LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Lady Salisbury and Lady Rosebery called at the residence of Mr. Phelps, the United States minister, in London yesterday afternoon, and informally presented Mrs. Phelps with a superb bracelet. The bracelet is incribed: "Presented to Mrs. Phelps on her leaving England as a token of affectionate regard from some of her English friends, January 22, 1889."

The Hon. Miss Prittie, sister of Lord Dunalley, an Irish nobleman, was killed on the 28th ult. in the hunting field. The unfortunate lady fell from her horse, and her feet getting entangled in the stirrups the horse dragged her along for some distance, the animal kicking and plunging all the time.

The latest reports about John Bright are not encouraging. He is having bad nights and does not improve.

A Berlin dispatch declares there is no truth in the report that Germany had come to an agreement with the United States in regard to the difficulties in Samoa.

The German bundesrath has approved the East Africa bill.

The young emperor of China is described as of juvenile and simple appearance, very fragile, and very unlike his early warlike ancestors, who wrestled the throne from the Mings. The lakes inside the palace grounds have lately been disturbed by numerous steam launches and a miniature flotilla of steamers, which were presented to his majesty, through Li Hung Chang, by the enterprising seekers after contracts. The boy-emperor has taken the greatest interest in the little vessels.

Prince Bismarck's famous boar hound, Reisound, has died from the effects of injuries received at the recent fire near the prince's residence.

Count Tolstoi's project for the reform of Russian local government being opposed by a majority of the council of the empire, he offers to resign. The czar, however, who does not consider the opinion of the council final, has instructed Tolstoi to await his personal decision. The withdrawal of Count Tolstoi would leave M. Pobiedonostzeff supreme in the councils of the czar, and augment the strength of the Panslavists.

The illness of Prof. Geffcken is said to be due entirely to nervous excitement, which rest and hygienic living will speedily remove.

Admiral Baron von DerGoltz has been appointed chief of the German admiralty in place of vice-Admiral Count von Monts, who died recently.

The special mission appointed by the sultan of Morocco, to convey his congratulations to Emperor William upon his accession to the German throne, has started for Berlin. The mission carries valuable presents to the emperor.

An earthquake, accompanied by a violent gale, has occurred at Athens, Megara, and Arachova, Greece.

Bigger Than the Lick Telescope.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To Prof. W. H. Pickering of Harvard observatory has been assigned the task of finding a suitable site for the big 40-inch equatorial telescope which the University of southern California will put up as soon as constructed. Prof. Pickering came to California to observe the eclipse, and he leaves to-day for Los Angeles. Wilson's Peak, near Los Angeles, has been suggested as the best site for the telescope, which will be the largest in the world. Prof. Pickering will mount a 16-inch telescope with which to make observations to determine whether the atmospheric conditions are favorable. These observations may extend over six months. As to the practicability of making a perfect 40-inch lens, Prof. Pickering has no doubt about it. The successful casting and finishing of the 36-inch Lick lens make it certain that one of 40-inches can be completed as well. Prof. Pickering has another mission to perform in finding a suitable location for a 24-inch lens telescope for astronomical photography. He can give no idea now of the probable site of this great instrument.

Stories of Daniel Drew.

From the Detroit Journal.

The seats in the smoking compartment of the Lansing car the other morning were all filled, and the air was odorous of cabbage leaves and odoriferous of burning Havana tobacco. Each smoker had some stories to tell, and from the lot a few samples are given below:

"My first experience," said W. R. Bates, "was in the New York legislature. I was a boy then, and I held a clerkship in the document-room. Those were the days when Daniel Drew was one of the princes of the state. One day Mr. Drew came into the room and said to me:

"'Boy, can you write?'

"I said I could.

"'Well, I want you to fill out these passes,' and he threw down a handful of the pasteboards, which I filled out according to his list, while he slowly and laboriously put on the signature that made them good. When the work was done I said:

"'Mr. Drew, you haven't got another of those passes, have you?'

"He looked keenly at me a moment and then said:

"'Young man, you're learning your lesson early. What's your name?'

"I told him.

"'My secretary,' he continued, 'will be here at noon and will bring you a pass.'

"I supposed that Mr. Drew would forget all about the matter, but he didn't. I got the pass."

TIT FOR TAT.

"That reminds me of a little experience I had with Mr. Drew," said Capt. Joe Nicholson.

"I had a cargo consigned to him with orders not to deliver it without taking Mr. Drew's personal receipt. When I went to get the paper he stepped up to sign it and I asked him to have some one identify him as I had never seen him before, and I did not know how big a man he was. He readily complied and then I applied for $500, as I had authority to do, to buy supplies.

