

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

General Bidwell Selected to Lead the Anti-Liquor Forces.

THE PLATFORM NEARLY CAUSES A SPLIT IN THE PARTY.

As Finally Adopted, Among Other Things, It Favors the Total Abolition of the Liquor Traffic, Woman Suffrage, a Tariff Only as a Defense Against Governments Which Bar Out Our Products, and Government Control of All Public Corporations.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The platform was the cleaver which threatened at one time to split the party, but to-night the National Prohibition party is united, and to all appearance is harmonious. The platform which caused the trouble is a broad, radical document. The absence of a free and unlimited coinage plank is noteworthy, however, for the convention refused to accept the plank of the majority of the Resolutions Committee, and struck it from the platform without replacing it with any declaration on the silver question.

The convention followed the season's convention fashion and made a first ballot nomination for the Presidency. General John Bidwell, the old California pioneer, farmer, Congressman, and now a wealthy land-owner in California, is the nominee by an unmistakable majority, receiving 590 votes out of a total of 974, 487 votes being necessary to a choice. It was greeted with a deafening din of cheers, whistles and catcalls.

THE RESULT.

How the Various States Cast Their Votes.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The ballot for President by States was as follows:

Table showing election results by state: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Total.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

General Bidwell Nominated for President on the First Ballot.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The friends of cold water got plenty of it to-day. There was a terrific down-pour of rain and the delegates to the National Prohibition Convention struggled bedraggled into the hall this morning. The Platform Committee was still in session when the convention was called to order.

The sub-committee made a report to the full committee at 3 A. M., and a fight at once ensued over the tariff and silver planks, which had also torn up the sub-committee. The free coinage men were defeated in the sub-committee, and the plank submitted to the full committee was antagonistic to absolutely free coinage. The tariff plank reported by the sub-committee was that of the Ohio Prohibition party. It declares for a graduated income tax and for a tariff only where foreign nations bar out our products, the revenue to go to the general treasury.

The reference to the slave auction block in the speech by Mrs. Gouger last night Delegate Gibbs of Virginia to offer a resolution soon after the opening of the morning that it is the sense of the convention that unnecessary references to the late unpleasantness should be avoided by speakers.

There was a call for Miss Willard, and in response to an urgent demand she came forward. Her first words were a denial that she favored or ever had favored fusion with the People's party or any other party. She explained her actions at the People's Party Convention on the ground that she was willing to accept all aid possible from the farmers and workmen. She closed by pledging herself and the W. C. T. U. to stand by the Prohibition party.

Dr. J. G. Evans of Abingdon, Ill., presented a plea for funds to carry on the campaign. Subscriptions of \$1,000 each were made by the Voice, the Prohibition organ, and W. T. Warnwell of New York, Pennsylvania gave \$1,000, Virginia and Illinois \$500 each, and other subscriptions brought the total up to \$29,000.

Afternoon Session.

The reading of the report of the Platform Committee was the first thing at the afternoon session. The speeches thereon were limited to five minutes. Secretary Wheeler of the Platform Committee read the majority report. The first cheering came at the end of the prohibition plank. Women suffrage also elicited cheering, and there was a loud outburst of applause on the reading of the free coinage declaration. The enthusiastic manifestations were continued throughout the reading, every plank seeming to strike a responsive chord in the convention, particularly the anti-optical and public school planks.

The Prohibition party, in National Convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government, and his law as the standard to which all human enactments must conform to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles:

First—The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, an enemy to popular government, and a curse to the country. It is the chief of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the Nation's home life, and thwart the will of the people and deliver the country into the hands of rapacious class-interests. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic or make the government share in its ill-gotten gains, are "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy." We declare anew for the entire suppression, manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by Federal and State legislation, and the full powers of the Government should be exerted to secure this result. Any party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics is underserving the support of the people.

Second—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

Third—The money of the country should be issued by the General Government, and the individual, partnership, corporation or other organization should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made legal tender for payment of all debts, and its value should be fixed at a definite sum per capita, and made to increase with our increase in population.

Fourth—The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold.

Fifth—Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which export agricultural products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue of means not required for the administration of the Government should be raised by levying a burden on what the people consume, instead of upon what they produce.

