Historical Society X

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THE MIDDLE-WEIGHTS MEET

A Great Battle Fought Near New York City.

DEMPSEY ON DECK.

He Knocks the "Marine" Out in the Thirteenth Round—A Swell Attendance.

[The result of the battle so graphically described below pronounce Jack Dempsey champion middle-weight pugilist of the world. He has earned the title honestly. During his brief but glorious career as a fighter, he has figured in thirty-four contests to a finish and has not lost one. Such a record is phenomenal in this age of clever and plucky boxers. Dempsey possesses what a majority of his pugilist contemporaries lack His remarkable courage and science are aided by a clear, cool head. In the language of his trainer, he is "a good general." It was by superior generalship that he won his title, and those who know him best say that by superior generalship he will retain it against all comers of his weight for years to come. It is just possible that Dempsey will now aspire to meet such men as Mitchell, Burke *et al*, who are the lightest of the heavy-weights. He is not compelled to fight any more, however, as he has cleared about $100,000 from his ring performances of the last two years.—ED. MINER.]

NEW YORK, March 14.—What those who witnessed the encounter designated as the greatest middle-weight fight on record was fought at 7 o'clock this morning at Rye, just on the border line between New York and Connecticut. The contestants were George La Blanche, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Jack Dempsey, of New York. The stakes were $1,000 a side and about $2,000 of a purse made up by certain notable gentlemen of this city. Jack Dempsey was the winner, thirteen desperate rounds being bitterly contested, and it is declared that a more bitter and more manfully fought fight was never witnessed. There were about forty persons present, including twenty-eight members of the New York Racquet Club. The chief difficulty experienced by the managers of this fight was to hoodwink those who were watching for it and the "toughs" who were bent on being present to mar the fairness of the operation. In this they succeeded [illegible]. In the first place the men were [illegible] put on board of a large propeller, which [illegible] proceeded far up the North River and [illegible] then took the remainder of the guests on board and steamed for the battle ground, about twenty-five miles away, which [illegible] reached in good season. The two [illegible] hours and the laborers [illegible] ves as best they [illegible] aard the steamer. The ring was pitched properly and those present stood around it.

THE TWO GLADIATORS

were stripped and were rubbed down before the spectators, and the "Marine," as La Blanche is called, put on a pair of blue trunks and dark fighting shoes. His stockings, according to his own custom, were rolled down, leaving his calves bare. Jack Dempsey wore his dark hose and white gaiters. A better looking man than the Marine it would have been hard to find. He was not quite as tall as Dempsey, but he weighed a few pounds more, and he turned the beam at 148½ pounds. Dempsey looked a trifle less bulky and was equally as calm. Dempsey's weight was 144½. John O'Neill was chosen referee and two well-dressed swells were time-keepers. One of the best-known members of an Eastern athletic club made the following brief speech to the men: "You will fight according to Marquis of Queensbury rules, with light gloves. You will break at the call of the referee; make no noise and go to your corners when either of you knocks the other down and wait until the referee decides whether the fallen man is done up or not. Now, then, shake hands."

The principals and their seconds formed, or more properly speaking, attempted to form, a "Maltese cross," but they failed to do so because Tom Fogue, of Boston, one of the Marine's seconds, did not reach the outstretched hand of Tom Cleary, Dempsey's first second. Tuthill was No. 2 for Dempsey and Patsy Sheppard No. 2 for the Marine. The men went back to their corners, and after donning their brown, light kid gloves were summoned to the fray by the referee with these words: "Are you ready? Time."

FIRST ROUND.

The men faced each other coolly and determinedly, Dempsey standing remarkably high above his adversary, who was compact, lithe and resolutely bent on being the aggressor. The Marine tried a little one with his right, landing on Dempsey's breast. This was not very effective, but it was swiftly followed by another with his right on the eye and still another with his left full on Dempsey's breast, which sent him back against the ropes. Dempsey then shifted ground and tried to change the Marine's tactics with his left, which, however, did not check the advance of LaBlanche until Dempsey succeeded in putting in a stinger on his antagonist's neck. This stopped him for an instant, then seemed to anger him, and getting himself together, he went for Dempsey with both hands straight, and vigorously landing his right on the New Yorker's ribs, made a serious abrasion on the skin. Time was called and the men went to their corners amid a quiet ovation that was simply phenomenal.

SECOND ROUND.

The Marine was up briskly and started in to force the fighting. He looked and felt confident. Dempsey smiled as of old and came jauntily up to the scratch. The Marine was bent upon effective work and rushed his man against the ropes, administering severe body blows, which were always countered by Dempsey with his left. This round ended in nobody's favor. Indeed, it was said that it was anybody's fight—with a slight upward tendency in the Marine's stock.

THIRD ROUND.

