

BUSINESS BRISK AT MANILA.

Despite Lack of Information as to Future of the Islands,

There is Every Indication of a Boom in Trade Circles.

The Herculean Task of Restoring Order From Chaos Due to Shiftlessness of Spaniards Slowly but Surely Being Accomplished by the American Officers Detailed to Undertake It.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) MANILA (P. I.), Aug. 30.—From an American point of view, the situation here to-day is simply one of expectancy, the authorities awaiting instructions from Washington, and their subordinates hoping for relief from their onerous duties and a speedy return to their homes.

The Spaniards, firm in the belief that Manila was surrendered after the peace negotiations had been commenced, swagger about the city with an air of confidence that it will soon be restored to them.

The Philippines, with characteristic nonchalance, are making hay while the sun shines, relieving their American friends of their hard-earned cash by every conceivable means, and wondering how much longer their good fortune will continue.

What the insurgents, under Aguinaldo, think of the situation no one seems to know, or care. They are on the outside, and not seriously considered as a factor at this stage of the game by either side, apparently. At the same time, as a measure of precaution, they are not allowed to carry arms into the city, although no other restriction is placed upon them.

While all the banks have been open for business for several days, and most of the stores are open, there are still many prominent merchants who have not yet resumed operations, apparently hesitating until the future of the city and islands have been definitely determined.

The herculean task of restoring order from the chaos due to the shiftlessness of the Spaniards is slowly but surely being accomplished by the American officers detailed to undertake it. The brunt of the dirty work is borne by Brigadier General MacArthur, whose duties as military commandant and provost Marshal General of Manila are as multitudinous and far-reaching as those of the ubiquitous Koko in "The Mikado." The appointment of Colonel J. S. Smith of the First California Cavalry as Governor of the city, and United States Infantry, as his Deputy Provost Marshals for the districts north and south of the Pasig River, relieved him very materially of outside work; but still leave him enough for a dozen men in the city proper.

Brigadier General F. V. Greene, who has charge of all fiscal affairs of the local government, and Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Whittier, the new Collector of Customs, have their hands full, but Brigadier Anderson, who has been assigned to the district of Cavite, seems to have been shelved.

Despite the lack of any definite knowledge as to the future of the Philippines, business is decidedly brisk in Manila at present, and there is every indication of the approach of boom. The fact that everything has been practically tied up for the past three months necessarily occasions an immense amount of extra work, now that the embargo has been removed, but apart from the administration of affairs and the prospect of its being prolonged indefinitely have lent an impetus to trade which nothing else could have given it.

One of the first official acts of the new administration was to clear the channel at the mouth of the river Pasig of the obstructions placed there by the Spaniards, thereby reopening the port of Manila for commerce. Immediately after this had been done the fleet of inter-island steamers which by an arrangement with Admiral Dewey had been anchored out in the harbor, and used as refuge ships by the various Consulates, returned to their berths at the river quays, and after discharging their passengers, proceeded to refit for their former occupations, pending the decision of the prize court as to their ultimate fate. This has caused an enormous amount of traffic along the water front, and both the custom house and Captains of the port office have been deluged with business for the past ten days.

In accordance with the requirements of international law, no change has as yet been made in the customs regulations, hence the tariff in force before the war is still maintained, and the coffers of the treasury are being replenished very materially. It was naturally expected that under the new regime the import duties would be considerably reduced, and many merchants laid their plans accordingly, but in spite of exorbitant duties, the demand so far exceeds the supply that the merchants are only too glad to get their goods through as fast as they arrive. Several Americans have already announced their intention of embarking in business here, and an American newspaper is among the possibilities in the near future.

The reopening of the cable to Hongkong and resumption of traffic along the inter-island telegraph lines has placed the merchants once more in direct communication with their agents, but up to the present little news has been received, the small force employed in the local office having been inadequate to handle the volume of outgoing messages filed every day. It was, however, learned to-day that Senator Don Diego De Los Rios y Nicolau, the Provisional Governor of Iloilo, had issued a proclamation, declaring himself Governor General of the islands, in accordance with instructions from his Government, and that the seat of the Spanish Government had been established at Iloilo.

