TO THE FRONT
— WITH —
News and Ads.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

ON TOP
— IN THE —
Scramble for Superiority.

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THAT SILVER PLAN

Of Secretary of the Treasury William Windom

IS EXPLAINED AND DEFENDED

By Director of the Mint Leach, and the Beauties and Superior Merits Thereof Glorified in Extenso.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—"One of the objections urged most persistently in the press against the silver measure proposed by Windom," said Director of the Mint Leach," is the vast power it places in the hands of the secretary to suspend the receipt of silver and resume at his option. Those who make this objection surely have not read carefully the secretary's measure and are alarmed at the imaginary danger of the feature to suspend the receipt of silver, and the issue of notes is not a part of the secretary's plan, but is only a safeguard which he suggests under certain well defined contingencies and is essential to the plan in any sense. The suggestion is that in order to prevent combinations from arbitrarily putting up the price of silver for the purpose of unloading on the treasury at a fictitious value the secretary shall have discretion to suspend temporarily the receipt of silver. It was thought that in order to prevent successful combinations for this purpose it would better to fix the market price of silver at an average price of some antecedent period, say a year or three months. If this is done, it would do away with the necessity of any discretionary power upon the part of the secretary to suspend the purchase of silver. The objection to using the average price for any antecedent period as the rate to be paid for silver is that it would tend to prevent the normal rise in value which is anticipated from the adoption of the measure. For instance, if we issue notes to-day at the market price of silver we would pay about ninety-six cents for an ounce, whereas, if we should take the average price of the last three months, say 95 cents, the immediate result would be to depress the price of silver, which is undesirable. In order to avoid this, it is suggested merely that the same result can be accomplished, namely, to prevent successful combinations to artificially advance the price, by giveng the secretary power to suspend the receipt of silver temporarily in case he is satisfied that the price is fictitious. The magnitude of the danger of this discretionary power sinks into insignificance when compared with the discretion which for eleven years has been lodged with the secretary on the purchase of silver for coinage. Under the present law the secretary can buy $2,000,000 or $4,000,000 worth of silver a month. That is he can increase the purchase 100 per cent. If he desires, he can announce that in January he will buy $4,000,000 of silver and put the price up immediately. Towards the close of January he could announce that he would buy $2,000,000 worth in February and immediately depress the price, and although this vast power has been lodged in the secretary for eleven years, it has never been exercised harmfully, but when it is suggested that we open the mints to unlimited deposit of silver for payment in treasury notes, and in order to pay the current price of silver and allow the price to be regulated by the natural law of supply and demand, and at the same time prevent a set of sharpers taking advantage of the law to artificially raise the price, it is suggested that in case they do the secretary may temporarily suspend the receipts of silver until the normal price is restored, it is met with the objection that it is a vast and dangerous power to place in his hands. The secretary does not desire any discretionary power, and if a plan can be suggested by which successful combinations to raise the price can be defeated, and at the same time leave silver open to all the beneficial influences to follow providing an unlimited market at current prices, there is nothing to prevent its consideration and adoption in connection with the secretary's measure, as failure to suspend deposits is no part of the measure, but is a suggestion to provide against a possible contingency. The very fact that this power exists would discourage the formation of such combinations, and if exercised it could only be in such a contingency that every good citizen ought to want it exercised."

Austria to Resume Specie Payment.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—It is reported that Austria and Hungary have agreed to resume specie payments two years hence, and introduce at the same time the decimal system, the main coinage to be in gold, silver being used only for small coins. Each country will raise the necessary funds by loan.

A German Attack on Stanley.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The influenza epidemic is now spread over every part of Germany.

The *National Zeitung* attacks Stanley's statements in regard to Emin Pasha. It says these statements seem to be made with the intention of replying to the reproach that Emin's embarrassments were caused in part by Stanley's appearance and his determination to rescue one who did not desire to be rescued; and that Emin must be heard in his own defense before conclusions are reached.

Liabilities of J. B. Sheffield & Son.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The liabilities of J. B. Sheffild & Son, the Saugerties Blank Book company, and J. Q. Preble & Co., the firms which failed Saturday, aggregate nearly two million dollars, but the liabilities of each company cannot yet be stated accurately. The assets of Sheffield & Son amount to about one million dollars, but there is a mortgage of $803,000 on their mill property. The assets of the Saugerties company amount to about four hundred thousand dollars.