Sixth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Seventh—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Eighth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Ninth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Tenth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Eleventh—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Twelfth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Thirteenth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Fourteenth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Fifteenth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Sixteenth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Seventeenth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Eighteenth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and is one of the chief causes of pauperism and causing discontent. Therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence of immigrants should be extended, and no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

STORMS IN THE EAST.

Gloucester, New Jersey, Struck by a Heavy Wind-Storm.

TWO PEOPLE KILLED, AND GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Lightning and Wind Causes the Death of One Man and the Injury of Several Others in Philadelphia, Besides Great Damage to Property—Several Children Injured and Much Destruction of Property in Connecticut by a Storm.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—At 1:20 this afternoon a windstorm of cyclonic character struck this city from the southwest, doing great damage to property and killing two persons and injuring three others severely. The killed are Patrick Higgins and Robert S. Hamilton. The injured are Mrs. Robert Hamilton, Mary Hamilton and Patrick Higgins.

The cyclone came from a southwesterly direction, and the path was three hundred feet wide. Fortunately there were no ships on the river as it crossed, and it wasted its fury upon the water, lashing it in great waves. People saw the cyclone coming and attempted to escape.

Among the places destroyed were Higgins' pavilion, in which Higgins was killed. Haggerty's saloon was unroofed. The toboggan and patent swings were totally wrecked, as was the home of Robert Hamilton, where he was killed and his wife and daughter seriously injured.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock to-day a terrific thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by torrents of rain and a heavy wind, passed over this city, doing considerable damage to houses and trees, killing one man and injuring several others.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

STORMS IN THE EAST.

Gloucester, New Jersey, Struck by a Heavy Wind-Storm.

TWO PEOPLE KILLED, AND GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Lightning and Wind Causes the Death of One Man and the Injury of Several Others in Philadelphia, Besides Great Damage to Property—Several Children Injured and Much Destruction of Property in Connecticut by a Storm.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—At 1:20 this afternoon a windstorm of cyclonic character struck this city from the southwest, doing great damage to property and killing two persons and injuring three others severely. The killed are Patrick Higgins and Robert S. Hamilton. The injured are Mrs. Robert Hamilton, Mary Hamilton and Patrick Higgins.

The cyclone came from a southwesterly direction, and the path was three hundred feet wide. Fortunately there were no ships on the river as it crossed, and it wasted its fury upon the water, lashing it in great waves. People saw the cyclone coming and attempted to escape.

Among the places destroyed were Higgins' pavilion, in which Higgins was killed. Haggerty's saloon was unroofed. The toboggan and patent swings were totally wrecked, as was the home of Robert Hamilton, where he was killed and his wife and daughter seriously injured.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock to-day a terrific thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by torrents of rain and a heavy wind, passed over this city, doing considerable damage to houses and trees, killing one man and injuring several others.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

THE AUSTRALIAN WON.

Goddard Winds Up McAuliffe in the Fifteenth Round.

THE "MISSION BOY" A DISAPPOINTMENT TO HIS FRIENDS.

Some Hard Fighting, in Which the New Arrival from the Antipodes Showed His Superiority Over the San Franciscan, Forcing the Latter All Around the Ring.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The California Athletic Club to-night gave its first public exhibition since the reorganization of the club a month ago. Joe Goddard, the "barrier champion" of Brisbane, Australia, and Joe McAuliffe, the "Mission Boy" of San Francisco, appeared before the club as principals in a glove contest which has been looked forward to with more general interest than any similar event which has taken place on the coast in the past two years.

The pugilists estimated that \$50,000 was wagered on the fight in this city, with odds of \$20 to \$17 and \$10 to \$8.50 in favor of McAuliffe.

The Wigwag, where the contest took place, was crowded to an extent never before seen on a similar occasion, and fully 3,000 persons witnessed the contest.

A number of preliminary bouts preceded the principal event. The men fought in the usual manner, and McAuliffe's weight was given as 150 and Goddard's 210. The purse was \$5,000, of which the loser was to take \$750.

Goddard began the ring at 9 P. M., and was uproariously cheered.

