

## THE OLD ROMAN.

### Judge Thurman Ripe With Years and Honors.

### The Entire Nation Does Him Reverence.

### Democrats From All Over the Land Pay Their Respects.

### His Seventy-Seventh Anniversary Made the Occasion of a Great Popular Demonstration.

Associated Press Dispatches.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 13.—The capital of Ohio in the events of this day has become a veritable Mecca of Democracy. To this city have come the Democrats of the country at large, to pay homage to "the Old Roman," Allan G. Thurman, on the occasion of his 77th birthday. All day Mr. Thurman has been the recipient of attentions which few American statesmen have enjoyed after their retirement from the arena of politics, and to every caller, high or low, he has extended with kindly smiles the general hand of good fellowship. The magnificence of the celebration today, and the banquet tonight, is a token of the esteem in which Judge Thurman is held by the Democrats of Ohio and the country at large. Throughout the entire day every incoming train brought Democrats of prominence from all sections of the United States. Tonight, the scene can be likened to no gathering, more than a national convention.

### Ex-President Cleveland.

One of the first to arrive this morning was ex-President Cleveland. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception by the citizens who had gathered at the depot, his progress through the streets to the executive mansion being followed by a shouting crowd. Throughout the day the ex-president shared with Judge Thurman the felicitations of the Democratic leaders who called to pay their respects.

The ex-president first went from the depot to the executive mansion, and during the forenoon held a public reception at the state house. A presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired outside.

From early morning the corridors of the state house were thronged with people. Ex-Private Secretary Lamont, Governor Campbell and many prominent Democrats were present at the reception. In the course of which the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. The remark was often heard from men, while shaking hands with Mr. Cleveland: "You will be our next president."

### Cleveland and Thurman.

At the conclusion of the reception Mr. Cleveland drove to Judge Thurman's residence, and congratulated him on his 77th birthday, assuring him that the Democracy of the nation were rejoiced at his continued vigor, and hoped he might be spared for many years of usefulness.

Judge Thurman replied that no years, or future sets of years, could possibly increase the warmth of congratulations he had received today from all parts of the United States. Mr. Cleveland then returned to Governor Campbell's mansion, where he and a few friends were entertained at luncheon.

The banquet hall tonight was decorated in the most beautiful manner. The celebration was under the auspices of the Thurman club, which had charge of all the arrangements. Noticeable among the decorations were large portraits of Cleveland and Thurman. Among the assemblage were senators and ex-senators, ex-congressmen and congressmen elect, governors, ex-governors and governors elect, besides gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in various channels of public and private life.

Shortly after 8 o'clock ex-President Cleveland and Judge Thurman entered the room, Mr. Cleveland supporting his venerable companion, who, further assisted by a cane, walked slowly up the hall. A mighty cheer, repeated, greeted the two distinguished guests, continuing until the chairman motioned them to take their seats.

### The Old Bandana.

After the party was seated, every man arose again and waved the traditional red bandana handkerchief in honor of "the Old Roman." Mr. Thurman bowed smilingly to his one thousand admirers, and Mr. Cleveland did likewise as cheers for him rent the air.

At the conclusion of the banquet Chairman Lentz, of the Thurman club, made a brief speech, introducing the toastmaster, Congressman Outhwaite. When Mr. Outhwaite delivered a brief eulogy on Judge Thurman, the guests arose to their feet again, and the scene of wild enthusiasm was one that would have swelled with pride the heart of any human being. It was five minutes before the ovation subsided sufficiently to allow Judge Thurman to respond.

### Judge Thurman's Speech.

Judge Thurman responded to the toast, Our Guests. He said in the beginning, he was not here tonight to make an elaborate speech. He was here to express his heartfelt appreciation of the honor they have so kindly seen fit to do him; to thank with his whole soul his neighbors, fellow citizens of Ohio and distinguished gentlemen from other states for their mark of friendship and esteem.