A Literary Scandal.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A great literary scandal has been spread recently before the public of Austria and Germany. A writer hitherto regarded as third rate is destroying the good name of the dead poet, dramatist, novelist, and one of the most popular German writers of the day. Franz Hedrich is claiming publicly that he wrote three-fourths of the novels which appeared over the name of Alfred Meissner, his bosom friend and almost constant companion for twenty-five years. Robert Ayr, Meissner's brother-in-law, who tried to refuth Hedrich's claim admits they are partially true and the fear of exposure drove Meissner to suicide at the height of his fame.

Alfred Meissner was born in Eplit, Bohemia, in 1822, after finishing his education he passed a wandering life in Austria, Germany, England and France. He was a prolific writer of poems, his dramas, novels and sketches are widely read in Austria and Germany. Four years ago May 21, Meissner cut his throat. Quite recently new editions of his complete works were published. They had hardly appeared when Hedrich laid before the public a pamphlet entitled "Alfred Meissner—Franz Hedrich," in which he tried to prove that he wrote most of Meissner's best known works and Meissner took the profits and fame after allowing him a miserable pittance. The pamphlet was published by a highly reputable firm who, for ten years were Meissner's only publishers.

Gladstone and Parnell.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Gladstone, Parnell and other chiefs of the Gladstonian party will meet in London before the session of parliament opens to settle upon the course to be taken by the party in parliament. This will be based on the lines of agreement made by Gladstone and Parnell during the latter's visit to Gladstone at Hawarden last week.

Slavin Challenges Sullivan.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Slavin has challenged John L. Sullivan to fight for $2,500 or $5,000 a side and the championship, in six months, the battle to be either in America or Australia.

Suicided for Love.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 23.—Yesterday afternoon J. I. Keven, a wealthy Englishman from Liverpool, suicided by shooting because the daughter of Captain Stoniforth, a retired English officer who resides a few miles from this town, refused to marry him. He has a brother, a wealthy banker, in Liverpool.

A QUEER FREAK.

The Wonderful Mesmeric Powers developed in a Georgia Negro Girl.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A *World* special from Columbia, South Carolina, says: Daisy Robinson, an ordinary looking colored girl, twelve years old, is exciting wonder in the town of Sumter, South Carolina, by inexplicable manifestations of some hidden force which seems to follow her every act. The first demonstration was the falling over of a sideboard upon the floor and a short while after a water bucket was thrown from a shelf striking the girl upon the shoulder. Her mother, thinking that the room was haunted moved into another, when the same agency moved tables over the floor, and dishes, pitchers, smoothing irons and other household articles could not be kept in their places. This morning an investigation of the strange power was made. In the girl's room were a bed, bureau, cupboard and a small chair. The household crockery ware, or rather, all that was left of it, for it had nearly all been broken, was packed away in a bucket under the bed. For a few minutes the party was silent, awaiting developments, but gradually a general conversation was indulged in upon the subject, each member of the party keeping an eye on Daisy. Suddenly a large, heavy teacup was thrown upon the floor. It spun round a few times and rolled into the fireplace. Cups, plates, saucers, vases, shovel, tongs, candlesticks, kerosene lamps and fire dogs leaped into the centre of the room, sometimes being broken into atoms, and then at other times not being injured at all. The whole room was afterwards examined and was found to be closely sealed above and all around. The floor is tight, and a careful examination from the outside failed to reveal a crack that even a ten cent piece could have been thrown through.

Daisy was removed to another room. The same singular occurrences manifested themselves in the new locality. While Daisy was eating the bedstead in the room was actually wrenched to pieces by an unseen power. Doctors of medicine and divinity were present at this strange sight and throughout the day the crowds that gathered around the house have been so large that policemen had to be detailed to keep out the throng. As yet not the faintest hint at a solution of the matter has been given.

AN OLD INDIAN DEED.

The Breaking of an Ancient Mirror Discloses a Long Lost but Important Document.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Charles Roll, of Newark, accidently broke an old mirror four weeks ago. It had been given to him years ago by his grandfather. The glass was shivered to atoms. A yellow piece of parchment was disclosed to view for the first time in a century and more, as was proved by the nature of the document. For seventy-five years Roll and his relatives have been endeavoring to gain documentary evidence with which they could lay claim to a wide stretch of land in the Mohawk valley along the banks of the Mohawk river.

Mr. Roll knew that his Holland Dutch ancestor, Jacob Roll, had owned a large tract of land there which had been abandoned during the French-Indian wars. But he never found any papers by which he could fix the position of the land. The document which dropped from the mirror was proof of that which the heirs of Jacob Roll, of whom there are 150, have long been seeking. Having found it they will press their claim to property near Schenectady, New York, valued at $6,000,000.

