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The Sun.

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SENT BACK TO ENGLAND

President Cleveland Resents the Insult of Lord Sackville.

ORDERS HIM TO GO HOME.

And the People Say that it Served Him Right.

Lord Sackville is Free to Criticise Now—He Says the Action of the President Was Impolitic and Unwarranted, and Construes the United States Statutes for Mr. Bayard—Senator Morgan is Delighted and Senator Eustis Isn't Mournful—Secretary Bayard Asks that the Attorney-General be Instructed to Discover and Prosecute the Authors of the Murchison Letter as Well as Their Abettors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Washington is stirred up as it has not been in years. It is a rare event for a foreign Minister to be requested to leave his post in such abrupt and unmistakable language as was addressed to Lord Sackville by President Cleveland's direction to-day. The action of the President has created a great sensation, and it is safe to say that not a man in the United States was so thoroughly surprised as was he who received the communication from the State Department. Lord Sackville was utterly dumfounded, and has not yet recovered his equanimity. The surprise which he feels is even greater than that experienced by the Republicans here. They could hardly believe that the news was true, but becoming convinced of its authenticity, they were compelled to admit that the President had taken a step that would not only be applauded by every true American, but that would add greatly to his chances of reelection. It is quite probable that if all the Democrats of any prominence were not out of the city there would be an impromptu jollification meeting held on Pennsylvania avenue. But the town is almost deserted so far as politicians are concerned. The few who happen to be in town are so utterly astonished at the President's action that they can hardly talk of it in a rational manner. The streets have been livelier this evening than in many weeks past, and on every corner and in the lobby of every hotel groups of men are gathered talking about Grover Cleveland's "latest." The newspaper offices have been crowded ever since the news got out, and everybody asks the same question: "Well, how will this affect the political situation?" and the question is always answered according to the political bias of the person addressed.

Before noon to-day there was uncertainty and expectancy everywhere in Washington, and, although there were no outward signs to indicate it, there was a general feeling that when the Cabinet meeting should adjourn there would be some interesting news. The White House and the State Department were besieged all day with newspaper correspondents, but the President would not be seen. Secretary Bayard looked hurried and said he had no statement to make, and Col. Dan Lamont retired to a down-stairs room in the White House and did not even know that he was back in Washington. About 12 o'clock Representative McMillan came out of the President's room looking as if he knew something, but, if he did, he would not admit it, simply saying of his interview that the President would take whatever steps were necessary to vindicate the honor of this Government. At 2 o'clock, after the Cabinet meeting, the rumor was again started that something tremendous was in the air, and at 3 the note which has since set the whole world talking was sent to Lord Sackville. Even then the public knew nothing of what was taking place, but a little later Secretary Bayard announced that he would have a statement to make at 4 o'clock. At fifteen minutes to 6 the crowd of newspaper reporters, who had been waiting in the Secretary's office since 2 o'clock, received copies of the important documents that had been carefully but rather hastily prepared. By that time most people had gone home to dinner, and it was not until late in the evening that the news was spread about town that Lord Sackville, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to the United States, had been requested to go back to England.

SECRETARY BAYARD'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1888.

"*To the President:*

"The undersigned has the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement, with a view to receive your direction thereon:

"On the 4th of September last a letter purporting to be written by one Charles F. Murchison, dated at Pomona, Cal., was sent from that place to the British Minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the approaching Presidential election. He stated that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, of English birth, but that he still considered England the mother country, and this fact led him to seek advice from the British representative in this country. He further stated that the information he sought was not for himself alone, but to enable him to give certain assurances to many other persons in the same situation as himself, for the purpose of influencing and determining their political action as citizens of the United States of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligations of allegiance as paramount. The letter also contained gross reflections upon the conduct of this Government in respect to questions now in controversy and unsettled between the United States and Great Britain, and both directly and indirectly imputed insincerity in such conduct.

"To this letter the British Minister at once replied from Beverly, Mass., under date of the 13th of September last. In this reply he stated that 'any political party which openly favors the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of that fact,' and that in respect to the 'questions with Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's message, to which you allude,' all alliances must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election.' The Minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the aspersions and imputations above referred to.

"Thus, under his correspondent's assurance of secrecy, in which the Minister concurred by marking his answer 'private,' he undertook to advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of suffrage in an election close at hand for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States; and through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of many others.

"Upon this correspondence being made public the Minister received the representatives of the public press, and in frequent interviews with them, intended for publication, added to the impugnments which he had already made of the good faith of this Government in its public action and international dealings. Although ample time and opportunity have been afforded him for the disavowal, modification, or correction of his statements, to some of which his attention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his statements first found publicity.