"'Certainly, certainly,' he said. 'But first get some one to identify you.'

"In vain I suggested that he had just given me a receipt as the captain of the vessel. That wouldn't do; and you can believe it took me some time to find a person who knew both Daniel Drew and myself."

A ROLL OF FINE CUT.

"Well, sir," began Mr. Bates, promptly taking up the thread of the discourse, "Mr. Drew came into the document room one day and asked me if there was a bright young lad about. I called a sharp little chap. Mr. Drew pulled from his pocket a big roll of bills. He took a piece of tissue paper, such as chewing tobacco was then rolled in. Then he wrapped the roll of bills neatly and twisted the ends until the package looked exactly like a roll of fine-cut. He gave it to the boy, saying:

"'You know Representative Blank? (The boy said he did). Well, you go up pretty near him, and just as the man who is now speaking starts to sit down, you give this fine-cut to Representative Blank and tell him Daniel Drew sent it.'

"The boy obeyed his instructions to the letter. Representative Blank pocketed the package and when the honorable member had finished Mr. Blank arose and made a learned and eloquent speech against the bill. Mr. Drew listened with satisfaction and then gave the boy $10 and told him to keep quiet.

AN ENGINEER'S ESCAPE.—A passenger train was derailed near Tamaqua, Pa., yesterday. The engine was thrown at right angles and directly across the two tracks. The engineer, John Downs, was pinned under his engine and held there for an hour and a half. Fortunately the wind came from the right direction and blew away from him the immense volumes of steam which were being poured out from the dismantled engine, otherwise he would have been roasted to death before he could be liberated. Hydraulic jacks were used to lift the engine to take the man out, and an examination showed only slight injuries to one foot. The eastbound passenger train was lying on the siding not 50 yards away, and had the derailed engine continued in a straight course a collision and consequent great loss of life would have followed.

ELK HORN STRIKING MINERS.—The striking miners on Bluestone, Elk Horn and Mill Creek, West Virginia, are quiet and orderly, and no serious trouble is anticipated. They are firm, and it is not believed they will return to work until the two-ton cars are restored to the mines. The stockholders of the several companies are considering the trouble, and a satisfactory adjustment is hoped for. The Pocahontas miners resumed work after they induced the West Virginia people to strike. It is believed the Southwest Improvement company, owners of the Pocahontas mines, are in sympathy with the strikers.

IN MEMORY OF ENGLISH ANCESTORS.—Frederick L. Ames, of Boston, a brother of Oakes Ames, has contributed a handsome stained glass window to the parish church, Burton, England, in memory of members of the Ames family, who appear to have left Burton in 1635 and 1638. The window bears the following inscription: "To the glory of God, and in memory of John and William Ames, who emigrated to America from Burton in 1635 and 1638. Erected by Frederick Lothrop Ames, of Easton, U. S. A., 1888."

Six Senators Re-Elected.

MESSRS. COKE, CULLOM, DOLPH, PLUMB, HARRIS, AND RANSOM THEIR OWN SUCCESSORS.

In the North Carolina legislature yesterday Hon. Matt. W. Ransom was re-elected United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1889.

Senator Cullom will succeed himself. The result of yesterday's balloting in the Illinois legislature was as follows: Senate—Cullom, 35; Hon. John M. Palmer (democrat), 13. House—Cullom, 80; Palmer, 68.

The Oregon legislature voted for United States Senator yesterday. In the senate Mr. Dolph received 21 votes; Mr. Pennoyer, 9. In the house Mr. Dolph received 46 votes; Mr. Pennoyer, 9; scattering, 5.

A special from Austin, Texas, says that the senate and house have re-elected Hon. Richard Coke United States Senator without opposition. The two houses meet in joint session to-day to cast the ballot.

The election of United States Senator took place at Topeka yesterday, and Preston B. Plumb was chosen as his own successor. The one democratic senator and the four democratic members of the house declined to vote, thus giving Senator Plumb the unanimous vote of both houses, the first time a Senator was ever given a unanimous vote in Kansas.

The vote for United States Senator in the Tennessee legislature yesterday resulted in all the democrats of both houses voting for Senator I. G. Harris and the republicans for Hon. L. C. Houk. The legislature will meet in joint session to-day to declare Harris' election.

A New Socialistic Organization.

An American branch of the socialistic labor party of Great Britain has been organized in Pittsburg. This is a direct result of the socialistic agitation of Prof. J. Hamilton Garside, who was in Pittsburg a few weeks ago. All the members of the new organization were anxious to have it understood that they were not to be confounded with the anarchists, in whose theories and methods they do not believe. They believe in the perfect system of co-operative production, and demand that the workers obtain the undivided product of their toil. They want the United States to obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all means of transportation. They demand compulsory education of all children under fourteen, the instruction to be in the hands of the United States; the abolition of the presidency, vice-presidency and Senate of the United States; an executive board to be established, whose members are to be elected by the House of Representatives. They demand universal and equal rights of suffrage, without regard to color, creed or sex, and uniform laws for all the states.