The piece of folded parchment was a deed from the Indians to Jacob Roll, giving Roll a clear title to a tract four miles in length along the Mohawk river, beginning in the city of Schenectaly, and running back from the river nine miles. The whole town of Amsterdam is believed to be included in the Indian deed, as are also valuable properties of the New York Central railroad. An Indian title or deed of land is almost impossible to set aside in New York state.

Gomes to Salisbury.

LISBON, Dec. 23.—The Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, Gomes, in reply to the notice of Lord Salisbury relative to the movements of Major Pinto in Africa, says the major did nothing to warrant the accusations made against him. He did not order an attack on the British flag, but merely repulsed the hostile natives, among whose baggage, after the fight, three British flags were found. In conclusion, Gomes asks Salisbury to await further action.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—In the three weeks ending Saturday the President sent to the Senate 1,429 messages, containing nominations (including army and navy appointments) of about one thousand six hundred persons. When the Senate adjourned Saturday there had been made public confirmations of about one thousand of these nominations. The great majority of them were postmasters. Of diplomatic nominations, the following have not been confirmed: George Maney, minister to Paraguay and Uruguay; J. G. R. Pitkin, minister to the Argentine Republic; Clark E. Carr, minister to Denmark. Other important nominations that went over until after recess are those of Roosevelt and Thompson, civil service commissioners; Taylor, railroad commissioner; Holliday, commissioner of customs; Bates, commissioner of navigation; Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools.

Murdered His Daughter.

SAN JOSE, Cala., Dec. 23.—William Eubanks, a widower, shot and killed his sixteen-year-old daughter, at Los Gatos, and then attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He will probably recover.

Saar Miners to Resume Work.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The striking coal miners in the Saar district have decided to resume work pending a settlement of their claims.

EDITOR H. W. GRADY.

The Leader of the New South Dies of Pneumonia.

MANY MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE

Are Received by the Bereaved Wife, Including Cleveland, Hill, Randall, Collins and Others—Unrolling an Egyptian Mummy.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—Henry W. Grady died at twenty minutes before 4 o'clock this morning. Messages have continually been pouring in all day from north and south. Ex-President Cleveland telegraphed Mrs. Grady as follows: "Accept the heartfelt sympathy of one who loved your husband for what he was and for all he has done for his people and his country. Be assured that everywhere throughout the land warm hearts mourn with you in your deep affliction and deplore the loss the nation has sustained."

Governor Hill, of New York, telegraphed as follows: "Please convey to Mrs. Grady my deepest sympathy in the loss of her husband. He was a noble and brilliant man for whom I felt a warm friendship and the highest respect. The entire north will join with the south in lamenting the death of one whose services in the obliteration of sectional feeling have been so distinguished and so patriotic."

Among other telegrams were those from Samuel J. Randall, Emery Speer, Roswell P. Flower, Patrick A. Collins and Clinton B. Fisk.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Christmas day the funeral ceremonies will take place. The family have consented for the body to rest in the First Methodist church from 9 o'clock in the morning until the funeral hour. Wednesday special memorial services will be held at the new capitol, in which all the people, military and socities of which he was a member will take part. To-day all of the courts adjourned and many city buildings are draped in mourning.

Depew's Tribute to Grady.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The New England society celebrated to-night the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. Many notables were present, including General Sherman, General Howard, Chauncey M. Depew, Clinton B. Fiske, C. P. Huntington, Dr. Guiseman, of Nicaragua, and others. In speaking to the toast "Unsolved problems," Mr. Depew referred to the death of Henry W. Grady. He said: "Thirty years ago Robert Toombs, of Georgia, one of the ablest and most brilliant defenders of slavery said in his place in the United States Senate that he would yet call the roll of his bondmen at the feet of Bunker Hill monument. To-day his slaves are citizens and voters. [Cheers.] Within a few days a young Georgian, possessed of equal genius, but imbued with sentiments so liberal that the great Senator would have held him an enemy to the state, was the guest of Boston. With powers of presentation and a fervor of declamation worthy of the best days and noblest efforts of eloquence, he stood beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill and uttered opinions justifying the suppression of the negro vote which were hostile to the views of every man in his audience, and yet they give to his argument an eager and candid hearing and to his oratory unstinted and generous applause. It was the triumph of Puritan principles and Puritan pluck. [Cheers.] They knew, or we knew, that no system of suffrage can survive the intimidation of the voter or the falsification of the count. [Cheers]. The public conscience seared by the approval of fraud upon the ballot by the virtue and intelligence of of the community, will soon be indifferent to the extension of these methods by the present office holders to continue in power, and arbitrary reversals of the wills of the majority will end in anarchy and despotism. This is the burning question not only in Georgia but in New York. It is that government for the people should be by the people. [Cheers.] No matter how grave the questions which absorb the Puritans' attention or engross their time, the permanence of their solution rests upon a pure ballot. We forget all differences of opinion and remember only his chivalry, patriotism and genius. He was the leader of the new south and died in the great work of impressing its marvelous growth and national aspirations upon the willing ears of the north. His death at this time at the critical period of the removal forever of all misunderstandings and differences between all sections of the republic, is a national calamity."