"The question is thus presented whether it is compatible with the dignity, security, and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representative of a foreign Government in this country not only to receive and answer without disapproval, and confirm by his repetition aspersions upon its political action, but also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons formerly his countrymen as to their political course as citizens of the United States.

"As between this country and Great Britain there can be no controversy as to the complete severance of the ties of original allegiance by naturalization. Disputes on this point were finally put at rest by the treaty of naturalization concluded by the two countries on the 13th of May, 1870. Therefore it will not be contended, nor was such contention ever admitted by us, that citizens of the United States of British origin are subject to any claim of the country of their original allegiance.

"The undersigned also has the honor to call attention to the provisions of section 5,335 of the Revised Statutes of the United States by which severe penalties are visited upon the citizen of the United States who, without the authority or permission of this Government, 'commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof,' either with an intent to influence the action of such Government or its agents, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or with an intent 'to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States.' These penalties are made equally applicable to every citizen of the United States not duly authorized who 'counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence,' with similar unlawful intent. The undersigned respectfully advises that the attention of the Attorney-General of the United States be directed to these enactments in order that an investigation may be made with a view to ascertain whether they have not been violated in the present case by the correspondent of the British Minister.

"By your direction the attention of the British Government has, in a spirit of comity, been called to the conduct of its Minister, as above described, but without result. It therefore becomes necessary for this Government to consider whether, as the guardian of its own self-respect and of the integrity of its institutions, it will permit further intercourse to be held through the present British Minister at this capital. It is to be observed that precedents are not wanting as to the question under consideration. It is a settled rule, essential to the maintenance of international intercourse, that a diplomatic representative must be *persona grata* to the Government to which he is accredited. If, by his conduct, he renders himself *persona non grata* an announcement of the fact may be made to his Government. In the present case all the requirements of comity have been fulfilled, the facts having been duly communicated to her Majesty's Government, with an expression of the opinion of this Government in regard thereto. Respectfully submitted, T. F. BAYARD."

After Secretary Bayard had prepared this statement he walked over to the White House and submitted it to the President for his approval. The President perused it carefully, suggested a few verbal changes in the introduction, and directed the Secretary of State to inform Lord Sackville that for causes heretofore made known to her Majesty's Government his continuance in his present official position in the United States was no longer acceptable to this Government, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries. The Secretary at once communicated the President's decision to Lord Sackville.

Every Democrat, when he heard the news, fairly shouted with joy, and every Republican felt that the Murchison letter had recoiled upon the Republican party. Then visitors began to pull the bell handles at the doors of Secretary Bayard's house on Massachusetts avenue terrace and at the British Legation. The Secretary of State responded, but the Englishman would not. To every caller word was sent through an attaché that the Minister had nothing to say; he had said enough, already. Secretary Bayard smiled all over when asked for his views on the subject, but simply said that he had no statement to make beyond that made to the President. That told the whole story, he said, and it could not be improved or altered in any way.

After sending the note to Lord Sackville and before the statement of Secretary Bayard was given to the press, President Cleveland drove out to Oak View and thus escaped the interviewers.

EDMUNDS EVADES AN INTERVIEW.

The only Republican of any importance in the city was Senator Edmunds, and, strangely enough, he could not be seen. Whenever a caller went to his big house on Massachusetts avenue he was told that the Senator was at the Arlington Hotel. At the latter place it was given out that the Senator was at his residence. The truth is, the wily Republican leader did not care to talk, and at 9 o'clock he took a train for New York.

SACKVILLE WOULD TALK IF HE KNEW WHAT TO SAY.

Lord Sackville not only refused to have any conversation with the numerous representatives of the press who called upon him early this evening, but he declined even to see them. To each came the stereotyped answer, through an attaché, that the deposed Minister had nothing to say. A gentleman who called at the legation, however, and who was admitted to the presence of Lord Sackville, is authority for the statement that Lord Sackville would talk if he only knew what to say, but that he is totally at a loss to explain his predicament. He cannot deny having written the offensive letter, and that is all that there is to it.

SENATOR MORGAN'S VIEWS.

But if Sackville and Bayard and Lamont refuse to talk, other gentlemen do not, and the very few public men left in the city are glad to tell what they think. Senator Morgan is now the most prominent and representative Democrat left in Washington. He has been the representative of the Administration all through the fisheries troubles, and has been posted as to all the developments in the present controversy. The Senator was sitting in his parlor this evening preparing to go South to-morrow when a SUN reporter called to ask him about his opinion of the President's action. Senator Morgan said that he was not at all surprised, although THE SUN reporter had brought him the first news of the event.

"On the very first day," he said, "after Mr. West had written this letter I called upon the President and told him that I thought the British Government should be asked to recall him. It is rather unnecessary for me to say that the President was deeply impressed with the idea, and was thoroughly disgusted with the action of the Minister. He has not been moved by political considerations at all in this matter, but he felt, as I did, that the dignity of the country had been grossly affronted by the action of the Minister, and he made up his mind to take radical action in any way necessary.

