The Morning Call.

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CHOLERA NOT SPREADING.

No Increase in the Disease on the Infected Steamships.

THE HEALTH OFFICIALS ENCOURAGED.

Isolation of the Immigrants—Deaths of Four of the Normannia's Crew in Hoffman Island Hospital.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 6.—In some respects the news communicated by Dr. Jenkins on his arrival from Lower Quarantine this evening is more reassuring than since the much dreaded disease arrived in port. On board the Moravia no fresh cases have shown up in the last three days. There are now only three cases of measles on board. On the Normannia the cabin passengers were found all well, though very discontented at their long detention. The disinfected quarters of the stokers were inspected, and Dr. Jenkins decided to return some of the stokers and remove the deck-hands for disinfection. The doctor is anxious to obtain a vessel to which he could remove the saloon passengers for absolute security. He is going to telegraph the Secretary of the Navy and ask him to place a ship at his service.

Three new cases was the report of the doctor as the health officer stepped on the deck of the Rugia. Jacob Grawer, 54 years of age, was taken down during the night, quickly followed by Johannes Jabloniker, 25 years of age, and Kathe Seiffert, aged 28, all of the steerage.

The cabin passengers are well and have settled down to their fate of a long quarantine, determined to make the best of things generally.

On the Moravia no new cases have occurred and as this was the third day Dr. Jenkins' face wore a more cheerful look, and he expressed the opinion that the cholera was stamped out on board.

On Hoffman Island, Heinrich Freitag, aged 20, Franz Baumbach, Rudolph Euk and Christian Petersen, all stokers of the Normannia, who had been taken ill on shore, are dead. The steerage passengers who were also taken ill and the eight-year-old Gertrude Shorn are dead. Two of the sick at Hoffman Island were removed during the afternoon to Swinburne Island and two other cases of sickness were placed in the Emergency Hospital on Hoffman Island as cholera suspects. At Swinburne Island there were no new deaths, though Adelaide Meirrs, a nurse who was taken ill yesterday, is much worse.

COMING FROM CANADA.

Health Authorities in Michigan Enforce Quarantine Against All Immigrants.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 6.—The State Board of Health to-day declared a twenty-day quarantine against all immigrants from European points arriving by way of Canada, who had not undergone quarantine at the seacoast or had their baggage inspected and disinfected.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 6.—Three carloads of German immigrants stopped at Sarnia, Ont., yesterday are still detained and they may not be allowed to enter the country for some days. Only three immigrants were found on to-day's trains. They were in first-class coaches, but were stopped and will be held till the inspectors consider it safe to allow them to proceed. After careful inspection the cars were allowed to proceed without fumigation. It has been practically decided to detain all European immigrants arriving hereafter for the full twenty days' time.

ILLEGAL LANDING.

Keepers of the Life-Saving Stations to Guard the Coast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—General Superintendent Kimball of the life-saving service this afternoon sent telegrams to all the keepers stating that information had been received of the efforts to evade the quarantine regulations by persons attempting to land from foreign vessels on the beaches and places outside of the established ports of entry. The keepers are directed to prevent this. This will result in the establishment of an effective cordon along the entire coast of the United States.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Official Reports of the Spread of Cholera in Russia and Hamburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—It is reported in this city that yesterday there were 108 new cases of cholera and 39 deaths from the disease. The official returns for the whole empire place the number of new cases reported Saturday at 4376 and the deaths at 2073.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The cholera statistics of the Imperial Board of Health report 674 new cases of cholera at Hamburg, while the deaths reported are 264. Two cases of the disease were reported at Coblentz, one new case and two deaths at Magdeburg and five new cases and seven deaths on the Island of Wilhelmsburg, in the Elbe, opposite Hamburg.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 6.—A workman has died of cholera at Dordrecht, a town of South Holland. This is the first case of the disease reported there.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—There are now 100 suspected cases of cholera at the Hotel Dieu. There were yesterday nineteen deaths from cholera in this city and suburbs.

Four cases of choleraic disorders occurred to-day in St. Ouen. Thirty-one persons died in this city yesterday of choleraic disorders, and 329 patients suffering from the malady were admitted to the hospitals during the same time.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is reported the cholera has made its appearance in the garrisons at Limoges and Poitiers, in France.

BERING SEA ARBITRATOR.

Marquis Venosta Selected by the Italian Government.

ROME, Sept. 6.—The selection of Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta as an Italian member of the Bering Sea arbitration is believed to give satisfaction both to the British and United States legations. He is said to be a gentleman of very large information, a good lawyer and to be absolutely without political aspirations. The Italian Government has been very much embarrassed in the choice of an arbitrator. According to the latest communications between the two Governments, the arbitration will be held in Paris.

The discussions may be held in French, but as all the documents relative to the subject will be written in English, it was imperative that all the members shall be perfectly acquainted with English. It appears it has been very difficult to find among the great lawyers of Italy one who understands English and who could accept the position. It is generally believed that Marquis Venosta, who has had great experience in public matters and who understands English thoroughly, is the very best that could have been selected for the rendering of an impartial judgment on the important questions involved.

BICYCLE RECORDS BROKEN.

Zimmerman Beats Nancy Hanks' Time for a Half Mile.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—The bicycle races at Charter Oak park were run to-day on a very fast track. The first heat of the half-mile handicap was won by Zimmerman in 1:01 4-5, the last quarter in 28 secs. This beats all records for each distance. The half-mile time beats Nancy Hanks' record. Zimmerman was cheered for three minutes. His previous record for a half mile was 1:05 4-5. The second heat in the half-mile handicap was won by Taylor in 1:04. The third heat was won by Windle. Time, 1:02 3-5. The fourth heat was won by Tyler. Time, 1:02 3-5. All beat the record.

HIS END APPROACHING.

The Poet Whittier Not Expected to Recover From His Illness.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sept. 6.—Dr. F. A. Howe, who has charge of Whittier's case, has just returned from the bedside of the sick poet. He makes the following statement to an Associated Press reporter: "Mr. Whittier's condition has grown worse during the afternoon. He is entirely unconscious. He pulse is very rapid and feeble. He takes very little nourishment and swallows with great difficulty. Apparently the end is not very far off."

A CHINESE CONSPIRACY.

