STOKES REPLIES TO PLATT.

LABELED THE FAIR COMMISSIONERS AT THE EX-SENATOR'S REQUEST.

Can't Help It if Platt Did Find Mistakes—Seems to Have Made a Mistake in Classifying Stokes—Liability of the Guarantors—The Fair Not Given Up Yet.

While there was a gloomy feeling about town yesterday over the situation in Albany with regard to the World's Fair bill, the incorporators by no means despair of getting the Fair for New York. There was much discussion over Thomas C. Platt's avowed intention to make it a Republican Fair.

Secretary W. E. D. Stokes of the Committee on Legislation said yesterday in reply to Mr. Platt's charge that he was responsible for injecting politics into the proposed Fair:

"It was at Mr. Platt's request before he went South the first of the year that I made a list of the Republicans, Democrats, and Mugwumps among the proposed Commissioners. Mr. Platt told me at the time he requested me to make out the list that he did not know what the Commissioners were, but he had been informed that there were more Democrats than Republicans among them. I told Mr. Platt I had never considered the matter in the light of politics. He asked me, however, to do him the favor to learn what were the politics of the Commissioners. As Mr. Platt was a member of the Committee on Legislation and a widely-known politician I did the best I could to label the Commissioners according to their political standing. Many of the Commissioners I did not know personally, and I had to rely on others for much of my information.

"After the list was completed I sent it to Mr. Platt, who was then in the South. There was a letter in red ink opposite each name, "R" or "D," etc., so that Mr. Platt or any one better posted than I might correct it. A copy of the letter which I sent to Mr. Platt is in my letter book at my house. I said in it there might be inaccuracies in the list, but it was substantially correct.

"After Mr. Platt returned to New York he told me he had gone over the list carefully and found I had made several errors. He mentioned only the names of George Jones, F. B. Thurber, Henry G. Marquand, Morris K. Jesup, Daniel F. Appleton, and John Foord, saying that my listing them as Republicans was not correct."

Mr. Stokes added that he was a Democrat, but not a member of Tammany Hall. Why Mr. Stokes marked in red ink opposite his own name on the list of Commissioners the letter "T," the same that was marked opposite Mayor Grant's name, Mr. Stokes refused to explain.

Senator Henry J. Coggeshall said at the Sturtevant House yesterday that, as he understood the situation at Albany, the only bill before the Legislature is the Assembly bill, now awaiting action in the Senate. What the Senate would do to-morrow night he would not undertake to say. It might adopt the original Assembly bill and thus send it to the Governor for his signature or it might not.

As to the naming of the twenty-two Commissioners in the Senate amendment, Senator Coggeshall said he had suggested two of the names to Senator Fassett, and other Senators had suggested names. The only chance that the Senator saw for passing the World's Fair bill was to pass the amended report of the Conference Committee, which proposes to add seventeen names of the twenty-two to the original list of Commissioners.

Editor George W. Childs of Philadelphia said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that Dr. Chauncey M. Depew had told him he was disappointed at the delay, but believed a way would be found to pass the bill this week. Mr. Childs added that he had not lost faith in New York's chances for the Fair. To a reporter Dr. Depew said he had nothing further to offer save that he never gave up the ship.

Lon Payn, whose name as an additional Commissioner was dropped by the Conference Committee, with four others, was seen at his office at 51 Broadway yesterday. He denied that he had visited Matt Quay as Platt's representative with a message to the effect that Platt desired to impede action at Albany on the World's Fair bill. Mr. Platt was anxious to have the Fair here, Mr. Payn continued, but any fair-minded man must see that the Board of Commissioners, as originally made up by the Mayor, was constructed in the interests of the Democratic party. The proposed additional names would neutralize the Board and make the Fair really non-partisan. No one had noticed the superabundance of Democrats in the Board until the bill had been sent to Albany and the Commissioners classified by Mr. Stokes. The inaccuracies of Mr. Stokes's classification had led to a minute scrutiny of the bill, and every one familiar with New York politics knew that the large majority of the Commissioners on the original Board would blindly follow the lead of a few prominent men like Croker and Grant. The Mugwumps really hold the balance of power, and, as was always the case at a pinch, the Mugwumps would take sides with the Democrats. In this opinion, Mr. Payn added, most of the leading Republicans with whom he had talked concurred. He supposed his own name had been dropped from the proposed list because Senator Ives objected to him.

"Subscriber" sent this to THE SUN yesterday:

I am a subscriber to the World's Fair Fund to the amount of $500, being induced by the examination of the committee of gentlemen as published by Mayor Grant. Will you kindly answer through your columns if in your opinion, should Mr. Platt's bill pass the Senate, I would be held to fulfil my contract?