"As for myself," continued Senator Morgan, "I have had no intimate acquaintance with Lord Sackville, but I have known him personally in a pleasant, social way, and I am perfectly free to say that I never regarded him as a man possessing the qualifications to fit him for such a high office as Minister from England to the United States. In writing his letter to Murchison he was either guilty of great stupidity or of a desire to injure the Democratic party and the Cleveland Administration amounting to knavery, and in whichever way you look at it his course was equally guilty and indefensible. The President took only such action as he should have taken and as he would have taken had no election been pending. The President makes up his mind for himself in these matters. He is a man of strong, common sense and great bravery in action.

The Senator then went into a lengthy history of the fisheries trouble and the debate in the Senate and the retaliation message to show that the President is perfectly sincere in everything he has done, and that it was the worst kind of folly for Minister West to impute to him any improper motives or any attempt to make capital in the message suggesting retaliation that he has sent to the Senate.

DOESN'T CARE HOW IT AFFECTS ENGLAND.

Senator Morgan, when asked what effect this would have upon our relations with England and how that country would regard the summary action of the President, said that he did not know and he did not care. If England should choose to leave the mission to America vacant, all well and good. "We can much better afford to leave our country unrepresented in London than England can afford to leave her interests unrepresented here. The United States is a great country, and can take care of itself. We will at all times uphold our dignity and honor no matter what effect it has upon other countries. I do not know what steps England will take in this matter, but I am sure every American citizen will be compelled to admit that this Administration has taken the only course open to it. Politics has had nothing whatever to do with it. It is a question of insult to the President and to this country which he has promptly and in a proper manner rebuked. Mr. West has written a letter that he had no business to write, and has given interviews to the press that were positive insults to the President of this country. He could hardly expect any other action than that taken by the President to-day."

SENATOR EUSTIS IS SATISFIED.

Senator Eustis of Louisiana was sitting in the handsome library of his residence on N street when THE SUN reporter called. He had heard nothing of the action of the State Department, and when he was informed of the course of the Secretary he simply said:

"I am exceedingly glad. It is just what should have been done, and I am entirely satisfied."

When asked whether he thought the action would be criticised as discourteous, because sufficient opportunity might not have been given to Lord Salisbury to act, he replied that he thought that he was only surprised that the British authorities had not at once recalled Lord Sackville. Senator Eustis referred to the case of Mason and Slidell, wherein the United States was given ten days in which to place the men upon a British deck. He called attention to the fact that owing to the intense excitement which then prevailed, the American Secretary of State asked Lord Lyons for some additional time, and that additional time was granted; but this case, he said, was different. "Promptness was needed, and as Minister West had not been recalled, it was perfectly proper and right that he should be given his passports."

IMPOLITIC AND UNWARRANTED, LORD SACKVILLE SAYS.

Late last night a representative of THE SUN was admitted to the presence of Lord Sackville at the Legation and accorded the privilege of a brief interview on the subject of his dismissal by the President. The Minister gave no outward sign of the deep chagrin which he must feel at the summary treatment to which he has been subjected. He was in evening dress, having dined as usual with a small party of friends. He was apparently as unconcerned and easy in his mind as he was the day after THE SUN advised the President to recall him, and when he laughed at all such "silly suggestions" as THE SUN made. In the most polite and pleasant manner possible the unfortunate diplomat said that while it would be manifestly injudicious and, in fact, impossible for him to indulge in the luxury of a conversation about his personal feelings in the matter, and what his course would be, he felt justified in saying that the action of the President was, in his opinion, both impolitic and unwarranted.

The minister also mildly criticised that portion of Secretary Bayard's statement in which the Attorney-General is asked to investigate whether the writer of the Murchisson letter, has not violated the section of the revised statutes prohibiting a citizen from attempting to involve a foreign minister in an international quarrel. According to Lock Sackville, the present case is not one where this statue would apply, there being no charge of treason to any country involved. While conversing on this point Lord Sackville did not seem to be at all cast down by the communication that had been sent him early in the day. He had had no more than six hours to recover from the surprise it caused him, and, having the benefit of forty years' experience as a diplomat, he easily concealed whatever emotion he may have felt.

HIS RECALL WAS NOT DEMANDED.

A reporter to-night put the following question to Secretary Bayard:

"Have you ever at any time formally requested or demanded of the British Government the recall of Lord Sackville?"

The Secretary replied: "No, no, positively no. All statements to that effect are absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. We forwarded to the British Government, through our representative at the Court of St. James, all the facts in the case. The President waited what he considered to be a sufficient length of time before he resolved upon definite action, and, finding that the British Government were apparently doing nothing in the matter, he decided, in view of the emergency, to do what has been done to-day."