McAuliffe was seconded by Alex Greggs and Martin Murphy, while Herbert Goddard was seconded by Alex Greggs and Martin Murphy, while Herbert Goddard was seconded by Alex Greggs and Martin Murphy.

The men stripped apparently in the best of confidence, and without superfluous fuss. Goddard appeared small beside his big opponent, but was finely proportioned from the hips up.

Time was called at 10 o'clock. Mac made the first lead, and the men clinched a couple of times. Goddard rushed with his left on the chest, and his right on the head.

Goddard again stopped a rush so forcibly that the Australian's right leg flew up, and the spectators hissed, for they thought Goddard was about to knock McAuliffe out.

Round 6—Goddard was again the aggressor and Mac was flushed but confident. Goddard rushed him about the ring, and Mac's superior reach to keep him off, and the Australian countered fiercely on the San Franciscan's jaw.

Round 7—A right smash on Mac's ribs and a left hook on the Australian's head followed by desperate clinches. Mac was dazed and fell on his back.

Round 8—Goddard came up a little winded, but eager, and forced the pace. McAuliffe was a fair hand and without superfluous advantages, and Goddard continued to bore in.

Round 9—McAuliffe had proved something of a disappointment to his supporters, while Goddard's friends were correspondingly elated. The men got to close work, Goddard doing the more following.

Round 10—Bets had been made that the fight would not last over ten rounds. Goddard's superior reach to keep him off, and the Australian countered fiercely on the San Franciscan's jaw.

STORMS IN THE EAST.

Gloucester, New Jersey, Struck by a Heavy Wind-Storm.

TWO PEOPLE KILLED, AND GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Lightning and Wind Causes the Death of One Man and the Injury of Several Others in Philadelphia, Besides Great Damage to Property—Several Children Injured and Much Destruction of Property in Connecticut by a Storm.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—At 1:20 this afternoon a windstorm of cyclonic character struck this city from the southwest, doing great damage to property and killing two persons and injuring three others severely. The killed are Patrick Higgins and Robert S. Hamilton. The injured are Mrs. Robert Hamilton, Mary Hamilton and Patrick Higgins.

The cyclone came from a southwesterly direction, and the path was three hundred feet wide. Fortunately there were no ships on the river as it crossed, and it wasted its fury upon the water, lashing it in great waves. People saw the cyclone coming and attempted to escape.

Among the places destroyed were Higgins' pavilion, in which Higgins was killed. Haggerty's saloon was unroofed. The toboggan and patent swings were totally wrecked, as was the home of Robert Hamilton, where he was killed and his wife and daughter seriously injured.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock to-day a terrific thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by torrents of rain and a heavy wind, passed over this city, doing considerable damage to houses and trees, killing one man and injuring several others.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The House passed to-day a joint resolution making temporary provision for the relief of the Government, and the Republicans began filibustering against consideration of the bill.

THE AUSTRALIAN WON.

Goddard Winds Up McAuliffe in the Fifteenth Round.

THE "MISSION BOY" A DISAPPOINTMENT TO HIS FRIENDS.

Some Hard Fighting, in Which the New Arrival from the Antipodes Showed His Superiority Over the San Franciscan, Forcing the Latter All Around the Ring.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The California Athletic Club to-night gave its first public exhibition since the reorganization of the club a month ago. Joe Goddard, the "barrier champion" of Brisbane, Australia, and Joe McAuliffe, the "Mission Boy" of San Francisco, appeared before the club as principals in a glove contest which has been looked forward to with more general interest than any similar event which has taken place on the coast in the past two years.

The pugilists estimated that \$50,000 was wagered on the fight in this city, with odds of \$20 to \$17 and \$10 to \$8.50 in favor of McAuliffe.

The Wigwag, where the contest took place, was crowded to an extent never before seen on a similar occasion, and fully 3,000 persons witnessed the contest.

A number of preliminary bouts preceded the principal event. The men fought in the usual manner, and McAuliffe's weight was given as 150 and Goddard's 210. The purse was \$5,000, of which the loser was to take \$750.

Goddard began the ring at 9 P. M., and was uproariously cheered.