This is one of the new questions raised by Mr. Platt's meddling with the World's Fair bill at Albany, and the question is directed to the point whether subscribers may be compelled to pay their subscriptions if the Fair is made a Republican adjunct to the Presidential campaign in 1892. The possibility of politics entering into the great enterprise was foreseen by the Committee on Finance in framing the terms of subscription. A member of the Finance Committee said yesterday that the terms and conditions of the raising of the guarantee fund of $5,000,000, were made so broad that they would be binding in case the World's Fair corporation is authorized by Congress to be formed in New York. The last section of the terms of subscription to the fund is:

It is agreed that all stipulations in the agreement made dependent upon the action of said Babcock and his associates (the Finance Committee) shall be considered as fully met by the action of the majority of them, in the case of vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy may be filled by their survivors.

Mayor Grant said yesterday that he had been asked to designate the politics of the Incorporators of the Fair, and that he had positively refused to do so. In reference to several other statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Platt, the Mayor said:

"It is too bad that any reflections should be cast on any of the gentlemen named."

In response to an inquiry as to what he thought of the suggestion that if the bill as amended by Mr. Platt should pass, many of those who had pledged contributions might withdraw them, he said:

"That is a matter which rests entirely with the Finance Committee. I cannot say anything about it. The money is pledged to the Finance Committee, and not to any commission that may be appointed. I don't think there is anything that could compel the committee to turn the money pledged to it over to the commission."

HUNTING FOR A THEATRE AGENT.

He is Accused of Circulating Lies About the Boston Ideal Company.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—At the office of 'Squire Gass this evening a warrant was sworn out by Col. W. H. Foster, manager and proprietor of the Boston Ideal Opera Company, for the arrest of Reuben B. Davenport, late advance agent for that company, charging him with criminal libel. The affidavit alleges that Davenport has, by private letters and telegrams and by publications in the newspapers, circulated false and malicious reports injurious to the credit and standing of the company.

Papers have already been drawn in a suit for $25,000 damages, which Col. Foster says will be instituted against Davenport on next Monday morning. Col. Foster said this evening that the town was being searched for Davenport, but it has been learned that Davenport has left the city.

Seamen Lost in the Hurricane.

The steamship Jersey City of Bristol, which arrived last night, reports that on Jan. 19 she had a terrific hurricane from the westward, which lasted twenty-four hours. She lost two boats from the davits, started her funnel, smashed her ventilators, and took a quantity of water into the hold. During the hurricane the vessel was going with all possible speed, and would not steer, and seas were breaking over the ship continually. At 9:30 A. M. of the 18th a heavy sea struck the ship on the starboard side as the watch were reefing the maintrysail and endeavoring to keep the ship's head to the sea. Boatswain Albert Davis of Bristol, Alfred Tuplin, carpenter, and Seaman Gustav Weber were washed overboard and drowned. William Sainsbury's leg was broken, and another seaman, E. Stoberg, was injured in both legs and head.

Archbishop Corrigan in Rome.

ROME, Feb. 1.—Archbishop Corrigan of New York has arrived here. He is to have an audience with the Pope, and will then start immediately for Palestine.

THE SIX NATIONS IN COUNCIL.

They will Protest Against Any Legislation that will Lead to their Disruption.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A grand powwow of the Six Nations is now being held in the Tuscarora Reservation in Niagara county, a few miles from this city, and the chiefs of the tribes are in earnest consultation over the question of State and Government legislation regarding their condition. The State Assembly of last session appointed a Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the Indian problem, so called, with the object in view of admitting the Indian to citizenship, and the division and sale of the reservations. Several councils have been held since last summer in the Six Nations and many protests made against the recommendations of the Assembly Committee. The Tuscaroras were informed that Assemblyman Whipple, Chairman of the committee, has been to Washington urging Congress to take some action in this respect, claiming that the condition of the civilized Indian would be bettered. The Tuscaroras immediately sent to the Onondagas, near Syracuse, and ordered Thomas Webster, the fire bearer of the Six Nations, to summon the tribes to a grand powwow, and now the chiefs of the Senecas, Cayugas, Mohawks, Tuscaroras, Oneidas, and Onondagas are in conclave. The Towandas, Shannecocks, St. Regas, Cattaraugus, and Alleghanies are also interested in the matter. Daniel LaFort of the Onondagas is presiding, and the council house is a scene of excitement.

The council waited from Thursday until to-day for representatives of the Senecas who were tardy in answering the call. The peculiar feature is that the Indians, although civilized and educated, still adhere to the old custom of sommoning the council. The fire bearer when ordered to summon the tribes must visit all the reservations on foot, and the novel sight is presented in the civilized country of an old Indian, in his original costume of buckskin, walking along over country roads in the old trail fashion of one hundred years ago. The council or powwow begun to-day is liable to last for several days. It is certain that the Six Nations will protest against any legislature which will lead to their disruption. They would rather remain under the Government protection. A sum of money in the Treasury Department belongs to the six nations, and representatives of the tribes will visit Washington in person to protest. A memorial and petition will be sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. That has already been decided on. Ex-Assemblyman John E. Pound, counsel for the Tuscaroras, will frame the same. The tribes claim that this is the final blow at their tribeship, and means its total disruption in this State.