The Marine was again lively at the scratch and he commenced fighting at once. His object evidently was to drive Dempsey into a corner and punch him at short arm distance. He was partially successful. He let go his right at the head, was short, but got in with his left a sound whack on Dempsey's body. The latter broke ground and resolved to change his tactics. He became very shifty, and like a clever general, at once began to play for the Marine's eyes in the hope of blinding him. In the course of this round Dempsey proved himself a marvelous boxer, a great tactician and a thoroughly game fellow. The Marine dropped his head in an attempt to deliver his right on Dempsey's jugular, but was short, and caught a severe upper cut in the face which drew the "claret" from his nose, and first blood was claimed and allowed for Dempsey.

FOURTH ROUND.

The Marine was very strong and very aggressive, but could not get his right hand on Dempsey's neck. He forced the fighting and tried hard to do his man up. He hit Dempsey several times on the body and finally they clinched at the ropes and broke at the referee's order. Thereafter Dempsey got in a few straight left handers on La Blanche's face and raised a very large-sized mouse on his right eye.

FIFTH ROUND

Dempsey and he came together like two prairie buffalos. It was give and take, and at the close it was seen that the Marine had a very bad cut on his left cheek bone, from which blood streamed down his breast. Time was called and both men went to their corners.

THREE ROUNDS.

Rounds six, seven and eight were characterized by such close in-fighting that it was almost impossible to tell just how it would all end. The Marine's face was swollen and bleeding copiously. He spat out a tooth or two, which showed Dempsey's remarkable skill with his left hand. The latter's body was badly bruised.

NINTH ROUND.

This was another rally, with terrible give and take fighting.

TENTH ROUND.

In this, after hard hitting, the Marine and Dempsey clinched. The referee shouted, "Break." The Marine dropped his hands in obedience and received a stunning knock-down blow from Dempsey. A foul was claimed, but not allowed.

ELEVENTH ROUND.

In this round Dempsey came up a trifle fresher than the Marine and began to force the fighting. He was met half way by the Marine, but the New Yorker's terrible left played upon the Bostonian's visage like a piston rod, doing awful execution. Blood flowed freely from the Marine, who, nevertheless, fought back gamely and wickedly with both hands, punishing Dempsey more than he was ever punished before in his career in the ring. Time was called and the men went to their corners looking badly. Dempsey's body was covered with abrasions and his face was marked here and there.

TWELFTH ROUND.

Again the men came together in dead earnest. It was give and take. Both were very strong and very game, but Dempsey's terrible left worked fatally on the countenance of his adversary.

THIRTEENTH AND LAST ROUND.

The Marine came up again and dashed gamely at Dempsey, who pitched in now for dear life, for he felt that the crisis had been reached. The Marine was bleeding like a stuck pig, and Jack was blowing and puffing badly. They both then got to work at half-arm distance, and never stopped punishing each other until the Marine dropped exhausted. Dempsey went to his corner showing signs of the terrible punishment he had received, and the Marine strove to get to his feet, but he could not rise. He was practically if not literally knocked out, so when the referee called "time," he could not respond. He did get up, and, hurling himself gamely at Dempsey, fell powerless into the latter's arms, and was assisted mercifully by the plucky New Yorker to his chair in his corner. He was a beaten man and his seconds gave it up.

Then the referee announced Jack Dempsey as the victor and the spectators received it in silence. Time, 59 minutes.

BADLY USED UP.

Greater stamina and [illegible] fairer fight was never witnessed in this country, and two gamer men never faced each other in a twenty-four-foot ring.

The Marine sat in his chair, bleeding, battered and bruised, and when asked if he was hurt, said faintly: "I am hurt, Dick, badly hurt; but it was a square deal."

Dempsey was asked how he felt and if he was hurt. He replied: "Well, I won; but you can bet I was hit hard."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT

say that in order to escape the hundreds of persons who have in one direction or another been following the movements of the principals and their managers, or others who were supposed to be interested and whose presence on Thursday morning caused the event to be deferred, the men and their friends had within twenty-four hours quietly dispersed in different directions and at a given hour assembled on board a tug boat on the Long Island side of East River, whence they steamed up to the landing place a mile and a half from Rye, New York. To avoid publicity and danger, both Dempsey and La Blanche were quietly taken to the summer residence of a well-known New Yorker, where they went to bed and rested until daylight. A large barn on the same gentleman's premises was chosen for the encounter, and a ring 24x25 feet was pitched. By the time the ring was ready and the principals and their seconds had reached the barn, forty persons in all had assembled as spectators. Twenty-eight of these are said to have said $75 each toward the purse for which the men fought, while the others were favored friends of the principals. The purse amounted to $2,100, and there was a stake of $1,000 a side put up by the men or their backers.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AFFAIR

were very complete and a warning was given to all to keep a strict silence, so that the neighborhood might not obtain an inkling of what was going on. Taken altogether, leaving out the men who were to fight, as they stood preparatory for the battle one would have supposed the gathering to be for a far different purpose. The twenty-eight who had put up their shekels were in silk hats, fashionably cut new markets, with the latest style of derby and ulster. It savored more of a theater party than a prize fight. All these were members of the New York Racquet Club, but their names were most carefully concealed. That they were deeply and earnestly interested in the event there was no doubt, and bets running into the thousands were quietly received from time to time.