The only impediment in the way of restoring absolute confidence is Aguinaldo, who has informed Governor Gen-

eral Merritt that in the event of the United States holding the Philippines permanently, or at least formally declaring a protectorate over it, his followers would lay down their arms; but until that time it would not be safe for him to do so. While all this is very plausible, it is the consensus of opinion among the English-speaking merchants and residents here that the rebels, and especially Emilio Aguinaldo, are only holding out in order to be bought. The fact that one of Aguinaldo's Lieutenants is authority for the statement that an agreement had been made with the American officials by the terms of which Aguinaldo was to be made Governor of a province, and each of his officers to be given minor positions, provided his troops would lay down their arms, tend to show that this opinion has some basis, particularly when General Merritt, upon learning of this statement, emphatically stated "no agreement whatever had been made with Aguinaldo upon any subject."

The departure of Governor General Merritt and his staff for Paris to-day effectually disposes of further negotiations with the insurgents for the present, and it is probable that no agreement will be held out to them secretly, for it is hardly to be supposed that so delicate a duty would be delegated by Merritt to his deputy.

It is significant that coincident with the departure of Major General Merritt for Paris it should have spread the report that three of Aguinaldo's trusted Lieutenants have already left for Washington, with the avowed intention of reaching the American Capital ahead of Brigadier General Greene, who is scheduled to leave to-day on public business.

Certain it is that the insurgents held secret meetings in various parts of the city yesterday, for the purpose of determining their future plan of campaign; and that the result of their deliberations was carefully withheld from public view.

The ecclesiastical party has apparently concluded to accept the inevitable with the best grace possible under the circumstances. At any rate, neither the Archbishop nor any of his satellites have made the slightest attempt to interfere with the policy adopted by the new administration, so far, at least, as all signs fall no such attempt will be made.

The transports Peru and City of Pueblo, with Major General E. S. Otis and Brigadier General Hughes, from San Francisco, arrived here August 21st. Their arrival was celebrated in sixteen days, the fastest as yet made by any of the expeditions. Six cases of measles and two of typhoid fever developed among the soldiers aboard the Peru after leaving Honolulu. There were thirty cases of measles on the Pueblo. All the sick were removed immediately to the hospital established at Cavite.

The transports Pennsylvania and Rio de Janeiro, with Brigadier General H. G. Otis in command, arrived on August 22nd. Both the Montana and South Dakota regiments will be embarked at Cavite under the command of General Anderson. The recruits of the Thirtieth Minnesota and First California Regiments will join their regiments. There were no casualties on the voyage, and all were well on both transports.

General Anderson appointed on August 20th a board of three officers, with Captain Bridgeman, Sixth United States Artillery, as Chairman, to investigate the recent shooting at Cavite. Their report has since been rendered unfavorable. Three were convicted of the Utah soldiers. All the officers are outspoken in blaming our soldiers for the shooting.

The four insurgent soldiers implicated in the shooting were court-martialed by the regimental board of officers yesterday at Cavite. Three were convicted on ground of self-defense and one was found guilty, and will be sentenced to be shot upon the proceedings of the court being approved by General Aguinaldo. An invitation was extended to the former Spanish warships to be taken to the shore on the night of August 25th a detachment of Montana volunteers was sent in a boat to investigate and drive away anyone from the wrecks. Upon seeing a couple of small boats tied to the wrecks, the troops called for anyone concealed inside to come out, and upon receiving no response they fired into the cabins, which are largely above the water line, and returned with the small boats. The following morning four natives were taken prisoners, one being dangerously wounded, and the dead body of another native was found, who had been shot the night previous.

Several nights last week noise was heard coming in the direction from the wrecks of the former Spanish warships that he close to the shore on the night of August 25th a detachment of Montana volunteers was sent in a boat to investigate and drive away anyone from the wrecks. Upon seeing a couple of small boats tied to the wrecks, the troops called for anyone concealed inside to come out, and upon receiving no response they fired into the cabins, which are largely above the water line, and returned with the small boats. The following morning four natives were taken prisoners, one being dangerously wounded, and the dead body of another native was found, who had been shot the night previous.