THE MAN WHO DUPED A LORD.

POMONA, Cal., Oct. 30.—The National Democratic Committee has telegraphed to Postmaster Stein and J. A. Clark of this place to offer in the name of the committee a reward of $1,000 for the name of the author of the Murchison letter, and to spend another thousand dollars in detectives and means to apprehend the author. Several Republicans here, who positively know who the man signing himself as Murchison is, say he lives here, walks the streets every day, and that neither Patrick Egan or any non-resident whatsoever had anything to do with the Murchison letter. It was conceived in Pomona, written in Pomona, and by a resident of four years in Pomona.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH GROVER?

Democrats Tickled by the Order to West to Go East—Gov. Hill's Comment.

The news of the action of the President in the Sackville matter was glad tidings of great joy to the Democrats in all the up-town headquarters and other gathering places of the politicians. It put new fire into their hearts and a fresh aggressiveness into their spirit. It gave to them all what it is bound to give to their coworkers all through the country, a fresh zest and renewed zeal in their work of smashing the Republican party. Indignation and chagrin that had more or less prevailed at the temporary success of the Republican schemers in "putting the Administration into a hole" turned to contempt for the trick that had been played upon the stupid representative of Britain, and even to pity for him as a victim.

The first news of the sacking of Sackville was taken to the Hoffman House from THE SUN office. It made a small sensation in the rooms of the State Democratic Committee, and Secretary Cord Meyer, Jr., nearly thumped a hole in his desk as he emphasized with his fist the remark:

"Isn't that elegant! Well, he deserved the bounce, and I'm glad he's got it from the President instead of from his own Government. It will help us immensely."

Chairman Dunning of the Orange County Democratic Committee, who happened to be present, called for a telegraph blank and sent off the news at once to Port Jervis, where a Democratic meeting was to be held in an hour or two. "It'll tickle 'em to death up there," he said. "It'll give our campaign a boom."

Up stairs in the private rooms, where the real work of the campaign is done, the news was received with less demonstration, but with fully as much joy. Chairman Murphy of the State Committee listened to the despatch from Washington giving the news, and then, his ample face flushing under his ampler gray hair, he said:

"Well, what else could you expect of Grover Cleveland?"

Gov. Hill was even more terse and expressive. He was very busy, but, after he had heard the news, he gave his best smile time to wrinkle the corners of his mouth and ripple away into dimples in either cheek, before he said, with a merry twinkle in his eye:

"In the language of the boys, 'What's the matter with Grover Cleveland?' Isn't he all right?"

Commissioner Croker was just boarding the elevator, after an interview with Gov. Hill, when THE SUN's news met him. He also smiled, a grave, Tammany smile, and said nothing.

"What do you think of it?" he was asked.

"Good!" he exclaimed with unction.

"Well, but its effect politically?"

"Wonderful!"

And the elevator, with the Tammany chief aboard, drifted slowly downward.

State Comptroller Wemple was another smiler when he heard the news. He said:

"It was the proper thing to do. I have always believed that the President would dispose of the matter properly and at the right time. It was right and is good politics besides, and that's a combination we can all enjoy."

The Washington member of the Democratic National Committee telegraphed briefly what had happened to the committee here, and Secretary McClellan sent the message right up to the Rossmore, where Major John O'Byrne was at dinner.

"By Jove! You've spoiled my dinner completely," exclaimed the Major as he hurried into the National Headquarters a few minutes afterward. He was told that word had just come from THE SUN confirming the news. "Well, that knocks my night's sleep," he added laughingly.

The Major was a pleasing sight to see as he listened to the reading of the despatch giving the details of the affair. If there ever was a happy Irishman he was one.

"The President," he exclaimed, "has done it just as he ought to have done it. He has acted with proper dignity and deliberation, as became a President. He's kept his word. He told us at Secretary Whitney's house that he couldn't talk to us upon that subject, but that he would assure us that whatever was proper for the dignity and honor of the country had been done. And it has! Now, if he'd been an ordinary man, when hot-headed men like myself made a dead set at him, as we did, for, I tell you, we were pretty mad, he probably would have given in to us a little, but he didn't. I admired him then for the dignified, calm way in which he treated the matter, and I admire him more now."

The Major refused to believe that Sackville had not been a willing tool in the matter, and insisted that it was all an arrangement between him and the Republican National Committee.

Major O'Byrne had to talk to a Democratic meeting in Thirty-second street, and his step as he hurried off toward Broadway couldn't have been lighter had the pavement been of eggs.

