

HE TOOK RYAN'S PLACE.

And Got Knocked Clear Out in the Tenth Round by Danny Needham.

Jack Burke, Without Any Special Preparation, Made a Very Game Fight.

Preparations Complete for the Fitzsimmons-Maher Fight To-night—Record of Both Men.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—A meagre assemblage of sports congregated at the Metropolitan club rooms to-night to witness a water-weight fight between Needham and Jack Burke, the latter having consented to take the place of Tommy Ryan, who is still suffering from the throat affection. The disappointment manifested because of the postponement of the Ryan-Needham fight was still apparent among the crowd present. Jack Burke in the boxing instructor of the young men's club, where he also put Tommy Ryan in condition. He has a good string of victories tacked on to his career. He was in very good condition, and Needham in first class form. The latter was seconded by Mike Conley, the Utica giant, Tom Manning, of San Francisco, and Hogan, of Chicago. He was seconded by Billy Dacey, George Palmer and Charles Potter, and Prof. Duffy was seconded by Fitz.

In the first round both landed heavy lefts, Needham nearly falling, and honors were even. In the second, Needham landed two hard right punches. Burke landed a left on the face, but received one in the stomach in return. Needham became decidedly aggressive and there was a heavy exchange of blows, the round winding up with Needham landing a heavy right on Burke's mouth, drawing blood. Needham landed a heavy right on the ribs in the fourth, and Burke returned a good one on the neck, the round ending with a clinch. In the fifth a number of good blows were exchanged, and after a clinch Burke hit Needham in the back of the head, making him mad.

Sixth. Burke's stock went up in this round. Needham landed a right and then clinched. He landed another right on the body and a hard left on the stomach. Burke then landed a sealer from his left on Needham's mouth, and missed a left swing from the western boy. Time intervened a bit. In the seventh, Needham landed a heavy right on the ribs, a heavy left on the stomach, and another on the nose. After a clinch, he landed a heavy left on Burke's mouth and received one in return. As time was called, Needham landed a stinger on Burke's stomach, from his left.

Eighth. Needham landed the usual left stomach punch, and a rich on the ribs. After a clinch he landed another heavy right on the ribs and pushed his left frequently into Burke's nose. Burke landed a heavy left on Needham's neck, but the San Francisco man was now forging ahead. In the ninth Needham landed heavy rights and lefts on the body, and the New Orleans man landed a heavy right on Burke's head, and threw him off his feet. In the tenth, when Needham landed a hot right on the ribs and received Burke's right in his stomach. Needham then landed two rights in succession on Burke's ribs.

With a clinch Needham landed a heavy left on the mouth, knocking Burke down. Burke then landed a heavy right on Needham's head. The men got up. Needham knocked Burke out with a rattling right-hander on the jaw.

Burke made a gallant fight against superior strength and science, such as was seldom if ever exceeded in the New Orleans club.

FITZSIMMONS-MAHER.

Arrangements All Complete for the Big Fight To-night.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Arrangements are complete for the contest between Peter Maher, the Irish heavyweight champion, and Bob Fitzsimmons, the middleweight champion of the world, which takes place in the Olympic club Wednesday evening at seven sharp. The arena in which the battle will be fought is 17x132 feet, and will hold 4,500 spectators comfortably. Secretary Ross, of the Olympic club, recently said Fitzsimmons would fight at 151, but there is no necessity for him to get down so low. He is a good man at 155, and there will probably not be any great difference between the men. Very little betting has been done anywhere in the country, as Fitzsimmons' backers want four odds. Another reason for the lack of betting is that Fitzsimmons is supposed to have thrown a fight to Jim Hall in Australia for a consideration, and betting men think he would do so again if the consideration were large enough.

When the match was made eastern sporting authorities were strongly inclined to the belief that Fitzsimmons, after dodging a fight with Jim Hall at 155, was offering himself to slaughter in going against as big a man as Maher, but as the time approaches for the battle the Australian's stock goes up. Sporting men think Fitzsimmons can hit quite as hard as Maher, and is more clever. The ability of either to stand punishment has never been tested in this country. Fitzsimmons escaped punishment in his battles with Billy McCarthy, Arthur Upham and Jack Dempsey, and Maher has contests with "Sailor" Brown, Smith and Fallon. It is the general opinion that Maher will win if he can hit his man, but the if, of course, is an important factor.