RULES OF THE LAWN TENNIS GAME.

Mr. Sears to Ask the National Association to Make Important Changes.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Ex-champion Richard D. Sears proposes to ask the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, at its meeting in New York next Friday, to make a few important changes in the rules governing the game. Mr. Sears said to-night, in explanation of the proposed changes:

"The first rule which I shall ask to have changed is that embodying the clause giving either player the right to take two minutes' rest between each hand and seven minutes between sets, for reasons which may seem adequate to the referee. Now the referee may think that the loss of wind by one player is adequate reason for him to grant a request for the stopping of play, but it is part of the game to tire and wind your opponent. The rule is misunderstood or misinterpreted, and it seems to me it was framed, not for the purpose of giving a player a chance to rest, but to give him an opportunity to fix any part of his clothing or shoes that my have become disarranged, and the rule should so state.

"Another rule which I shall ask to have changed is the rule which says that the umpire, on appeal from either player before the toss for choice, may direct the players to change sides at the end of every game of each set if, in his opinion, either side has a distinct advantage, owing to the sun, wind, or any other accidental cause; but if the appeal be made after the toss for choice the umpire can only direct the players to change sides at the end of every game of the odd or deciding set. At a glance it can be seen that the above rule is to the advantage of the server, and should be changed so that the service can come from each court and a change of sides can be made after every second game.

"The new rule which I propose to try to have changed is the one adopted by the Association defining an amateur. The present rule of the National Lawn Tennis Association reads as follows: 'An amateur is one who has never played or taught any sport as one of his ordinary means of livelihood or connection therewith.' As a substitute to that rule I shall ask to have the Amateur Athletic Union rule defining an amateur adopted, as it is decidedly better, and is becoming the recognized definition of an amateur throughout the country. I have every hope that all the changes I propose to suggest will be adopted, and to my mind they will result in some benefit to the game of lawn tennis."

MADE TO WORK IN THE FIELD.

Mrs. Laufer Runs Away—Her Husband Finds Her and Shoots at Her.

Edward Laufer, a florist of Queens, L. I., was accused in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday morning of attempting to shoot his wife. He is said to be worth about $50,000. His nurseries in Queens are valued at $25,000. He is about 30 years old, and his wife is two years older. They have been married nine years, and have one child.

Mrs. Laufer says that ever since her marriage she has been compelled to do drudgery, and to work in the field with the farm laborers. She says she attended to her household duties, fed the stock, and cleaned the stables, harrowed, ploughed, and looked after things generally. The only thing her husband omitted to do in order to make her servitude complete, she says, was to yoke her in with the oxen and make her help pull the plough.

She ran away from Queens last Wednesday and took refuge with her brother, John Kuneth, in Astoria.

Her husband followed her, and on entering the house drew a revolver. As he raised the weapon to fire at his wife, Kuneth struck it down and the bullet entered the floor. Laufer fired three shots before he was disarmed, but none of them did any harm. He gave as his reason for shooting at his wife that she belonged to him and he could do as he pleased with her. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination. It is said his wife will begin divorce proceedings against him.

THE EIGHT-HOUR PLAN.

The Builders' Association Have Not Helped to Settle the Matter.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—William Harkness, Jr., of Philadelphia, National Secretary of the Contractors' and Builders' Association, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day. He is returning from the Convention in Minneapolis with twenty-five other Philadelphia delegates.

"Probably a great many contractors will be disappointed at the action taken by the Convention on the eight-hour question," said Mr. Harkness this evening. "Many contractors believe that the time is ripe for eight-hour work, and that it is just as well to grant it now as any other time. Others think that the contractors should declare against eight hours and stand by the declaration. The Convention did not take a step one way or the other, but left the question just where it has been for years. The consequence will be that carpenters in one city will work eight hours, in another ten, and in still another nine hours.

"The resolution to pay by the hour will probably not amount to very much, although a great deal was expected from it when it was passed. The men working eight hours will want as much money as they got for working ten hours, and they will get it or fight."

Mrs. Copplager Condition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At a short time before midnight the physicians in attendance upon Mrs. Coppinger, daughter of Secretary Blaine, issued the following bulletin:

"The slight improvement that was entertained by Mrs. Coppinger's physicians last evening was unfortunately dispelled this morning. Unfavorable symptoms developed and have continued with amelioration all day, so that at the present moment the gravest apprehensions are felt."

Portugal to Appeal for a Conference.

