

WORLD NEWS THIS MORNING

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1903.

28 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

A RUSSIAN FLEET CALLS ON TURKEY

The Czar's Government Takes Steps to Enforce Its Demands for Reforms in Monastir.

Advices the Porte What Must Be Done to Aton for M. Rostkovski's Murder.

Russian Government Notifies the Powers of Its Intended Course in the Matter.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—A squadron of the Russian Black Sea fleet has been ordered to sail for Turkish waters. Notification of this move has been telegraphed from Sebastopol to the Russian ambassador at Constantinople.

The dispatch of the squadron is intended to emphasize Russia's intention to exact complete compliance with her demands as to satisfaction for the murder of M. Rostkovski, of her consul at Monastir.

The following telegrams, exchanged between the foreign office and Russian representatives show how the first steps were taken as a consequence of the murder of M. Rostkovski, the Russian consul at Monastir:

On Aug. 11, Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, telegraphed to M. Zinovief, Russian ambassador at Constantinople, that neither the sultan's expression of regret, nor the visit of the ambassador, nor the expression of sympathy by the grand vizier and other high Turkish dignitaries was considered to be adequate satisfaction for the murder of M. Rostkovski.

"When M. St. Cherbin, the Russian consul, was murdered at Mitrovitz," continued Count Lamsdorff, "the czar took into account the fact that the murderer was an Albanian, whose tribe was in rebellion against the government. The outrage at Monastir, however, was of quite another character and calls for the severest punishment. The czar therefore ordered that no promises on the part of the Turkish government should be accepted, but that demands should be made as follows: The immediate arrest and exemplary punishment of the person who fired at M. Rostkovski's carriage; the immediate prosecution of the fact that the murderer was an Albanian, whose tribe was in rebellion against the government; the immediate severe punishment of all the civil and military officials responsible for the murder."

Still Further Demands. In addition to these demands, Ambassador Zinovief was instructed, as a means of general pacification in the vilayet of Monastir, to make the following demands: The immediate severe punishment of all Turkish officials regarding whose outrageous behavior a report was made by the director of the Russian consulate at Skutari, after making a tour of inspection of Kosovo, in company with the Austrian consul; the reinstatement of Ismail Pasha, who was dismissed by whose inefficiency was indorsed by Hilmi Pasha, inspector general of Macedonia; the immediate release of the peasants on whom the Albanians were exacting heavy contributions; the immediate dismissal and punishment of the officials of the administration of the vilayet of Monastir, whose malpractices had been brought to light, and finally, that the foreign officers employed in Macedonia shall immediately enroll Turkish gendarmes and police for the requisite protection of the peaceable population and the introduction of legislative order.

On Aug. 12, Count Lamsdorff telegraphed to the Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia that the imperial government did not obtain satisfaction for the assassination of M. Rostkovski and therefore he had already taken steps to secure redress. As on the occasion of the murder of Consul St. Cherbin, the suppression of the insurrectionary movement among the Albanians was made a condition of the present occasion demands had been presented to the Ottoman government for the severe punishment of all the military and civil authorities guilty of atrocities against the Christians.

Must Not Be Misunderstood. Count Lamsdorff impressed on the diplomatic agent that it was his duty to see that Russia's vigorous attitude toward the present action of the Bulgarian government or the Macedonian committee as indicating any change in the political program laid down in previous government communications.

It would be a dangerous error, added the Russian foreign minister, on the part of the principality to consider Russia's present action as fostering any hope of a change in the Macedonian committee's policy.

From the Russian consular reports it was clear that the peaceful Christian population suffered at the hands of the revolutionary bands and that the outrages and robberies committed by Turks. All these circumstances, concluded Count Lamsdorff, proved the necessity for the most vigorous counter action on the part of the Bulgarian government with a view to the suppression of the troubles in the Balkan peninsula.

WONT TAKE THE MONEY

Widow of the Murdered Consul Refuses the Indemnity Offered.

Constantinople, Aug. 15.—The widow of M. Rostkovski had informed Hilmi Pasha, the inspector general of Macedonia, that she will not accept the indemnity of \$80,000 offered by the Porte for the murder of her husband. She says she does not want Turkish charity. She has returned the decoration of the Order of the Mishan-Shopakt, bestowed on her by the sultan and also her husband's Turkish decorations.