Fitzsimmons was knocked out by Arthur Cooper at Timaru in three rounds. Jack Murphy in four and Jim Crawford in three rounds. Going to Sidney he defeated Ed Bronsmend, a heavy weight, in two rounds; Jack Trentrose, a middle weight, in three rounds; and Dick Sandall, middleweight champion, in four rounds. The Irishman continued his brilliant work by beating Bill Slavin in seven rounds; Eager, Conway and Dick Ellis in three rounds each. The colored wonder, Starlight, was knocked out in nine rounds, and before seeing America Fitzsimmons whipped Frank West a heavyweight, in four rounds. Twelve days after he landed in "Frisco" Fitz whipped Billy McCarthy in nine rounds. He then knocked out Arthur, champion of Texas, in five rounds. On Jan. 14, 1891, he whipped Jack Dempsey, the American middleweight champion, in thirteen rounds, and deprived the Nonpareil of his title. After that came his fight with Jim Hall at Minneapolis, July 28, 1891.

In facial expression Maher somewhat resembles Joe McCalliffe. Maher began his pugilistic career when, as the employe of Guinness' brewery, he met a well-known

tough of Dublin whom he knocked out. He next entered as a competitor in Tony Suge's amateur competition in Dublin. His first bout was with J. E. Sullivan, who, though over six feet tall and about 185 pounds in weight, was called the "middle-weight champion of Ireland." Maher beat him in three rounds. That same night he met Martin O'Hara, who quit in the first round after being badly punished. Maher was now considered the amateur champion of Ireland and held the title for some time. His first fight as a professional was with Jim O'Doherty in Dublin. The police stopped the fight in the sixth round, Maher having the best of the affair. Peter then entered a tournament in London and beat three of the preliminaries. He then fought three rounds with Bob Hair met him. They sparred three rounds and Hair was given the decision. Alf Bowman, of London, challenged Maher in 1889, and they fought in Dublin. Bowman was knocked out in the sixth round and the victory went to Maher some standing as a pugilist. When Gus Lambert went to England Charley Mitchell knocked him for \$500 against the Dublin boxer. Lambert weighed nearly 200 pounds when they fought each other the first time on Feb. 7, last year. Maher took about five seconds to size up his man and then knocked him out. He sought a match with Fritchard but the latter refused to fight. In October he fought Tony Suge, higher to this country to try for the world's championship. After he defeated a number of inferior men his manager, Billy Madden, succeeded in raising a \$5,000 forfeit to match him against Sullivan for double that amount. Peter has shown himself to be a hard hitter, a fairly good ring tactician and possessed of more than average cleverness. "Bubbles" Davis, Jim Daly, Jack Lynch, Joe Godfrey, "Sailor" Brown, Jack Smith and Jack Eaton were all beaten by Maher in short order.

Peter Maher is 23 years old. He will weigh not over 170 pounds when he meets the Australian, and it is a certainty that his physical condition at that time will be excellent. He is in a good way of getting in the matter of height and reach Fitz will have an advantage. Maher stands five feet eleven and one-half inches in his stockings.

HIGH TIDE OFF JERSEY.

The Oldest Inhabitant Can't Recall Such a Blow—Much Damage.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The present epidemic of aerial disturbances is due to a meeting of two storms, one of which came up the coast from North Carolina, the other having its birth in central Ohio, and going east. Each increased in violence until they met, about midnight last night. A large vessel is reported wrecked off Sandy Hook. Several hundred feet of the new railway were washed away near Milton Park, and a large pile-driver sank in deep water. This morning the Staten Island tide was the highest ever known. It had risen another inch all along the coast on Ellis island would have been rendered useless. The farnas rooms of the big immigration buildings were flooded this morning and it was only by the greatest efforts that the fires were kept going. The upper bay was filled with wreckage to-day. One of the Staten Island ferries passed the wreck of a canal boat drifting near Oyster island, reported totally damaged, and there were much difficulty experienced by ferry engines in boarding and departing from the boats. Many piers were submerged by the high tide.

In the city many telephone and telegraph wires were blown down, and broken and wrecked, and there is much delay in transmitting messages. The storm is still raging furiously to-night. The surf at Long Branch had torn away recently, and the bluff in front of the old Island hotel and great damage was threatened by high tide to-night. From Eberston to Sabright a strong surf is tearing out the beach badly, and the partially completed bulk-heads are all deluged. Several cottages near the coast are in danger. The storm is tearing out all wires along the coast and has cut away the pipes of the Long Branch works, cutting off the water supply of the cottages at Monmouth Beach and Fairbank.