General Collins on Grady's Death.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Hon. P. A. Collins, when informed of Editor Grady's death, said: "I am stunned by the news. He was in my judgment the most brilliant man in the United States. He had all the solid qualities, good judgment, keen perception of public needs and high and ardent patriotism. The republic may well mourn the untimely taking off of this brilliant and patriotic man as ever sprung from its soil."

Jonathan A. Lane, president of the Merchants' association, whose guest Grady was at their recent dinner, said: "Boston will share in Atlanta's sorrow, for during Grady's short stay in this city he made many friends. I don't think I ever came in contact with a southern gentleman who made such a pleasant impression on me."

Unrolling an Egyptian Mummy.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch]

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A *Sun* cable says they have had a gala day at University college, London, this week, the occasion being the unrolling of a mummy in the Botanical theatre of that institution. The deceased person belonged to the Egyptian peasantry and had tilled the soil on the banks of the Nile nearly a thousand years before Jesus Christ was born. Ladies predominated in the audience, but many scientific men were present and students were everywhere. The mummy occupied the place of honor on a table in the center of the amphitheater, and when grave-looking Dr. Erichsen came in he was at once dubbed chief mourner. The operator gave many interesting particulars as he set about unfolding the hundreds of yards of cloth, of the Egyptian modes of burial and the distinction which marked embalming in the various classes of society. Presently the cloth showed signs of coming to an end. The stains grew darker and darker, until they were black and the mummy was peeled like an orange. The lecturer pointed out that it was a poor person who had been buried, for his entrails had been laid between his legs and not placed in jars, as would have been the case had he been a rich man. The skin was as black as ebony, but the features were cast in an intelligent mold. The glass eyes which had been put in after death were 3,000 years in the tomb and the color may have changed. The ladies were intensely interested, and Rider Haggard, thinking possibly he might have got hold of real Harmachis, fondled this ancient corpse, smelt the cloth, and once, when his emotions were overcoming him, he seemed inclined to wipe the corner of his eye upon the mortuary drapery. The Egyptian made a really enjoyable afternoon's holiday for posterity 3,000 years after his untimely death.

West, of the Chicago Times, Convicted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Guilty, with a penalty of five years in state's prison and the payment of $1,000 fine, was the verdict returned to-night in Judge Grinnell's court against James J. West, ex-editor of the Chicago *Times*. There was little delay in reaching a verdict, only two ballots being taken. The crime of which West was convicted was that of fraudulent overissue of stock of the *Times* company to the extent of 7,250 shares, an equivalent of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in money. When the verdict was announced the defendant betrayed no great emotion. His attorney, on the contrary, seemed painfully affected and could scarcely be heard when entering the usual motion for another trial. Judge Grinnell stated he would dispose of the motion January 2. West was released on his original bond of $15,000 until to-morrow morning, when the question of a new bond will be discussed.

Burglars Murder a Brave Woman.

TARENTUM, Pa., Dec. 23.—Shortly after 10 o'clock to-night three men broke into the jewelry store of Paul Ruttert and were in the act of carrying off all his valuable stock when they were surprised by Mrs. Ruttert, who pluckily grappled with one of the robbers. She was getting the best of him when one of the other men drew a revolver and blew the top of her head off. The noise attracted Ruttert, who was upstairs, but before he reached his wife she was dead and the thieves had fled with their booty. The murder has created intense excitement and a large number are out searching for the thieves. The amount of valuables stolen is not known.

ANNALS OF INFLUENZA.

Dr. John B. Hamilton on it—It has been Epidemic Several times Since 1510.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent sends an interview with Dr. John B. Hamilton, surgeon-general of the marine hospital service, in regard to influenza, which threatens to become epidemic in New York. Dr. Hamilton said the disease has made periodical visitations during the last few hundred years; it spared no part of the world in its pilgrimages.

The earliest recorded epidemic of influenza is that of 1510. There were twenty visitations of the same disease, which is also known as the epidemic catarrh, between 1510 and 1832. The disease does not confine itself to men, but frequently affects the lower animals. In 1832 the Sydenham society, of London, directed Dr. Theophilus Thompson to prepare a complete chronological history of its visitation, which had never been published before. This work was published in 1852, under the title of "Annals of Influenza, or Epidemics of Catarrhal Fever in Great Britain from 1510 to 1837."