The Translation of Some Mongolian Characters Reveals a Murderous Plot.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A few days ago seventeen Chinamen were arrested on the Canadian border for attempting to enter the United States illegally. Two of them had suspicious pieces of cloth with Chinese characters. Translations of these show that a society exists in China having for its object the removal by murder of the Emperor. The society is named Yea Hing and its president is Keong Hoo.

TELEGRAPHERS DIVIDED.

Two Sets of Officers Elected at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—A number of the members of the Order of Commercial Telegraphers have held a meeting and elected E. L. Randall of Kansas City chief officer, although the convention chose S. J. Bear of Topeka.

At the evening meeting of the order of which S. J. Bear is the head, officers were chosen from among those representing the conservative element. The revolters, headed by E. L. Randall, were excluded from the meeting.

PACIFIC COAST INTERESTS.

California Patents Granted—Land Cases Decided—Pensions Issued.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6. — Patents have been granted as follows: California—John Buckley, Eureka, cable logging machine; Leonidas Guillemet, San Francisco, slack take-up for airbrakes; James McDonald, assignor of one-half to Tom McDonald, Los Angeles, water purifier for steam boilers; Alex J. McAdams, San Francisco, elevator-controlling mechanism; John D. D. Mortimer, Stockton, shipping receipt book; Frank C. Phillips, Healdsburg, fruit-pitting machine; Edward E. Thomas, San Jose, fruit dipper; Judge D. Thomas and E. E. Thomas, fruit pitting and spreading machine; Cornelius Tooney, San Francisco, grocer's caddy.

Oregon — Abram C. Speer, Woodville, portable band-sawing machine; George Williams and A. A. Cleveland, Astoria, pound net.

Washington—George A. Kimball, Seattle, automatic trolley disconnector.

In the case of Euphemia A. and Francis I. Hill, Patrick Mulholland and H. A. Messenger vs. Amanda Harris, involving land in Stockton district of California, the Commissioner's decision that the land in contest is more valuable for agricultural than for mining purposes is affirmed, and Amanda Harris will be allowed to enter upon the tract upon proof being submitted.

Second Lieutenant Frank L. Winn, First Infantry, U. S. A., will report in person to Colonel William R. Shafter, First Infantry, president of the examining board, convened at Angel Island, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board as to his fitness for promotion.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California: Original—Benjamin F. Pritchard, Edward Passol, Francis W. Houk, Michael O'Donnell, John A. Duparr, David Wen, Henry W. Hodgman, James Smith, John J. Bentley, Mary B. Hende, Mary Wood, Bernhard Meyer, John Linn, William A. Hall, Samuel Radelfinger, Eugene Nasse, John Hand, Francis S. Sherman, Thomas Gainor, Edwin D. Swetsor, James G. B. Nichols, John D. Flynn, Joseph B. Condon. Additional—Joseph G. Brown, Herman Schultz, Newel S. Puddleford, Edwin T. Meek, John H. Hunter. Reissue—Levi R. Bixby, deceased. Original widows—Sarah G. Hillyer, Emma J. Kearns, Jennie P. Martin, Mary E. Hester, Ella M. Clears, Martha Bixy.

Oregon: Enoch South, John Ceannum, William Williams, Francis F. Victor, John H. Coy, Carl Keyuger, Emil Dunstan, John S. Carine. Reissue and increase—Wallace M. Vandevar.

Washington: Hugh Weir, Joseph F. Allen, Isaiah Buchannan, John Quinn, John Radick, John J. Lemon, Wilson E. Mitchel, Samuel Dent, Ezekiel Giles, Benjamin N. Nicholas, William C. Wright. Additional—William A. Wilcox, Vernon H. Williams.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Schoolteachers Boycotted at Homestead. Strike in the Copper Districts.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Sept. 6. — Deputy Sheriffs on guard at a schoolhouse to preserve good order was one of the novel sights here this morning. There is strong opposition to the Misses Bailey, teachers in the Third Ward public school, because their father returned to the Carnegie mill and took up his work there as superintendent, and a boycott against the young women has been inaugurated. Several scholars were absent this morning. The feeling is quite bitter, and, as there was some fear that an outbreak might occur, three or four Deputy Sheriffs were sent to the school by the Sheriff.

The statement that 100 Slavs returned to work yesterday was denied to-day by the strikers and also by the officials of the company.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 6.—The men employed by the Atlantic Copper Mining Company have gone out on a strike for higher pay. The company has closed down the mine, stating the price for copper does not warrant such an increase. Three hundred men are out. The Peninsula mine has also closed down, and 200 men are out there.

SAM SMALL SHOT.

The Evangelist Fired Upon and Dangerously Wounded by an Unknown Miscreant.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 6.— Rev. Sam Small, the well-known temperance evangelist, who has been speaking in this neighborhood for several days, was at Haleton last night. A crowd of roughs broke up the meeting, and when Small went to the hotel some one fired a shot through the window which struck him in the thigh, inflicting a serious wound. There is no clew to the miscreant.

A DESPERATE FATHER'S DEED.

He Attempts to Kill His Wife and Child and Then Suicides.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—An attempted quadruple tragedy ended this afternoon with but one fatality. C. W. Lewis, a dissolute painter, whose wife left him some time ago, called at her father's home, where she was living, and asked to see his baby. His wife's sister, Miss McGuigan, brought out the baby, and Lewis, drawing a revolver, attempted to shoot the child. Miss McGuigan seized the pistol by the muzzle and received a painful wound in the hand. Mrs. Lewis then rushed out and the husband fired at her, inflicting a painful wound in the thigh. She fell, crying out that she was killed, and Lewis, believing that he had completed his intended mission, blew out his own brains.

A Large Mining Transaction.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 6.—One of the largest and most important mining deals in the history of the Black Hills has been consummated here between an English syndicate and the Bald Mountain Mining Company. The deal involves the entire mining property of the company and their mammoth chlorinal works in the Bald Mountain mining district. The price paid was $400,000. The syndicate will at once begin mining operations on a large scale.

The Viticultural Exhibit.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—H. M. Larue of Sacramento, Cal., recently appointed chief of the Viticultural Department of the World's Fair, this morning called upon Chief Samuels. Larue says the viticultural exhibition will be very complete in every particular and that the exhibit from California will be especially fine.