McAuliffe was seconded by Alex Greggs and Martin Murphy, while Herbert Goddard was seconded by Alex Greggs and Martin Murphy, while Herbert Goddard was seconded by Alex Greggs and Martin Murphy.

The men stripped apparently in the best of confidence, and without superfluous fuss. Goddard appeared small beside his big opponent, but was finely proportioned from the hips up.

Time was called at 10 o'clock. Mac made the first lead, and the men clinched a couple of times. Goddard rushed with his left on the chest, and his right on the head.

Goddard again stopped a rush so forcibly that the Australian's right leg flew up, and the spectators hissed, for they thought Goddard was about to knock McAuliffe out.

Round 6—Goddard was again the aggressor and Mac was flushed but confident. Goddard rushed him about the ring, and Mac's superior reach to keep him off, and the Australian countered fiercely on the San Franciscan's jaw.

Round 7—A right smash on Mac's ribs and a left hook on the Australian's head followed by desperate clinches. Mac was dazed and fell on his back.

Round 8—Goddard came up a little winded, but eager, and forced the pace. McAuliffe was a fair hand and without superfluous advantages, and Goddard continued to bore in.

Round 9—McAuliffe had proved something of a disappointment to his supporters, while Goddard's friends were correspondingly elated. The men got to close work, Goddard doing the more following.

Round 10—Bets had been made that the fight would not last over ten rounds. Goddard's superior reach to keep him off, and the Australian countered fiercely on the San Franciscan's jaw.

THE AUSTRALIAN WON.

Goddard Winds Up McAuliffe in the Fifteenth Round.

THE "MISSION BOY" A DISAPPOINTMENT TO HIS FRIENDS.

Some Hard Fighting, in Which the New Arrival from the Antipodes Showed His Superiority Over the San Franciscan, Forcing the Latter All Around the Ring.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The California Athletic Club to-night gave its first public exhibition since the reorganization of the club a month ago. Joe Goddard, the "barrier champion" of Brisbane, Australia, and Joe McAuliffe, the "Mission Boy" of San Francisco, appeared before the club as principals in a glove contest which has been looked forward to with more general interest than any similar event which has taken place on the coast in the past two years.

The pugilists estimated that \$50,000 was wagered on the fight in this city, with odds of \$20 to \$17 and \$10 to \$8.50 in favor of McAuliffe.

The Wigwag, where the contest took place, was crowded to an extent never before seen on a similar occasion, and fully 3,000 persons witnessed the contest.

A number of preliminary bouts preceded the principal event. The men fought in the usual manner, and McAuliffe's weight was given as 150 and Goddard's 210. The purse was \$5,000, of which the loser was to take \$750.

Goddard began the ring at 9 P. M., and was uproariously cheered.

McAuliffe was seconded by Alex Greggs and Martin Murphy, while Herbert Goddard was seconded by Alex Greggs and Martin Murphy, while Herbert Goddard was seconded by Alex Greggs and Martin Murphy.

The men stripped apparently in the best of confidence, and without superfluous fuss. Goddard appeared small beside his big opponent, but was finely proportioned from the hips up.

Time was called at 10 o'clock. Mac made the first lead, and the men clinched a couple of times. Goddard rushed with his left on the chest, and his right on the head.

Goddard again stopped a rush so forcibly that the Australian's right leg flew up, and the spectators hissed, for they thought Goddard was about to knock McAuliffe out.

Round 6—Goddard was again the aggressor and Mac was flushed but confident. Goddard rushed him about the ring, and Mac's superior reach to keep him off, and the Australian countered fiercely on the San Franciscan's jaw.

Round 7—A right smash on Mac's ribs and a left hook on the Australian's head followed by desperate clinches. Mac was dazed and fell on his back.

Round 8—Goddard came up a little winded, but eager, and forced the pace. McAuliffe was a fair hand and without superfluous advantages, and Goddard continued to bore in.

Round 9—McAuliffe had proved something of a disappointment to his supporters, while Goddard's friends were correspondingly elated. The men got to close work, Goddard doing the more following.

Round 10—Bets had been made that the fight would not last over ten rounds. Goddard's superior reach to keep him off, and the Australian countered fiercely on the San Franciscan's jaw.