Chairman Davis of the Democratic State Committee of Connecticut was at the national headquarters when THE SUN's confirmation of the news arrived. "It will be a great thing for us in our State," he said: "one of the best things that could have happened, coming just when it does."

Secretary McClellan was as much pleased as any one at the news. "The Republicans sprung the thing too soon, anyhow," he said, "and this action of the President not only will help on the reaction, but will positively help us beyond that. I'm glad it has been done, in the first place, because it is what ought to have been done for the maintenance of the dignity of the country. Besides that, I'm glad it has been done with proper deliberation, and not as if merely in response to public clamor. The Republican papers have been allowed ample time to have their howl out, and now comes this that squelches them completely. We've been getting stronger all the time, and this will give a sort of flourish to the close of the campaign."

The Secretary showed the following, which he had received yesterday, written upon one of the subscription blanks that the Republican Begging Committee has been sending out, and which had been sent to a Democrat. It was addressed nominally to Col. Dudley, and after the words: "The undersigned subscribe as follows," was written:

"Your appeal for funds to carry on the campaign has been duly received. I appreciate your feelings in the matter, and together with some friends, therefore, I have contributed a sufficient amount to pay proper postage, which was lacking on your circular. We are all earnest tariff reformers, and are but three of a vast army of voters who are not frightened by the "free trade scare," nor the Sackville letter.

A BROOKLYN DEMOCRAT.
A JERSEY DEMOCRAT.
A NEW YORK DEMOCRAT.

On the Republican side there was little to say about the Sackville incident. The reinvigorated enthusiasm of the Democrats was a sort of wet blanket upon the Republican sky-rockets, who have been claiming everything on the strength of the Irish vote.

Col. Dudley, Treasurer of the National Committee, first heard the news from THE SUN, and after he had thought hard for a moment, and had protested that he could give only his personal opinion, and did not profess to speak for his associates, he said abruptly, in the vigorous fashion of which he is a master:

"My opinion is that the cat's too sick to be cured by any such medicine. If a woman's chastity is questioned and she slaps the man who questions it in the face at the moment, she gets credit for being virtuous; but if she waits two weeks and then begins to kick, nobody believes her. Now, that's just how it is with Cleveland; but it is too rough a way to say it, so I'll put it differently. My opinion is that the action has come too late. Mr. Cleveland missed his opportunity when he waited until public clamor compelled him to vindicate the honor and dignity of the nation, the protection of which should have been his first care. The mischief was done days ago, and Mr. Cleveland can't mend it now. He has merely fallen in at the tail end of the popular procession, instead of marching as its leader."

One man had a kindly word for the bounced Minister. He is well known everywhere, but he didn't want his name mentioned.

"After this thing is all over," he said, "and all simmered down, what a disgraceful affair it will be. I shall be ashamed to look a foreigner in the face. It is a shame upon our nation that any one sent here to be a guest, as it were, of the nation should be made the victim of such a mean, contemptible trick as that which has been played upon Lord Sackville. No matter how stupid he might be, it was mean beyond expression to trap him by such a scheme and so get him into disgrace which can scarcely fail to ruin his whole career. The men who put up this job will suffer for it in the end. Of course, once it was done he had to go. It was the only thing the President could do, but the real blame is not upon him, but upon the miserable tricksters who trapped him so meanly."

AT BOSTON'S SPARRING CLUB.

Three Lively Mills, with Two Winners and a Draw.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Boston's sparring club, the Athenian, opened its winter sport this evening with three rattling fights, in which there were two winners and a draw. The first set-to was between John T. Griffin of Braintree and Frank Steele of Boston. They banged each other in good shape for seven rounds, at the finish both men were exhausted and weak, but as each was able to continue the fight the judges declared it a draw. Griffin did most of the leading, but Steele did some clever dodging and escaped most of the hard ones. Griffin tapped him on the nose several times and drew blood freely.

Tommy Danforth of New York and Jack Harding of Troy next faced each other. The men were cautious about opening, but when Danforth did let out he caught the Trojan under the jaw and lifted him completely from the floor, scoring the first knock down. Harding was greatly surprised and during the remainder of the round kept his eye on Tommy's right duke. He met one of Danforth's rushes with a stinging blow on the jaw just as time was called. In the third round Danforth forced Harding against the ropes, and as he bounded back struck him squarely in the face.

Harding recovered himself and caught Danforth under the chin with a solid blow that made him stagger. Harding did most of the leading in the fourth and in the fifth. Danforth repaid him by sending him again to the floor with both hands tucked under his chin. In the sixth and seventh little science was shown. It was give and take, with honors even. There some surprise when the judges awarded the fight to Danforth.