At Atlantic City, during the course of erection, intended to be one of the best business structures in the city was blown down and several smaller buildings demolished. The storm also raged through Pennsylvania.

AUDIENCE BY LEO.

The Pope Receives All the Cardinals in Rome—His Speech.

ROME, March 1.—The pope today gave a solemn audience in the throne room of the vatican to all members of the college of cardinals in Rome. In his speech the pope referred to the two guiding principles of Pope Innocent III, the redemption of holy places and the independence of the church. To attain these two things his holiness declared that the pope's policy was to give public opinion rendered the pope's policy more difficult than at the period of Innocent. The dominant influence there was faith. No faith prevailed to-day, and this emboldened the enemies of the church and the pope to try to extinguish even the name of Christian. Such conditions are a good ground for a desire to return, not to the sensuous civilization and defective institutions of the middle ages, but to a robust faith rooted in the conscience of the people.

About Warships and Consuls.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Herald's Valparaiso special says the actual condition of affairs relative to the purchase by Chile of warships from Great Britain is that this country has an option until June. One of them is in Armstrong's yards; the other is at Laird's at Birkhead. It was built for the Chilean navy, but taken. The charges against Consul McCreery and his resignation of the cable dispatches, have been forwarded to the United States by mail. Dr. Trumbull has out the news for which Admiral Brown was wrongly blamed about the landing at Quintero bay.

The Greek Ministry.

ATHENS, March 1.—The Greek cabinet has resigned and the king has summoned Triopis to form a new ministry. This will bring to an end the proceedings taken by the Deloyannis ministry to impeach Triopis, who was formerly prime minister. The greatest excitement has been caused by the resignation of the ministry. No definite information is at present obtainable as to the causes which led to the crisis, but it is known that the king requested the cabinet to resign. The ministers decline to comply with the king's request as they have a majority in the chamber of deputies.

Rioting in Tripoli.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Tripoli announces that there has been serious rioting there, growing out of the issuing of a firman by the sultan, making the natives liable to conscription, from which their wife hitherto exempt. A thousand Arabs assembled outside the walls of the city demanding the withdrawal of the firman. The Arabs had an encounter with the wounded, European living in the city, and have taken refuge in the city. Business is suspended.

AT THE FARMER'S COST.

Republicans Would Maintain the High Duty on Cotton Bagging and Ties.

Of Course the Republican Minority is Zealous in Behalf of Monopolies.

A Government Stipendiary Too Ready With Remarks—The Springer Wool Bill Presented by McMillin.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The report of the republican minority of the ways and means committee against the bill placing cotton bagging, cotton ties and machinery for manufacturing same upon the free list, was prepared by Dattell. Of cotton bagging, the report says: "This machinery was created by a protective tariff policy, and is dependent upon the same policy for its preservation. Because of difference between the rates of wages paid here and abroad and for other reasons; there are now invested in this industry in this country over \$9,000,000. There are sixteen mills in the United States conducting the business independently of each other and at six prices. There is no combination to fix prices or for any other purpose between them. To drive our manufacturers from the field is to give the domination of our markets to foreign manufacturers, who will dictate prices at will." In regard to cotton ties the report says: "This measure recommended by the majority proposes to admit cotton ties free, but to preserve the duty on barrel hoops of iron or steel." No reason is given for such distinction, and it is as difficult to imagine any as to imagine why the other should be put on the free list. Why the crude article of iron or steel should be subject to a duty and the more finished product of wire the crude article of iron or steel, should come in free, is one of those things difficult to be understood. Not even the necessity of making laws for the campaigning purposes of the democratic party, irrespective of the needs of the country, can justify such a policy. The bill will proposed measure result in the admission free of cotton ties only. Under the language of the proposed law, hoop or band iron, or steel of any and all sizes, up to the diameter of the iron or steel, and even to a kind of iron or steel that might be made into blooms, will come in without payment of duty."

The minority also combats the proposition to place the machinery for manufacturing cotton ties and cotton bagging on the free list.

CRITICISED CONGRESSMEN.