New Factory.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

BROCTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—The large factory just completed by the W. L. Douglass Shoe Company, for the exclusive manufacture of the famous W. L. Douglass $3 shoe, was occupied by the entire force for the first time to-day. The occasion was observed as a holiday by the residents of this section of the city, and many showed their appreciation of Brockton's growing industry by numerous and handsome decorations and fireworks. The factory is the largest in the country devoted to the exclusive manufacture of a special shoe, and its capacity will be taxed to the utmost by the increasing demand for this favorite shoe.

DIXON DEFEATED SKELLY.

The Bantam Championship Won by the Boston Boy.

ONLY EIGHT ROUNDS REQUIRED.

The Pace Was Too Fast for the Brooklyn Lad. Corbett Reaches New Orleans and Continues Training.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

OLYMPIC CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6. The fight to-night in the Olympic Club arena was a contest between black and white, in which the public betting was nearly all on the side of the black. The match was for the biggest money ever contested for by bantams. There was not the same interest in the fight to-night that prevailed in the stubborn contest twenty-four hours before, for it looked like a certainty for the colored man.

The odds were tempting, however, and they were taken by hundreds of bettors who risked a few dollars at 3 to 1. For a few moments during the day the odds were 5 to 2, but soon they went back to the original figures of 3 to 1, while Dixon was unmistakably a favorite.

The crowd gathered in the big amphitheater with much less crushing and much more decorum than it did last night. The weather was warm but the throng was good-natured. Ordinarily not a black face is to be seen inside the arena, but there was a large number of them to-night in the gallery. One of the stars was a black man and the club, acceding to the natural desire on the part of the colored element to witness the engagement, set aside a space for them to-night, and the same excellent police discipline was preserved as last night.

The men were weighed early in the day. Dixon was just at weight, 118 pounds, while Skelly was under the limit, weighing 116½. The crowd to-night was somewhat smaller than it was last night, but it was, nevertheless, an immense gathering, large enough indeed to pay the purse and leave the club a balance on the ledger as the result of the investment.

The two men reached the club building an hour before the hostilities began. Dixon came first. Jack McAuliffe, the hero of last night's battle, chaperoned the Skelly party, with Reynolds and Kid Hogan by his side. Both men appeared confident as they waited for the calls summoning them to the contest. Vice-President Sport led the procession of little fighters into the ring at 8:05 o'clock. He was closely followed by Dixon. Young Skelly came a short while after and received a tremendous ovation. Skelly, going to his opponent, gave him a hearty shake of the hand. A general parley was then held in the center of the ring, during which the referee gave instructions to the fighters and their seconds. The men crossed to the center of the ring, where a handshake commenced the battle.

First round—Both commenced with cautious sparring and a clever exchange was indulged in, when the Brooklyn boy backed away from a vicious left lead, landed a heavy right hander on his opponent's neck and followed it up closely. Dixon put his left on his opponent's head. Dixon was forced into his corner, where he clinched to avoid punishment.

Second round—Skelly was the aggressor. The colored boy landed a good left, but received a stinging right. A moment later Dixon landed two heavy lefts and his opponent delivered a heavy punch on the colored boy's heart. Dixon appeared to be getting the better of the exchanges.

Third round—Skelly was the aggressor and received a heavy left, which floored him. Both men landed heavy rights. Dixon landed a heavy right on the jaw. Both men then landed their rights and the gong sounded. Dixon now appeared to be a sure winner.

Fourth round—Skelly got the worse of a hot exchange, though he delivered a good right. The battle now looked like a 100 to 1 shot for Dixon, who went to his corner strong and unhurt, though he was breathing heavily from his hard work.

Fifth round—Skelly skipped nimbly to the center of the ring, wearing a confident air and seemingly unhurt. Dixon received a heavy left on the head and gave as good as he got. Dixon nearly knocked his opponent down with a heavy right, and in a hot exchange, out of which Skelly came covered with blood, he seemed to be losing ground rapidly.

Sixth round—Dixon landed a heavy left-hand swing, though he got a terrible right on the ear. In a rapid exchange of blows Dixon landed two terrible punches on Skelly. The battle was so far all one way.

Seventh round—The colored boy landed a heavy right and left, and would have knocked out his man but for a clinch. Skelly looked beaten, and was punched to the floor twice. The sound of the gong barely saved him, for he showed signs of terrible punishment. As he sat in his corner he looked limp and beaten.

Eighth round—The men boxed carefully and came to a clinch from an attempt of Dixon to land on the head. Dixon forced his man into a corner, where he delivered a heavy right and left hander, and it was astonishing how Skelly stood the punishment. He was gone, however, and in a heavy exchange he was beaten to the ground with terrible right and left hand swings.

The young Brooklyn amateur fought a game battle, and that is all he can be said to have done. He showed fight while strength was with him and only gave up when nature gave out. The Boston bantam's generalship was much admired, and his strength and hitting ability were considered something wonderful.

At the end of the battle a challenge from Charley Mitchell to the winner of the Sullivan-Corbett contest was read and heartily laughed at. Nearly every other fighter at the ringside wanted to fight somebody, and Police Captain Barrett ordered all the challengers out.

A GOOD FIGHT.

The Colored Lad Showed the Best Generalship and Won.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Kid Hogan, who has been assisting in Skelly's training, reached the ring early with the monkey Jocko perched upon his shoulder. Hogan took a seat near the corner that McAuliffe occupied, thinking that Skelly would get it. He was disappointed, as Skelly got the Myer corner, or the one that is better known as the loser's corner. The "Kid" showed his disappointment at losing the corner.

Dixon is one of the most savage fighters of the day. He never feels punishment, meeting his opponent in any style he adopts. In a rush, when the left flies out the right is thrown for a clinch, which frequently inflicts a blow on the neck. He is clever about distance, and when a feeler is essayed by his opponent his guard is thrown out for it, and he gets the opening.

Before the gong had sounded for the third round Skelly presented a bruised right side from a point directly beneath the breast to the belt line. Evidently Dixon was working to weaken the right side of the white lad's body with a view of weakening the arm in calling it down to protect that portion of his anatomy.

After two or three assaults in this direction when Skelly's attention was directed toward a protection of this mark, the colored lad, while pretending to make an opening for the same spot, would swing on the neck or ear or jaw.

Skelly put up a game fight and called forth the admiration of the crowd. In the beginning the Brooklyn boy displayed an eagerness to do the leading. He met such an onslaught at each attempt that he concluded to allow the other man a chance.

Dixon fared better with his leads.