When Christians will Take the Earth.

From the Missionary Review.

We talk of missions. There is no trouble in reaching souls, but it takes a soul to do it. When we are in dead earnest—when all else is practically trampled under foot in our intense desire and determination to bring souls near to God—when self-indulgence gives away, and even self-love, before the burning, consuming flame of devotion to Christ and those for whom he died, we shall sweep the earth as with conflagration.

Monstrum, Horrendum, Informe.

From the Springfield Union.

"Sorry to hear of your smash-up—horse frightened by the cars?"

"No, cars? no!"

"Dog, like enough."

"No dog neither—never knew him to be afraid of anything before, and never s'posed he could run."

"Queer—what was it?"

"Why, he saw a woman coming along the sidewalk with one of these new-fangled umbrella handles."

A Half Century in Prison.

WILLIAM PIERCE, THE PARRICIDE, TRANSFERRED TO AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Auburn Special to New York Tribune.

William Pierce, who was probably the oldest convict in the state in continuous penal servitude, was this morning discharged from the state asylum for insnae criminals, but was not given his freedom. He has lived nearly fifty years behind the prison bars in this city, for the murder of his father. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in Auburn, at Malone, Franklin county, August 15, 1839, and from that time until this morning had not been outside the prison walls except when transferred to the asylum. Few of those who could tell the tale of the murder of Farmer Pierce by his boy are living to-day, and all remembrance of the deed has long since been effaced from the murderer's memory. The pardon which Governor Hill signed has no significance to the demented man. The records of the prison show that William Pierce was sentenced to Auburn for life on August 15, 1839, when he was sixteen years of age.

This morning he was taken by Supervisor Grant to Willard asylum for the chronic insane. As he sat in the baggage-room, waiting for the train, he appeared like a giant. He is tall and erect, and weighs 340 pounds. His clean-shaven cheeks hang down almost to his shoulders, and his black eyes were hidden by overhanging brows. He is a mild-mannered man, submissive to the orders of the officers.

Much of his past life is blank. He manifested much interest in the locomotive, which was the first he had seen, and the blank look on his shaggy face seemed to give way to amazement. He is so far that he walks with difficulty, and it was impossible for him to raise his foot high enough to place it on the first step of the car. This was done by the attendant, and with the aid of some of the bystanders the man was with difficulty placed in the car. An idea of the time Pierce has spent in prison is given by the thought that at the time he came to the prison the Auburn branch of the New York Central was not completed, and the journey from the scene of his crime in Franklin county was made in wagons, through a wild country. This was nine years before Auburn was incorporated and twenty years before the insane asylum was completed and ready for occupants. It was also several years before Secretary Seward made his famous plea of insanity in behalf of the colored murderer of the Van Ness family, and the law came to recognize insanity as an excuse for crime. Had it been otherwise, Pierce would probably never have been sentenced to prison for life, but would have been placed in an asylum, for there is no doubt but his crime was that of an insane boy. He served twenty years in the prison, and was transferred to the asylum on March 2, 1859, a few days after it was completed.

Female Longevity.

THE FINE ARRAY OF OLD WOMEN IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

From the Hartford Times.

Longevity is certainly becoming more general than it was, even forty years ago. The harder conditions of life are somewhat ameliorated. Here in Connecticut the newspapers have published in their regular announcements of deaths the departure within the last eighteen months of fifty or sixty persons whose ages ranged from ninety to one hundred years, and seven or eight who were upward of one hundred. Either Connecticut must be a singularly healthy old state, or the term of human life is everywhere throughout this part of the world increasing. In every year, we think, for the last half century, cases of the death of Connecticut centenarians have been reported in the obituary announcements, but the proportion of these to the whole number of deaths is evidently growing. The last three or four years have brought about the deaths of three or four Connecticut persons of one hundred and two to one hundred and six years; most of them, notably enough, old women. These old women are almost always physically small and slight. They seem to grow slighter as they grow older after they get beyond ninety, and their cases gave rise to the saying that such women don't die, they dry up and blow away. If a monotonous life, without travel or change of scene, is unfavorable to longevity—as in most cases it would certainly seem to be—on the other hand the calm, unruffled flow of the unexciting days of a placid domestic life in and about the old farm house, provided the farmer's wife be not (as she too often is) overworked, ought to be conducive to length of years. There are centenarians now within the limits of Hartford county who seem to bear out this view, one is in her one hundred and second year. The oldest woman in the death list of 1888 appears to have been Eunice Cottrell, or Aunt Eunice, the last of the Pequot Indians, who died last Wednesday at the alleged age of one hundred and fifteen. She may have been one hundred and six, or possibly even one hundred and fifteen. Mr. Paradise, who died a year ago last September in Thompson, was one hundred. Several others have died within the last three years at ages ranging from one hundred and two to one hundred and six.