AFTER THE FIGHT.

Five minutes after the fight was over the principals and spectators had dispersed and nothing was left to tell of the great event but a few blood stains on the floor and the strong odor of tobacco fumes which pervaded the atmosphere. La Blanche was taken away in a carriage, and it is said went on to Boston. The victorious Dempsey, whose slightly swelled and descolored face and cut lip were the only indications that he bore of the famous encounter, was taken aboard the tug boat and was the center of congratulations from the crowd on the way to Hunter's Point, where he and his friends were landed about noon. The news rapidly spread through Green Point and Williamsburg, to which place he was escorted. He met with as demonstrative receptions at the several saloons in which he stopped as the restrictions of the Sunday law would permit.

ALL HANDS FOOLED.

It is a notable fact that the most prominent men in sporting circles, such as Harry Hill, Joe Coburn and Arthur Chambers were left out in the cold, and did not get the correct tip. Even the old-time sporting news reporters went astray, after forty-eight hours of wild goose chasing over Long Island and Westchester counties. As to the fight it was agreed by all who witnessed it that it was the most fairly fought and gamest encounter they had ever known. The men were both scientific in the use of their fists and both are hard hitters, but Dempsey's long arms are terrible. His left hand overmatched the plucky Bostonian's grit, and his right-handers would have done much greater damage had they not been a little too short.

SOFT BUCKSKIN GLOVES.

Bryan Campbell Knocked Out in Fifty-Three Rounds.

LEADVILLE, March 14.—A prize fight, lasting one hour, was fought this afternoon at Carbonate Hill between Jack Cunningham, of Silverton, and Bryan Campbell, of Leadville. Both men were considered hard hitters, and used soft buck gloves, cut off at the second joint. Fifty-three rounds were fought, during which the men succeeded in knocking each other down several times, but were always up when time was called. In next to the last round Campbell knocked down one of Cunningham's seconds, and a free fight then commenced, but was stopped by a dozen policemen, who jumped into the ring with drawn revolvers. Order was then restored, and the referee ordered the men to the scratch. Cunningham responded, but his antagonist was completely exhausted. The battle was, therefore, given to the Silverton slugger.

WARRING WAGE-WORKERS.

No More Assemblies to Be Organized in Illinois.

THE STRIKERS WIN

Their Points in the Cincinnati Street Car Lock Out—In the Coal Regions.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The State Executive Board of the Knights of Labor to-day issued an order that no more Assemblies shall be organized in this State during the next forty days. "Our reason for issuing this order," said Robert Bennett, State Master Workman, "is that the order is growing too fast, and we are afraid the people may be induced to join it without fully understanding our objects. We want only intelligent men, and we cannot have any more orders and succeed in the work we want to accomplish outside of Chicago. We are building up unusually intelligent Assemblies, and we draw our membership from all ranks of farmers, merchants and professional men. During the forty days we will explain our objects thoroughly, and will then be ready for organizing work again."

COMING TO TERMS.

The State Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor to-day held a conference with Mr. McFarland and C. M. Henderson, representing M. D. Wells & Co. and C. M. Henderson & Co., the last two remaining firms in Chicago being boycotted for refusing to dispense with convict labor in the manufacture of boots and shoes. After a short talk the following document was drawn up and signed:

"The disagreement existing between the Knights of Labor of Illinois and the firm of M. D. Wells & Co., concerning the employment of convicts in the Wisconsin State Prison for the manufacture of boots and shoes, is, by this agreement, satisfactorily settled. Both parties agree that convict contract labor should not come in conflict with free labor, and that the interest of the public is better served by its discontinuance. Such being the sentiments of M. D. Well & Co., they voluntarily agree that they will not, directly or indirectly, renew their existing contract for convict laborers. They also agree that they will cancel their contract for convict labor with the State of Wisconsin as soon as the State of Wisconsin will relieve them from the said contract. M. D. Wells & Co. further agree that they will not knowingly buy boots and shoes of any manufacturers using convict labor, the present contract accepted. M. D. Wells & Co. further agree that no one seeking employment in their factory shall be refused employment solely on account of being a member of the Knights of Labor.

"M. D. WELLS & CO."