The Orleans Athletic Club on Marais street, near Canal, where the colored sports acquire a knowledge of the art of hitting, stopping and getting away, displayed bulletins of the fight by rounds and attracted a dark gathering. With the announcement of Dixon's victory the yelling was something painful.

Probably no man or set of men wield such an influence over the Olympic Club gatherings as Professor John Duffy. On one occasion when the crowd was clamorous at what was supposed to be a flagrant foul, he raised both hands as if to command silence, and the hush that followed was almost solemn.

A disadvantage that Skelly has to contend with is being shoulder-bound; that is, he has not free play with his arms, being unable to describe a full swing effectively. Bob Fitzsimmons was one of the first to observe this after Skelly had fought his first round.

In the conduct of a fight between a white and colored man, where one receives no more advantage than another, as far as the Olympic Club and the officials were concerned, the club has scored a great victory, one that the North will hardly believe until such a fact has been confirmed by the Northern press correspondents.

Only in the applause was Dixon the less favored, the majority of the spectators looking upon it as a glove encounter where the better man should win.

Dixon won on his merits. He outclassed Skelly in science and strength. The only advantage the white lad had was height, reach and sympathy, and this combination could not land him a winner.

After the contest, when both men had discarded their gloves, Dixon walked over to Skelly's corner and shook hands with his vanquished opponent.

Later the Boston boy went back again with his seconds, and quite a conversation ensued between the victor and vanquished. Jimmy Carroll joined in the talk with Dixon, evidently discussing the breach that has sprung up between them.

BOTH SHOWED BRUISES.

The Game Bantam Fighters Did Not Get Off Unharmed.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Skelly's nose was badly damaged during his training while working with Johnny Griffin, and the scratch still remained. Dixon was not long in finding the injured spot and starting the blood.

He kept up an attack on the injured member. He had it bleeding within and without before he left off. Dixon carries a highly discolored left eye as a reminder of one of Skelly's right swings. Although the white boy found the darky's face quite frequently, that was the only mark he made. Skelly's right ear also bore marks of Dixon's savage left.

When Jack McAuliffe appeared in the Skelly corner without a mark or scratch he was given a hearty welcome. He did not seem to be aware that the ovation was for his benefit, thinking Skelly was the object of the uproar.

After Skelly bowed thanks the cheers continued. Some one told Jack he was the mark the crowd was venting its lung power on. He acknowledged the reception and the yells ceased.

Joe Choynski is a great worker in a man's corner, and is chock full of good advice. Although Skelly had only secured him at the last moment he used the advice given and made successful landings on two occasions.

When the fighters sought their quarters after the game was over the Dixon department was joyful. Jack Havlin said: "Didn't I tell you our boy was a mowing machine, and that everything in his class had to go down before him. There's no use trying to get the lad to try any new game. He might try for a while, but as he warms up to it, he gets right back into his old style, and it's all up with the other fellow. There's no use talking, George is the Sullivan of his class."

Chief of Police Gaster, Police Commissioners Drolla, Benham, Demoureile, Henry Saxon and Chief of Police Farrell of Dayton, O., occupied a box directly back of the Dixon corner.

Mrs. William Reynolds, wife of Skelly's backer, was in attendance at the fight between Myer and McAuliffe Monday night, and was also a spectator to-night.

CORBETT ARRIVES.

The Californian Received With Enthusiasm in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—The last of the gladiators is here. Corbett arrived this morning and was given a hearty welcome. If superb condition and supreme confidence to-day are factors in the fight, Corbett may be ranked among the winners. A committee of the Southern Athletic Club, headed by President Campbell, met the Californian and his friends at the depot and escorted them to their quarters. Regarding his condition Corbett said: "I am in fine form, feel perfectly well, and have had plenty of rest."

Delaney and Brady were confident and happy as they chatted about the fight. They cannot see how they can lose. "Why, Corbett is in perfect form," said Delaney. "There will be a big surprise for the big fellow to-morrow night. Mark my word. I have been in the business a great many years, and I have never had the confidence before a fight that I have now. Corbett weighs 185 pounds, I guess, but we do not bother with the scales. His weight is not troubling us. Wait until you see him hit. He can hit harder than Sullivan. Maybe it is strange to you to hear me say that, but I know it to be true. Jim is confident that he will win, and will be as brave as a lion."

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Corbett Appears in Fine Form and Continues His Training.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—At the club Corbett was immediately shown a dressing-room. He did not mind the crowd in the least, but peeled off his clothes and stood up and showed his fine form. The man is in superb trim and yet it is likely that those who will see him for the first time in the ring to-morrow evening will be disappointed when his slight build is compared with Sullivan's massive body. He is strongly built, and his back and fore are a mass of graceful muscles. There is not an ounce of superfluous flesh upon him from his feet to his round face.

Corbett was shown into a bathroom as a preliminary to a swim in the immense natatorium. Instructor Aleck Morris helped him to rid himself of the dust stains of his long journey. Then he donned a pair of trunks and got down into the tank where the water was only five feet deep. Corbett swims, but not expertly. He did not venture to go in over his head until he was in the water for a while. When the swim was over he returned to the dressing-room. Here the water was wiped from him, and he spread himself at length on a lounge while Dillon and Delaney rubbed him down. All the while he chatted with those pressed around him, never once responding curtly.

"You have no idea what confidence comes from by being in this club," he said, remembering it was here he had bested Kilrain.

Corbett was taken over to a residence in the neighborhood, where he is to remain till the fight. An excellent breakfast had been prepared for him and he ate with relish. Then he went to bed and slept. This afternoon he will go in the gymnasium to do some light work, and the rest of the day he will spend quietly with his trainers.

Corbett took things comparatively easy to-day after a long journey. He took his regular exercise this morning. After his exercise this afternoon he took a carriage ride and then retired for the evening.

OPPOSED TO PLASTERS.

Corbett Objects to Sullivan Taking any Unfair Advantage.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—The announcement sent out from the Corbett train that the Californian's backers would demand that Sullivan appear to-morrow night stripped to the navel creates much discussion. The Corbett men claim that in previous fights Sullivan has worn his trunks high up and that beneath he had worn bandages to protect the stomach. Phil Casey says fighters frequently wear a pine-pitch plaster over their abdomen to stay them during the contest. He thinks McAuliffe did it last night and knows of no reason why Sullivan should not do the same. However, Casey did not indicate what response would be made to the demand of the Corbett people in the matter. Sullivan, when questioned, positively refused to discuss the subject.