COLOGNE, Feb. 1.—The Lisbon correspondent of the *Gazette* of this city reports that the Portuguese Government will on Monday next despatch an appeal to all the powers, requesting the formation of a conference to determine the disputed rights between Portugal and England.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

The Guion line steamship Wyoming, Capt. Rigby, from New York, Jan. 23, for Liverpool, passed Zastnel at 8 o'clock last evening.

The French line steamship La Gascogne, Capt. Santelli, from New York, Jan. 25, for Havre, passed the Lizard at 3 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Jersey City, from Bristol, arrived last night.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S LIVELY GOVERNOR.

He Leads the Liquor Men a Lively Chase—His Ambitions.

From the Boston Globe.

CONCORD, Jan. 25.—Gov. David H. Goodell of this State recently made himself famous throughout the country by issuing his remarkable prohibition proclamation. He calls upon the Attorney-General, the County Solicitors, the Sheriffs, and the Mayors, and upon all other officers of the law here to rise up in their might and suppress every liquor saloon within our borders.

The Governor's proclamation has not yet met with the wholesale favor and effect which he so proudly anticipated for it. The Attorney-General, Daniel Barnard of Franklin, is regarded generally as a much abler man than Goodell, and the County Solicitors throughout the State, with hardly an exception, understand better than his Excellency the policy of law and the practicability of its execution.

GOV. DAVID H. GOODELL.

Mr. Goodell, however, does not purpose to have the greatest effort of his life flash in the pan. He has already packed his grips, and is actually travelling from place to place, advising and ordering solicitors, Mayors, Selectmen, and others in authority to prosecute liquor sellers. Although he furnishes no evidence and signs no complaints himself, his advice is generally courteously and kindly received, although his official order in this matter is futile upon those not within the jurisdiction of his special branch of government. It is very probable that many prosecutions will be brought, but there will be no regular and concerted movement, and the prosecutions will act to the detriment of some communities, and redound to the business advantage of others.

The prohibitory law of the State is so very severe that the present comparatively few saloonists in New Hampshire may be driven from their present stands, and even incarcerated in jail, but whether there will be any considerable diminution of drunkenness is extremely doubtful. Local prosecutions, when carried to the extreme, have generally reacted morally, and resulted in much more inebriety and in the consumption of much more intoxicating liquor. A new crop of dealers start out and will flock in from all quarters, through various devices, and deal out a much more dangerous fluid. Club rooms and other resorts are easily arranged to evade the law, and many men who would be satisfied with a drink or two a day at a public bar are led to stock their cellars with quantities that throw a greater temptation over their home life.

The liquor problem is a great and grave one, indeed, and it is hardly expected that this would-be philosopher from Antrim will be able to solve it with one grand official pronunciamento against rum. Whoever would be a great reformer must have much of manhood and sympathy in his make-up. It is to be noticed that the great temperance reformers do not have the fullest faith in peremptory prohibition in the face of a public sentiment not yet quite ready to sustain it.

It should be mentioned that Gov. Goodell is sure of a renomination for the tool of certain shrewd political schemers, who hope in this way to start a boom for their preferment. If such is the fact he is to be pitied. The statement is made, upon fair authority, that Gov. Goodell himself has an eye upon the United States Senatorship now held by Senator Blair. Think of a persevering Senatorial campaign up here in New Hampshire in the coldest weather of next year!

KILLED BY A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD.

He Takes the Lives of His Brother and Sister Who Were Left in His Care.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Feb. 1.—A colored family named Bacon consisting of the father, mother, and three children lived in Eola. Joseph, the oldest, was 12, then came a girl of 8, and a boy of 4. Early this morning the parents left home to be absent all day. The boy Joseph was instructed to take good care of his brother and sister and not allow them to wonder from the premises.

About noon Joseph and his sister quarelled, and the boy instantly took down his father's gun and shot the sister to death. The murderer then secured an axe, and returning to the house where the four-year-old was sir ocking with right, he deliberately cut the little fellow's head off. The boy dragged the bodies to the door and then walked to the home of his grandmother in this city and told her the story. He said they would not behave and he tried to make them obey. The bodies were discovered by neighbors several hours after the tragedy. The boy is under arrest.

Advantages of Borrowed Plumes.

"Suits loaned for funerals" was part of a recent newspaper advertisement. The rest of the advertisement offered dress suits on hire.

"There are a great many men," said the advertiser, as he tried to rub a wine spot off a vest, "who think they cannot afford to buy a dress suit. Perhaps they are right, but they certainly spend more money in the course of a year in hiring one when they need it than would have enabled them to buy a new one. Still, the clothes that I lend to them always look fairly respectable, and that is more than can be said as a rule for a suit that has been worn, say, six months by the same man. It is always well to change a suit from one customer to another. By that means the bagginess caused by hanging it again and again over the same irregularities of anatomy is not visible. If Mr. Brown has bandy legs, and wears a pair of trousers for a year, times consecutively, the trousers will get bandy too; but if you allow Mr. Jones, who is knock-kneed, to take a turn at them occasionally, he will correct their tendency to fall into the lines of Brown's figure.