The last event of the evening was a dandy. Charley Gleason of Minneapolis and Jimmy Conley of Cambridge lambasted each other in truly scientific style for seven rounds, and then the judges declared Conley the winner. A storm of hisses showed that the crowd thought differently. The referee had barely called time when the men were at it. Gleason is a new man in this part of the country, and he was closely watched. He has been anxious for some time to get on a fight with some of the light weights and this was his first opportunity. The sporting men were well satisfied with the way in which he handled himself, and there will be no trouble about their backing if the other fellows are willing. He is every inch a fighter, has two good hands, and knows how to use them. He is quick to take advantage of opportunities, and is a hard hitter.

The managers of the club knew they were giving him a tough job when they matched him against Conley. Conley is heavier than he and is a hard hitter, but Gleason did not seem to mind the difference in weight. When they met Conley had rather the best of it on account of his greater weight. But in scientific sparring Gleason showed up to the best advantage. Conley depended more upon bull strength and upper cuts and in half-arm fighting. Honors were about even. Gleason, however, scored many more clean blows and got away without a return. In rushes it was smash and bang, right and left, each man catching the blows on head and body. Gleason bled rather freely, but for every tap he received on the nose he planted two heavy ones on Conley's neck.

CLEVELAND HAS THE CALL.

THE BETTING NOW IS QUOTED AT ODDS IN HIS FAVOR.

Stories of Chicago Boodle that is Ready to be Put Up on Harrison—Some Very Lively Wagers in Half a Dozen Cities.

The Philadelphia Republicans, who have been trying to make money talk without putting the money up, were reenforced last evening by a Chicago contingent. Nat. Jones, Charles J. Singer, and Norman B. Ream composed the party, and rumor credited them with the possession of such bales of money that they had to ride in the baggage car coming East. And the Republicans cackled gleefully about the result that this would have in making the odds in favor of Harrison, and great expectation was indulged in by the hotel corridor habitués over the prospect of some real sensational wager laying. But it did not come off. The Chicagoans did not declare themselves to the extent of one little feeble bet. It is supposed that they had heard of the President's little attention to the British Minister.

There was some speculation, however. John Allen, the bookmaker, bet $2,000 to $1,800 with a New York business man that Cleveland and Thurman would be elected. James McCormick bet $5,000 to $4,000 that Cleveland would carry this State. A forfeit of $1,000 was put up at the St. James Hotel on this bet. Joseph Williams matching McCormack's $1,000. A Southern planter was among those disappointed because the Chicago wad of money did not materialize. He wants to bet $10,000 that Cleveland and Thurman will win.

Two members of the Stock Exchange, Messrs. Randell and Johnson, had each $1,000 yesterday to bet upon Cleveland against $900 on Harrison. None of their fellow members wanted to take the odds, so they sent word down to the Produce Exchange how they were fixed. But no one there wanted to talk "turkey."

William Mitchell of the Coffee Exchange bet last night $250 to $100 that Grant would beat Hewitt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—One bet of $1,000 was made to-day that Cleveland would be elected, and $100 that he would carry Indiana. Generally speaking, Cleveland had the call on general result, and even money is offered that he carries Indiana. On Herb Green's board are posted these bets, which are awaiting takers:

One Hundred dollars Cleveland is elected; $500 or any part Cleveland carries New York; $100 or any part Cleveland carries New Jersey; $50 to $100 Cleveland carries Michigan; $50 Cleveland carries California; $25 to $100 Cleveland carries Indiana by 3,000; $100 or any part Cleveland carries Connecticut; $50 that Cleveland carries New York by 2,000.

At Walker's, where the Republicans generally hold out, some bets are offered which must be very unsatisfactory to the followers of Harrison. Among them are:

Forty dollars to $100 that Cleveland carries California; $10 to $8 Harrison does not carry Indiana and California; $10 to $8 Harrison does not carry California and New York; $20 to $18 that Harrison does not carry the solid North; $30 to $15 that he does not carry Indiana, California, New Jersey, Nevada, Illinois, and Michigan; $10 to $7 Harrison does not carry Illinois, California, Nevada, Michigan, and Indiana.

For Congress, Bynum is a heavy favorite, the odds posted and not taken being $100 to $30 on his election. Last night Charles Hedges called at the *Sentinel* office and offered to bet $500 that Harrison would carry New York. He was informed that he could be accommodated on Green's immediately, but professed a prejudice against pool rooms, and said he wanted a private bet. A private bet was offered to him, but he didn't take it. On the State ticket heavy odds are being given on Matson.