The agreement signed by C. M. Henderson & Co., was the same in wording excepting the names of Missouri and Pennsylvania were substituted for Wisconsin. The documents were signed by the members of the Executive Board and the boycott was ordered lifted. The two firms also signed the following:

"We further agree that we have no objection to our employes being or becoming Knights of Labor and to have the differences between employers and employes submitted to arbitration."

GOING TO THE COURTS.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Attorneys of the Missouri Pacific this afternoon applied to Judge Horner, of the Circuit Court, for a temporary injunction to restrain J. J. McGarry, M. P. Palmer, P. H. Nolan and other strikers from going on the premises of the plaintiff and interfering with their property, also to prevent any conspiring outside of the premises to do injury to the plaintiff's property. At the suggestion of the Court the petition was amended by striking out the latter part of it, and then the injunction was granted.

Superintendent Dickinson, who has charge of all terminal facilities here, including the bridge and tunnel and the Missouri Pacific yards, has offered his men who are on a strike a material increase of wages, but they have refused to return to work until permitted to do so by the Knights of Labor.

THE MARSHAL'S WORK.

GALVESTON, March 14.—The *News* Bonham special says: United States Marshal Cabell arrived to-day with ten deputies, and in a few hours he had a freight train manned and dispatched and will have everything arranged by to-morrow for the resumption of the general traffic. The people are delighted at the turn affairs have taken.

PEACEABLE STRIKERS.

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, March 14.—About thirty men are now working in the railroad shops and round house. The strikers offer no resistance to the new men being put to work.

A CINCINNATI STIKE ENDED.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The street railroad strike is ended. The Walnut Hills line accepted $1.85 per day of twelve hours and sent out their cars about 2 o'clock. The employes of the Consolidated Company had a less harmonious meeting. They began their session at 2 o'clock, and were about equally divided between the two propositions made by President Kilgour ($1.85 all around or $2 for conductors and $1.75 for drivers.) It required considerable time to come to a decision, but they settled upon the last proposition, and at 6 o'clock the cars were ordered out and the men resumed work.

THE LARGEST STRIKE YET.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—At a meeting of the miners of the Clearfield region at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, to-day it was resolved to strike for an increase of 10 cents per ton. The Clearfield District includes sixty mines, employing 50,000 men and is regarded as the pivotal branch of the entire soft coal regions. The miners have all quit work and the collieries are now closed. The action at to-day's meeting makes the strike general. It is estimated that 10,000 miners are now engaged in the strike.

RESUMING WORK.

WEATHERFORD, Tex., March 14.—Mr. A. J. Carnahan, road master of the Rio Grande Division of the Texas & Pacific, states that several of the striking Knights have voluntarily resumed work and he thinks that in a very short time he will be able to announce a full force on every section and in every department of his division.

He Deserves Death.

KANSAS CITY, March 14.—The 12-year-old daughter of Charles Morash, a farmer living near Quindaro, a few miles north of Wyandotte, Kansas, was outraged while on her way to the former place this afternoon by a negro about 18 years of age. The brute used a knife to aid in the accomplishment of his purpose. The girl managed to drag herself home and gave a description of her assailant, and the entire neighborhood is out now in search of him. He will probably be lynched if caught.

A Successful Engagement.

On Saturday evening last Miss Tonie Bernau, the graceful and attractive lady skater, closed her three nights' engagement at the Pavilion, having scored quite a hit in her line. She gave as an afterpiece the first attempt of an old woman who endeavored to peddle on skate, and she gave a thoroughly amusing and entertaining exhibition, scattering her wares in all directions. The young lady is one of the best of the many professionals who have yet appeared in Butte, and deserved the recognition her efforts received.

Wants Buckets of Blood.

LYONS, March 14.—The city was placarded last night with posters invoking the people to rise up armed on the eighteenth day of March and pillage and massacre the Bourgeois. A man named Pilase, who is described by the police as a dangerous Anarchist, has been arrested. In his pockets were found several revolvers and a number of dynamite cartridges.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Discussing the Wool Question—Railroad Telegraph Contest.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Ways and Means Committee yesterday morning was devoted to the hearing of gentlemen interested in the wool industry. John T. Clark, the wool grower and flock-master of Pennsylvania, was the first speaker. After giving a history of the growth of the wool industry in his section of the country, he reviewed the condition of this industry under the various tariff acts. Under the act of 1867, the growers had fair, living profits. The act of 1883 had injured the industry, and in 1884 and 1885, sheep worth $2 or $3 each, were sold at any price 10, 25 or 50 cents, and many farmers abandoned wool growing. The domestic grower could not grow wool in competition with the English growers on Australian lands. If the industry was broken down at home speculators would control the market and consumers would have to pay more for their clothes. The growers did not ask for a prohibitory tariff, but, recognizing that the act of 1884 was a step backward and they asked the restoration of the rates of 1867.