Not to be Reinforced. PARIS, Sept. 22.—The "Journal" says the Government has decided upon the immediate dispatch of a company of Senegalese sharpshooters and a detachment of artillery to reinforce Major Marchand, the French explorer, who is reported to have occupied Fashoda, on the Nile, about 400 miles above Khartoum. Later in the day an official despatch was issued of the statement published in the "Journal" that the Government intends to send reinforcements to Major Marchand.

Paris Peace Commission. PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Del Casse, has offered the Peace Commissioners the use of the Foreign Office for their meetings, which commence October 1st.

AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

Former Minister Angell Thinks an Armed Demonstration

Is the Only Means by Which the Sultan Can Be Brought to Terms.

Whenever Approached to Make Restitution for the Property Destroyed the Ruler of Turkey Refuses to Make Any Answer to the Specific Matters Laid Before Him.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The "Tribune" says: President J. B. Angell of the University of Michigan, who for more than a year has been the United States Minister to Turkey, is among the passengers on the Teutonic yesterday. Mr. Angell, who has been succeeded in Turkey by Oscar Strauss, resigned his position to renew his administration of the University of which he is the head.

Mr. Angell was unsuccessful in securing the payment of the American claims upon the Turkish Government, but on the journey across the Atlantic he was frequently in conference with Colonel Hay and took advantage, undoubtedly, of the opportunity to inform the secretary of State of the situation existing in Turkey. It is well known that it is the desire of the President that the claims against the Porte should be settled as promptly as possible, and the information which Mr. Angell will be able to impart to the Government will be extremely valuable in the effort to compel the Sultan to make good the damages inflicted upon Americans living in Turkey.

In the course of a conversation with a "Tribune" reporter while the Teutonic was making her way up the bay last night, Mr. Angell said: "There is little news that I can say regarding the situation. Perfect tranquility prevailed while I was there, and no massacres occurred in Armenia or in the Balkans."

"Is it true that the United States intends to enforce the payment of its demands by a demonstration of force?" Mr. Angell was asked.

"I have not heard of it," he replied. "We made these claims, as did the other Powers, for damages inflicted by the Turks upon our missionaries. The Sultan, however, refuses to recognize their claims and denies his responsibility upon a plea that is unsatisfactory to the Powers and to the United States. Whether an attempt will be made to collect these claims by force of arms or by a demonstration of force, the Government alone to decide. When moral pressure is brought to bear upon the Sultan declares that the damages were the result of a mob riot and that, therefore, he is not responsible. Indeed, he has actually told the European Powers that, instead of making claims against him, he is entitled to indemnities from them because Europeans shot at and killed Turkish soldiers from their houses. One thing I would like to lay stress on, and that is that our claims are to the specific matters, the European demands. The Europeans suffered their damages in a general mob riot, but our claims for damages rest upon a much stronger basis. The property of the Americans was destroyed, not in a general riot, but by soldiers who were put to guard that property, and who were consequently the agents of the Government. I placed that view before the Sultan strongly, but the answer he gave me was the same as before, and he refused to make any specific answer to the specific matters which I laid before him. It seems to me that an armed demonstration is the only means where the Turkish Government can be made to make the restitution asked for."

"What will be the outcome of the Crete question?" he was asked.

"Ah, the Powers only wish you could tell them," answered Minister Angell. "But I notice that the Sultan is yielding to their request. Whether Turkey will lose Crete it is impossible to say now, but if the Powers say she must, she will have to relinquish it."

While he was in Turkey Mr. Angell frequently saw the Sultan. Describing him, he said: "The Sultan is a man of decided ability, possesses great shrewdness and plays his policy well of pitiless jealousy of one nation against another. Every one concedes that he is an able man. He is the Governor of his people and the most absolute despot in the world. It is he who rules, not his Cabinet. Since the Greek war his power over his subjects has increased tremendously. He is considered by his people to be the religious head of the nation as well as the head of the army. There will be no religious war in Turkey while the Powers are watching."

"The Sultan has too much cunning to precipitate trouble. Turkey can be scarcely called the sick man of Europe" after the impetus given to the country by the Greek war. It is now possessed of a powerful army, fully 300,000 well-equipped men. They have been drilled to modern tactics by German officers, and their weapons are of the most improved and modern make. The Turkish navy can best be described in a tub. The Sultan watched the war between Spain and the United States very closely, and the impression made by our navy won his respect and admiration. He often spoke to me about our cannon and ships, and he may in the near future order some ships built here. I told him that the cannon and ships were all right, but he would have to look to the men behind the guns."