Eruption of the Skin Cured.

Ed. Venney, Brockville, Ontario, Canada, says: "I have used BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the past fifteen years, and think them the best cathartic and anti-bilious remedy known. For some five years I suffered with an eruption of the skin that gave me great pain and annoyance. I tried different blood remedies, but, although gaining strength the itching was unrelieved. I finally concluded to take a thorough course of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I took six each night for four nights, then five, four, three, two, lessening each time by one, and then for one month took one every night, with the happy result that now my skin is perfectly clear and has been so ever since.,'

Why Mr. Wanamaker Goes Abroad.

A Philadelphia special to the New York *Tribune* says: Samuel Jones, private secretary to John Wanamaker, said this afternoon: "Mr. Wanamaker was ready to go to Europe last Wednesday, but he found it impossible for him to leave home at that time. He then made up his mind to start on last Saturday, and was ready to go, all but going. Of all the seasons in the year, this is the busiest one for Mr. Wanamaker. It is possible that he may start next Saturday. Mr. Wanamaker's reasons for going abroad are to seek recreation and bring home Mrs. Wanamaker, who has been in Europe for some time."

Plotted to Poison Banker Rawson.

MRS. RAWSON TRIED TO HIRE A MAN TO PUT POISON IN HER HUSBAND'S GIN.

Another sensation turned up yesterday in the famous Rawson case in Chicago, where Mrs. Rawson is on trial for shooting Lawyer Whitney, her husband's attorney. The sensation was produced by the reading of the evidence before the grand jury on the strength of which Mrs. Rawson was indicted, and, singularly enough, this damaging testimony was presented by the defense. The testimony read was from the stenographic report of the proceedings before the grand jury, and included the evidence given by L. H. Bisbee, a prominent lawyer, at one time attorney for Mr. Rawson. Mr. Bisbee told the grand jury that he learned of a detective named Hogan who was said to have important information regarding Mrs. Rawson. Bisbee found Hogan, who said he had been in Mrs. Rawson's employ several months. She tried to hire him to put poison in Mr. Rawson's gin bottle, which he kept in his bed-room. Hogan said the proposition to commit murder was made to him by her at the Leland hotel while he was acting as a detective for her. He left her at once and went over to Mr. Bisbee's employ. Hogan said that Mrs. Rawson told him that if he would not kill Rawson she would send for Lee, her former husband, who was in the west, and he would do it. Hogan found out that Lee got as far as Milwaukee on his way to Chicago, and that there he received a post-office money order from Chicago for $20 and got it cashed.

Bisbee told of negotiations which he had with M. A. Driscoll, a friend of Mrs. Rawson's. "Driscoll approached me," said Mr. Bisbee, "on the subject of a settlement. He first said he wanted $160,000, for that was what Mrs. Rawson valued her dower in her husband's estate at. I went to Lake Villa to see Driscoll on a Friday, and offered him $35,000. He wanted $50,000, but he finally agreed upon $32,500. Driscoll said he had come from Mrs. Rawson and represented her. He was sorry, he said, that the settlement could not be consummated before Monday, because there would likely be bloodshed in the meantime. I became alarmed at this, and sent word at once to Mr. Rawson to be careful. Driscoll said Rawson was guarded daily at the bank and at home, and the only place he was not protected was at church. The next Sunday he was shot at church."

The stenographer then read the testimony of Mrs. Hattie Hamilton, a woman who said she lived with Mrs. Rawson before she married the banker. Mrs. Hamilton said the defendant was profane and violent, and swore terribly because Rawson did not pay her son Ralph, who was employed in his bank, a larger salary. "She said," the Hamilton woman testified, "that she would get even with the old Spookendyke. She would marry him, make his money fly and then get rid of him."

Two Pieces of News.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. De Fashion (sneeringly)—"Here I've been wondering where you were for the past hour, and I find you've been up in the nursery. That new nurse girl is rather pretty, isn't she?"

Mr. De F. (quietly)—"The nurse is out, but there are some very interesting children up there."

Boulanger's Lively Campaign.

HE KEEPS OPEN HOUSE TO ALL COMERS AND RECEIVES SCORES OF ARMY MEN.