"I am here," said he, "at the age of 77, to repeat my testimony so often given, of my confidence in the beneficial effects of free institutions, and my firm belief of their duration on this continent, and their gradual but certain extension over other and larger portions of the globe. Short as has my life been in comparison with the life of the nation, it has been long enough for me to see my native land, under free institutions, increase in population more than seven fold; in wealth, in a very far greater degree; in extent of territory, more than double its area; in general well-being and prosperity of the people and in their educational advantages and religious privileges, it is with-

out a rival in the world; while its magnificent works of internal improvement, its wonderful agriculture, its great mines and manufactures and its marvelous means of communication, the creations of science and skill, have surpassed anything before known by the human race, and in these same seventy-seven years the constitution of nearly every government in Europe has been ameliorated by the introduction of more liberal principles. Central and South America have become republics; Canada and Australia are substantially republics without the name. Even in the far East, Japan becomes more free and liberal each year; and more marvelous yet, light seems to be breaking over benighted Africa, and men are predicting, without fear of ridicule, her redemption from her barbaric sleep of centuries. In a word, freedom seems to be gradually circumnavigating the globe, and a proud thought for us, the pole star of the navigator is our own republic of the United States."

Judge Thurman spoke feelingly of the uniform kindness and honors bestowed upon him by the people of Ohio from boyhood to old age, and spoke of all the distinguished lawyers and statesmen of Ohio and other sections of the country, whom he had known during his career.

### Out of Politics for Aye.

"Before I conclude, there is one statement I feel it my duty to make. In one of our town papers a few days ago, I saw my name suggested as that of a proper candidate for the presidency or vice-presidency in 1892. I regretted very much to see the suggestion, for, appearing in a paper known to be very friendly to me and published in the place of my residence, it might naturally be supposed by strangers that it was inspired, or at least approved by me, but such is not the fact. My friends, let me say to you in all sincerity and without the least mental reservation, that I am not, nor shall I ever again be a candidate for office. I have been sufficiently honored by my party, and neither ask nor desire any further honor than its continued friendship and good will. Gentlemen, you have gladdened the heart and brightened the footsteps of an old man, your devoted friend, in his descent of the hill of life, where he has almost reached its foot. May God bless you all, is his earnest prayer."

### Mr. Cleveland's Toast.

Ex-President Cleveland next responded to the toast, American Citizenship. He said in part:

"I follow the promptings of a heart full of devotion and veneration as I tender from Democracy's great state of New York her tribute of affection for the man whom we honor tonight. I am constrained to claim for my state her full share of glory which has been shed upon the American name and character by one whose career and example cannot be pre-empted, and whose renown cannot be limited in ownership to the neighbors and friends of any locality. We rejoice in the example afforded on this occasion of genuine American citizenship, revealed to us as a safe and infallible interpreter of duty in all emergencies of a long and honorable public career, and as an unfailing guide to usefulness and fame.

In the presence and in the atmosphere of these reflections, we should not miss the lesson they commend to us or fail to renew our appreciation of the value of this citizenship, and revive our apprehension of the sentiments and conditions in which it has its use and growth. First of all we should be profoundly grateful that the elements which make up the strength and vigor of American citizenship are so naturally related to our situation and are so simple. Here the plain people of the land are the rulers; their investiture of power is only accompanied with the conditions that they should love their country; that they should jealously guard and protect its interests and fair fame, and that the intelligence with which they are endowed should be devoted to an understanding of its needs and the promotion of its welfare.

"It should never be forgotten that the influence which, more than all other things, has made our people safe depositors of governmental power, and which has furnished the surest guarantee of the strength and perpetuity of the republic, has its source in the American home. Here our patriotism is born and entwines itself with the growth of filial love; and here our children are taught the story of our freedom and independence; but above all, here in the bracing, wholesome atmosphere of uncomplicated frugality and economy, the mental and moral attributes of our people have been firmly knit and invigorated.

"Never could it be said of any country so truly as of ours that the permanency of its institutions depends upon its homes. I have spoken of frugality and economy as important factors in American life. I find no fault with the accumulation of wealth, and am glad to see energy and enterprise meet their fair reward; but I believe our government, in its natural integrity is exactly suited to a frugal and economical people, and I believe it is safest in the hands of those who have been made strong and self-reliant in their citizenship by self-denial and by the surroundings of an enforced economy.