"Unless I know a man very well I always want security for the clothes he hires. I am not a charitable institution. I can't give away the garments, but supper is a dangerous ordeal. If he should drink more than is good for him he is exceedingly apt to treat the suit to a liberal share of whatever he is taking. I must have some assurance against damages of that kind, you know."

"I do some business in lending to mourners sad-colored funeral garments of a precious and rather Puritanical cut. Certain people like to wear these outward and visible signs of grief as they follow a hearse; but, for the most part men think their old clothes are good enough for a funeral, though they want something more showy for a festival. About $2.00 is the price of a dress suit for an evening. Funeral clothes are a little cheaper, because they are less likely to be injured. But I have seen a man come back from the obsequies of a tried wearing my clothes, and looking as though he had been dragged through a horse pond."

A Fine Foxhound Dead.

NORWICH, Feb. 1.—Connecticut's most remarkable foxhound, belonging to Officer Joseph Ashwell of this city, is dead at three years of age. He died of blood poisoning caused by too enthusiastic hunting when he was too fat early last fall. Though young he had made a great reputation that was recognized by hunters in all parts of eastern Connecticut, southern Massachusetts, and western Rhode Island. He had the best nose, the finest disposition, and was the handsomest hound of any in this famous fox-hunting region. He could outdo any other dog in the chase in endurance and intelligence, and frequently had kept the trail thirty-six and forty-eight hours at a single stretch. Money could not have bought Racer, whose owner had often had offers of $100 for him. He came of a Maryland strain imported into Connecticut eight or ten years ago. Racer's greatest feat was that of having three foxes running before him at the same time one day last winter within three miles of this city. There was general and sincere grief among Norwich fox hunters when Racer died, and he was buried with notable honors.

Trying to Supplant the Knights.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—A big labor movement has been quietly nursed in this State, and is to be sprung in a few days. The object of its promoters is to supplant the Knights of Labor with a new organization which will draw the power, influence, and membership from the older society. The new proposition is to establish a State Federation of Labor based upon the lines of the national organization—that is, an association in one general body of the various trades unions which have sprung up in the Northwest. E. P. McGoughen, formerly District Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is the leader in the new movement.

Our War Ships at Toulon.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The United States squadron is at Toulon.

ARE BOXERS DEGENERATING

THE AMATEURS OF TO-DAY DISPLAY VERY LITTLE SCIENCE.

They Rely Mainly Upon their Ability to Give and Take Punishment—Countering a Lost Art—Two Clever Men.

The final bout in the light-weight class at the New York Athletic Club's boxing tournament between McGarry of the Star A. C. and Dunn of the Pastimes was a most amusing competition, owing to Dunn's peculiar style of sparring. His position was a fac-simile of the old prints of fighters of a century ago, the low, crouching, panther-like attitude, the hands poised above the face, and the body swaying to and fro, ready for a spring, presenting a picture of fierceness that caused an involuntary thrill of sympathy for his antagonist. McGarry himself presents a savage appearance, being a bulldog as far as the giving and receiving of punishment is concerned.

There was a general discussion after the evening's entertainment concerning the various styles of prominent amateur boxers, and the general opinion expressed was that the sport had greatly deteriorated, looking at it from a scientific standpoint. The boxers of nowadays have imbued the Sullivan craze, and it seems to be the sole objective point of the majority of contestants to knock the other fellow out, and to this end science and all the rules of boxing are sacrificed.

The teachings of Profs. Donnelly and McClelland, Billy Edwards, and other expert preceptors that have contributed to the field of current literature by exhaustive treatises on this subject are entirely forgotten or ignored by these latter-day fighters. Each boxer has a style of his own, or represents a distinctive school, and the result is that the fundamental principles of scientific boxing are lost sight of, and championship contests have become hurry-scurry affairs, and the only way they are decided is by a knock-out, falling which the decision is given to the competitor who has lost the least blood or has the most presentable countenance.

Countering is an art comparatively unknown nowadays, and it is a lamentable fact that at the last championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union but two out of the mass of boxers gathered to compete for the honors used a straight counter. These were Gorman at the preliminaries and McGarry at the finals, and both deservedly won championships. The former's title to champion is undisputed, for he is the cleverest man in the country at his weight, and his two fights in the finals, in which he defeated two strong competitors, using one hand only, his left being entirely disabled, showed what real science can do and of what poor stuff aspirants for championships nowadays are composed. Matt Rice, the clever little bantam, lost a championship the same evening through not countering, he following the prevailing style by ducking at O'Brien's leads and swinging his right, which gave the latter the opportunity he wanted. At the meeting previous Rice countered every time O'Brien led, and soon had the latter so discomfited that he won the championship handily.