Mr. Reed protested against a tariff agitation by a revision of the tariff as a disturbance of business. A postponement was needed for a recovery from the great industrial depression. The passage of the bill would, he said, inflict a blow upon the manufacturers which would inevitably recoil upon the interests of domestic work and production in the destruction of its home market.

FULL BOUNTY.

Second Comptroller Maynard has settled an important question arising from the act of April 22, 1872, which directs that every volunteer soldier who enlisted for three years prior to July 22, 1861, under the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered into service for three years before August 6, 1861, and who was honorably discharged, shall be paid his full bounty of $100, unless already paid. The Second Comptroller holds that said bounty is payable to the heir of every deceased soldier who if living would be entitled thereto, whether he died before or after the passage of the act.

RAILROAD TELEGRAPHY.

The *Post* says: Mr. Thomas A. Edison has filed his application for a patent for his invention of telegraphing from a moving train. Last October Lucius J. Phelps, of New York, obtained quietly from the Patent Office, and without any newspaper noteriety, a patent for telegraphing from a train by induction. His method is not quite the same as Mr. Edison's, for the latter telegraphs from the roof of the car to a wire upon a pole, while Mr. Phelps proposes to lay a wire along the track between the rails and telegraph from the bottom of the car. The principle, however, is the same and is broadly covered by Mr. Phelps' patent.

THE RECENT DEATHS.

It is said that Senator Jones, of Nevada, is the only member of the Senate who accompanied the remains of Senator Miller to California.

The wife of Representative Woodburn, of Nevada, died in this city this afternoon after an illness lasting several weeks.

REPUBLICAN ROBBERS.

How the Legislature of Wyoming Squeezed the Lemon.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 14.—The Ninth Legislative Assembly celebrated for its two-thirds Republican majority in both houses adjourned *sine die* at an early hour this this morning. Among its last acts was the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses of the Territory of over $80,000. The special laws appropriated $25,000 more, a total of $105,000. Laws were also passed [illegible] for county and Territorial bonds in aid of various public enterprises, amounting to $630,000. United States District Attorney Campbell on behalf of prominent taxpayers to-day applied to Chief Justice Lacy for a writ of injunction, restraining the Auditor from issuing warrants to cover the $10,000 appropriated to Gov. Warren for contingent expenses, and for the expenses of the Legislative Assembly which appropriations it is claimed are in violation of the laws of the United States. A temparary injunction was granted.

A GREAT EXPLOSION.

The Linseed Oil Mill of Taylor, Varney & Co., Blown to Atoms.

TOLEDO, O., March 14.—4 a. m.—At 1:45 o'clock this morning people were aroused by a tremendous explosion. They rushed into the streets to find the cause and were directed by the light of an enormous conflagration to the Linseed Oil Mills of Varney, Taylor & Company, on the middle grounds along the river, above the Union depot, which were on fire. The report was that of an explosion of the boilers of the burning establishment. There are believed to have been several casualties, but no particulars as yet. The oil mills, machinery and contents are a total loss. They consisted of an elevator used for the storage of flaxseed, a large building containing machinery for grinding oil, and a larger two-story brick building used for refinery.

The Utah Pool.

DENVER, Colorado, March 14.—At the meeting of the Colorado & Utah pool yesterday, the Utah agreement was ratified. The terms of the pool were being discussed when the meeting adjourned until Monday.

Murderess to Be Hanged.

LITTLE VALLEY, New York, March 13.—Mrs. May Wildman, accused of poisoning her husband, at South Valley, on the 18th of September last, was convicted last night and sentenced to be hanged April 30.

More Mexican Impudence.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., March 14.—Advices from Sonora, Mexico, state that the United States troops have been forbidden to cross the Mexican line until the complications resulting from Crawford's death are settled.

Burial of a Millionaire.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The funeral of the late Henry J. Hall, the California millionaire who committed suicide yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, took place to-day from St. Bartholomew's Church. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Samuel Cook and the interment was in Woodlawn cemetery.

Going to Arbitrate.

SAN FRCISCO, March 14.—It is stated to-night that the Atlantic & Pacific have made a claim for the abrogation of 13 per cent. on the tariff rates which the Southern Pacific, as they state, have been charging them on freight to the Missouri River. Judge Hazeldine, attorney, and General Superintendent D. B. Robinson, of the Atlantic & Pacific, who have been here trying to adjust the matter, have decided to leave it to arbitration.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

H. W. Fechheimer, a prominent lawyer of Portland, Oregon, died Saturday with a cancer in his throat.

In a skirmish between the British and the rebels, at Suakim, yesterday, thirty of the latter were killed.