"When, therefore, men in high places of trust, charged with the responsibility of making and executing our laws, not only condemn but flippantly ridicule cheapness and economy within the homes of our people, and when the expenditures of the government are reckless and wasteful, we may be sure something is wrong with us, and that a condition exists which calls for vigorous and resolute defense of Americanism by every man worthy to be called an American citizen. Upon the question of cheapness and economy, whether it relates to individuals or to the operations of the government, the Democratic party, true to its creed, will unflinchingly remain attached to our plain and frugal people. When the question is raised whether our people shall have the necessities of life at a cheaper rate, we are not ashamed to confess ourselves in full sympathy with the demand for cheaper coats; and we are not disturbed by the hint that this seems necessarily to involve a cheaper man or woman under the coats.

"When the promoter of a party measure which invades every home in the land with higher prices, declares that the cheap and nasty go together, and that this whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty, for cheap merchandise, means cheap men, and cheap men means a cheap country, we indignantly repudiate such interpretation of American sentiment. And when another one, high in his party's councils, who has become notorious as the advocate of a contrivance to perpetuate partisan supremacy by outrageous interference with suffrage, announces that the cry for cheapness is un-American, we scornfully reply that his speech does not indicate the slightest conception of true Americanism.

"I will not refer to other utterances of like import from similar sources. I content myself with recalling the most prominent and significant. The wonder is that these things were addressed by Americans to Americans. What was the occasion of these condemnations, these epithets? It is hard to speak patiently as we answer. Step by step a vast number of our people had been led on, following blindly in the path of party. They had been filled with hate and sectional prejudice; they had been cajoled with misrepresentations and false promises; they had been corrupted with money and by appeals to their selfishness. All these things led up to their final betrayal to satisfy the demands of those who supplied the funds for their corruption. This betrayal was palpable, and it was impossible to deny or conceal the fact that the pretended relief tendered to the people in the fulfillment of the promise to lighten the burdens of their taxes, made by the party entrusted with the government, was but a scheme to pay debts incurred by the purchase of party success, while it further increased the impoverishment of the masses. The people were at last aroused, and demanded an explanation. The leaders of the party which was caught in the act of robbery, and which was arraigned by the people for the violation of a trust, were forced by their own predicament to a desperate expedient. To attempt to reverse the current of true Americanism and discredit the most honorable sentiments belonging to American manhood, were the disgraceful tasks of those who insulted our people by the announcement of a doctrine that to desire cheapness was to love nastiness, and to practice economy and frugality was un-American."

"Thus do we plainly see that when the path pointed out by patriotism and American citizenship is forsaken by the party in power, for schemes of selfishness and unscrupulous conspiracies for partisan success, its course inevitably leads to unjust favoritism, the neglect of the interests of the masses, the entire perversion of the mission of Republican institutions, and in some form to the most impudent and outrageous insult to true American sentiment.

"But this is a time when faith in our countrymen should be fully re-established. The noise of a recent political revolution is still heard through the land. The people have just demonstrated that there is a point beyond which they cannot be led by blind partisanship, and that they are quite competent to examine and correctly decide political questions concerning their rights and their welfare. They have unmercifully repented every attack upon true American manhood, and have taught the party leaders that, though slow to anger, they took terrible revenge when betrayed.

"They permit us to forgive our honored guest for all the cheap coats he has ever worn; for they have declared them to be in fashion. They have also decreed that the dealogue has a place in our politics; for they have enforced the command: 'Thou shalt not steal,' and have rendered emphatic the verdict against those who have borne false witness.

"Who can doubt our countrymen's appreciation of that trait so well illustrated in the character of Allan G. Thurman, and which prompted him throughout his long career at all times and in all circumstances, and without regard to personal consequences, to do the things which his conscience and judgement approved, and which seemed to be the interests of his country and in accordance with his Democratic faith? Our rejoicing and his are increased as we also celebrate tonight the triumph of the Democratic principle for which he fought and fell, but two short years ago, and to complete our joy and his, we are permitted to indulge in true Democratic enthusiasm over the steadfastness and devotion to its creed exhibited by our party, which, knowing no discouragement, has fought to victory the people's cause.