OUR TRADE SUFFERS

Germany's Meat Import Legislation Reduces Shipments One-half.

New York Sun Special Service. Washington, Aug. 15.—Germany's high tariff rates, obnoxious meat inspection law, and the law forbidding the importation of live stock, are having a disastrous effect on the meat trade to that country. During the months of April and May, comparing the years 1902 and 1903, the imports of meat and meat products into Germany declined nearly 50 per cent, according to Deputy Consul General Hauner at Frankfurt. The importations for this period in 1902 were 25,323 tons, against 13,385 tons in 1903—a decrease of 11,938 tons.

The butchers, in their annual national convention lately held at Potsdam, adopted a resolution to petition the government to amend the order against importing live stock to come in from foreign countries and to reduce the customs duties on imported cattle and hogs.

RECIPROCITY NOW OR NEVER

If the High Joint Commission Gets a Chance, Some Agreement Is Likely.

Otherwise Canada's Commercial Policy Will Proceed on Exclusive and High Tariff Lines.

Canada Very Much Afraid the Cards Are Stacked in Boundary Dispute.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 15.—True to eastern Canada's view of looking askance at every report that the high joint commission is quick to assume that there will be no meeting of the high joint commission this year, while undoubtedly the wish with her is father to the thought, her attitude represents that of a large and influential section of the dominion, and that, therefore, when the feeling that Canada ought to wait before entering into a reciprocity treaty with the United States until after the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute, finds a good deal of emphasis in the metropolis. Prominent men there claim that she will wait, and that the policy of the Laurier administration is to defer action at the same time so managing as to prevent a severance of the existing good relations.

Canada Has Fears. Canada fears that she is to get the worse of the boundary dispute. Recently a report was circulated that the chairman of the English commission to settle the Alaskan dispute had said openly that he would decide in favor of the United States. The report stirred up much adverse criticism, and finally the gentleman in question felt called upon to deny that he ever had made such a statement, and to assert that he purposed to decide on the merits of the case, as disclosed thru the testimony. Notwithstanding that denial, however, there is a feeling in Canada that Great Britain, so far as the boundary is concerned, is more friendly to the United States than to her; and the better understanding between the two great powers, that has grown up since the beginning of the McKinley administration, is cited in proof. Sir Wilfred Laurier has been urged by a number of leading citizens not to consent to the reopening of the high joint commission until the boundary question is out of the way. He has made no reply but anti-reciprocity interests expect him to be influenced, by what they have said.

Obviously, should Canada get the short end of the boundary pole, the anti-reciprocity people would insist that the high joint commission be not reconvened. "A Canadian's View." It is pointed out here, also, as tending to show in part the prejudice of England against Canada in this matter, that Edward Blake, for many years a prominent member of the British parliament, and who recently years a resident of England, and a member of the imperial parliament, has resigned his position as a member of the British parliament, and has accepted the resignation is not stated, but it is assumed here that he became convinced that it was the intention of the commission to make the following amendments to the existing trade conditions. It is pointed out, were the product of an earlier day, when neither country was as populous or as prosperous as now. New conditions have arisen from the growth of the population, and the adjustment of the system of tariffs, with a view to lowering or raising, according to the point of view or the politics of the person speaking.

John Charteris's Dictum. So distinguished a man as John Charteris, probably the best friend the United States has in Canadian public life, voiced this sentiment last Wednesday in his speech in parliament on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. He said that it was Canada's duty to have better trade privileges with the United States, or apply to them the same tariff laws they apply to other countries. He was greeted by cheers on both sides of the house.

The agitation for a protective tariff is growing apace in Canada, and in time it will become an accomplished fact; so, if anything is to be done to save reciprocity, it must be done soon. Even those Canadians who oppose reciprocity understand this, and are governing themselves accordingly. They believe that if they can prevent a reassembling of the high joint commission this fall, they will prevent reciprocity, because they think that conditions which have changed in two years—the earliest date at which the commission could meet, assuming that it will not meet this fall, as to bring Canada to the same position as to the protective tariff, modeled after the Dingley law.

This Is the Critical Time.