"Supposing that the claims against Turkey should be pressed, would its treasury be able to meet them?" "Well, you see, a bankrupt has an advantage. He can pay nothing and owe the rest," was Mr. Angell's epigrammatic answer.

CRISIS IN FRANCE. Conflict Between Civil and Military Authorities Acute. PARIS, Sept. 22.—The situation here is generally admitted to be grave by both press and people. The conflict be-

NEW PHASES IN CUBAN SITUATION.

The Colonial Government in the Island

Taking a Hand in Shaping Terms on Which Evacuation is to Be Executed.

American Commissioners Will Insist Upon a Strict Adherence to the Protocol, and Will, if Need Be, Submit an Ultimatum Against Taking Up Subsidiary Questions of Cuba's Future.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Official dispatches received by one of the Embassies here from Havana confirm the reports that the Colonial Government of the island is taking a hand in shaping the terms on which the evacuation shall be executed. This, it is believed here, may develop some new phases in the situation in Cuba.

The Colonial Government was established by Spain shortly before the war broke out, there being a Cabinet of five officers at Havana and a legislative body with two houses. It carried out in a measure the long pending plan of giving Cuba home rule by means of an autonomous government, but while the insurgent element that genuine home rule was lacking and that this colonial regime was a continuation of Spanish domination. It appears, however, that these colonial authorities are taking a very active part in the negotiations, and that there is more or less co-operation between them and the Spaniards. This creates a condition in which the United States must deal not only with Spain, but those who claim to represent the island itself, free from Spanish control.

It now seems clear, from the official, as well as from the press reports from Havana and Madrid, that the autonomist element is taking up the claim first advanced by Spain that only incidental questions as to Cuba must be settled before the evacuation begins. But the view among Government officials here is that the Cuban autonomist element, either as autonomists or as native Spaniards, insists upon bringing in the determination of the Cuban debt, future forms of government, rates of tariff for Spain and many other subjects, as a preliminary to evacuation.

The American Commissioners, according to the understanding here, will insist on a strict adherence to the protocol for an evacuation of the island, and, if need be, will submit an ultimatum taking up subsidiary questions of Cuba's future.

While the Cuban Colonial Government is thus combining with the Spanish Government in bringing forward these incidental questions, yet the opinion was expressed to-day by a high diplomatic officer, based on recent advices from Havana, that a serious issue would be averted, and that the actual evacuation of the Spanish troops from Cuba would begin within the next month. But it appears that the evacuation will cover a much longer time than has been anticipated. There are some 10,000 Spanish troops in the island, and allowing 1,000 men on a transport and a vessel leaving every day, it would take 100 days, or over three months, for the evacuation. But the vessels are not available for a trip every day for 100 consecutive days, so that the time for the departure would probably far exceed three months.

CAPTAIN GENERAL AUGUSTI. Thinks He Has Done His Duty as a Soldier and a Spaniard. MADRID, Sept. 22.—General Augusti, the former Captain General of the Philippine Islands, who has just arrived at Victoria, Spain, from Manila, in an interview is quoted as discussing the Philippine question in an interesting manner. He is alleged to have said: "Before I left Spain I knew that the United States was grave. Senator Moret remarked to me that if war with the United States broke out there would be a terrible state of things."

Continuing General Augusti described Admiral Montejó's fleet as some "old wooden ships," and said they "came to Manila practically pursued by Dewey." He then said: "Our batteries fired at the Americans, but our guns were mounted on false plates, and after the first shots they became useless. At daybreak we were in the power of the Americans, and an hour afterward the Spanish fleet had ceased to exist."

"Dewey summoned me to surrender. I refused, and he threatened to raze the town," he replied. "Raze it, but so long as I live the Spanish flag will float on the ruins of Manila."

"Then began the terrible time of the siege and the anguish of the blockade. Famine stared us in the face. In the meantime hostilities were conducted by isolated cases, humanely. Dewey repeated his summons to surrender, and again refused. Dewey then bombarded the town, and Manila surrendered."

"But considering my presence not necessary, I asked the Government for permission to go home, as my position there had become by no means easy. I think I have done my duty as a soldier and a Spaniard."