Z. P. Gordon, aged 82 years, the oldest telegraph operator in the United States, died at Castle, New York, yesterday.

The London *Observer* says that at the Cabinet Council on Saturday the measures submitted by Mr. Gladstone for the home government of Ireland were unfavorably received, and that the project if persisted in, will lead to a disruption of the Cabinet.

While practicing for an amateur play at Buffalo a supposed-to-be unloaded shotgun was discharged, and John Egeder, was fatally wounded and a Mr. Shoeuse was slightly injured.

AMONG THE FIRE-FIGHTERS.

The Causes Which Led to Their Present Discontent.

SOME INTERVIEWS.

A Strong Probability That the Much-Mooted Consolidation Cannot Be Effected.

For some time past the conclusion has been thrusting itself upon the mind of those citizens of Butte who take an interest in matters municipal that a change of some kind in the city's system of fighting fires is inevitable, and recent developments have awakened the most obtuse to a realization that the occurrence of such a change is not only inevitable, but cannot be postponed much longer. While the firemen of Butte are as ready as they ever were to respond to the call of duty, and stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of life and property threatened with destruction by the flames, there does not exist among them that unity and good fellowship which the importance of their official position demands and which the people desire to see. The causes of this ill-feeling are several and varied, and in order to convey them intelligently to THE MINER's readers it is necessary to explain the system upon which the Fire Department of Butte is established.

RIVAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Butte's Fire Department consists of two distinct organizations—the "Brigade" and the "Department." Both are volunteer organizations, and the membership roll of each contains the names of some of our best citizens.

The Brigade was organized and incorporated under the laws of Montana in 1876. It consists of three hose companies, all under control of the Foreman of Brigade, who is elected by the members. The organization assumes to be self-supporting, and owns all the apparatus within its control. The City, however, provides it with hose houses, light and fuel. Its carts are hand machines, therefore no stabling is required.

The Fire Department was organized in April, 1882, as the official department of the city. The City provided it with apparatus, and its Chief is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. It is supported by a special tax levied for the purpose, and is entirely controlled by the City Government. The Fire Department is composed of two hose companies, one hook and ladder company and a salvage corps.

Between the Brigade and the Department a rivalry has always existed, but so long as it was of a friendly nature and prompted the men to deeds of valor and attempts to outstrip each other in speed, the people encouraged rather than censured it. Of late, however, this rivalry has grown so intense as to assume a serious aspect—indeed, it has almost merged into open hostility. The Department does not conceal the fact that it has no love for the Brigade, and the Brigade loses no opportunity to display its contempt for the Department. The City Government has attempted to act as arbitrator between the belligerents, but thus far has failed to appease the wrath of either or both.

A SPECIMEN "SPAT."

At last Wednesday night's meeting of the City Council, committees from both the Department and the Brigade were present. The gentlemen representing the former organization stated that the Department desired to establish a system of fire alarms and have the city divided into fire districts. He was promised whatever assistance the Council could render in perfecting the scheme, and then the delegate from the Brigade arose and addressed the Aldermen. He imparted the information that the corps of fire-fighters, of which he was a member was sadly in need of rubber coats, and the information was accompanied by a request that the Council allow a bill for the garments. Then began a discussion among the Aldermen, which was, to say the least, animated. The debate developed the fact that there existed among the members of the Department and not a few taxpayers a determined opposition to having the Brigade receive any emoluments or assistance whatever from the city, and that if the bill in question was allowed there was danger of the Department disbanding itself. Finally the bill was referred to the Finance Committee, and a committee of three aldermen appointed to confer with the firemen and attempt to settle the existing difficulties.

AN ALDERMANIC OPINION.

It was for the purpose of obtaining intelligent opinion on the subject that a MINER representative yesterday interviewed one of the City Fathers.

"This interminable warfare between the Department and the Brigade does not increase the happiness of our official position—which at best is not a very enviable one," said the Alderman. "It places us in the midst of three fires—the Department, the Brigade and the people who pay the taxes. As a municipal *protege*, the Department is entitled to and receives our hearty support and encouragement. As an organization of good citizens united for a noble purpose, the Brigade compels our respect and sympathy as individuals and as a body of the people's chosen representatives, but more that that we cannot give them without incurring the censure of the Department. Now, the members of the Brigade will think that they are treated unfairly if we refuse to allow the bill for those rubber coats, which are needed to replace similar garments that were literally burned off the backs of the brave fellows who wore them; but the Department threatens to disband if the bill is allowed, and many taxpayers will accuse us of donating the fire fund to purposes other than those for which it is intended. As I said before, the enmity between the Brigade and the Department places the Council in a very awkward position."

"And cannot a remedy be devised for this disagreeable condition of affairs?" asked the reporter.