Pat Cahill of the Scottish-American Athletic Club is the most successful and effective amateur in the country, and at the present time seems almost invincible. Yet his apparent superiority is simply on account of the inferiority of his opponents. He has never yet met a scientific hitter being himself only a fairly good boxer with hard-hitting powers, backed by an indomitable determination to win. This is the secret of success of the man, he is bound to win. He does not know when he is beaten, and the consequence is all that saved him at the last meeting of the Varuna Boat Club, when Rooney fought him to a standstill. Another man would have succumbed, but Cahill shook off the dazed feeling, and at the very last moment victory came to him. Rooney is the best man he ever met, but outside of being a very strong man, the German is not remarkable as a fighter.

Cahill's position in the ring is one that all experts unanimously decry, and they say any scientific boxer should have no difficulty in cutting Cahill to ribbons. His right hand is held very low and close to his side, while his left is awkwardly extended at full length. There is no guard to speak of, and he he never attempts to parry. Yet in all his contests he is considered unharmed, while his opponents selected last for a certain number of rounds. He has but one style of fighting, but he keeps on fooling them all. He lunges with his left, and if it is avoided he gives his man the shoulder. He keeps on this line of attack until his opponent gets to look for it, then there is a quick feint with the right, and the knock-out. Sometimes the blow is on the jaw or neck, and the fight is over. There are hundreds of Cahill's friends who claim that he is the peer of any professional middle weight in the country. Joe Hollingsworth was a hurricane amateur in his day; nobody could stand before his rushes. Yet when he left the ranks and went into Frank Fogarty at Carondelet Hall, the Philadelphian made a monkey of him with his left-hand jabs, and the champion amateur could not get within striking distance of the second-class professional, and lately was defeated by Jenny Kelliher, a fourth-class fighter.

Billy Kenny, feather-weight champion of America, is another that experts claim has comparatively little science. He has an awkward style, and a certain rough rush, which has been very effective so far, and he manages to finish off opponents in fine style. While he is "I cannot see how long he wins his fights. He is a promising amateur boxer. He is not in the least scientific, and, like Cahill, has at one style of fighting, a savage left-hand lunge, followed by a right hand swing, and a rouching clinch to avoid return. This is the only thing he knows, and a man a little bit clever should have no trouble in outfighting him. In a next time he meets little Brown I shall get Brown's ear, and you will see some fun." The amateur would not tell his scheme of fun, but it is probable that he means Brown to counter instead of retreating to avoid the rush, and, by thus staying each time with the sturdy little Jerseyman, to disconcert the latter, and, if he has no other style, the rest is easy.

The idol of enthusiastic experts is feather-weight Locap of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy. They claim this little fighter is their ideal of a boxer, and that there is no man of his weight in the country to defeat him. The only fault they find with him is that he has an inclination to swing his right, which is in direct opposition to his masters a terrible blow. His non-appearance at the recent championship meeting owing to pure modesty was a great disappointment, as many had looked to see him lower Kenny's colors, and it would have been a great speculative contest, for betting friends were just as confident that he would finish the Philadelphian. The A. C. S. N. is rather unfortunate with its boxers as Locap is their only first-class man, though young Wilson gives promise of coming up to champion form. The club have an excellent instructor in Walter Campbell, and the boys have efficient handling in training. In their posing, leading, and guarding the show an excellent school to tuition, but almost invariably representatives of some obscure minor club, who have never had a lesson from a competent instructor, so hack, bang, and otherwise mauled the aristocratic visitors.

Harry Silcox never says that boxers should never be afraid of a man's reputation. No harm can be at them, as they have the privilege of quitting when they have enough. In this the case of Sullivan, who, when he first appeared giving exhibitions, had his opponents beaten before they entered the ring, and all they thought of was to avoid punishment, instead of fighting the big fellow back. Mr. Buermyer is a giant in size and a man of immense strength, and has the reputation of being a harder hitter than John L., in fact, an offer was made the big fellow by John Ennis to meet Buermyer in a set-to, but was declined. This was in the days of the big fellow's knocking-out prosperity, and he could not afford to risk his reputation at the hands of an amateur. Buermyer's only public fight was for the heavy-weight championship of America a few ten years ago, and the result of that contest forever barred the idea of any one competing again him. In the fight in question Buermyer met a heavy weight from Boston named Lee. The Bostonian was a clever, scientific boxer, and immediately began dancing around the New Yorker, tapping him here and there. Finally he led for the jaw, and then was faced with the right, and at the same moment the latter let go his right for Lee's jaw. Lee was coming toward the blow, and the effect was awful. He flew eight or ten feet through the air, falling in one dead. He drew no his limbs once or twice, gave a few extra strychnine kicks, and stiff and rigid, Madison Square Garden was packed that night, but in the silence that reigned one might have heard a pin drop. It took three or four minutes to resuscitate Lee, and then he was carried away half unconscious. There is no report that he is to-day suffering from a slight attack of paralysis, the effect of the blow, but this is denied.