The ministerial newspapers protest against the supposition that the United States will keep the Philippine Islands. They maintain that Spain's right to these islands are incontestable; that she is "resolved to defend her rights with the greatest energy."

ALGER AT CHICKAMAUGA.

He Makes a Thorough Inspection of the Military Camp.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Sept. 22.—Secretary of War Alger, Surgeon General Sternberg and party have made a thorough inspection of Chickamauga to-day. The party left the city in their special car at 8:15 o'clock this morning, and since have been engaged going from place to place over the battlefield. The first place visited was Leiter Hospital, where about an hour was spent.

From Leiter Hospital the party went to Sternberg Hospital, where another hour was spent. In both hospitals General Alger and Surgeon General Sternberg spoke cheering words to every one of the many patients, and shook hands with every nurse. One remark the Secretary repeated was: "I honor you, brave boys, as much as I do any of the heroes."

At 11 o'clock the visitors got to Lytle. They were met by the entire Sixth Regiment, U. S. V. The General reviewed the regiment on dress parade, and highly complimented them. A salute of fifteen guns was fired in his honor by a military band. At noon the party left for the camp, where he spent some time looking over accumulated correspondence and receiving callers. The party returned to the city at 3:30 o'clock.

After a banquet at the Reed House to-night the visitors left at 10 o'clock for Huntsville.

During the day General Alger would not express himself on the conditions which have prevailed at the army camps or on any public questions. He did say, however, without being asked, that the present condition of the hospitals is far better than he expected, and practically all that he could desire.

Before leaving Chattanooga, General Alger said to a reporter: "The press has been disposed to exaggerate the condition of some of the camps, and things have been charged against the War Department which were untrue and unwarranted. I want the facts, and all the facts, to come out, and have nothing to withhold from the public."

"The great trouble has been that the people have possibly appreciated the immense problem of forming an army of 250,000 volunteers, without arms and without necessary equipment. The Spanish war came on us almost like a bolt from a clear sky, and it found every branch of the War Department unprepared for the task of equipping and handling such a vast number of untrained men."

"For a time there was difficulty in furnishing supplies and equipment for the troops, but that was to be expected. The department had only a limited supply of tents, and it had practically no wagons, and we had to start with. There were a thousand and more details to look after, and a fairly disposed public will understand the disadvantages with which the War Department worked for many weeks. As fast as possible supplies and equipment were sent to the army camps, and if there has been any lack of medicines and necessities of life the fault is with commanding officers of the camps."

"There may have been some incompetent officers, Generals and Colonels, in charge of some of the camps, and if such is found to be the case they will be held strictly to account for their misdeeds. If there are any commanding officers who are now incompetent, or who fail to put their camps in first-class condition and keep them that way, I propose that they shall be replaced by men who are competent and who will see that perfect sanitary conditions are established and maintained."

YELLOW FEVER. Reports From Tampico, Mexico, Very Much Exaggerated.

FORT WORTH, Sept. 22.—Dr. Amos Harkell of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, passed through here to-day on route East. He says reports of yellow fever in Tampico have been very much exaggerated by refugees from that city. The health authorities have just concluded a searching investigation at Tampico, and found that while there have been a few deaths from yellow fever, there are no grounds for alarm. The malady is very mild, and is principally confined to lower classes, who pay but little attention to personal cleanliness. He stated that tourists from the United States need have no fear in visiting Mexico, as the yellow fever to be found in that country is confined to the coast towns and far removed from the principal inland cities.

MERIDIA (Mexico), Sept. 22.—Yellow fever has been reported from Meridia. There have been many cases of fever in the interior towns, but mainly of an intermittent character, which at first deceived the experienced doctors.

JACKSON (Miss.), Sept. 22.—The Board of Health officials announced this morning that one case of yellow fever had appeared in the detention camp. The patient is a white woman, Clara Rees, who lived just across the street from the building where the man Kilgore died. She has been isolated and under close surveillance for forty-eight hours, and the case is diagnosed as a very mild one. The detention camp now contains thirty people who have been exposed, and is surrounded by six guards. The cordon was doubled immediately after the announcement of the case, and there is little danger of a spread.

