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ON FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines and Liquors

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

We offer the following well-known brands of case goods at the following prices:

Imported Champagnes.

Grand Sec, 12 half pints.....	\$ 7.50
Grand Sec, 12 quarts.....	25.00
G. H. Mumm's, 12 quarts.....	30.00
White Seal, 24 pints.....	34.00
Pomey Greno, 24 pints.....	37.00

RHINE WINES.

Deidesheimer, 12 quarts.....	6.00
Geisenheimer, 12 quarts.....	7.00
Dinkheimer, 12 quarts.....	7.50
Wiersteiner, 12 quarts.....	7.50
Marcobrun, 12 quarts.....	8.00

LIQUORS.

Peruvian Bitters.....	\$6.00
Cascade Bitters.....	6.00
Vermouth Italia.....	8.00
Vermouth French.....	8.00
Dank Brandewin.....	9.00
Aquavit.....	9.00
Geneva Gin, De Kuyper, 15 bottles.....	15.00
Old Tom Gin.....	8.00
Martelle Brandy.....	9.00
Gilt Edge Monogram Whisky, 8 years old.....	10.00

All brands of whisky in cases at equally low prices.
Fancy Liquors packed in assorted cases at case prices.
25 gross 1 pint Flasks.....\$6.50
25 gross 1 quart Flasks..... 9.00
All mail orders will be attended to promptly.

I. L. Israel & Co.

NO. 3, S. MAIN STREET.
HELENA, MONTANA.
TELEPHONE 122.

THISTLEWAITE'S

\$2.50

SHOES

For Gentlemen

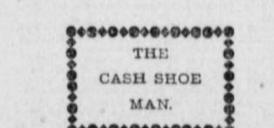
UNEQUALLED.

A WORD about Thistlewaite's \$2.50 Calf Shoes: They are honestly and thoroughly made. In Style, Fit and Workmanship they are as good as any custom shoe.

The vamps in these shoes are cut from the best of calf skin; the soles are the most durable kind.

They are congress and lace, either plain toe or tip.

W. E. THISTLEWAITE



123 North Main Street.

THE KEY-NOTE OF VICTORY

Sounded by Senator Hill at the New York State Democratic Convention.

Republicans Brag in September, But Democrats Win Victories in November.

Mastery Statement of the Effect of the McKinley Tariff for the Protection of Monopolies.

SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—The state democratic convention to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor and a consil of appeals judge was called to order here today by Senator Murphy, chairman of the state committee. He named David B. Hill as temporary chairman. Mayor Gilroy, of New York, and Hon. Daniel L. Wood, of Erie, escorted Senator Hill to the platform, and there occurred a remarkable scene. The vast host of delegates stood on chairs, waving handkerchiefs and yelling themselves hoarse as from the different corners of the audience room came demands of "Three cheers for Hill!" Fandomism reigned for at least five minutes. Senator Hill stood pale and motionless until the applause had subsided and then began to speak, partially extemporaneously and partly from notes. He said: "The untried democracy of the Empire state assemble here to-day undismayed at the premature boasts and assumed confidence of our adversaries. We are not accustomed to their annual and meager-covered game of political bluff, renewed this year with extraordinary vehemence and unblinking candor. It is a vain boast to claim that they are actually honest; but we beg to remind them that there has not been a campaign in this state during the past twelve years when they did not assume in August and September that they had carried it when in truth during that whole period, with a single exception, they have perched upon our banners on the first Tuesday in November of each year. We win our victories on election days, and not by exuberant bravado in convention halls."

"Our opponents by the vigorous beating of bogus political tom-toms, and insisting upon petty and misleading local issues, seek to divert public attention from the national record they made during the recent four years of control of the federal government. The people, however, have not forgotten it was a republican administration which in that ill-fated year, 1893, saddled the country with unjust and vicious legislation which has since crippled its prosperity, endangered its finances and augmented its public burdens."

"The people remember that the Sherman bill, which was the product of republican statesmanship, was the enactment of which every democrat in congress voted. It should be borne in mind that the financial panic was a republican panic in its inception, continuance and restoration. It was under a republican administration that the Sherman and federal election laws were repealed."