The result of the discussion among the experts brought out the following facts: That there is too little attention paid to scientific boxing, and too much given to knocking out; that the boxers are too fond of training improperly; that there should be more cross-country running and sprinting for the legs and wind and less attention given to raising ponderous arms, which are only a burden and handicap a man; that the swinging right should be relegated to the limbo of lost and more straight countering included in; that the frantic motions should be done away with, as they merely tire a man; that the boxers should remain in one position, for no one can hit another unless he gets inside his guard, and there is no sense in this retreating, and that it is necessary to have a variety of attacks, and not depend on one style of fighting.

THE UNION A. C. SHOW.

Some Pretty Work by Amateur Boxers in Brooklyn.

The Union Athletic Club held the first of a series of monthly entertainments at the club rooms of the organization, corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, Brooklyn, last night, and several hundred spectators crowded the club's gymnasium to witness one of the best indoor entertainments of this very lively season. A lengthy programme was gone through with in capital style.

George Levanion and Thomas E. Hennessy opened the entertainment with a fine exhibition on the double horizontal bars. John O'Hara and J. Walsh of the Union Athletic Club followed in a bout with the gloves. A storm of applause greeted the announcer, J. J. Lynch, when he introduced the next pair, who were William Horahan, the Eastern States amateur bantam-weight champion, and William Allen, both of the Bridge Athletic Club. Horahan easily showed his superiority in the first two rounds, but in the last one Allen rallied and the bout closed with honors easy, amid great applause.

Prof. Herman Hattenhorst and a pupil followed. This bout was the funniest one of the night. Hattenhorst, who has taught many of the prominent sparrers of the day, begins to show the traces of time, but his earnest tapping and comical expression made the spectators laugh heartily.

William Kehr followed in musical selections. Sam Freeth, the well-known cross-country runner, and W. McCarthy of the Union Athletic Club were the next pair to don the gloves, and both gave evidence of being earnest boxers. A comical bout between Joe Ahern and Thomas Green, both of the East Side Athletic Club, was the next event. As Green was head and shoulders over his opponent, the latter turned jumping jack, and his eccentric and earnest efforts to land on his opponent caused much applause and laughter.

Spider Kearney of the Union Athletic Club and Walter Keenan of the Warren Athletic Club followed, and, although the latter assumed the position of a girl with a new bustle, he proved good enough to worry the Spider, and the bout closed about equal. Harry Rivers of the National Athletic Club, whose coming contest is now the talk in amateur athletic circles, next appeared with Joseph Spool, a clubmate.

Louis Gedy then swung illuminated Kehoe Indian clubs. Mike McAuliffe of the Bridge Athletic Club, the New York State champion, and Joe Gossler of the National Athletic Club, who were not well enough to spar, were then introduced by President Tassler, and they bowed their thanks.

J. R. Hodges, Union A. C., and J. Lucas, followed by Harry Sperling and Fred Smith, two little boys from the Golden Hours A. C., then wrestled catch-as-catch-can, and the latter gained the fall. Pat Higgins, Union A. C., and W. Dunn, Pastime A. C., came next. J. Burke, Union A. C., and H. Ryan gave the most spirited set-to of the night, and Burke almost had his man out, when the bout was stopped by the officials.

Jack Lloyd and F. Davote of the Union A. C. followed in a glove bout. Lloyd only possesses one optic, but he competes almost as well as those who possess two eyes. Mike Bent and Ben Havlin did more work than any other pair of the night. The concluding event was a four-round contest between J. J. Tasser and Jack Hibbetts, both of the Union Athletic Club, for a gold medal. Hibbetts did all the work for the first two rounds, but Tassler rallied in the last round and, as the judges disagreed, the referee ordered another round of two minutes, straight loads only to count, at the conclusion of which Hibbetts was declared the winner.

SCHAEFER AND IVES IN TOWN.

They Are Both Here to Practice for the Big Tournaments.

The noblest Roman of them all, Jake Schaefer, arrived in this city last night. He is accompanied by Edward H. Catton, a well-known Western player. Schaefer is looking remarkably well, and is much stouter than when he was here last summer. He said he was feeling better than ever before.

Jake is very modest as to the position he will occupy at the end of the tournament, and said: "I don't know how I will stand, but there is one man I know I shall beat, and that is Slosson. I am, figuratively speaking, going to tear him apart. I am greatly surprised to hear that Maurice Daly is going to wear glasses in the tourney, and think his eyesight must be failing. I don't know where I shall do my practising as yet, but shall probably do it in private with Mr. Catton, who came East with me."