SHARON, Pa., Oct. 30.—The $1,000 left at the "White House" last night by William McIntyre to bet on Cleveland was covered to-day by two young Republicans of this place. Mr. McIntyre says he has $3,000 more to place the same way.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30.—Oscar Schultz, a well-known lumber man of Allegheny City, says he will take bets from $10 up to $20,000 on Cleveland.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 30.—Betting is getting more lively here, especially on Indiana and on the New York municipal election. A prominent Republican to-day bet a Democrat $500 against $100 that Harrison would carry Indiana by 7,000 plurality. A politician well known at Tammany Hall offered to bet $500 even that both Grant and Erhardt would beat Hewitt for the Mayoralty. The bet was promptly taken by another Democrat. The backers of Harrison are still taking all the bets they can get at $100 to $90 on the general result.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 30.—A student has given the Hartenstein $10. If Cleveland carries New York State Hartenstein keeps the money. If Harrison carries New York Hartenstein will pay the student one cent for every vote Harrison gets over Cleveland in that State.

Pete McCabe staked $100 on Cleveland against $75 put by J. C. Habinger on Harrison.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—John Littlefield of Brown's Hotel to-day bet Isaac Taggart of the Tucker House $100 even that Harrison would be elected. L. B. Crocker, Superintendent of the East Buffalo stock yards, has bet $500 even on Harrison with Edwin D. Brown. Joe Stevens, a prominent East Buffalo cattle dealer, has bet $500 even with a Michigan man on Harrison's elections.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 30.—Election bets aggregating $2,000 have been placed in the banks here. Even money has been wagered on the result. The Republicans are not anxious to risk any more of their cash.

WATSEKA, Ill., Oct. 30.—Considerable cash has been wagered here on the result of the election. Major M. H. Peters, editor of the *Times*, has put $11,000 on Cleveland. The banks here are said to hold over $4,000 in stakes.

STERLING, Ill., Oct. 30.—M. P. Mauss offers to bet $1,000 on Cleveland. No takers have made their appearance. The Republicans are numerous around here, but they are not willing to risk their money on Harrison.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 30.—John D. Lyle, a prominent Democrat of this city, has bet $1,000 even with an Indianapolis Republican that Cleveland will be elected, and $100 more that he will carry Indiana.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 30.—Bets on the result of the election are being made freely in this city and considerable money is already in the hands of stake holders. Balsa C. Clark, a young Democrat, to-day displayed a $500 bill, and offered to stake it on Cleveland. Capt. Albert S. Courtenay promptly took it up, and the money was staked. Clark has $1,500 on Cleveland.

THE HIGGINS DOUBLE WEDDING.

Mr. George G. Barnard and Mr. Arthur Norton Marry Sisters.

The marriages of the two daughters of Mr. Charles S. Higgins at 58 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, last evening, were witnessed by nearly 100 relatives and immediate personal friends. The house was decorated with flowers and evergreens, and in the main parlor, in which the ceremony took place, floral canopies were suspended over the bridal parties. The Rev. Father Thomas F. Ward, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's Church, in Sidney place, officiated, first uniting Miss Lillie Higgins and Mr. George G. Barnard, a son of the late Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court, and then Miss Mamie Higgins and Mr. Arthur Norton, an Englishman, living in this city. There were no bridesmaids or maids of honor, and the ceremony was unostentatious. The brides were similarly attired in beautiful satin dresses, with rich lace trimmings. After the wedding reception and collation, the happy couples started on an extended honeymoon trip, on returning from which they will take up their residence in this city.

As Mr. Barnard is a Protestant, there is to be a second ceremony by an Episcopal minister.

Whitewashed the Windows and Robbed the Store.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 30.—Inspector W. B. Watts of Boston to-day arrested James Barnes, alias F. Clark, who is supposed to have been implicated in the robbery of William Maynard's jewelry store, in Boston, on Oct. 17. The robbery was committed in broad daylight by two men disguised as whitewashers, who coolly whitewashed the store windows during the proprietor's absence at dinner, entered through a transom, and secured a large amount of plunder.

A Street Duel in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—The business portion of the city was excited to-night over a street duel between John McFee and Thomas Slavens. McFee entered Slavens's saloon and fired two shots at him and then ran. Slavens, bleeding from his wounds, followed and fired five shots at him, one of the balls passing through McFee's bowels. When Slavens tried to run back into the saloon McFee fired another shot, the bullet striking Slavens just below the right shoulder and bringing him down. Both were taken to the hospital in a dying condition. They have nursed an old grudge for many years.

For the Parnell Defence Fund.

Mr. John Conway of 324 East Seventy-eighth street, having read the appeals for contributions to the Parnell Defence Fund, brought to THE SUN yesterday a brand new silver certificate for $10.

THE SUN has received for the Parnell Defence Fund $5 from John Jay, $3 from Thomas Toomey, $1 from Patrick Toomey, $1 from William Toomey, $1 from James Kennedy.

Make Your Election Bets Good. Chew Gold Coin tobacco and get a hat.—adv.

CHINESE IN CANADA.