"The enactment of the McKinley tariff was the culminating stroke of republican selfishness in legislation. It was the very personification of protectionism ran mad. It was the inauguration of a huge scheme of governmental partnership with private business interests. The tariff which allowed in the sections in the fall of 1893, and was reiterated in the elections of 1892, was the natural and legitimate expression of the popular indignation at a tariff which had lashed us to the wall and had turned away the public good for selfish greed. We promised the people that, if entrusted with power, this vicious, un-American and objectionable law should be repealed, and we rejoice to-day in the fulfillment of that pledge."

"The McKinley law has gone where the woodbine twines, gone to stay, never to be repealed again by any political party. Without retracting a single word which I uttered in the senate in a criticism of the new measure while engaged in the effort to repeal it and render it more acceptable, now that it has been passed and become law, it must be considered as a party measure, and contrasted with the McKinley law. Uninfluenced by any personal disappointments or any pride of opinion, I may be permitted to speak of the measure as it is, nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice. Of its strictly tariff features, it may truthfully be urged that it is a vast improvement over the McKinley law, and will clearly demonstrate its superiority in the rolls of our country and the business of the country shall adjust itself to its provisions. It recognizes, in part at least, the democratic doctrine of free raw materials. It may be safely asserted that the new law will not cripple or embarrass a single industry in the land, nor throw out of employment a single workman, nor unduly stimulate over-production on the one hand nor exorbitant importations on the other."

"The administration of President Cleveland has been clean-handed, economical, painstaking and patriotic. The various departments of the national government have been conducted with success, and the democratic party as a whole is entitled to the confidence of the masses of the people, whose interests it endorses faithfully to serve."

"The administration of our state government under democratic auspices has merited public confidence. The democratic party stands in this state as it has ever stood, for that religious liberty which is guaranteed them by our constitution, and I arrange the republican party for its overt sympathy with, and encouragement of, the protective spirit, which attempts to set up a religious test as a qualification for official preferment in this land of the free and which is propagated by a certain political organization which reserves certain of the hands of every fair-minded man but which the republican state convention last week distinctly refused, though earnestly asked to condemn."

The senator then concluded as follows: "Sinking every prejudice, subordinating

every selfish consideration, actuated only by high and patriotic motives, realizing how much is at stake to be won or lost, mindful of grand traditions, which belong to the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Tyler, knowing that united democracy in this state means an old-fashioned democratic triumph, let us buckle on our armor and together march 'till the Meadonian plains are red with blood, shield and measured tread,' to the contest that awaits us, with courage, with resolution, with confidence, believing our cause is just, and that God and the right will surely give us victory."

FOUND COLGATE'S REMAINS.

A Sensational Story of the Carlin Party of Notoriety. Special to The Independent. MISSOULA, Sept. 25.—A sensational story of the recovery and burial of the remains of George Colgate, the deserted cook of the hunting party headed by William E. Carlin, son of Gen. Carlin, late commander of the department of Columbia, U. S. A., will be printed in the Missoula paper tomorrow. The discovery was made about Aug. 23 by Lieut. Elliott, eight miles below the spot where the desertion occurred on Clearwater river. All that remained of Colgate's body was a thigh bone and one leg, these mangled and gnawed by the wild beasts infesting that region. It is presumed the rest of the remains were carried away by animals into the mountain fastnesses or washed away by the waters of the Clearwater.

At the same spot was also found a match box, fishing line, and other articles identified as Colgate's property. The remains were interred at Lower Hot Springs, on the North Fork of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater. Lieut. Elliott was sent out on this mission by the present commander of the department of the Columbia, to which official he will make full report, there being many points leading to prove that Colgate's desertion by the Carlin party was cowardly in the extreme.

EDITOR OF THE HORSEMAN.

The Chicago Inter Ocean of the 21st inst contains the following in reference to J. C. Cory, the eldest son of R. E. Cory, of this city: "J. C. Cory is the new managing editor of The Horseman. He attained his first prominence as the artist of Clark's Horse Review, of this city, when that paper was making its first bid for public notice. Later he was connected with the Western Horseman, of Indianapolis, in like capacity, but when the now Trotter and Paerz was launched on the journalistic sea at New York he went with the metropolitan press. Not long ago he was named as a writer of marked ability. Mr. Cory has gained a wide reputation. He has the push and up-to-date ideas that will make himself felt in the new field that he will occupy, and it is not surprising that he is in the papers of the old established kind, where it is so easy to keep in the rut and so hard to get out of it."