While Sullivan was being rubbed down after his work at the Gymnastic Club this morning, Frank Moran, who has a share in the Sullivan stakes, was questioned as to Sullivan in view of the Corbett claim that the champion must dress no higher than the navel in his fight. "We have nothing to say in the matter," quoth Doran. "Sullivan will go into the ring ready to fight. If there is any question as to methods the complaint must be made to the Olympic Club officials, who will act as they deem right. We will have no controversy with the Corbett crowd."

Phil Casey is determined to work Sullivan again to-morrow morning, which will doubtless be the last before the fight. Sullivan is quietly resting at his hotel to-night.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. — The Evening World's special dispatch from its correspondent at New Orleans says: Corbett is in the best of spirits and is only troubled over the plaster question. He will notify the directors of the Olympic Club to-day that he will not permit the Boston man to wear anything above the waist and proposes to carry his point at any cost. "I know what these plasters are," says he, "for I wore them in my fight with Jackson. It is impossible to hurt a man who has a plaster on his stomach. In fact the man who does the punching is quite likely to injure his hands. I am willing to conform to the Marquis of Queensberry rules in every particular and Sullivan must do the same."

ONLY THREE LIVE ISSUES.

Mr. Blaine Lays Down Fighting Lines for Republicans.

WEAK POINTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

It Should Be a Campaign Upon Protection, Reciprocity and Sound Currency, and There Should Be No Seeking for Side Issues.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 6.—The following letter from Hon. James G. Blaine to Chairman Manley of the Republican State Committee was made public to-night:

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3, 1892.

Hon. Joseph H. Manley, Chairman, etc., Augusta, Me.—MY DEAR SIR: Not being able, for reasons which I explained to you, to deliver public speeches in the present campaign, I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard as being the strongest for Republicans to urge before the people.

First—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports, and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff, which for the time failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who have always upheld a protective system. But a powerful reaction came in consequence and a vindication. The McKinley tariff by experience was found to have worked admirably, and within the last year it has produced a greater volume of business, internal and external, export and import, than the United States ever transacted before. Notwithstanding the character and extent of the opposition to it, agriculture has been remunerative, the manufactures prosperous and commerce more flourishing than at any previous time, thus vindicating the McKinley tariff by an impressive and undeniable series of facts. Against this tariff the Democratic party has taken a position almost without parallel in the history of the country, pronounce it a fraud and anathematize it generally. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Democratic convention against the report of the committee on resolutions, by a two-thirds vote, thus manifesting the intelligent participation of every man in the convention. Sometimes a resolution may be adopted in haste, or just as a convention is adjourning, it may fail to receive the attention of the members, but this resolution was debated pro and con, adopted after a contest and was perfectly understood by the members of the convention. It contained these words:

"We pronounce Republican protection as a fraud upon the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few; we declare that it is a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue; we demand that the collection of such taxes be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered."

If any one will take the trouble to read the resolutions by which Mr. Calhoun sought to defend his nullification scheme in 1833, he will find that the tariff platform of the Democratic party is in general harmony therewith, and if he examines the subject further he will discover that the duties in the compromise tariff which reconciled Mr. Calhoun and appeased his angry followers in South Carolina are not of a more comprehensive character than those contemplated in the Democratic resolution of 1892.

The Democrats are in the habit of naming Jefferson as the founder of their party, and yet, on the subject of tariff, they are in radical opposition to the principles laid down by Jefferson. Toward the close of his administration the revenue from the tariff on imports produced a considerable surplus and there was a question of what should be done. Should the tariff be reduced or should this surplus be maintained? Jefferson pointedly asked, "shall we suppress imports and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufacturers?" For himself, he recommended that imports be maintained and that the surplus created should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers and education. If the constitution did not give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations, Jefferson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which the protective tariff can be justified, and Jefferson did not hesitate to recommend it. The Democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are in direct opposition to the policy which Jefferson thus outlined and adhered to.

THE POLICY OF RECIPROCITY.

It Was Favored by the Democracy When First Proposed.

Second—When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be introduced into the tariff system the Democrats showed the most generous appreciation of the question and gave it their support so long as the Republican party refused to accept it. But when the Republicans came to approve of it the Democratic support vanished and instead of favoring it we find the Democratic national convention passing a resolution hostile to the system.

But in spite of Democratic opposition we attained through reciprocity new and valuable trade, and the system has already demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of all duties in the McKinley bill, but instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several nations interested what they would give to have those articles made free. We found that the privileges which we are about to give, without cost and without charge, would secure a large trade in Brazil, in Cuba and in Porto Rico, in the Windward and Leeward islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica, in San Domingo and the five Central American States, and to a minor degree in Australia, France and Germany—all in exchange for articles which we intended to gratuitously admit.

The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in the number of articles and in the aggregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the United States if every article, before it had been put on the free list, had been made a subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for it? We omitted to do so for many years and that neglect cost this Government advantages in trade which would have amounted to tens of millions of dollars. This is the whole of the reciprocity scheme. It is very plain and very simple. It secures valuable trade in exchange for articles otherwise destined to be put on the free list. The Democratic party leaders think they can discredit it, and they make the effort apparently for the unpatriotic reason that they did not originate it.

A SOUND CURRENCY.

Many Will Say It Was Worth the Cost of the War.

With all its calamities the war brought us one great blessing, a national currency. There are many who will say it was worth the cost of the war to bring about so auspicious a result to capital and labor. Prior to the war we had the worst currency system of any enlightened nation in the world. State banks, with some exceptions thoroughly irresponsible, existed by thousands throughout the United States. Whenever one of them failed the result was large loss and great distress among the people. No one was responsible for their bills, and they were generally found scattered in the pockets of laboring men, to whom they were a total loss, without any redemption whatever. Of the State banks it was often truly said that they caused their debts to measure their profits. They caused an aggregate loss of hundreds of millions of dollars among the poor. Since the close of the war all this has been different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the National Government, and if they fail as financial institutions the Government has taken care that their bills shall be paid by the securities deposited in the Government vaults. Under these circumstances it is a matter for extraordinary surprise that the Democratic convention should deliberately pass resolutions for the revival of State banks. The palpable effect of this policy, if carried out, would be to cheat the poor man out of his daily bread. If the State banks be called again into existence, and their circulation attain a large issue, no device could be more deadly for the deception and despoilment of all commercial and laboring classes. How the Democratic convention came to make such a declaration, who is its author, what intelligent purpose there can be in it, will remain a mystery.