From the foregoing statements, it can be seen that the time is now, or in a few weeks or months will do much to determine Canadian commercial policy towards the United States. If the high joint commission meets, in all probability it will agree on a treaty. That treaty will be acceptable to Canada, and probably to the American senate. It will be the law of the land for years to come, and the coming fall goes for without a meeting of the commission, reciprocity may be postponed for an indefinite period.

—W. W. Jerome.

ALASKAN COM'N MEETS SEPT. 8.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The state department has been informed by Ambassador Choate that the first meeting of the Alaskan boundary commission will be held at 11 o'clock Sept. 8, in the British foreign office.

Havans—Three men were garrotted yesterday in Santa Clara province for the murder and robbery of a planter. President Palma refused to interfere.

WE MAY TREAT WITH PANAMA

Senator Cullom Makes a Significant Statement Following a Talk With the President.

Insinuates That Colombia Will Not Be Permitted to Delay the Canal Longer.

Hints at a Possible Revolution and American Recognition of Panama's Independence.

New York Sun Special Service. New York, Aug. 15.—Senator Cullom had a conference yesterday with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on the Panama canal treaty outlook. He was asked afterward what the prospects were. "They do not seem to me to be encouraging," was the reply. "Do you regard the complicated action

MASTERS SAY THEY CAN WAIT

Master Builders Say They Will Not Sign the Laborers' Agreement.

They Disclaim Any Desire to Break Up the Building Trades Council.

Building Unions Now Threaten to Strike Unless Laborers' Union Is Recognized.

"If the union men of this city wish to espouse the cause of the laborers by going on a sympathetic strike, we are in a position to allow building operations in this city to be tied up until next spring if necessary. We do not propose to sign any agreement which will compel us to pay a uniform scale to any unskilled laborer who comes along."

DEMS. DECIDE TO FILIBUSTER

Senator Daniel Announces That the Minority Will Oppose Suggested Financial Bill.

Says Such a Measure Won't Be Allowed to Pass at the Extra Session.

If Nothing Else Serves the Democratic Senators Will Talk It to Death.

New York Sun Special Service. Washington, Aug. 15.—Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia declares himself as uncompromisingly opposed to the present republican program for financial legislation. In view of the fact that Senator Daniel is now the ranking democratic member of the senate committee on finance, his declared attitude is of great importance at this time.

GEN. MILES AND THE PRESIDENT

Roosevelt's Course, It Is Said, Has Made Miles a National Figure.

The People Believe He Has Been Persecuted and This Helps His Popularity.

Must Be Reckoned With Irrespective of the Democratic Presidential Nomination.

New York Sun Special Service. Chicago, Aug. 15.—Walter Wellman, in a Washington special to the Record-Herald, speaking of General Miles' retirement, predicts that the retired commander will likely make trouble for the president. Among other things, Mr. Wellman says: "That General Miles is to continue to be a thorn in the flesh of President Roosevelt is a fact which no one can deny. General Miles is nominated for president or vice president on the democratic ticket, he is pretty sure to be more or less of an issue in next year's national campaign. No one doubts that General Miles himself will do all in his power to make trouble for the president. He would be a good deal more of a man than the chief of the general staff, who has credited him with being if he were to fall to do that.

General Miles has never loved the background; he has never been slow to take advantage of opportunities to harass his enemies. Not all of his fighting has been done in the field by any means. The experience of a national campaign will doubtless afford him many chances to come to the front. In a certain sort of political campaigning, in giving prominence to the fact that he is a republican, and is related to annoy his opponents, General Miles has shown himself to be an adept. He is far from being a fool, and it is not only certain that President Roosevelt has not yet heard the last of him.

Miles Will Get Even. The still technically amenable to discipline, and subject to court-martial, as a retired officer, drawing pay, practically as if he were still in the service, and he is sure to enjoy his freedom to the utmost. Some of the president's most competent advisers and most earnest well wishers believe a mistake was made in retiring General Miles without a word of commendation for his distinguished services to his country. The American people do not like vindictiveness, they do not like narrowness. Irrespective of General Miles' conduct during the last few years—his alleged insubordination, his penchant for trouble-making, his indiscreet utterances—the fact remains that he was a fine soldier; that he gave many of the best years of his life to the service of his country; that he was wounded in battle, and that he rose to be the chief of the American army and stood before the world as a splendid type of the American soldier, volunteer and regular.