TWO OTHER CZARS.

Also Dodge Taxes and Order the Wages Short Drown. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.—Gov. Altgeld to-day addressed the state board of equalization on the assessment of the Pullman Palace Car company's property. He showed many figures and facts concerning the company's manner of keeping taxation in this and other states, and in Canada. The company, for instance, gave in \$30,000,000 as its capital stock, when it should be \$61,000,000. The governor begged the board to make a proper and just assessment of this property, in justice to the people at large.

Racing at Jerome Park.

New York, Sept. 25.—In the only stake event at Jerome Park but seven horses were down to start, and Rubicon had a walk-over, for all others declined the issue. In the sixth event only four went to post, with Gov. Sheehan as a strong favorite. He was poorly ridden by Penn and finished second.

Mile-Balderns, Stoneville, Florida.

1:44 1/2; Bedford stakes, Tinn coats—Walkover for Rubicon; Five furlongs—Ulio, Alder, Cook, 1:08 1/2; mile and one-sixteenth—Lightfoot, Jack Rose, Gulping King, 1:29 1/2; Five furlongs—Etesian, Iron Penny, Helvia, 1:02 1/2; Tinn coats—Long Hiline, Gov. Sheehan, Agitator, 1:27; six furlongs—Faltzer, Darkness, Trines John, 1:18 1/2.

Wham Court Martial Postponed.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 25.—A court for the trial of Maj. Wham, paymaster U. S. A., assembled to-day, but the prosecution was not ready and asked for ten days postponement, in which to correct the records which the judge advised is now willing to lay before a court or allow himself to be examined to examine. The request was granted over the protest of the accused, who asked for an immediate trial. The principal charge against Maj. Wham is conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in refusing to satisfy a judgment for \$2,265, obtained by David C. Holcomb, in the supreme court of the city and county of New York, June, 1893.

Collecting Taxes With Guns.

STURTON, Ky., Sept. 25.—Affairs at Caseyville and Kendall tax precincts are drawing to a crisis. The people are up in arms ready for Capt. Heckwell, who is at Uniontown ready to march, having organized forces and received a copy of the tax books. Great excitement prevails and bloodshed is expected.

The Maine on Her Trip Trip.

HAL S. CORBETT AND L. A. LUCE.

The Democratic State Convention Names the Next Congressman and Justice.

Enthusiasm Never Before Witnessed in a Political Gathering Here.

The Missoula Lawyer and the Galatin Jurist the Standard Bearers.

Both Accept the Proffered Honors and Will Make the Running.

A Platform Which Was Too Sound and Democratic to Admit of Anything Like Fusion.

For Representative in Congress—Hal S. Corbett of Missoula.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—L. A. Luce of Bozeman.

With an enthusiasm never before seen in a similar body, the democratic state convention, which met at the Helena auditorium yesterday, placed those names on the banner of the party and prepared to march to a glorious victory on November 6. The convention was entirely harmonious. Fusion was not even mentioned in the convention, and those who thought of it and talked of it confined their efforts to bring it about to the outside of the hall. The failure to accomplish it is evidenced by the result of the convention's work. It was apparent that nothing of the kind would meet with favor when the committee on permanent organization and order of business met. Some one suggested that the report of the committee on platform be left to the last, so that it could be made to fit the nominees. The protests against this course were so many that the matter was not pressed, and the platform was built of straight democratic timber, for a democrat to stand on. It was put first in the order of business, and was only taken up later because it was not ready at that time.

The auditorium presented a handsome appearance. The stage was trimmed with flowers and filled with potted plants. Prominent among the decorations were a number of large sunflowers. On a table before the stage were bouquets in profusion, which were distributed among the delegates. The band of music in the gallery furnished music at intervals. The attendance of spectators was large, and the many ladies in the audience seemed to be as enthusiastic as were the men. One of them testified to her ardor by plucking a big rose from her corsage and throwing it at the nominee for congress as he left the platform after making his speech of acceptance. He plucked up, bowed his thanks, and pinned it on his coat as a harbinger of the success that is to follow. The seats for the delegates were very nicely arranged, with banners to designate each county.