Boulanger is conducting his campaign in Paris with untiring energy. During the week he keeps his house open to all comers, the reception lasting from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. On Sunday and Monday the general was called upon by a constant stream of uniformed officers of the territorial army, who had come to Paris to attend the military ball. The scene resembled an army demonstration in favor of the general. Royalists are still divided on the question of abstaining from voting. On the other hand, imperialists excel in activity for the general. The language of the press waxes warm. The *National* asserts that the dead father of Boulanger was a usurer; that the executed murderer, Campi, was the general's brother, and that the man murdered, who was named Ducrot, was a business partner of Boulanger pere. The squabbles of the general's domestic life, his debts, and intrigues are also detailed.

The Boulangists respond by harping upon the charge that the government is employing the secret-service fund in the interests of M. Jacques. Meanwhile the inactivity of M. Jacques annoys his supporters, who are seeking even now another candidate. The betting in the bourse varies daily. Yesterday the calculators gave Boulanger 215,000 votes against 170,000, and odds were laid against the republican candidate. The influence of the members of the municipal council, who are almost unanimously against Boulanger, is the leading factor in making his own success doubtful.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES AGAINST FERDINAND.—According to a St. Petersburg dispatch, sinister reports that come from Bulgaria keep the government on the alert for developments. Prince Ferdinand's abdication is a question of days. The orthodox bishops are preparing to denounce him as an oppressor of the faith. The *Grashdanin* says that the Jesuits, under the shelter of the prince, are conducting an active propaganda among the peasantry, promising convent privileges that are not accorded to the orthodox. The Slavonic society sends daily telegrams directing the movement against Prince Ferdinand. The bishops are confident of ousting the prince. Measures will be taken, when Ferdinand abdicates, to prevent the return of Alexander without the assent of the czar.

EMINENT GERMANS AT AN ANTI-SEMITIC MEETING.—The annual fete of the Berlin students' Anti-Semitic association was honored with the presence of Count Von Moltke, Prof. Bergmann and a number of members of the court circles. Dr. Stoecker, in a violent discourse, declared that the time had come to break the chains of slavery which the Jews imposed upon Christians, and which were sometimes heavier than the chains of slaves in Africa. Court Preacher Rogge delivered a similar address. The *Freisinnige Zeitung* laments the presence of aristocrats as a saddening indication of a Judenhetze tendency in the highest quarter.

FOR PROHIBITION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A Pittsburg special to the New York *Tribune*, January 21, says: A joint convention of the prohibitionists and Woman's Christian Temperance union of Allegheny county, was held in Pittsburg to-day for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of the campaign which is to precede the special election to determine the fate of the proposed amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. Various ministerial associations at their regular weekly meetings to-day appointed representatives to a conference to be held next Monday, at which arrangements for a big mass-meeting in favor of the amendment will be perfected. The United Presbyterian clergymen also decided to distribute amendment pledges to their congregations.

TO COLONIZE THE SOUTH WITH CATHOLICS.—A Catholic colonizing society, with a capital stock of $100,000, divided into 4,000 shares, has been formed at Pittsburg. The objects of the society are to establish Catholic colonies in the south, engage in manufacturing, mining, lumbering, stock raising, &c. Large tracts of suitable land will be secured in northern Georgia and Alabama, and the capital stock may possibly be increased to $1,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST IN WEST VIRGINIA. Col. George W. Atkinson, republican candidate for Congress in the first West Virginia district, has served a notice of contest upon John O. Pendleton, democrat, who has the governor's certificate. Atkinson charges that 400 illegal votes were cast.

A NEW SCHEME OF HARBOR DEFENSE.—The New York *World* says a powerful company of capitalists, already organized, with millions of dollars behind it, has proposed to the government a plan to defend the entrance to harbors by forcing petroleum to the surface of the water through pipes laid at the bottom for that purpose and igniting it with burning bombs, thus creating a sea of fire, through which an enemy's fleet must pass.

WHIRLED TO HIS DEATH.—James D. Aldridge, of Salem, Mass., temporarily employed by the Diamond State Spring company, of Wilmington, Del., was instantly killed yesterday. He was attempting to adjust a belt on a machine and threw one leg over the belt and caught it with his hands to stop its motion. This weight tightened the belt and he was carried up and over the shaft, striking his head against the joist of the overhead floor. As he passed up the belt the first time he screamed and was heard to say: "Oh, my, I am killed." The machinery was stopped as quickly as possible, but not until the unfortunate man's head was beaten into a jelly, his right arm wrenched off and the other broken in several places. His legs were also broken and his body so crushed that every bone in it seemed to have been broken into fragments.

Indian Relics in West Virginia.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SMITHSONIAN.