"We shall fall in our obligation to our fellow-countrymen to still the cantankerous and duty by ignominious citizenship; but shall meet every patriotic expectation if we follow the guidance of true and honest Democracy, illuminated by the light of genuine American citizenship."

### Other Toasts.

General Thomas Ewing responded to: The Democratic Party in Relation to Future Public Economy.

Ex-Senator McDonald responded to The Senate; Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky to Democracy in America; Hon. W. K. Wilson to the House of Representatives; Hon. Don M. Dickinson of Michigan to The Democracy of the future; Governor Campbell to The State of Ohio.

### GOOD WINE WASTED.

Refugees to Be Used at a Banquet Held in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 13.—The Bandana club was to have a banquet this evening in honor of Thurman's birthday. This afternoon four policemen raided the National hotel, seized all the wine the club had procured, and emptied it into the sewer. The club officers swore out warrants against the police officers for larceny, and placed them in the hands of the sheriff, who arrested the policemen. The latter were soon released on bail. The Bandana club secured a new lot of wine and had twenty deputy sheriffs sworn in to take possession of the hotel. The police threatened to raid it but at a late hour this evening the banquet was in progress, and no raid had been attempted.

## FOREIGN FLASHES.

### Additional Details of the Serpent Disaster.

### An Official Statement Makes the Loss of Life 173.

### The Vessel Was, According to All Accounts, Unseaworthy.

### Prof. Koch Refuses to Give Away the Secret of His Inoculating Fluid.

Associated Press Dispatches.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Additional details regarding the loss of the British torpedo cruiser Serpent have been received here from Corunna. The disaster occurred at 11 o'clock Monday night. A heavy storm prevailed, and the night was densely black. When the vessel struck the keel was torn off, and a great hole stove in the bottom. She slipped off the rocks into deep water and immediately foundered, tons of water rushing through the hole in the hull. The majority of the officers and crew were below when the vessel struck. She sank so quickly afterwards that none of them had time to reach the deck. The disaster was so sudden that it was impossible for those on deck to get a boat into the water. The time between striking and sinking was so short that nearly all on board went down without making a sign. The admiralty will investigate. It is officially stated that the Serpent had become partially disabled in a hurricane, and it was necessary for her repair before proceeding on her voyage. Her commanding officer, therefore, decided to put into Corunna or Vigo, and while attempting to make port the vessel was lost.

The official statement shows that the loss of life was 173. A reward has been offered to the Spanish government for the recovery of the bodies.

LATER—The bodies of twenty-one sailors of the Serpent have been washed ashore on the coast of Spain. The opinion is now expressed that the in-rush of water exploded the boilers of the vessel. It is stated that during the last naval maneuvers the crew of the Serpent were unanimous in pronouncing the vessel unseaworthy. Experts differ as to her merits. Some say her compasses were disordered by the contiguity of vast masses of iron ore in the mountains along the coast.

### KOCH'S DISCOVERY.

#### He Will Not Make Public the Secret of His Fluid.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Professor Koch has decided not to make public the secret of his inoculating fluid, for fear incompetent persons might try to make the lymph, and thus cast discredit upon his invention. The cases of patients treated for lupus, are progressing satisfactorily. Experiments on syphilitic patients have had no effect.

Koch's article in the Medizinische Wochenschrift states that the most important property of the curative lymph is its specific effect upon every description of tuberculosis. The effects of the lymph are described as important also from a diagnostic point of view. Completely successful results have been obtained in cases of lupus, tubercular disease of the glands, bones and joints, and incipient consumption.

### FRENCH DUELISTS.

#### Laguette and Deroulede Exchange Shots Without Effect.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Deroulede and Laguette fought a duel this morning near Monceau. Four shots were exchanged, none of which took effect. The duelists have been summoned before the public prosecutor.