Roosevelt's Course a Mistake. These friends of the president who think a mistake was made in retiring him without a word of praise say it would have been easy for the president to adopt the more generous course. He could have published general orders of commendation referring to General Miles' fine record in the civil war and in various Indian campaigns. It would not have been necessary to say a word about the Spanish war, or the fact that he had been given even a hint of the retiring officer's unfortunate penchant for quarreling with all his superiors. If this had been done General Miles would have disappeared from public notice with almost startling suddenness. A little magnanimity, a little generous willingness to bury the quarrels and give the retiring soldier the benefit of his long and distinguished career, would have brought about the end peacefully and effectually.

There is no doubt that General Miles himself is better satisfied with the outcome as it stands to-day. Thanks to the fact that Roosevelt is a national figure, doubtless nine-tenths of the people believe he has been harshly even brutally treated, and their sympathy will do much more in the way of giving him popularity than any of his achievements as a soldier.

THE SENATORS REACH VALDEZ

Delays on the Yukon Put the Senatorial Investigators Eight Days Behind Schedule.

They Visit the Seal Islands, Take in Nome and Are Due in Seattle September 1.

From a Staff Correspondent. Valdez, Alaska, Aug. 15.—The senatorial party reached here at 10 o'clock today. Progress down the Yukon river from Dawson was delayed several days by the unexpected failure of the boat on which they had been planned to go to St. Michael to arrive from the lower river. By the use of local boats and army transportation, the party effected the trip to St. Michael, which point was reached on July 27—eight days behind the schedule.

The delays on the river afforded an excellent opportunity for gaining information concerning the interior of Alaska, and this was made the most of.

From St. Michael the party proceeded to Nome, where three days were spent in the situation. The party then reached Aug. 1 and then the party sailed for the Seal Islands, where the fur seal rookeries were visited and the killing of seals witnessed. Thence the route was to Dutch Harbor and along the Alaskan peninsula via Karuk and Kodiak to Valdez. The party leaves for Sitka tomorrow and expects to arrive in Seattle about Sept. 1.

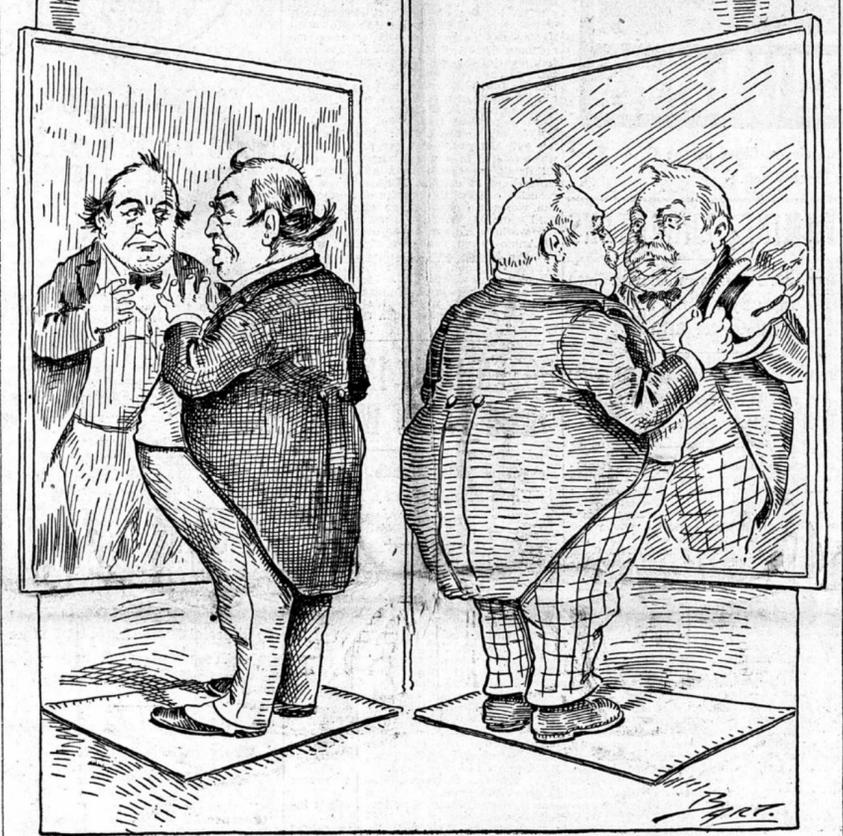
—J. S. McLean.