Captain Pratt's Talk About Catholics and Their Alleged Lobby.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Catholic church and the charge that it maintains a lobby at Washington to manipulate appropriations in behalf of Indian sectarian schools was the subject of an hour's acrimonious discussion in the house to-day. The Indian appropriation bill was the measure under consideration and the immediate cause of the religious discussion was the section making an appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school. It was stated in the house that Captain Pratt of the United States army, superintendent of that school, in speaking of the attack made in the house against an appropriation for the Indian school, had said: "They were made through the Catholic church paying commission to attack national schools, because they are determined to their part of the school, which are given three times the amount by the government that other denominations receive." Congressman Mansur (Mo.), Stockdale (Miss.), and other Catholics, who were understood by implication to be the Congressmen referred to, made a lively attack on Captain Pratt and demanded a penalty for his utterances that the \$1,000 appropriation be annually received as superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school be stricken from the bill. He had no defenders in the house, however, and it was more his reiterated declaration by telegram to-day than the original newspaper statement that finally led the house to reject the appropriation for the Carlisle school as superintendent. Several of his congressional friends, who doubted whether the superintendent had made the statement attributed to him, telegraphed to-day and remarked the following reply: "My remarks were that the Catholics and more, never on individual members of congress, much less to Mansur, in whose general views I concur."

This was quite satisfactory to Mansur, and he concluded to anybody else and his reading had the effect of causing the house promptly to adopt the proposed amendment. The committee of the whole then rose and reported the bill to the house, the previous question having been ordered, and the bill passed.

HAS JURISDICTION.

The Supreme Court Can Review the Alaskan Court's Decisions.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The opinion of the United States supreme court in the case, ex parte Thomas H. Cooper, owner of the Canadian schooner Seward, by which the government of Great Britain and the dominion of Canada sought to obtain from the highest federal tribunal in the United States a determination of the right of the United States to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over salt fisheries in Bering sea was to-day rendered. The court first took up the question of the right of the supreme court to issue a writ of prohibition against the Alaskan court. It says, although the Alaskan court is not mentioned in the act giving the United States supreme court power to issue writs of prohibition to review the decisions of the district courts, yet, nevertheless, where the Alaskan court is acting as a district court of the United States and in admiralty proceedings, it comes within the purview of the act giving the supreme court power to review by way of a writ of prohibition. It then takes up the next question and says the libel, on its face, is a contract, and that the case had taken place within the limits of Alaska and the waters thereof, thus making the jurisdiction appear fully on the face of the proceedings.

Justice Field dissented in this case and also from the decision in favor of the United States in the case of the schooner Sylvia Handy, an American vessel, seized for illegal sealing, and in which the points raised were the same as in the Seward case. The political question the court did not actually decide, though it conveyed a very broad intimation that if it had not

narrower ground on which to refuse the writ it would have decided not to grant the writ on the ground that the court should not pass upon a question political in nature.

AN UNBRIGHTENED LEAGUE.

Gold-Bug Seeking Alliance With Republicans Against Silver.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The New England and New York anti-silver democrats and some more pronounced opponents of free silver from other states, were in frequent conversation to-day, canvassing the situation and endeavoring to devise measures by which additional strength might be secured for that side in the coming fight in the house on the silver question. As a result it is asserted by several anti-silver democrats that they have sufficient democratic votes to defeat the report of the ways and means committee, giving time for the consideration of the Hand bill, provided the republicans stand by them. Inquiry made of a number of republican members shows that they do not have a leaning to conference among them, nor any agreement for concerted action on the question of consideration of the silver bill. Pierce, Blaine and other silver men express undiminished confidence in their ability to defeat on a vote any proposition looking to the shelving or defeat of the free silver bill.

Increase in Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Public debt statement: Interest bearing debt, \$555,000,000, increase \$400; debt on which interest has ceased, \$3,725,410, decrease \$490; debt bearing no interest, \$983,023,400, decrease \$1,463,313; aggregate interest and non-interest bearing debt, \$972,222,300, decrease \$1,763,403; aggregate debt, including certificates and treasury notes, \$1,533,331,841; cash in the treasury, gold coin and bars, \$22,123,300; silver dollars, subsidiary coins, etc., \$423,103,509; paper, \$69,327,170; bonds, minor coin, distributing officers' balances, deposits in national banks, etc., \$18,394,903; aggregate cash in the treasury, \$70,545,513. Approved: Habilitations: Gold, silver and currency certificates, treasury notes, \$622,243,974; disbursing officers' balances, fund for the redemption of uncurrent bank notes, etc., \$67,136,327; gold reserve, \$100,000,000; net cash balance, \$22,123,300; aggregate, \$70,545,513; cash balance Jan. 31, 1892, \$131,328,459; cash balance Feb. 28, 1892, \$122,204; increase during the month, \$73,374,455.