I have heard the argument adduced that we would keep our money at home if State banks were instituted, but we should keep it at home because it would be so worthless nobody would take it abroad. Were the system of State banks revived, we would again have discounts at the State lines, large charges for drafts on financial centers and a general suspicion of every bill offered in payment, with a liquidation every few years that would be a destructive loss to the innocent holders of bills and a corresponding profit to the parties owing the banks.

The three issues which I have given are the issues upon which I would arraign the Democratic party. I would not multiply issues, nor be diverted by our opponents from a steadfast adherence to and a constant presentation of these questions before the people, until the voter was made to know and understand their true and weighty significance. Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

New Hampshire Republicans Strongly Indorse the Protective Tariff.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 6.—The Republican State convention met at noon to-day. Hon. John B. Smith of Hillsboro was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Presidential electors were also selected. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the Minneapolis platform, and declare that to the establishment by the Republican party of the principle of protection, the success of the New Hampshire manufacturers and the prosperity of her citizens, who have on deposit in the savings banks a larger sum per capita than the people of any other State in the Union, is mainly due. The platform declares its belief that a continuance of Republican policy is essential to the uninterrupted welfare of the State and country. The convention then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crounse will leave Washington to-day to open the campaign in Nebraska. His resignation has not yet been accepted by the President.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6.—The Pioneer-Press special from Great Falls, Mont., says the Republican State convention met here at noon to-day. Lee Mantle, the Mayor of Butte, was selected for permanent chairman. The committee on resolutions reported a platform which was unanimously adopted. It indorses President Harrison's administration, the McKinley tariff and reciprocity; indorses the Minneapolis platform and the national ticket, advises the free and unlimited coinage of silver, strongly favors protection for the laboring men and recommends the arbitration of all disputes between labor and capital. J. E. Rickards was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. Botkin of Helena; for Congress, Charles Hartman of Bozeman.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Scattering returns from Arkansas indicate that yesterday's election resulted in a Democratic victory, notwithstanding a fusion in localities between Republicans and the third party.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Tammany Hall committee of thirty held a secret meeting to-day for the purpose of considering plans for the campaign and getting ready for the committee on organization Wednesday and the general committee on Friday. Since Commissioner Peck's report on the condition of the manufacturing industries of the State for the year before and the year after the passage of the McKinley bill, the withdrawal of the Syracuse combination seems more doubtful than ever, as many of the Cleveland men look upon Peck's report as a masterpiece of political treachery, and claim that it was gotten up with Hill's knowledge for the purpose of embarrassing Cleveland.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 6.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning and selected for Presidential electors J. B. Kenton of Fargo, W. N. Roach of Laramore and John Roundbeit. There was somewhat of a fight over Roundbeit, owing to the fact that he is on the People's party ticket. But Colonel Benton declared that Roundbeit would vote for Grover Cleveland. It was decided that the State Committee shall fill all vacancies on the ticket. For Congress, James F. O'Brien of Devils Lake was nominated and the advocates of fusion were knocked out.

NEW HAVEN, Conn, Sept. 6.—The Republican State convention met here to-night and perfected a temporary organization, with Speaker Paige as chairman, after which an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. The ticket to be named will be headed by General Samuel E. Merwin of New Haven for Governor.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Results in Vermont and Arkansas Slowly Coming In.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 6.—The election throughout this State to-day passed off quietly. Forty towns give Fuller (R.) 7235, Smalley (D.) 2724, Allen (Pro.) 231, scattering 332. The vote thus far shows a Republican decrease of 1770, or 20 per cent, and Democratic decrease of 5, or two-tenths of one per cent, as compared with 1888.

Compared with 1890 the Republican increase was 1177 or 19 per cent, and the Democratic decrease is 20, or 7 per cent. If the vote continues relatively the same as in towns so far received the Republican majority in the State will be about 21,000. The vote from the largest towns has not yet been received.

The Prohibition vote shows less change when compared either with the vote of 1888 or 1890 than the vote of the Republicans or Democrats, although but little work was done throughout the State by the cold water advocates. Fuller's majority over Smalley thus far is 9555, over all 8890.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6.—The official and unofficial returns of yesterday's election have been received from thirty-two counties, giving Democratic majorities ranging from 25 to 1100. The only Republican majority reported is from Jefferson, which is 400. Heretofore it has given 800 Republican majority.

EASTERN RACES.

Results of Yesterday's Contests on the Principal Tracks.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—The track was in fine condition at Latonia and the results were:

Seven furlongs, Odrey won, General Miles second, Kildare third. Time, 1:29¼.

One mile, Flower Dellis won, Double Long second, Marc K third. Time, 1:43¼.

Free handicap sweepstakes, one mile and seventy yards, Hopeful won, Faithful second, Brandolette third. Time, 1:45¾.

Covington stakes, five furlongs, Quiver won, Prince Deceiver second, Mildred third. Time, 1:03.

Five furlongs, Aurora won, Julia Kinney second, The Sculptor third. Time, 1:03¼.

One mile, Happy Day won, Laura Doxie second, Ocypete third. Time, 1:43¾.

At Sheepshead Bay.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 6.—The winners in to-day's races were as follows:

The Futurity course, Queenie Trowbridge won, Dolly McCone second, Rosa H third. Time, 1:10 2-5.

One mile, Parvenu won, Faraday second, Sally McClelland third. Time, 1:41.

The Sheepshead stakes, one mile and a furlong, Leonawell won, Julien second, Count third. Time, 1:56.

The Futurity course, Eagle Bird won, Zornitza colt second, Laura Gould third. Time, 1:11 2-5.

The Flatbush stakes, seven furlongs, Lady Violet won, Dr. Rice second, Miss Maude third. Time, 1:28 3-5.

One and three-sixteenth miles on turf, Lizzie Trestle won, Rona Sid second. Time, 2:03.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—The fall meeting of the Driving Park Association opened to-day. The sensation of the day was the performance of Neoquette, a four-year-old in the 2:18 class, that not only trotted the three heats under 2:16, but in the third heat beat the track record by a quarter of a second.

Triple Lynching in Texas.