In a strange coincidence Frank Ives, who has been giving exhibitions in Boston, arrived at Billy Sextons at the same time as Schafer and Catton.

Ives met with an accident a few days ago by which he injured his right shoulder and he has had to give up his practice play for the last week. He expects to be all right in a few days and will do his practicing at the Grossmere Hotel where he is stopping. His opponent in his play will be the well-known amateur, Edward H. Haskell. Schaefer and Catton will practice together. The latter said last night: "I do not expect to win any part of this tournament and have only entered so that the tournament will draw more for wants of players."

After the Chicago tournament, which follows this one, is completed, Schaefer and Cotton will make a tour, giving exhibitions through Mexico and California. They will then come East, and will leave New York for Paris early in fall. While in Paris they will endeavor to get on a few matches, but, if unsuccessful, will give exhibitions. They are both stopping at the Gilsey House.

The St. Louis Chess Tourney.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—The entries for the national chess tournament, that begins here next Tuesday, are all in. The players are from various State clubs, as follows: New York, L. Lipschutz; Illinois, L. Udemann; Ohio, Maurice Judd; Indiana, H. C. Brown; Kentucky, J. W. Showalter; Maryland, W. H. Pollack; Georgia, I. E. Ordiard; Pennsylvania, S. Euphrate; Missouri, A. H. Robbins. Max Judd, the St. Louis expert, is in Europe, and the city will be represented by Mr. Robbins. This tournament is the third annual one. There will be the master or championship tourney.

The winner of the largest number of games will be declared champion of the association for 1890, and will receive a $250 cash prize. The second winner gets $150; third, $57; fourth, $50, and fifth, $25.

Then there will be a free for all in which State delegates and local players will participate. The winner of this will receive $50 and be entitled to enter all championship tournaments of the association hereafter. Charles R. Mohrle of Chicago, noted as an eccentric and blindfold player, who created so much interest with a machine which played a strong game automatically, has signified an intention of entering this contest in his individual interest.

Seventh Regiment Riflemen.

The handicap shooting of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club was decided in the armory last night, and the most noticeable performance was Corporal Kennedy's revolver scores. Eighty men competed, each having 14 shots, 7 at 200, and 7 at 500 yards. The score follows:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Handicap.	Total.
Private H. Melville, Comp'y B	28	34	0	62
Corporal G. S. Towle, Comp'y D	31	30	3	61
Lieut. R. McLean, Company K	31	35	6	60
Corporal F. W. Pohle, Comp'y D	31	34	5	60
Corporal J. H. Clark, Comp'y B	30	33	3	60

In the special revolver shooting F. S. Kennedy, Company F, made 45 out of 50 in 10 shots, the highest armory score at 15 yards.

Going to Box Kilrain.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Jim Corbett, the California heavy weight, left to-night for New Orleans to meet Kilrain in a six-round contest for a purse of $3,500, of which $1,000 goes to the loser. Corbett is allowed $200 for expenses. The contest will take place during Mardi Gras week. Corbett has never been defeated and has met a number of good men. He is 22 years old and fights at 187 pounds. For two years he has taught boxing in the Olympic Club in this city and is as clever as the best of them. Many people here think him Jackson's equal in skill.

Crescent Athletic Club Run.

The Crescent Athletic Club Harriers yesterday held one of the most successful runs of the season. About fifteen members put in an appearance at the Bay Ridge club house. The timers were Messrs. Duncan Edwards, George B. Gerrard, and A. Allan Hand. The hares, Messrs. J. J. Archer and G. H. Henshaw, started at 4:25 P. M., and laid a trail through the fields directly back of the club house, across the Third avenue railway track, and into the woods toward Fort Hamilton, through a fine field, and down the shore road to the club house a run of about four and a half miles. The time of the hares was—Archer, 33 minutes, Henshaw, 33½ minutes. The hounds started at 4:28 P. M. Messrs. Dodge, Chapman, and Samarche made a short cut and came in in 37¾ minutes, 38 minutes, and 38 minutes. Mr. H. Anderson of the N. J. A. C. and Mr. W. H. Brown ran the whole distance, and were out 43¾ minutes.

Destitute Lumbermen.

STRATFORD, Ont., Feb. 1.—A large number of Canadians are returning to Stratford from the Michigan lumber woods on foot and penniless, having failed to obtain work owing to the open winter.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA GAMES.

Philadelphia Athletes Show What They Are Capable of Doing.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The third annual winter meeting of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania came off to-night at the Academy of Music, which was crowded to the doors with a crowd that included many of the most fashionable people of Philadelphia. The contests were all close. The quarter mile dash and the hurdle race were among the most notable of the events, and the wrestling, a new feature at these meetings, was watched with interest by many who had probably never seen wrestling before. The sports began at 7:30 o'clock, and