They Land There Only for the Purpose of Getting Into this Country.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—It is evident that the large number of Chinese who are arriving at British Columbia ports from China are not destined to remain in Canada, but are taking this means of smuggling themselves into the United States at the boundary dividing that province from Washington Territory. They have to pay the $50 tax per head on landing, which they willingly do, with the prospect of getting into the United States before them.

The Minister of Customs, who has just returned from the Pacific coast, where he has been looking into the Chinese question, says no matter how stringent the United States laws may be this channel will always be used by the Chinese for that purpose. He says there is no work for them now in British Columbia and no inducement for them to emigrate there; so their real object for leaving China is apparent. However, the Canadian customs benefits in the per capita tax of $50, which has to be paid on landing. That the friendly relations existing between China and Great Britain may not be disturbed the British Government has requested that no more stringent legislation than is now in force may be enacted in Canada against the Chinese.

DOWNES BUYS THE STAR.

Got it for $700, and Then Cleared Out, and They Don't Know who he Is.

The *Star* newspaper and other assets of the *Star* Printing Company were sold by the Sheriff yesterday morning for $700. Deputy Sheriff F. J. Burnes and Auctioneer Topping were in the business office on the corner of Park place and Broadway at 11 o'clock, the hour when the sale was advertised to be made. There were about a dozen persons there besides those who are employed in the office, but only two did any bidding. They were Mr. Perkins of Perkins & Goodwin, one of the judgment creditors, and Mr. George E. Downes. The first bid was $10. The price went rapidly by $10 jumps to $100, and then by steps of $100 to $700, at which it was knocked down to Mr. Downes. He paid the money, took the auctioneer's receipt, and disappeared. No one about the offices of the *Star* nor of the Sheriff and auctioneer knows who he is nor in what interest the purchase has been made.

The property was sold subject to a claim for $25,000 secured by a chattel mortgage given to Charles W. Dayton, the President of the Harrison Democratic Club, as a trustee. This is said to be a friendly mortgage. The company has been in financial straits for a long time, and judgments for more than $100,000 had piled up against it in the Sheriff's hands. The sale wipes these out, except so far as the $700 will go.

Mr. G. K. Ackerman, the publisher of the *Star*, was in his office after the sale. He seemed happy.

"I haven't received any intimation," he said, "that we are to be disturbed. We shall go right ahead. Mr. Downes has bought all the right, title, and interest of the *Star* Printing Company, whatever that is, and I suppose he knows what he is going to do with it. The courts are open to determine it, and I guess we are likely to stay until they settle it."

Mr. Downes did not come around last night.

MISS MORAN'S DEATH.

Louis Connor, her Lover, Missing—He is Said to Have Fled.

Louis Connor, a West New Brighton (S. I.) bartender, is missing. He is accused of being an accessory to the death of his mistress, Catherine Moran, also of West New Brighton, who died several days ago of malpractice. Connor was to have had an examination before Justice Frederick W. Hulsebus of Port Richmond last evening. He was not present. Justice William J. Powers of West New Brighton, his counsel, asked for an adjournment, and promised to have Connor on hand. As the prosecution was not present, Justice Hulsebus granted an adjournment.

It is said that Connor, who was paroled in the custody of his counsel when arrested, has decamped without notifying his friends of his whereabouts. It is also said that before leaving he drew $2,600 from the Richmond County Savings Bank at West New Brighton. Last night Coroner Bourne continued the inquest into the death of Miss Moran. The person who performed the fatal operation is not arrested.

AN EDITOR ARRESTED.

Mr. Burns, a Democratic Candidate, Says he Has Been Slandered.

ERIE, Oct. 30.—Much excitement prevails in political circles to-night over the arrest upon a charge of libel of Editor Eben Brewer of the Erie *Despatch*. The Hon. James R. Burns, a former member of the Legislature and Democratic nominee for Congress, prefers the charge. Mr. Brewer, in to-day's issue of his paper, charged Mr. Burns with taking attorney's fees for services, while a legislator, for influence in behalf of a State institution, and urges that he cannot be trusted where fees are bigger and temptations greater. Burns pronounces the charges false, and will prosecute to the bitter end. Burns is the famous Pennsylvania Irish Nationalist, and, while he has no money, is running against W. O. Culbertson, the Republican millionaire candidate, and is likely to be elected. The attack on his honor and honesty has created a vast amount of sympathy for Burns.

CROOK WAS PATIENT.

After Being Duly Thrashed he Drove Off and Got Married.

NEW CASTLE, Col., Oct. 30.—Dr. W. W. Crook, Mrs. Medares, and her daughter, Miss Derunhill, are just now the principals in a sensation. Mrs. Medares took exception to her daughter keeping company with the Doctor. As he was in a carriage waiting for Miss Der