PARIS, Tex., Sept. 6.—A courier from the country brings the news that three negroes named Jack Walker, Bill Armor and John Ransom were lynched nine miles east of here last night. It is thought the lynching was the result of a quarrel between negroes and whites several weeks ago. Great excitement prevails, but particulars are not obtainable.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO

Result of a Raid on Garfield Park Racetrack.

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT BY A TEXAN.

The Millionaire Horseman Killed by the Officers. Charges of Bribery Made by the Mayor.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Two men dead, one of them a millionaire, another dying, and an open question as to whether Chicago's Mayor or its Superintendent of Police is a willful perjurer are to-day's results of an attempt to close Garfield Park racetrack.

The dead men are James M. Brown of Fort Worth, Tex., a prominent Western turf man, and Police Officer John Powell. Henry McDowell, another officer, will die. Both officers fell before Brown's revolver. Who killed the millionaire turf man is not exactly certain, as a dozen officers were firing at him, including McDowell, who, notwithstanding the fact that his life was ebbing fast, raised himself upon his elbow and fired repeatedly at the man who laid him low.

Shortly after 3 o'clock a large body of police, under Inspector Lewis, appeared at the Garfield Park racetrack, to make a third raid upon the park, in obedience to warrants taken out by Thomas Winsor.

Seven wagonloads of officers rolled rapidly down the track toward the grand stand, and men and women made wild breaks for liberty.

The police paid no attention to the fleeing spectators, but quickly surrounded the betting-ring and the judges' stand, gathering in all the officials of the track who could be found. A detachment of officers was then sent to the stables to gather in the grooms and jockeys. J. M. Brown was standing upon the roof of one of the stables, together with Bob Rice, another well-known racing man. Brown had repeatedly said during former raids that he would allow no man to arrest him as long as he had not violated the law.

Officer Powell hailed Brown and asked him to come down.

"What for?" said Brown.

"So I can arrest you," replied Powell.

Brown replied curtly that he wouldn't come and would not be arrested, and then the officer started around to the back of the stables. Brown quickly sprang to the ground and walked rapidly toward the gate opening upon Fortieth street. Powell followed closely after, and Brown began to run, paying no attention to the officer's call that unless he halted he would be fired upon. Powell finally drew his revolver and fired over Brown's head.

Brown instantly wheeled around, his revolver flashed in the sun, he fired, and Powell fell forward on his face, dead. Brown fled rapidly along Fortieth street, and Officer McDowell, hearing the shot and seeing his comrade on the ground, ran after him. Brown darted into a yard and around the side of an unfinished house. McDowell was a few seconds behind him, and, instead of following Brown, turned around the house in the opposite direction.

The two men came face to face in the narrow passageway. McDowell grasped Brown fiercely by the throat and bore him back against the fence, at the same time trying to hold Brown's arms so he could not raise the revolver he still held in his hand. Brown struggled desperately but could not break away. Finding that his endeavor to raise his revolver was likewise futile he pushed its muzzle against the body of the officer and fired.

With a cry of pain McDowell fell back, clasping his hands over his abdomen through which the bullet had torn a ghastly hole. By this time a dozen officers were close at hand and as Brown paid no attention to their demands to surrender several of them opened fire upon him.

McDowell managed to raise himself upon one elbow and with a determination to even up matters with the man who had shot him opened fire from his revolver. Brown could not escape and in a minute more a bullet crashed through his right lung and another tore away his jaw and the lower part of his face. He fell to the ground and after one or two convulsive struggles to rise expired.

James M. Brown was a man with a record and if McDowell dies he will be the fourteenth man who has gone down before Brown's revolver. Brown was 52 years of age, a native of Kansas, but lived in Texas since boyhood. He was ten years Sheriff of Lee County and it is said all the killing he did was in his official capacity. He has been interested in the running turf for the last twenty-five years and had amassed a fortune. He leaves a widow and five children.

Both Powell and McDowell were excellent officers, with good records. Powell leaves a widow and two children. McDowell has a wife.

Chief McClaughry said to-night that the tragedy confirms his determination to close the track. Stephen A. Douglas, one of the Chief's attorneys, says to-day the tragedy winds up the Garfield Park raids.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Question of Veracity Between Chicago Officials—A Bribe Offered.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The question of veracity between Mayor Washburne and Chief McClaughry came up this morning in Justice Blume's court. Thirty-four men arrested in the first raid last week were on trial for running a place of amusement without a license. The attorneys for the defense had subpenaed several city officials, with a view to proving by them that the opposition to Garfield Park came from Edward Corrigan, proprietor of Hawthorne track, who is anxious to remove his rival from his path.

When the Mayor was asked if the proposition was ever made to him to close Garfield Park track for a pecuniary consideration he said: "About three weeks ago Chief of Police McClaughry told me that James Burke, who was interested in Hawthorne track, had come to him and told him they would pay big money if we closed up the Garfield people." The Mayor added that the Chief told him that Burke said if the Garfield Park track was closed the Hawthorne people would contribute $50,000 to the campaign fund.

Then Chief McClaughry was called to the stand, and when asked if Burke ever suggested that the Hawthorne people would give $50,000 to have Garfield track closed up, replied emphatically, "No, he never did."

"Did you ever talk to the Mayor about Burke's proposition to give $50,000 to the campaign fund if the Garfield track was closed?"

"No, sir."

"Did you take any advice from Burke?"

"Yes, some; but I didn't know until lately that he was a Hawthorne man."

In reply to a reiterated question Chief McClaughry emphatically stated he had never talked to Mayor Washburne, as that gentleman had declared he had, and said that any statement to the contrary was false. The cases were then postponed one day for argument.

Mayor Washburne is very indignant over the fact that he has been accused of falsehood by the Chief of Police, but refused to be interviewed.

Chief McClaughry, when seen about the matter, said: "If the Mayor says he was offered a bribe perhaps it is true. He ought to know."

This matter is the sensation of the day.

EASTERN GAMES.

The Senators Defeated at Pittsburg — The Giants Vanquish the Colts.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—The home team won twice on wild throws.

First game—Pittsburgs 5, hits 8, errors 3. Washingtons 4, hits 3, errors 4. Batteries—Ehret and Miller, Killen and McGuire.

Second game—Pittsburgs 13, hits 9, errors 4. Washingtons 11, hits 10, errors 8. Batteries—Esper, Baldwin and Miller, Meckin and Milligan.