Although the convention was to have met at noon, it was not called until two o'clock, as many of the delegates from the southern part of the state did not arrive until nearly one o'clock. They were tired and hungry and wanted time to refresh themselves. Despite the change in the hour of meeting the convention got through with its work before six o'clock.

The platform adopted is sound in every particular. It endorses the administration of President Cleveland and declares the free coinage of silver which only contained democratic success can bring; favo a continuance of the fight for tariff reform; calls for the election of senators by direct vote of the people; speaks in unmistakable terms for the rights of labor; and in every other way breathes only pure sound democratic doctrine.

In the evening the Helena Military band gave the candidates a swell. Nominating Corbett made a speech from the balcony of the Hotel Helena to a large crowd. He was introduced by J. F. Schmit, vice-chairman of the democratic county central committee of Lewis and Clarke. He talked on good democratic lines, and he challenged Chas. E. Hartman and Robert R. Smith, the republican and populist nominees respectively, to joint debate.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Clearing the Way for the Real Business of the Convention.

Chairman W. R. Kenyon, of the state central committee, called the convention to order shortly after two o'clock. In doing so he said the prospects of the democratic party were much brighter than they were thirty days ago. The reports from all the counties were most encouraging. Only the strongest and best men had been nominated in the counties. "We have our things to do," he said. "If we finish as the chairman of each delegation cast the vote for his delegation, and that each delegation be the judge of who its members were, was adopted. This did away with the committee on credentials. Committee on permanent organization and order of business, and on platform and resolutions, were appointed as follows, each delegation selecting its own member of either committee."

Permanent organization and order of business—J. B. Poindecker, Heavahed; G. H. Stanton, Cascade; W. C. Broadwater, Choteau; W. D. Smith, Quigley; E. E. Kenyon, Dawson; J. L. Quigley, Deer Lodge; J. C. Walker, Fergus; J. F. Vogt, Flathead; D. H. Ashburn, Gallatin; J. H. Cole, Granite; F. C. Hernandez, Jefferson; J. M. Camasca, Lewis and Clarke; D. H. Beck, Madison; R. Platt, Meagher; D. H. Egan, Missoula; W. H. Campbell, Park; J. R. Fox, Ravalli; G. W. Stapleton, Silver Bow; R. M. Essie, Teton; E. D. Coleman, Valley; S. F. Moran, Yellowstone.

Platform and resolutions—J. A. Brown, Heavahed; J. B. Poindecker, Cascade; Chas. Moore, Choteau; C. S. Wright, Custer; E. E. Kennedy, Dawson; Col. O'Leary, Deer Lodge; Dave Hillege, Fergus; J. W. Pace, Flathead; Walter Cooper, Gallatin; M. B. Ringling, Granite; E. G. Brooks, Jefferson; Martin Maginnis, Lewis and Clarke; Wm. Morris, Madison; J. C. Ghormley, Meagher; E. D. Matts, Missoula; E. C. Day, Park; H. L. Meyer, Ravalli; E. O. Dugan, Silver Bow; J. F. Berg, Teton; J. L. Prescott, Valley; J. W. Hawley, Yellowstone.

Ch. O'Leary, of Deer Lodge made a motion that all resolutions intended for the resolution on platform be referred to that committee without being read to the convention. It was adopted. Then J. E. Cole, of Granite, said some of the delegates in the rear had not heard nor understood the motion, and asked recognition of the motion, as he did not want any gag law. He said he wanted delegates to have the right to present resolutions and have them considered. The motion to reconsider was not taken up. The convention then adjourned until four o'clock to give the committee time to do their work.

Continued on Second Page.

HE CONCEDES THE POINT.

Harrison Says the Panic and Hard Times Came Under the McKinley Law.

Makes a Half-Hearted Attempt to Explain Why It Happened That Way.

But McKinley Himself Does not Say Why His Law Was Followed by Such Results.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, opened the republican campaign in this state today. He was introduced to an audience that packed Tomlinson hall, by Ex-President Harrison. The two famous leaders were received with great enthusiasm.

In his speech upon taking the chair Ex-President Harrison said: "My fellow citizens. The delightful duty has been assigned me by the state central committee of the republican party of Indiana to preside over this great meeting. I am to be its chairman and not its speaker and I congratulate you on that fact. [Laughter.] Two years ago this country was not only the most prosperous country in the world, but it stood upon the highest pinnacle of prosperity that it had ever before attained. [Cheers.]