The Romney, W. Va., correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: There has been a great deal of excitement here for several days over the discovery of Indian relics and remains by Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, of the Smithsonian Institution. He was sent here on the strength of a letter in the *Sun* stating that the recent floods in the south branch of the Potomac had unearthed a great many skeletons. On Wednesday Mr. Moorehead made a tour of inspection up the river, and as the signs seemed very favorable, he procured a number of men the next day and dug several holes on Pancakes island, about ten miles above this place. The result of the digging was the finding of several skeletons, pipes, bone beads, panther teeth worked up in the shape of ornaments, pottery and copper plates, beside the skeleton of an immense buffalo, buried in a bed of ashes about six feet deep.

Friday the party went down to the Hanging Rocks, about four miles below here, where, according to Kerchival's history of the valley, "a furious battle was fought between the Delawares and Catawbas, which resulted in the massacre of the whole party of the Delawares." Here they dug along the river bank on Mr. Herriott's farm. Eleven skeletons were found inside a space of twenty feet. One of them must have been the skeleton of a giant, as the lower jawbone was almost twice the ordinary size. The femur was two inches longer than that of a six foot man. They had been buried in various positions—some stretched at full length, some sitting, and in some cases three or four in a heap, some of them with their feet sticking up. To-day your correspondent witnessed the opening of a very large mound about half a mile from town, on the farm of Mr. Garrett Postares, which contains a great many valuable trinkets, strings of beads, pottery, war hatchets, and several large sheets of mica, which they used for mirrors. Mr. Moorehead, being an expert, considers this last the oldest mound he has ever opened.

Patsey Cardiff Whips Jim Fell.

A FIFTEEN-ROUND FIGHT AT MINNEAPOLIS LAST EVENING.

The fight between Patsey Cardiff, of Minneapolis, and Jim Fell, the champion heavyweight of Michigan, took place at Minneapolis Tuesday evening. The contest was to be fifteen rounds, Marquis of Queensbury rules, for $250 a side and 75 and 25 per cent of the gate receipts. Small gloves were used. Fell weighed 160 pounds and Cardiff 180 pounds. Both men were in excellent condition. Betting was about even just previous to the fight.

Fell pushed the fighting from the beginning. Cardiff, however, claimed first blood. In the third round Fell did some very hard hitting, forcing Cardiff about the ring and landing several very heavy blows about his head. Fell was again leading in the fourth round. Cardiff came to the chair at the close with one eye partly closed. Fell's strength appeared to be failing in the eleventh round and many of his blows fell short. Cardiff's round again. The close of the twelfth round showed another nearly even round, the principal points of interest being a terrific blow by Fell between Cardiff's eyes. However, it was becoming apparent that Cardiff was getting the best of the fight. Fell's left eye was closed.

The thirteenth round was rather tame, as was the fourteenth, till just at the close, when Cardiff landed heavily with his left on his opponent's cheek. In the closing round it was a general rough and tumble. Fell was winded, but pluckily held his own, even when forced to the ropes and half way over them. They fought viciously, clinching and wrestling, and wholly disregarding the orders of the referee.

There were numerous cries of foul by Cardiff's friends, and at the close the referee gave him the fight on that ground. Neither of the men was very badly punished, though Cardiff was in the best condition.

The Suppressed Geffcken Documents.

The dark allusion of the *Cologne Gazette* to certain documents in the Geffcken case, which the paper said were not published because political and dynastic interests might suffer, according to a Berlin dispatch, refers to letters written by Morier while at Darmstadt, in which Princess Alice and several English royalties are involved. According to statements current in the official circle, if Prince Bismarck is forced by political exigencies to publish these letters, they will prove that Frederick and his wife were indiscreet, and divulged the plans of Prussia, and that even before the opening of the campaign of 1870, Darmstadt was the focus of intrigues against the unification of Germany. The documents that are withheld may afford ample justification of Bismarck's accusations against Frederick in his report to the present emperor, but the strength of the public feeling against further scandal has become so extreme that the semi-official press has received hints to cease discussing the subject.

Which? and Why?

From the Boston Courier.

There is food for reflection in a couple of advertisements which appear side by side in a contemporary, which read, with the omission of address, as follows:

WANTED—Young lady in publishing office; quick writer; $4 a week.

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework in a family of seven; assisted about washing; wages $4.

It will be observed that the rate of compensation is the same in both these cases, but that while the "lady" receives simply $4 per week the "experienced girl" gets in addition her board and lodging. Whether gentility—the word most beautifully expresses the thing—is worth what it costs must seem at least an open question when the rate is so high.

The Parnell Commission.