IS BOSS PLATT MARRIED?

The Senator Himself Says: "It's Nobody's Business."

New York Sun Special Service. New York, Aug. 15.—Political circles in town are commenting on a report that Senator Thomas C. Platt had married Mrs. L. C. Janeway.

Yesterday afternoon he received a telegram inquiring whether the rumored report was true. Without a word he handed the telegram to Mrs. Janeway to read. Then he turned to the group around him and said, slowly and decisively: "It's nobody's business."



FOUND AT LAST
Groyer—I Believe That's the Only Man Available to Beat Bryan.
Bryan—There's No Use Looking Further, There's the Only Man Who Can Save the Democracy From Cleveland.

of the Colombian congress in amending the treaty as killing it."

"Such action would certainly make the task of perfecting the treaty a very difficult one. I understand that it is proposed to make the treaty with Panama."

"In that event, will the administration follow the isthmian canal law, and having failed to negotiate a treaty with Colombia, turn to the Nicaragua route?"

"I do not think we are ready to abandon Panama by any means. What will be done is a matter for discussion and consideration after the Colombian congress has finally acted."

"But how can the canal be built without the treaty?"

Treaty with Panama. "Well, we might make another treaty, not with Colombia, but with Panama."

"But Panama is not a sovereign state and is only a department of Colombia."

"Intimations have been made that there is great discontent on the isthmian convention of the congress of the central government, and Panama might break away and set up a government which we could treat with."

"Is the United States prepared to encourage such a schism in a South American republic?"

"No, I suppose not. But this country wants to build the canal and build it now. It needs it for its own defense and it is needed by the whole world. The treaty is blocked by a country that has been treated well by us, and there are very weighty considerations which make us feel that at all hazards this great work should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment."

Herron is Chagrined. Dr. Herron, Colombian charge d'affaires, is much chagrined over a dispatch from Colombia that the canal treaty has been practically defeated. He admits that the outlook for ratification of the treaty is unfavorable, but says that it is by no means desperate. He contends that the unfavorable reports upon the treaty by a committee of the Colombian congress do not necessarily mean defeat of the treaty in the congress. He added: "Of the new street railway power house on the East Side yesterday and the police were sent back. The Building Trades council, with which the Building Laborers' union is not affiliated, has formally indorsed the strike and has protested against the police protection afforded the contractors and the non-union laborers."

Pay According to Ability. The senior member of the firm of J. & W. A. Elliott said: "Some laborers are worth \$2.25, but some are not worth the \$1.80 they get. We pay according to the work they do. Certainly not every man who wants to work as a helper is worth \$2.25 a day, also we pay many at that rate."

The decision of the bricklayers, arrived at last night was something of a surprise to the contractors, as the bricklayers are among the oldest and most conservative of the organized laborers in Minneapolis.

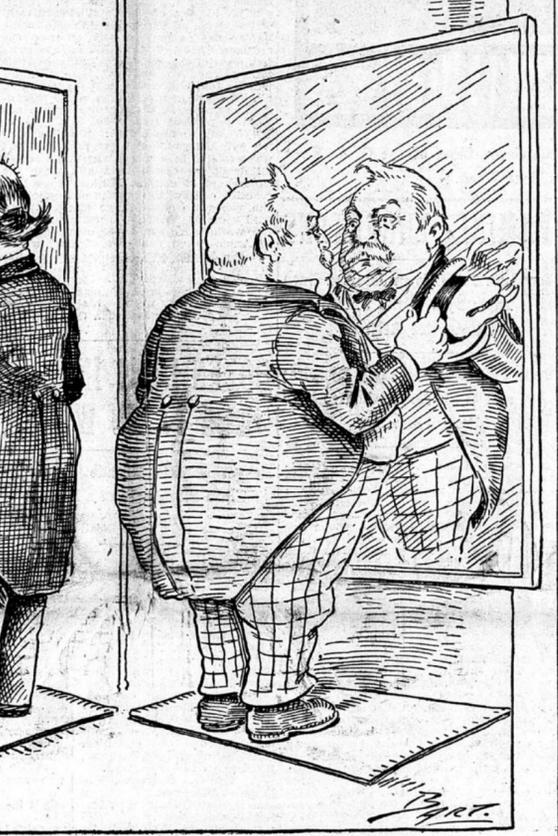
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NO NEW TRIAL

Court Overrules Motion of Attorneys for Convicted Feudists.

Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 15.—Judge Osborne overruled the motion for a new trial for Curt, Jett and Thomas White, convicted yesterday and given life sentences for the assassination of J. E. Macrum. Attorneys for the defense filed notice of an appeal, accompanied by a bill of exceptions.

Preparations are already being made for the trial of Jett for the assassination of Thomas Cockrell.



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Groyer—I Believe That's the Only Man Available to Beat Bryan.
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This declaration incorporates the sentiment of the Master Builders' association as expressed at its meeting Thursday afternoon and is subscribed to by every contractor in the city. The contractors are not particularly pleased at the action of the Bricklayers' union, whose members decided last night that they would go out in sympathy Thursday if all the laborers helping them were not union men. The contractors are not looking for trouble, but they are willing to face the situation. If worst comes to worst, they expect as much sympathetic support as the strikers could get.

"We have no desire to break up the Building Trades Council, as one paper has said," said C. F. Hazlin this morning. "We are satisfied with the scale of wages we are paying skilled labor and we have had less trouble than any city in the country."

"There is no scheme on foot to 'break up the Building Trades council' or any union. We would rather have the council as it is. But no union with the exception of the Building Laborers' union, which declared this strike Aug. 6, has asked us to sign a scale. We have never signed a scale with any union, the nearest we ever came to it being one year when an arbitration committee signed a settlement with the carpenters. The unions have sent us their scales and we have paid the wages asked for."

"But we have never signed any contract or agreement of the kind proposed by the Laborers' union, and we never will."

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JEFFRIES HAS EASY VICTORY

Champion Knocks Corbett Out in the Tenth Round After a Fast Battle.

Speed and Cleverness of the Boilermaker Are a Revelation to the Experts.

Corbett's Poor Showing Indicates That He Is Well Started on Down Grade.

James J. Jeffries is at last undisputed champion of the world. When he put Jim Corbett down and out in the tenth round of their fight at San Francisco last night, he brushed from his path the only remaining heavyweight who conceded even a chance against a better man.

To say the least the result of last night's fight was a surprise. Jeffries was tipped to win by most of the experts, but it was not thought that he would show such improvement in speed and science, nor that he would actually outpoint Corbett during the greater part of the fight.

The ex-champion's showing was a bitter disappointment to his supporters. The famous knock-out punch which Corbett claimed he had developed was not there. His blows were so feeble that in the eighth and ninth rounds Jeffries, apparently with the purpose of trying out his opponent, stood with his hands down by his hips and allowed the older man to jab him at will. Jeff took everything Corbett could give him in these two rounds, and laughed at the ex-champion's vain effort to land a telling punch.

Not only did Corbett lack steam, but he showed only a trace of his speed and cleverness. He was able to land frequently on Jeffries, but he could not keep the giant away from him, nor block his punches. Jeffries simply wore him down with steady punching, until he was able to put on the finishing touches in the tenth. The champion maintained that he would have finished Corbett earlier but for the fact that his glove broke in the fourth round. Half a minute of the fifth was occupied in putting a new mitt on Corbett's hand, and this extra time undoubtedly helped Corbett, who was in distress.

Jeff Earned a Decision.

The unanimous verdict of the sporting writers and fight men who saw the battle was that Jeffries must have received the decision had the bout gone the limit. It was apparent early in the game, however, that the older man could not stand long against the rain of blows. It was simply a case of a man who had reached the down grade, pitted against a man in the prime of his powers. Corbett probably would have been more than a match for Corbett, even had the latter been at his best. It is hard to say just how much Corbett's poor showing was due to Jeffries' improvement. The most discouraging feature of Corbett's fighting, however, was his apparent unwillingness to seem unwilling to mix things with the champion, and also he let his opponent come to close quarters, he lacked the courage to lead and fight from a distance. Jeffries started out by forcing the fight. He outlasted Corbett not only in punishment, but in the quickness of his blows. In the tenth round Corbett's wind, notwithstanding Corbett's cleverness in blocking swings, and ducking to escape right and left punches to the head. In the fifth Corbett was too slow in breaking from a clinch, and he was left hand left to the stomach. He went to the carpet, doubled up, and writhing with pain. He managed to stall away from Corbett's punishment, but in the sixth he went down again from a blow on the mouth.