Lawton's Sanitary Report. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—General Lawton to-night reports to the War Department 114 new cases of sickness and two deaths to-day among the American troops at Santiago. His dispatch follows: Sick, 1,653; fever, 741; new cases, 114; returned to duty, 93; deaths, 2.

INTER-OCEAN WATERWAYS.

Engineer Ward Discusses the Proposed Canal Schemes.

Thinks the Panama Route Must Eventually Be Accepted.

Says It Is Much Shorter and Has Natural Advantages Over the Nicaragua Route—Could Be Completed Within Ten Years at a Cost of One Hundred Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—R. G. Ward, who was for a long time engineer and roadmaster of the Panama railroad and who is greatly interested in the success of the Panama Canal, arrived in this city on the steamer Finance, from Colon, yesterday. He discussed the inter-oceanic canal scheme at length at his home here.

Mr. Ward's interest in the canal is, he says, only the result of his having studied the different routes for living on the isthmus. He is connected with no company. All his sympathies are with the Panama Company, however, and that route, he thinks, must eventually be accepted as a success.

Mr. Ward's idea is that any canal might be built in ten years' time, giving a rough guess at a cost of \$100,000,000. Such a cost would allow the shareholders a good profit and the canal, he says, must surely be a success.

The engineer prefers the Panama route as against the Nicaragua route, because of the natural advantages of the former.

"The Panama Canal," said Mr. Ward, "is but forty-five miles long and has natural and accessible deep water ports at both ends. If built with the lock system it will have rock foundation on which the locks may be constructed, while the maximum level of the canal will be cut down to less than 100 feet. Should funds be obtainable to warrant the outlay, the canal, in fact, may be cut to the sea level. On the other hand, the Nicaragua route, which is 180 miles long, has neither the natural nor accessible ports at either end and must necessarily be built on the lock system with a maximum level more than 100 feet. It is without rock foundation for most of its locks, and for some of its enormous dams, upon the stability of which construction is largely conditioned."

"My familiarity with the topography of the Isthmus of Panama leads me to call attention to the possibility, and, in my judgment, the entire practicability, of cutting a sea-level canal across the Isthmus of Panama, having only one lock, and that lock for the purpose of regulating the difference in the level and fall of the tides between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. In my judgment, the practicability of cutting such a canal across the Isthmus of Panama is one of its chief advantages. It will, of course, cost more, but it will be worth immeasurably more than a lock system canal and will be subject to fewer liabilities."

"In any event, I believe it is to the interest of the American people and the duty of the American Government to investigate in a most thorough, careful and intelligent manner the advantages possessed by the Panama route over the Isthmus of Nicaragua as a route for an inter-oceanic canal."

"The question is not so much which canal can be best built as which canal, when built, will best subserve the purposes for which it is to be built. I believe that the American Government should, as the American people will, investigate carefully before deciding definitely between the two routes."

IMPORTANT RULING. Relating to Issuance of Certificates to Chinese of Privileged Classes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made an important ruling, which holds that Chinese citizens in foreign countries are not authorized to issue certificates to privileged classes of Chinese entering this country.

In a circular sent to the customs officials attention is called to an opinion of the Acting Attorney General, issued July 1894, relating to the exclusion of Chinese. Customs officers are instructed as follows: "The practice which heretofore obtained of accepting such consular certificates will be discontinued, and Chinese subjects of the permitted classes coming into the United States from China must produce certificates from the Government of China, and those coming from other foreign countries in which they are residents must produce, under the treaty of 1894, the certificates of the Government of such countries, and not the certificates of consular customs or other subordinate officers of China. All rulings heretofore made in conflict with the foregoing are hereby revoked."

The effect of this ruling will be to prohibit the entry into this country of the privileged classes, except upon presentation of certificates issued by the Government of their own country. In view of the fact that the Government has never issued certificates of this character, it is believed that comparatively few Chinese, even of the exempt classes, will apply hereafter for admission.

Billy Kennedy Knocked Out. SANDUSKY (Ohio), Sept. 22.—Fred Green of Cleveland knocked out Billy Kennedy of San Francisco to-night in the eleventh round. The contest was to have been twenty rounds to a decision, but Green had the best of the battle all through, and in the seventh round knocked his antagonist down twice. The purse was \$200.