The Wool Bill Presented.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—McMillin (Tenn.), from the committee on ways and means, reported the free wool bill, which was referred to the committee on the whole, together with the bill of the minority, introduced by Burrows (Mich.). McMillin stated that owing to the illness of Springer, he would not call the bill up until Tuesday next. Ryan (Neb.) and Turner (Ga.) respectively, from the same committee, reported bills for the free entry of binding twine, and cotton bagging and ties, which were referred to the committee of the whole, and leave granted Payne (N. Y.) and Dazell (Pa.) to present the views of the minority.

The Second Step Already Taken.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The report of Turner (Ga.), from the ways and means committee, in favor of the bill admitting free cotton bagging, etc., says the right to impose bagging and ties, will, it is believed, protect the farmers and laborers engaged in the production of cotton against the competition of the foreign market, who, under the present tariff, control the supply of these indispensable articles. The effect of the McKinley rates upon bagging and ties, has not yet fully developed. The first result has been to cut off importations of these articles. The next step will be the augmentation of price.

Republican Financiers.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The senate finance committee has directed that a favorable report be made on the house bill for the better control of and to promote the safety of national banks. An amendment was added authorizing the banks to enlarge their circulation by the full purchase of United States bonds deposited, so the bill must go back to the house if it passes the senate. The committee ordered adverse reports on four bills introduced by democratic senators to remove taxation on national bank notes and to subject national bank notes and United States treasury notes to state taxation.

Pacific Coast Gun Factory.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The senate committee on coast defense had under consideration this morning a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific coast, and it was decided by a unanimous vote to report it favorably to the senate. The location of the site of the factory is left to a board appointed by the president, consisting of three officers of the army and three of the navy. Senator Felton desired the bill to be so amended as to locate the site definitely at Berkeley, Cal., but his motion to this effect was voted down.

Col. Sanders Has the Floor.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the senate after the disposal of considerable business of no great importance, the consideration of the Idaho contested election case was resumed and Sanders took the floor in defense of Claggett's right to a seat. Morgan made a legal and constitutional argument against the right of Dubose to occupy a seat in the senate.

A FEW LEFT.

Kansas Republicans Meet in Lonely Convention—Ingalts to the Front.

TORONTO, Kan., March 1.—The republican league of clubs of this state met this morning. President Bailey called the assembly to order. A platform was adopted by the league renewing allegiance to the republican party and all its principles. Although no definite action was taken on the silver question, the sentiment of Kansas republicans became apparent, when, just before adjournment, D. R. Anthony, who heretofore has been a free-silver man, announced that he had changed views and now was opposed to free coinage. The speech was loudly cheered.

John J. Ingalls has again actively entered the political arena, having made his appearance to-night at the convention of the republican party in the city. He made a speech, defending his inactivity the past two years and announced his future programme. He is a republican. It had been said that he took no part in the recent campaign. That was a fact, but he was obliged to state that the state central committee had ignored him. His name, he said, should not be used in connection with any office. He offered his services to the state central committee to go on a private wherever the generalis of the campaign wanted him.

Deep Snow at Elmira.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The elections in various cities of this state to-day resulted in a not republican gain of supervisors. The election at Elmira was a complete turnover. Fred Collins was the democratic nominee for mayor, and David Robinson son of Lewis Robinson, the nominee of the republicans and independents. The result was the overwhelming defeat of the democratic ticket and the election of Robinson. To-night, although the snow is nearly by, the men are marching with horns and celebrating the victory.

MRS. J. G. BLAINE, JR.

An Open Letter to the Secretary in Reply to His Personal Statement.

Asked to Publish the Full Text of the Letters He Quoted From.

If Not, She Will Publish Her Letters From Young Jim—Two Alternatives Before Him.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., has furnished the Associated Press an open letter in reply to the "Personal Statement" made by James G. Blaine. It is as follows:

