TELEGRAPHIC.

STILL NEGOTIATING.

The Bering Sea Agreement Considered Not Satisfactory.

AS TO MATTERS OF DETAIL.

Canadian Claim That the Seal Industry is in Danger of Being Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The mixed commission of both parties to the Bering Sea arbitration discloses the fact that the agreement reached by the arbitration was not entirely satisfactory to the United States or Great Britain. It appears, however, that the dissatisfaction is based rather upon matters of detail than upon objection to the broad principles upon which the arbitration was based. For months past there has been much correspondence and interviews between Secretary Gresham, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Minister Layard, with a view to amendment.

One of the Secretaries is said to have hinted to the failure to provide limits for instructions of the provinces, as it would be of little avail to regulate foreign sealing vessels, only to have them turned loose again on the land before or soon as the vessel were brought before the courts, the secretary is trying to save this defect in the treaty.

The Canadians have discovered that a rigid enforcement of the agreement would destroy their seal fishing industry. Sir Julian Pauncefote is now trying to mitigate the misfortune of the Canadians by securing a considerable extension of the limits of the closed area around the seal islands, within which seals may not be taken by vessels, and shortening the risks accordingly.

The British government is making up its mind to accept a small of the money awarded under which operations in the seal fisheries were conducted last year.

Meanwhile, the need for a speedy settlement of some kind is evident by the fact that already a number of sealing vessels are reported to have entered the sealing waters, and are supposedly almost beyond the reach of any judge bailiff or any change of legislation.

Lieut. W. Meyers, consul at Victoria, B. C., reports to the state department that a fleet of sealing schooners, building from that part, is now ready for the start of the sealing season, and all expected to be out by February 1st. They took contracts for nine months. They sail for the north Pacific. He says: "I am assured that all expect to go close to the Russian side, the territories of that government terminated by their new terms January 1, 1894. Thirty-four vessels of the fleet have sailed from Victoria for Japan and for the north Pacific, making sixty-four in all. The fleet of 1893 consisted of eighty-five vessels, and that of last year of fifty-two. The number for this year, it is estimated, will not much fifty."

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Free Silver Speeches and Resolutions and a Dinner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—At the Transmississippi congress this morning the first business was the presentation of a number of resolutions, which were referred. Among the resolutions were eight demanding the immediate resumption of silver, at 16 to 1. All were received with cheers. Several anti-Wilson bill resolutions were presented.

The afternoon session was held at Festival hall in the Midwinter Fair grounds. The session was taken up with a free silver speech by A. W. Thompson, of the Populist politicians of San Francisco, and a speech by Alexander Majors, the aged pioneer of Colorado, who made an earnest plea for the remonetization of silver and free and unlimited coinage. In the evening the congress were given a dinner in the Venice Theater at the Exposition grounds.

Annie Pixley's Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The will of Annie Pixley Pollard was brought to the office of the register of wills today. Letters testamentary on the estate were granted them, in the absence of any caveat probating against the admission to probate of the instrument.

The late actress's estate is disposed of in the beginning of the will. Under the terms of the will all the estate, real and personal, is devised to her husband, Robert Pollard, for life and assigns, provided, should her husband die before her, it gives to her mother, Annie E. Pixley, the income from $12,000 during her life, to revert to the estate after death. To her father, John E. Pixley, New York, the income from $6,000 during his life, and to Lucy Pixley her sister, under the same conditions, the income from $6,000 during her life, to revert to the estate; $2,000 to her cousin, Annie Milnes McCullough, under the same conditions; $1,000 to her father, John E. Pixley, $500 absolutely to her half-brother, Augustus Pixley, New York; $500 to her uncle Lewis Pixley, Chicago; Annie Potter, $500; to St. Mary's Hospital for Children, New York, $1,000; to the Fresh Air Fund, New York, $1,000; to the Cancer Hospital, New York, $5,000.

All her jewels and otherwise bequeathed are to be sold for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund, Philadelphia. The rest of the estate is given to the trustees of the Actors' Fund, New York, for the establishment of a home for the children of actors and actresses, to be known as the Robert Pollard and Annie Pixley Home for Children. The will is dated June 17, 1891.

The Poisoner's Confederates Free.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 14.—Timothy Charles H. Bell, attorney for Colonel Dreschsbridge, and Doctor Dreschsbridge, one of the defendants who were imprisoning the defendants, being in the Dreschsbridge-Pulsen case at the Franklin Homes. Mrs. Cora Bechtel, a woman being tried for her life in June under the name of Louise Wilson. She was accompanied by Dr. Belle Buchanan, and a child was born before she came to the house. On receiving the woman went to a hotel to get money from her husband, with which she settled all bills. Mrs. Cora recognized Louise Wilson and the letter Pulsen as the same.

When she left Wilson she did not marry the man she told Mrs. Cora he had asked her to marry, but she named the old fool.

Mrs. Buchanan, formerly a partner of Mrs. Dr. Carey, of 1004 Cutting, testified to Mrs. Dr. Edward saying to Mrs. Wilson to the house, and she recognized her now as the same person, Charlotte Pulsen. She had changed little since the spring of 1893. Dr. Edward had then the child was born at Bond Hill Foundling asylum.