"This is not the verdict of politicians; it is the verdict of the commercial reporter; it is the expressed opinion of those men who make a profession of studying business conditions. The last two years have been years of distress and disaster; the losses of them defy the skill of the calculator. They have been distributed. There has been a general participation in the calamities of the past two years, as there was general participation in the prosperity of the preceding years. The losses of the last two years have not compensated for the gains. There is no good to be gotten out of them [laughter], except for guidance. They seem to have been of a retributive nature. We were told the rich were getting richer and the poor poorer, and since that imaginary ill omen political opponents have brought in a man whom everybody is getting poorer. [Great applause.]

"I think the Ohio democrats the other day declared that these disasters of which we speak came upon the country under the McKinley bill. Well, to be sure, the McKinley bill was law until the 20th day of August, when the German bill was passed. It had been arrested. We were listening from day to day to prophecies that in from two weeks to three or four it would be repealed. It was not a law in any sense that any merchant or manufacturer could not upon. It was dead, and since that time it has been lying in a casket in the state books. Why, sir, it would be just about as reasonable to complain of a man who had been arrested, handcuffed and locked up in a cell for not supporting his family as to claim that the McKinley bill does not give prosperity during this period of suspense. And then we are told that under the McKinley bill the price of wool went down—and since it has been made free it is going up; that sugar at 40 per cent duty. All this, notwithstanding the old democratic doctrine that the duty was always added to the cost of the domestic article.

Gen. Harrison then made a neat speech, presenting Gov. McKinley. The governor's speech was devoted almost wholly to the discussion of tariff, especially the effect of the democratic tariff law. He presented a phase of the law recently passed which was a startling surprise to the audience. The sugar schedule (schedule E) he said had the effect of providing for a constant free list of higher than with sugar at 40 per cent duty. All this, notwithstanding the old democratic doctrine that the duty was always added to the cost of the domestic article.

"The provision was inserted by the senate," he said, "after the sugar tariff was passed. It was an advantage which has not hitherto been suspected. The sugar production of the Hawaiian islands is under the control of the sugar trust. That country is the field of its primary operations. The democratic party took away from sugar raisers of the United States a bounty of \$10,000,000 a year and bestowed a bounty of \$6,000,000 a year on the sugar producers of the Hawaiian islands, giving them an advantage over not only the sugar producers of the United States, but of the whole world outside of these islands."

"When we made the tariff law of 1890, and took away all tariff from sugar, we gave to the cane producers and beet producers and maple sugar producers a bounty equivalent to the tariff, and we said in that law that the bounty should stand for fifteen years. That is all wiped out by the law of 1894. What is there more sacred than a solemn contract made with our own citizens?"

ANOTHER DRAW.

Everhardt Had Much the Best of Abbott—No Knock-Out.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The entertainment commenced with a friendly exhibition bout of four rounds between Young Griffo, Australian, and Mick Dunn, Griffo's work was much appreciated by the audience, which numbered about 5,000.

The event of the evening was then announced, and Jack Everhardt, of New Orleans, and Stanton Abbott, of England, entered the ring to fight for a \$1,500 purse.

Everhardt commenced the aggressor, Abbott assuming a beautiful defensive position. Everhardt landed a good left in the stomach and brought a right over to the Englishman's jaw a moment later.

Everhardt had the best of the fighting in nearly every round. Everhardt commenced fast and furious, while Abbott held his left glove in a partial clinch. The men clinched repeatedly in this round and were ordered to break. Everhardt was still aggressor, forcing Abbott around the ring. Everhardt's left landed furiously on Abbott's head and the Englishman clinched frequently to avoid punishment. Duffy declared the fight a draw.

Took Up His Pass.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 25.—Attorney General Little's annual pass over the St. Louis & San Francisco branch of the Santa Fe system was taken up to-day. It was used yesterday between Wichita and Cherryvale by Judge C. E. Fouts, a member of the state board of pardons, on a campaigning tour.

Fire at a Resort.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A serious conflagration broke out in the Jerome hotel, at Cape Vincent, at two o'clock this morning. The Jerome hotel, Hotel Algonquin, night stores, telegraph office and the postoffice were consumed. Loss, \$100,000.

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Women's Congress in Texas.