The dispute between Laguette and Lessene has been referred for arbitration to Dreyfuss.

### An Unruly Member.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 13.—A disgraceful scene occurred at yesterday's session of the legislative assembly.

Mr. Crick, a member for West Macquarie, became involved in a dispute with the chairman and defied the presiding officer to enforce the rules against him. Officers removed Crick, but in a short time he returned. He was then again forcibly put out of the chamber. A vote was then taken which declared the seat occupied by Crick vacant.

### A Mockery of Justice.

DUBLIN, Nov. 13.—In the trial of the conspiracy case at Clonmel today, Redmond, for the defense, spoke bitterly against the government's policy in the case. He wanted to call Canon Keller to testify regarding the occurrences on the Ponsonby estate, but the court ruled that the evidence was inadmissible, whereupon Redmond declared the trial a mockery, and said he would go no further. V. R. Dillon, Mr. Sheehy and Patrick O'Brien took the same course.

### Train Disaster in England.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Early this morning a train on the London and North-western, crowded with workmen going to work, collided with a freight train in a tunnel, at the chalk farm. One brakeman was killed, and a large number of others were seriously injured.

### MILITIA AND STUDENTS.

#### A Desperate Riot at Ann Arbor—One Student Killed.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 13.—A serious riot occurred here last night between students and a company of militia. The students fell in behind the company, much to its annoyance. Lieutenant Granger ordered the company to charge on the students. Then ensued one of the fiercest hand to hand conflicts ever witnessed here. The militia using their muskets as clubs, the students anything available. The injured are numerous; one fatal. Irving Denison, of Toledo, Ohio, died this morning. He was struck by a stone.

## CANVASSING VOTES.

### More Errors Disclosed by the Official Count in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The election commissioners today found twenty-six errors in the Ninth precinct of the Thirty-first assembly district, twenty-four in the Eleventh, and a number in other districts. The vote for assembly in the Thirtieth district gave the Republican nominee 272 majority and in the Thirty-first a majority of 61.

The canvass has been completed in the following counties, with the annexed results.

Orange—For governor: Markham, 1394; Pond, 1189. Secretary of state: Waite, 1414; Hendricks, 1186. Congress: Bowers, 1302; Curtis, 1170.

Shasta—For governor: Markham, 1587; Pond, 1459. Secretary of state: Waite, 1645; Hendricks, 1443. Congress: Barham, 1639; Geary, 1451.

Kern—For governor: Markham, 1006; Pond, 1361. Congress: Bowers, 1047; Curtis, 1374.

Mariposa—For governor: Markham, 452; Pond, 619. Congress: Blanchard, 449; Caminetti, 628.

Tulare—For governor: Pond, 358 plurality. Congress: Curtis, 324 plurality.

Lassen—For governor: Markham, 491; Pond, 531. Congress: Barham, 507; Geary, 553.

San Mateo—For governor: Markham, 1142; Pond, 912. Congress: Loud, 1080; Clunie, 987.

Mendocino—For governor: Markham, 1764; Pond, 2021. Congress: Barham, 1810; Geary, 1394.

Yuba—For governor: Markham, 1243; Pond, 1217. Congress: Blanchard, 1269; Caminetti, 1204.

## CONSCIENCE SMITTEN.

### A Fugitive From Justice Returns and Gives Himself Up.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 13.—Charles L. Terry, ex-United States customs inspector, who became notorious for smuggling while performing his duties as inspector, and who has been absent from the United States for several years for the reason that two or three indictments were standing against him, returned quietly to Seattle last night, informed his friends, and later appeared at the office of United States Commissioner Spriggs and gave himself up. Terry comes to throw himself upon the mercy of the government. He was taken in charge by a deputy sheriff, and later released on \$500 bail. He was associated with E. A. Gardner, once of Seattle, but now serving a fourteen years' sentence in New York penitentiary for smuggling \$25,000 worth of opium from Victoria. Two indictments were rendered against him at Tacoma previous to Gardner's arrest, and he skipped. He went to Victoria, where he has ever since resided. While there, he professed religion under the pseudonym of Moody, and was induced to surrender to the government valuable lands in Seattle as a partial settlement for his thefts. Judge Green, to whom

### Rumors of Disaster.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—It is reported late tonight that train No. 8, on the Union Pacific, east-bound, was wrecked west of Cheyenne this evening. Nothing definite can be learned, but it is reported several lives were lost.