Dear Sir:—You have furnished the public with a remarkable production under the caption of "A Personal Statement." I consider it my duty at this time to address you with that degree of dignity which your position as a public man entitles you to. I acknowledge your well-rendered, richly-deserved fame as a diplomat and appreciate fully the weight your utterances possess as fully as I appreciate my own weakness and my total inability to cope with you in a personal encounter; but I shall expect from you that considerate and honorable treatment which I am sure your keen sense of equity and fairness will dictate. A powerful man of a great nation will accord to a weak and defenseless woman her full need of justice. You surely can ill afford to withhold it. I wish it distinctly understood by you I am not asking sympathy. I respectfully demand justice. It is in your power to grant this simple request. It remains to be seen if you will do it. I will aid you by a suggestion. Have the kindness to publish in connection with your statement the full text of the letters you have quoted from. Do not, like a shrewd and unprincipled person, select only such pages as may be needed to make out a case, but give the entire contents to the public, that I may be judged righteously. You have the documents surely, else you could not quote from them. I will give you sufficient time in which to conform to my reasonable demand, say ten days. If at the end of that time you fail to respond, I shall deem it my duty to give, in substance, their contents and corroborate my statement by publishing letters from your son, both prior and subsequent to our marriage. You know full well that your charges against me regarding the marriage are unfounded. I give you ample opportunity to retract. You have two alternatives—the one suggested, or silence.

Your consideration of your grandson will surely induce you to decide in favor of the first. This is not a proposed personal engagement on my part, for your success in dealing with powerful nations is too well known for me to meet you on any other ground than as the mother of your grandson. I take it that your sentiment was prompted chiefly by the remarks of Judge Thomas in rendering his decision which gave me my freedom. I have no defense to offer in his behalf. I simply desire, now that you have arranged me by the use of fragmentary quotations from my love letters to your son, that you be fair enough to publish the originals in full. I will then prove to the world that you son was far from a weakling, and that you, his proud father, will know it long before he married me. Truly yours,

MARY NEVINS BLAINE.

SEVEN WORKINGMEN KILLED.

An Open Switch Results in a Terrible Railroad Accident.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—The Watertown local train, due in Milwaukee at four o'clock this afternoon, ran into and demolished the rear end of a train loaded with employes of the West Milwaukee shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, killing seven men and injuring several others. The trains were moving in the same direction, the workmen's train having just left the main track on a short switch, and straggled out on a track parallel with the main line. Switchman Emil Bartel forgot to turn the switch after the workmen's train, and the local a moment after passed on the short switch, and in a minute had telescoped into the seven men killed were terribly mangled. Bartel disappeared, and the officers started after him. The men killed were mechanics living in the city. None of the local passengers were injured.

The occupants of the coaches, which were packed with workingmen, had no warning of impending danger, and in an instant they were being ground between the sides of the overturned coach and under-covered road bed. Strange to say, besides the seven unfortunate victims, only one man was injured, and he but slightly. Bartel was found this evening and looked up. The dead are: Stanislaus Katsanki, John Grunowask, Paul Wagner, Robert Weiz, Frank Preiss, Jos. Duerringer, J. F. Duerig.

OUT OF THE WHOLE CLOTH.

Denial of the Story That the Sapphire Deal Is Off.

The Butte Inter Mountain of Monday contained a story, alleged to have been wired from Helena, to the effect that the sale of the sapphire grounds near Helena to an English syndicate had fallen through. Yesterday the Associated Press contained the Inter Mountain story. The Helena attorneys who are watching out for the interests of the English say the story is untrue; that no orders have been received from London not to pay for the grounds. President Herfield, of the Merchants National bank, who is the financial agent in the negotiation, says the story is out of the whole cloth, and A. N. Spratt, one of the parties interested, says the same thing. Civil Engineer Sizer, who has done a great deal of work on the ground this winter, making surveys for the construction of flumes, ditches, etc., and just as soon as the weather is settled there will be a big gang of men at work on the grounds.

Ominous Times in Guatemala.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The steamer City of Panama, which arrived to-day, brought news from Guatemala. At latest accounts Barrillas, defeated candidate for the presidency, was endeavoring to get out of the country with the fortune he had amassed since he had been in office. Lien-freest, who was elected to succeed him, has never taken his seat. One of the candidates was Young Barrios, and Barrillas is stated, is doing everything in his power to conciliate him, promising the support of the troops on condition that Barrios see him safely out of the country. If Barrios attempts to take the office serious trouble is looked for.

A crazy shoemaker named Revell, living at Broadworth, Eng., killed his four children Sunday by cutting their throats. He then fatally wounded himself.

GANS & KLEIN.



Eighty-two years ago today the present occupant of the Papal Chair was born.

It has been regarded as just possible that His Holiness may come to this country to open the great Catholic Congress at Chicago.

This congress is to some extent an outgrowth of the World's Fair and the topics it will be called upon to discuss include some social problems of the most absorbing interest.

Our Manhattan

Shirts

in

the

Latest Styles

and

Best Values

Are

Now on

Sale.

GANS & KLEIN.