, 25c. Clothes Baskets, 69c, 89c, \$1. Large tubs, 50c to 75c. Carpet Beaters, 10c, 15c. Carpet Tacks, 1c per package. Tack Hammers, 5c, 10c. Tack Lifters, 10c. Chamois Cleaners, 5c. Whitewash Brushes, 15c, 29c, 47c. Shoe Brushes, 10c, 25c.

TINWARE.

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. Dust Brush, 15c. Crumb Tray and Brush, 24c. Wash Basins, 5c.

TRUNKS--SATCHELS



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If you want a Refrigerator that will preserve the ice, is guaranteed to be a non-conductor of warm air, and that is first-class in every way, you will buy the Glazier. Prices \$8.75, \$12, \$15, \$20. Cash or Credit.

Baby Buggies.

We made a big purchase at a big reduction. You can buy them at 40 per cent below regular prices.

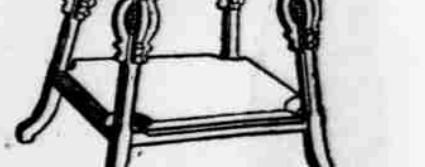
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\$31 For this elegant Secretary and Bookcase. Our line is the best in the city.



\$4.75 For this Parlor Table. Other houses advertise it at a big \$5 bill.



MATTRESSES. \$2.75, \$3, \$4, \$5. But if you want a good bed you'll buy our \$8 Soft-on-Both-Sides Mattress. It's worth \$12.