At New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Giants won easily through timely batting. New Yorks 12, hits 12, errors 4. Chicagos 5, hits 10, errors 5. Batteries—King and Boyle, Gumbert and Schriver.

Wrenched Off an Arm.

FORT BRAGG, Sept. 6.—Another of those accidents which so often afflict the families of the lumbermen occurred here yesterday. John Cummings, an old-time millwright and superintendent of this coast, had an arm wrenched from his body in the shingle-mill while adjusting the belt of a revolving pully.

HIS NAME UNKNOWN.

A Man Killed by a Train at Pinole on Monday Morning.

MARTINEZ, Sept. 6.—An unknown man was struck and killed by train 19 on Monday morning about a mile west of Pinole. Coroner Curry took charge of the remains and brought them to Martinez. The deceased was a man about five feet nine inches in height, and has black hair, small gray eyes, dark brown mustache, very prominent eyebrows, a broad nose, large ears, full set of teeth, two of which are well worn as if from the use of a pipe; will weigh between 150 and 160 pounds. He was attired in a gray and black coat, brown vest, pants of brown with a red stripe, black satin shirt and heavy laced shoes. He is broad shouldered, stout built and wore a truss marked "C. B. White, Boston." A ticket to the Bella Union Theater dated August 13, a railroad ticket from San Francisco to Oakland, pocket-knife, pipe and twenty-five cents in money were found in his pockets.

An inquest will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and the remains will be kept at the morgue for several days for identification.

THE EXILE'S STORY.

Banished to Siberia for no Crime That Could Be Proven.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 6.—The story of Julius Germand, the Hungarian socialist, whose escape from Siberia and arrival here was announced Sunday, was made public to-day. Germand's story was obtained through Count de Lofatych, the distinguished scientist and an ardent sympathizer with the reformers of Old World Governments, but it makes no reference to the fact that Germand has a carefully prepared map of many Siberian prisons which will be forwarded to Nihilist headquarters for possible use.

Germaud was born in Hungary thirty-seven years ago, and after learning the tanner's trade traveled through Europe. He went to St. Petersburg, and there became acquainted with the students' and mechanics' clubs. He sympathized with their ideas and soon became a leader.

Says Fermand: "I was at various times entrusted with secret messages to carry to France, Switzerland and Austria, and was on my way to Vienna with papers to Alfred Pierre when an attempt was made to kill the Czar, Alexander II. At Koenigsburg, Germany, I was arrested by the Prussian police and sent back to St. Petersburg. The authorities could learn nothing from me, as my papers were written in cipher, and my associates were not arrested. From St. Petersburg, with others, I was sent to Vilna. They could prove nothing against me, but I was kept a close prisoner for eleven months without trial of any kind, and was finally banished to Siberia for life. I tried to escape on the road between Tomsk and Yakutsh, but was caught and flogged, and for the rest of the way was kept in irons. I was chained to Mankiewitchat, a political prisoner, and our destination was in the wilderness way behind Yakutsh, 2000 versts from the mouth of the Lena, and not far from the spot where the Jeanette expedition landed. I lodged there with the man Yakout, who saved the Jeanette people, and our party of exiles was there broken up.

"The people living there gave me money and sent me up the river.

"I was an exile, not a prisoner, and could go where I pleased so long as I made no effort to leave the country. I was an exile under surveillance for life. At Yakutsk I met a Polish gentleman who suggested to me how I might get away. His advice was to go to work in the placer mines from river to river, so that I might gradually get nearer to the sea. I took this advice and for many months worked so, wandering over the steppes. From place to place I made my way until I was employed in driving cattle toward the Amoor and finally reached Blagovestchensk. There I met an officer, an Ispravnik, who befriended me and bought the gold I had washed from the streams. He gave me paper money and forwarded me to Nikolsk, only 100 miles from Vladivostock. He also procured me papers with which I safely passed the officers there and I was taken by steamer to Kobe and Yokohama and now I am here."

THE WIDOW'S SON.

Probably Fatal Fall of a Young House-Painter of Petaluma.

PETALUMA, Sept. 6.—Daniel Lane, as he is usually called, a young house-painter of Petaluma, was engaged in painting the residence of Father John Cleary about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon from a scaffold, when one of the pulley-hooks slipped from the roof-gripper and let the scaffold and all fall about twenty-five feet to the ground. Lane struck upon his shoulder heavily and when reached by other parties was unconscious. He is seriously injured about the spine and is in a critical condition. He was the main support of a widowed mother.

A Human Skull.

LODI, Sept. 6.—Sunday, while Dan Chase was hunting on the Mokelumne, he found a pile of bones. In moving them he found a human skull. Who the dead man was is unknown. Chase found another cadaver last year about a quarter of a mile from where this one lay.

Foresters' Picnic.

PETALUMA, Sept. 6.—The Ancient Order of Foresters of this and adjoining counties will have a grand picnic at Starke Park, this city, on next Friday (Admission day). Two thousand people are expected to be present.

Fatal Powder Explosion.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 6.—A powder explosion occurred at Koener's Creek, Fayette County, to-day, in which two men were killed and six wounded.

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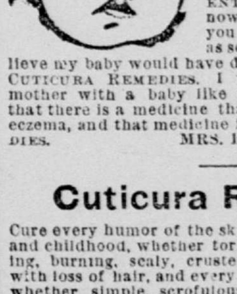
Tried Everything Without Relief. No Rest Night or Day. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.



My baby, when two months old, had a breaking out with what the doctor called eczema. Her head, arms, feet, and hands were each one solid sore. I tried everything, but neither the doctors nor anything else did her any good. We could get no rest day or night with her. In my extremity I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I confess I had no faith in them, for I had never seen them tried. To my great surprise, in one week's time after beginning to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the sores were well, but I continued to use the RESOLVENT for a little while, and now she is as fat a baby as you would like to see, and as sound as a dollar. I believe my baby would have died if I had not tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. I write this that every mother with a baby like mine can feel confident that there is a medicine that will cure the worst eczema, and that medicine is the CUTICURA REMEDIES. MRS. BETTIE BIRKNER, Lockhart, Texas.

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CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, are absolutely pure, and may be used on the youngest infant with the most gratifying success.

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Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials. Mailed free.

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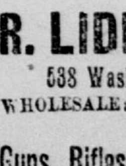

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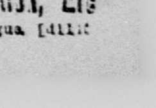

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