"Consolidation of the clashing forces might effect a cure," was the reply, "but consolidation cannot be effected as easily as might be imagined, as each faction would desire supremacy in the reconstructed department and both could not have it. Or we might abolish our present fire system, and supplant the volunteers with salaried men. Such a change would be expensive, but we may yet be driven to it. One thing is certain—we must have harmony among our firemen, and will have it no matter what the outlay may be."

A DEPARTMENT MAN TALKS.

A gentleman whose intelligence and zeal as a fireman has gained for him the confidence and esteem of the Department was next approached by the reporter.

"Of course," said he, "I believe that the Department's position in the controversy is supported by justice, and every fair-minded man must entertain a similar belief. The Department is supported by a special tax, which amounts to something like $6,000 a year. The Department is purely a municipal organization—founded by the city government, supported by the people and commanded by a Chief appointed by the Mayor. On the other hand, the Brigade is nothing more nor less than a private corporation, and is entitled to no benefits at the hands of the people. Perhaps the Department would not so seriously object to the fire fund being donated to charity if the fund was a big one, which it is not. At present we are in need of new hose, another hose cart and many other articles, and until we secure them we cannot conscientiously consent to have our money squandered in benevolence. As a self-supporting organization, the Brigade should be ashamed to beg charity at the hands of an organization that never claimed to be self-supporting."

"What do you think of the consolidation scheme?"

"Well, I believe I echo the sentiment of the Department when I say that we will welcome the Brigade men if they will join us as individuals, but that we will never consent to accept them as a body. By 'individuals,' I mean that if they join the Department and accept whatever positions to which they may be assigned, we will welcome them, but we cannot permit them to enter the Department as organized companies.'

A BRIGADE MAN'S VIEWS.

"If the City will purchase our carts, hose, etc., we may consent to consolidate with the Department," was the remark uttered by a leading light in the Brigade when cornered by the interviewer. "I do not mean to say that every member of the Brigade would join the Department on these terms, but some of them would do so. The Chief of the Department is not beloved by a majority of our boys, and I know that many of them would never place themselves under his command. No; I don't believe the consolidation scheme can be effected so as to satisfy all parties concerned. There is really no necessity for a consolidation, anyway. The Brigade has always been willing to act fairly with the Department, but the latter seems determined to oppress the Brigade. The present trouble did not originate entirely in our application to the Council for rubber coats. The true inwardness of the matter may be found in the fact that one of our boys—Mr. Thomas—was appointed a member of the Fire Patrol, at a salary of $100 a month. When the Council decided to establish a Fire Patrol, it requested the Brigade to furnish a candidate, and the choice fell upon Mr. Thomas. He was duly appointed, as was also a member of the Department, and both gentlemen are now on duty. But the fact of a Brigade man being placed on a plane with a member of the Department was obnoxious to some of the leaders of that organization, and hence the 'kick.'"

A TICKLISH JOB.

From the tenor of these interviews it is natural to infer that the Aldermanic committee of arbitration has a ticklish job on hand. That the consolidation of the rivals can be effected without great difficulty and the exercise of much diplomatic ingenuity seems just now well-nigh impossible, as neither of the hostiles is at all desirous of burying the hatchet or even receding an inch from the standpoint taken some time ago and obstinately maintained ever since. And if their consolidation cannot be accomplished to their mutual satisfaction, what is the City Council going to do about it?

SCHAEFER WINS AGAIN.

Vignaux Badly Beaten in New York by the American.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The international billiard match between Jacob Schaefer, of this city, and Maurice Vignaux, of Paris, came to a termination last evening. The attendance was very large, although the crowd was not as large as on the previous evenings, owing to the lead obtained by Schaefer over Vignaux, which last night was 1,128 points and thereby rendered hopeless the chances of Vignaux for winning. The spectators were rewarded, however, by seeing some of the prettiest billiard playing ever exhibited in this city. Vignaux made 1 on his eighth inning, his total score being 92. Schaefer made 44 more and gave Vignaux a chance, which he improved by making a neat run of 50. Schaefer for the second time during the game looked through an 0 and gave the Frenchman another chance, of which he availed himself, at the same time giving an exhibition of his art in brilliant all-round-table shots, counting each time with wonderful skill until he had bagged 55 buttons. The fiftieth shot was applauded on its merits as a draw, the the fifty-first as a follow shot. Schaefer made a single and