Mrs. Lojan testified that a young woman, coming to consultation, came to her house in the winter of 1893-94, introducing herself as Mrs. Harrison. She said she was going to see Mrs. Lojan (then Mrs. Sloan) to attend her at the St. Joseph Foundling asylum. Sometimes visited her in some months. Witness visited. The woman claimed her home when she went to the asylum. She was often in meeting conferences by Dr. Drury and somewhat by Mrs. Lojan.

Mrs. Lojan says the woman was taken from the asylum to Dr. Buchanan's and sent to Mrs. Cass's house, where she took care for women. Was Miss Pulsen.

The attorneys examined Sister Anderson of the Foundling hospital, who said there was never a child Wilson under the name in the Bond Hill foundling, and the sealed woman was there was not Miss Pulsen.

A letter from Dr. Bryant, of the Western Female college, testified that the story of Miss Pulsen, as given in the New York Herald is wholly false.

Dr. Dessoney testified that he never attended Miss Pulsen in confinement and knows nothing of such an event in the case of that person.

The Gold Production.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The returns received at the treasury department indicate that the gold output for 1893 in the United States will reach the almost unprecedented amount of $37,000,000, an increase over 1892 of $4,000,000. In Canada the output has increased from $2,500,000 in 1892 to $3,000,000 in 1893, while the gains in gold-producing sections are comparatively large. The Australian production will carry the production of the world, it is thought, to $180,000,000, which is $15,000,000 more than the previous year. With one or two exceptions this is the largest output ever known.

SILVER IS SEDIMANT.

Discussion in the Prussian Enterprise.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—In the Reichstag, August, discussing the last means of improving the silver situation, complained that the German silver coins were 40 per cent below their nominal value and urged that the government remedy this anomaly as possible.

Miquelle, representing the ministry of finance, replied that Prussia would not change the coinage, as it was an imperial matter.

Dr. Miquel, minister of finance, said Prussia would gladly respond to the wish of the imperial government to institute an inquiry into the conditions of silver and the best means of improving it, but denied that all members of the commission held the same views, and concluded by deprecating the growing tendency to discuss imperial matters in state diets.

Congressman Wilson Improving.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14.—Congressman Wilson is greatly improved in health, and will sit partly erect tomorrow for Mexico.

WILL GO TO THE FAIR.

The Colorado Legislature Invited to Attend.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14.—The members of the legislature today received an invitation from the directors of the Midwinter Fair to visit the exposition. It is understood that if authority rates can be had from the railroads both houses will go on an excursion immediately after final adjournment.

Marriage Announcement.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The marriage of Miss Virginia Bryant, daughter of Charles William Bryant of California, to Vicomte Dupuisis, eldest son of the earl of Gevenay, will take place during the second week of March, at All Saints church, Kensington gardens.

After Priests and Editors.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—The editorial staff of the Warsaw newspaper Gus and the staff of another newspaper have been arrested. There have been numerous domiciliary visits at Warsaw during the last few days, owing to the discovery of an extensive nihilist society. A number of Catholic priests have been arrested on a charge of conducting an agitation for liberation of the Poles. The bishop of Kalisch has been deprived of his episcopal.

Tariff Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The tariff subcommittee of the Senate committee on finance were in conference today with the other democratic members. The conference was devoted to a report upon the progress made by the sub-committee on the tariff bill, and to a general discussion of disputed points, such as sugar, coal, iron ore, lumber, the income tax and whisky tax. The developments indicate that the House bill will be disturbed in as few particulars as possible. The wool and income schedules are largely the subject of most interest. If the bill is materially changed it would be impatient in the House.

While none of the important questions in dispute were decided by the operations change, some of them were passed upon tentatively. The motion to extend the income period on whisky, and increase the tax to $1.20 per gallon, put a duty on wool and leave the tax schedule as it is, the question of a sugar duty is still undecided.

Tobacco Concerns.

The new bill known in England till the time of Charles II, but it is more ancient in Europe, is supposed to be in the use of tobacco, from the discovery particularly of the Hindu in the time of Queen Anne and George I. Great for sale in apothecary shops. In Germany it is called "Kraut" which means "Herb." In France, in allusion to "Sherrill's Lady," Jonathan's Lady, but belonged to Dr. Johnson, which bell, two quarts, but this is the late magnificence compared with the superior magnitude of that in the possession of Mrs. Mercyatel Wiebham, who purchased it at the sale of Mrs. Pinkerton's effects at Brighton. This target, which was the one originally used by Dr. Johnson, holds more than three quarts. Gordon IV had a large assortment of tobacco piled in his cellars in the pavilion at Brighton. Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter was also a collector of tobacco. Also Mrs. Harris who keep the 100 spectacles in Los Angeles, Mrs. Dodge. Among them received belonging to Queen Charlotte.—Saint Journal.

WHO Stood Attending the Hanging.

The unknown young American and his half sister at Lausanne spoke the same language and appeared to be from Janesville, Illinois. It is of service to the two passengers to take the cold shoulder. Offended the half sister and are fully equal to the occasion. Mrs. and Mrs. Gordon Gordon Gordon, Mrs. Gordon Gordon Gordon, Mrs. Gordon Gordon Gordon,