A WITNESS WHOM AN ARCHBISHOP ADVISED NOT TO PAY HIS RENT.

When the Parnell commission assembled yesterday morning Sir Charles Russell, of counsel for the Parnellites, said that, owing to the publication of a later paragraph in the Sheffield *Telegraph*, and in order to save time, he would not press his application for a writ against that paper for issuing a placard containing objectionable words with reference to the case before the commission.

Presiding Justice Hannen expressed his gratification at this action of the counsel, and said he hoped that no fresh applications of a similar nature would be made. A man named Farragher deposed that Archbishop Walsh, in Mr. Davitt's presence, had advised him not to pay his rent, and that he (Farragher) was evicted. He was afterward employed in the offices of the Dublin branch of the league. Witness also testified that he had carried letters, some of which contained checks, from Mr. Patrick Egan to Mullett, the invincible.

Children of the Stage.

HOW THEY ARE CARED FOR AND FED AT MACREADY HOUSE, LONDON.

Children of the stage are befriended at Macready house, Henrietta street, Covent Garden, says the *Quiver*, where temporal and spiritual benefits exist on behalf of employes at various places of amusement. A young professional practically exemplified the esteem in which the refreshment buffet is held by showing a visitor a well-cooked steak, the price of which he decided would be a shilling: "No, sir," said the girl, "steak and mashed for fourpence-halfpenny," and she added that it had been cooked by "a brick of a matron!" Besides the creature comforts, here is rest for tired performers, and friendly sympathy is spreading around a gentle Christian influence; how many of those who smile upon the stage have needy homes and weary hearts, and at Macready house confidences are outpoured to friends who care alike for soul and mind and body. There are evangelistic meetings for boys, and a gymnasium and mutual improvement society. A lad about nine years old proposed a gift to her majesty of a card-board model of a yacht, but the children of Macready house made their offering in a different form—they sent the queen a footstool, on which they had worked in beads the Victoria Regina Lily. Quite a throng of little performers now entertain the public—some are but eight and nine, some only four; they would be much better sheltered under Christian care, but, alas! the demand for children as performers is increasing, and to these little ones the help of Macready house is invaluable. All the children who played "Alice in Wonderland" frequented the institute, from "Alice" herself to the "Glowworm," a child of four; "and dear, intelligent children they were," say the workers in the home. The upper part of Macready house will be devoted to an orphanage for destitute theatrical children. A noteworthy feature of this mission is the endeavor to place each girl and child in communication with a lady, who undertakes to write her a letter every month. Many foreigners have shared in the benefits of this much-needed institute—we read of an Arab, employed in the hippodrome, who unwound his turban, and with clasped hands cried out to God to bless the Theatrical mission—and the hospitality shown to foreigners has resulted in the desire that the mission may spread out branches to Paris, Berlin, Switzerland and Italy.

A convention of confederate pensioners of North Carolina was held at Raleigh yesterday. Two hundred veterans were in attendance. They met to petition the legislature to increase pension appropriations.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

It is a scientific fact that the ROYAL BAKING POWDER is absolutely pure. It is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable Baking Powder offered to the public. HENRY A. MOTT, M.D., Ph.D., Late United States Gov't Chemist.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS AFTERNOON.

THREE FINE BUILDING LOTS ON TWENTY-SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN O AND P STREETS NORTHWEST.

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY TWENTY-THIRD, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK, we will sell, in front of the premises,

LOTS 34, 35, AND 36, SQUARE 68.

Lots 34 and 36 front 18½ feet each, and lot 35 fronts 18 feet, all having a depth of 115 feet to a 30-foot alley; alley on the north of 36 and an alley on the south of 34.

This property is situated in a rapidly advancing section of the city and suitable for private dwellings or a large building.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, notes to be given for deferred payments bearing 6 per cent interest payable semi-annually, and to be secured by deed of trust on property sold, or all cash at option of purchaser. A deposit of $100 required on each lot at time of sale. Conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with in ten days, otherwise the right reserved to resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser after five days' public notice of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.
d&ds

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON THE CORNER OF ELEVENTH AND I STREETS NORTHWEST, AND ON THE NORTH SIDE OF I, BETWEEN TENTH AND ELEVENTH STREETS NORTHWEST.

Under and by virtue of certain deeds of trust, recorded, respectively, in Liber 1018, folio 174, Liber 1131, folio 78, Liber 1203, folio 45, and Liber 1274, folio 399, of the land records of the District of Columbia, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1889, at FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., the following real estate, situate in the District of Columbia, and described as and being lot four (4) and the west twelve (12) feet ten (10) inches of lot three (3) in the heirs of John Davidson's subdivision of lots in square three hundred and forty-one (341); also lot lettered "D," in Cushing's subdivision of lots in the same square, the above lots being improved by two small frame dwelling-houses, being premises 1007 and 1009 I street northwest.