### Slavin Will Fight Corbett.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Slavin says he is willing to fight Corbett in England, San Francisco or elsewhere in America, for \$1000 a side.

### MURDER WILL OUT.

#### Iccman O'Sullivan Makes a Statement About the Cronin Murder.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—What purports to be a statement from Iccman O'Sullivan, who is now in Joliet prison for complicity in the Cronin murder, regarding his connection with the case, as told to an intimate friend, will be published here tomorrow. O'Sullivan is represented as saying that he was in ignorance of intent to kill the doctor, having been repeatedly assured by Coughlin that the purpose was to secure from Cronin a document valuable to the Irish cause, and of which Cronin was treacherously in possession. Burke, Cooney, "the fox," and O'Sullivan were in the Carlson cottage as the doctor drove up, but O'Sullivan not liking the actions of Burke and Cooney, went out undecided what to do. When he finally made up his mind and returned, Cronin was lying on the floor apparently dead. Coughlin came in and began kicking the body, only desisting when O'Sullivan threatened to shoot him. The iceman then claims to have left the cottage. It is stated that the confession is written, but that in a verbal form, it has been several days in the possession of the Cronin prosecution.

### WILD WEST INDIANS.

#### Buffalo Bill's Gang Do Not Bear Marks of Ill-Usage.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The steamer Belgenland, having on board Major Burke and thirty-nine Sioux Indians of the Ogallallah tribe, who have been in Europe with the Cody-Salisbury west show, arrived this morning. General O'Birne, assistant emigrant commissioner at New York, and Herbert Welch, secretary of the Indian rights association of Philadelphia, were present for the purpose of taking the statement of the Indians regarding the alleged ill-treatment they received in Europe. The Indians looked well, and bore no exterior evidence of ill-treatment. At an interview between Major Burke and Welch, the former said he was going to take the Indians to Washington, and was willing for Welch to make investigation there.

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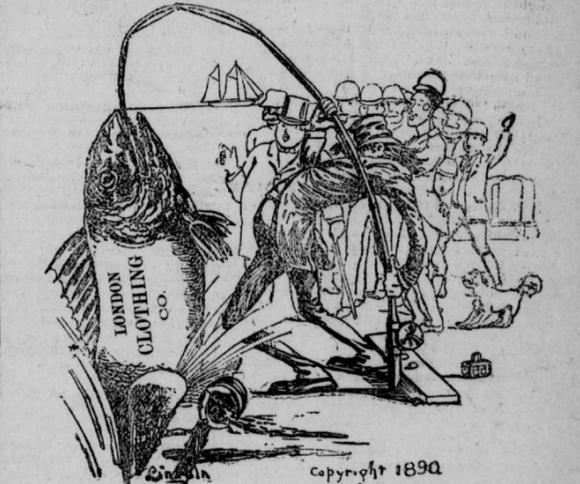
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## A PHENOMENAL CATCH.

Special to the HERALD.]

REDONDO, November 9th.—The citizens of this place were thrown into a state of great excitement this afternoon by the strangest catch ever known in these waters. The angler, a well-known resident, was armed with a bamboo rod of only ordinary size. He had waited in vain for a bite for nearly half an hour when he felt, at the end of his line, a fish evidently worked with enormous strength. The battle which ensued had probably never been paralleled in piscatorial annals. It attracted two-thirds of the population of the village, so rapidly was the exciting news circulated. The beholders could scarcely believe their eyes when, as the finny monster was drawn out of the water, its side was found to be adorned with the business card of the LONDON CLOTHING CO., whose bargains are now attracting almost as much attention as the fish itself will receive from anglers all over the country.