Corbett Tries New Tactics.

In the eighth and ninth rounds, Corbett, possibly at the suggestion of Tommy Ryan, adopted a new tactic, using the shoulder to buffet Jeffries' punches and getting in upshots and punches to the face in clinches. The eighth and ninth were Corbett's best rounds, but his jabs and upshots were not so effective as he had the close of the ninth Jeffries caught him with a right and left just over the belt. Corbett went to his corner groggy, and in the tenth round he was again in the matters. He rushed the ex-champion around the ring and finally landed a left-hand punch in the stomach that brought Corbett to his knees. Corbett's face was drawn with pain, and he was evident that he could not last long. He tried to clinch but Jeff threw him off and landed again, sending Corbett to the floor. Tommy Ryan, seeing that Corbett was exhausted, jumped into the ring at the count of seven and threw up the sponge. Corbett lay helpless for several seconds, and then his second lifted him into a chair and he vomited from the effects of the blow. He was helped to his feet, and Jeffries shook hands with him and congratulated him on his good showing.

Jeffries Alone in His Class.

The fight demonstrated that Jeffries is alone in his class. It is the first time he has clearly shown superiority in speed and cleverness over a worthy foe. In his former contest with Corbett, his fights with Fitz, Jeffries won simply because of his endurance and hitting power. Against Sharkey and Rubin, although neither was in a class with the other two mentioned with regard to cleverness, the champion did not make a showing which testified to speed or shiftness.

There are now no heavyweights who have a legitimate claim to a fight with the champion. A fringe of humor was added to last night's proceedings by challenges to the winner from Jack Munroe and Jack Johnson. Neither has proved his right to a fight for the title. George Gardner, the best of the light heavyweights, would have to give Jeffries about fifty pounds. Sharkey and Rubin are dead ones, and the champion has two victories to his credit over Fitzsimmons and Corbett. It is probable, therefore, that there will be no more fights for the championship for many moons. Should any claimants arise Jeffries will undoubtedly give them a chance, for he has been more industrious in defending his title than any champion since Sullivan. In the last four years he has had six championship fights, two with Fitzsimmons, two with Corbett, one with Sharkey and one with Rubin.

The attendance at last night's fight was estimated at 10,000 persons. The receipts were \$54,000, of which the fighters receive 70 per cent. Jeffries' share of the purse was 75 per cent of the 70 per cent, which would make his "bit" something over \$38,000. Corbett will receive nearly \$10,000 in the loser's share. Fewer larger purses have ever been offered. The

UNEARTH GRAFT IN POSTAL INKS

And, as a Result, M. W. Louis Will Be Requested to Resign.

New York Sun Special Service. Washington, Aug. 15.—M. W. Louis, superintendent of the division of postal supplies, is slated for retirement, according to strongly supported rumors.

Postmaster General Payne is said to have definitely determined upon this course. The charge against Louis is that he bought canceling ink in such quantities as to provide postage-free country over for from three to ten years in advance. Also that he paid 30 cents a pound for ink when the market quotation was from 20 to 24 cents.

Louis is a relic of the Perry Heath regime. He was with Heath when the latter published a paper in Cincinnati, and was brought here from Cincinnati after Heath had been appointed first assistant postmaster general. His conduct of his office, with the exception pointed out, is said to have been above criticism, and his friends believe in his integrity.

RICH MAN IN WORKHOUSE

Wealthy Tennessee Distiller Is Now Serving Time.

New York Sun Special Service. Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 15.—James Hay, the wealthiest citizen of Union county, and chairman of the county election commission, has been sentenced to the workhouse and is serving his time on being found guilty of violations of the law in conducting his distillery.

He was tried several months ago, found guilty and given a four months' sentence. The workhouse sentence, however, was suspended during his good behavior.

A few days since he was found guilty of defrauding the government again and was placed in the workhouse.