ON THE SAME DAY, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, the west thirty-six (36) feet six (6) inches by a depth of seventy-five (75) feet of lot two (2) in square three hundred and forty-three (343).

Terms of sale: One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, for which the notes of the purchaser or purchasers must be given, bearing interest from the day of sale, and secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash at the option of the purchasers. A deposit of $100 on each lot will be required at the time of sale. If the terms are not complied with in ten days the trustees reserve the right to resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, Trustee, 1324 F street n.w.
FREDERICK B. McGUIRE, Trustee, 1416 F street n.w.
ja11-d&ds

THIS EVENING.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS,

commencing this evening and continuing till all are sold. Books at private sale during the day.

This sale is positive, to cover advances and freight. This stock is rare and affords a good opportunity to fill up your libraries at your own price.

Auction sale each evening at 7:30 p. m. ja22-6t

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, AT NOS. 703 AND 705 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, IN WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of two (2) chattel deeds of trust, recorded in liber No. 1224, at folio 366 et seq., and liber No. 1281, at folio 78 et seq., respectively, of the land records of the District of Columbia, the undersigned, Trustee, will sell at public sale on FRIDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1889, at the hour of FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., and at Nos. 703 and 705 North Capitol street, certain goods and chattels described in the respective schedule annexed to and recorded with said deeds of trust, a particular description of which will be made at said sale, the same consisting in part of horses, a mare, sets of single and double harness, horse blankets, leather fly nets, horse collars, deck bottle wagons, platform wagons, a Dayton road wagon, office furniture, 12-horse boiler, 8-horse engine, with shafting, hangers, pulleys, and belting; bottle washers, a six-tube siphon filler, a set of carbonating apparatus, and other personal property appertaining to the bottling business carried on at said premises.

Terms of sale—cash. The property will first be offered as a whole and if no advantageous offer is received will then be offered in parcels.

FENDALL E. ALEXANDER, Trustee,
ja22-d&ds 482 La. avenue.

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.

GARRETT PARK STOCK AT AUCTION.

As provided by the constitution of the Metropolitan Investment and Building company, of Montgomery county, Md., there will be at the branch office of said company, 706 8th street northwest, Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY SECOND, 1889, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., an auction sale of delinquent stock, as follows: 1 share in name of Elizabeth Huntress; 1 share, H. L. Huntress; 1 share, James Caulfield; 1 share, Mrs. C. E. Atwood; 1 share, Amos Hill; 1 share, M. V. Heath; 1 share, Frank Moore; 2 shares, J. Pinnock; 2 shares, J. I. Barrick; 2 shares, A. C. Parker; 2 shares, Mrs. E. F. Naylor; 2 shares, G. C. Kniffen; 2 shares, T. A. Taylor; 2 shares, E. H. Welsh; 2 shares, M. H. Kearney; 2 shares, T. C. Bourne; 2 shares, B. Niemeyer; 2 shares, R. D. Adams; 2 shares, F. A. Butts; 2 shares, T. H. Walker; 2 shares, W. H. Walker; 2 shares, F. M. Walker; 2 shares, Mrs. A. L. Davis; 2 shares, Mrs. A. C. Starkey; 2 shares, H. L. Chappelear; 2 shares, Geo. C. Huise; 2 shares, T. L. Taylor; 3 shares, I. S. Barker; 3 shares, Frank McDermott; 5 shares, A. B. Hiltman; 5 shares, H. H. M. Herron; 5 shares, S. H. McKee; 5 shares, M. J. Colley; 5 shares, Mary Colley; 5 shares, Edward Herrick; 5 shares, G. M. Lockwood; 5 shares, H. Q. Keyworth; 5 shares, F. R. Sparks; 5 shares, W. A. Nolan; 10 shares, J. R. Moore; 10 shares, J. M. Downing; 10 shares, W. S. Brown; 29 shares, C. A. Barker.

Terms: 10 per cent cash deposit, balance within 15 days. If terms as prescribed are not complied with in the time specified the right is reserved to resell at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser or purchasers.

By order of the board of directors.

ja22-3t HENRY N. COPP, Secretary.

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCK OF GENT'S FURNISHINGS, CONSISTING OF DRESS SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, FLANNELS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS AND TIES, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, HATS AND CAPS, &C.; ALSO SHOW CASES, SHELVING, AWNING, &C., &C., CONTAINED IN AND IN FRONT OF STORE 1902 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N.W., AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of assignment made to me on the 19th day of January, 1889, by Chas. L. Ulrich & Co