LEFT THE BALLS IN POSITION

for a draw, which Vignaux secured and 23 more. On the sixteenth shot the balls were all in the Balk on the lower left-hand corner of the table, and the Frenchman sent them out and back with precision. The next was a pretty kiss shot, one ball forcing the [illegible] against the left side cushion [illegible] ing back to the red. There the "Wizard" put in several [illegible] and made 17, Vignaux pulled out 108 without much trouble. This run, which terminated in an all-round-table shot, was loudly applauded. Schaefer now had 358 to the Frenchman's 337 for twelve innings. Schaefer scored another single and Vignaux made 48, slipping up on a *masse* by a hair breadth. Schaefer only got 20. Vignaux was playing well now and made 41 in six consecutive innings. He had scored 334 points, and he added 32 in the fifteenth inning. Schaefer made 8 on his fifteenth and 28 in the next inning. In his seventh he made 43. Vignaux made 6 and then cracked a goose-egg. Schaefer counted 8 and 29. Vignaux made 4 himself in the nineteenth, and Schaefer began again to play beautifully. He coached the balls along the upper line to 30, then sent one around the table, bringing it back to within two inches of the other. He ran 45 before he stopped. He had now turned into his last 100, and stood 552, while Vignaux had 469. He added 78 to this in the ensuing three innings, while Schaefer was making 21. The score then stood—Vignaux 547, Schafer 543. Vignaux added 34 to his score, while Schaefer was making 9, but the latter made a run of 38 in his twenty-seventh inning, and completed the score of 600 in the twenty-eighth. Appended is the score in full:

Schaefer—600, 600, 600, 600, 600; total, 3,000. Average last night, 21 12-28; grand average, 25 15-29.

Vignaux—583, 213, 288, 239, 502; total, 1,855. Average last night, 21 16-27; grand average, 16 3-23.

GERMAN GATHERINGS.

A Government Measure Defeated—Bismarck and the Pope.

BERLIN, March 14.—Emperor William has recovered from his indisposition and will attend the banquet which is to be held here to-morrow, on the anniversary of the accession of Alexander III to the throne of Russia.

The rejection of two of the fundamental clauses of the spirit monopoly by the committee of the Reichstag to which it was referred is equivalent to the defeat of the measure. Prince Bismarck was deeply mortified at the action and bitterly reproached Herr Von Boettticher, the Imperial Home Minister, and Herr Scholz for having failed to secure favorable action on the measure. With his usual tenacity of purpose the Chancellor still clings to the project. During the discussion of the bill in the committee Herr Bull asked whether the Government was disposed to consider other modes of the taxation of spirits. Herr Scholz replied that the Government was pledged to the spirit monopoly bill as submitted. The Liberal newspapers exult over the fact that Prince Bismarck was absent from the Reichstag during the debate on the bill, after he had announced that he would be present and take part in the discussion.

At a recent Parliamentary dinner, Dr. Kopp, Bishop of Fulda, was fully robed. Prince Bismarck, wore the decoration of the Order of Christ, which was lately presented to him by the Pope. In the course of his speech he remarked that his Holiness was a most acute and enlightened statesman and quick to perceive the present condition of the world. The Chancellor also declared that it was an advantage to Europe to have the control of a conservative power like Germany, to preserve the peace.

Army Speculations.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Major General Pope will be placed on the retired list next Tuesday. It is said that General Terry, who was confirmed as Major General last Thursday will be assigned to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York, and that the next Major General will be given the Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco.

How Did He Do It?

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 14.—The official examination of the Dime Savings Bank has been completed and shows its assets, $86,183; liabilities, $166,875; deficit $80,671. There is nothing to indicate that the books of the bank have been tampered with. The efforts of the friends of Treasurer Ogilby to secure money to make good the deficit have been successful to the extent of $56,000, with every hope of the full amount being raised to-night or to-morrow.

Richard Carrvithan, an old resident of Eureka, Nevada, is in the city on a trip.

AMERICAN COPPER.

Conclusions Arrived at By a Foreign Manufacturer.

TOO MUCH COPPER.

Limitation of the Copper Production—Arizona and Montana Mines Contrasted—Ideas.

Frank W. Barnes is an Englishman who is connected as engineer and technical manager with the famous copper and brass works of Chaudoir & Co., Austria. The extensive works of this company are located at Simmering, about two miles from Vienna. They are manufacturers of locomotive fire-box plates, copper and brass boiler tubes, copper and brass wires, cartridge cases, et cetera. They employ a large number of men and have a daily capacity of forty tons of finished product. The company has mines in various sections of Germany and in Servia, but the bulk of the copper they consume comes from North or South America. The technical part of these works, the reduction of the ores in Servia and all matters of a mechanical character, are in the control of Mr. Barnes.

THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT.

The object of his visit to America is to familiarize himself with the various brands of American copper that are now being largely put upon the European market, and to gain some knowledge of the future of the copper industry in this country. Since landing in New York he has visited all the leading copper works in the East and made a careful study of the processes followed. He has visited the copper fields of Arizona and thence came direct to Butte. Hence he went to the Lake Superior region, whence he may go to Colorado and Texas.

THE COPPER OUTLOOK.