Among the special articles in this work is one by Dr. John Warren, of Boston, written in 1790, from which it appears that influenza, then well known in Europe, invaded the whole of the United States in the course of the autumn of 1789. It prevailed here in November and December, in Georgia, the most southern state in the union, in September, and in the British government of Nova Scotia in December. "At New York," said Dr. Warren, "so far as I can learn, its appearance was somewhat later than here and our beloved President Washington is but now on the road to recovery from a very severe and dangerous attack of it in this city."

Dr. Hamilton says there is no doubt of the disease being one of the germ nature: that the records show it not to have been fatal except in rare instances, and it has rarely remained in any country more than six weeks.

Dr. Hamilton then gave what might be called an itinerary of the disease, showing its appearance in a mild form at different dates in the past. However, nothing half so severe as the present epidemic appears. Dr. Hamilton identifies la grippe with the epizootic and says the disease is common both to animals and man.

The West End Scandals.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

LONDON, Dec. 22.—[Cable to the New York *World*.]—Sir Charles Russell is going to try and get a trial of the West End scandals to the Queen's bench, so as to give Lord Euston the benefit of a trial by special jury. Further postponement of trial at Euston's request is not regarded as a favorable showing for him, especially when Newton, who was Lord Arthur Somerset's solicitor and foctotum has been arrested for trying to induce the boys whose affidavits were to be proof of charges against the aristocrats to get out of the country. One of these witnesses, named Hewitt, has already gone, and is believed to be in America.

Editor Parke follows up his crusade against the criminals by printing to-day Hammond's letters, which was sent to the *World* two weeks ago, showing that he was paid £800 to go to America. Wood Arthur Somerset was last heard from in Constantinople, where he had offered his services to the Sultan. He still repeats the silly story that he fled in order to save persons in high places from being implicated in the scandal. He was known to be a close companion of Albert Victor. This cowardly explanation is believed here to be aimed directly at the Prince. Labouchere flatly asserts that there is not a shadow or shade of suspicion that Albert Victor is implicated in the crimes, and as Labby got a personal letter from the Prince of Wales this week, as well as a visit from Sir Francis Knollys, the Prince's private secretary, presumably he speaks with high authority. An enormous pressure is brought to bear on Labouchere to get him to abandon his threat of exposing government for allowing criminals to escape.

A Telegram From Serpa Pinto.

LISBON, Dec. 23.—A telegram from Serpa Pinto, dated October 15 at Muggurumby telegraph station on Shore river, has been received. It reports that the English flag was being hoisted at several places on Portuguese territory and the natives had raised an English flag opposite the camps of the Portuguese railway survey, which had been removed by Major Dias. On November 9 the governor of Mozambique wired that Serpa Pinto had requested the natives to lower all foreign flags and notified them that if this request was not complied with the Portuguese would haul them down with due honors and send them to Guillimane to be restored to the consuls there.

The Czar King of Poland.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.—[By cable to the *Mail and Express*.]—The Czar proposes now to be crowned King of Poland and the event will come off in the fall of next year.

Bootmakers' Lockout.

BRISTOL, Dec. 33.—Ten thousand bootmakers are now locked out in the labor district here, but their employers are willing to submit the difference between them to arbitration.

Robbing a Stranded Vessel.

VICTORIA B. C., Dec. 23.—Captain L. Angerstein, of the wrecked steamer Idaho, complains that since he has been in this port he has found the most avaricious set of robbers it has ever been his misfortune to run across. Instead of assisting him he says his ship has been systematically robbed by all concerned. His own private property as well as blankets, silverware and all articles of a portable nature belonging to the steamer have been taken by people working aboard her while she was stranded. The captain feels highly indignant at this sort of treatment.

SLAVIN LICKS SMITH,

But the Cowardly Referee Declares the Fight a Draw.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND SULLIVAN

May Possibly Fight—The Pelican Club People Are Much Disgusted—The West End Scandals.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23.—The fight between Jem Smith, of England, and Frank Slavin, the Australian champion, was fought this morning in private grounds three miles from Bruges. There was much squabbling from the outset and owing to the outrageous conduct of Smith's party, at the conclusion of the fourteenth round, the referee declared the fight a draw and refused to remain on the ground. Smith's party evidently saw their man would be beaten and broke into the ring and interfered with the fair progress of the fight.

Slavin forced the fighting at the start, hitting Smith on the chest and head in the first two rounds. The men fell together and when Slavin rose he was bleeding from the mouth.

In the third round Smith got home with his right and left and in return was knocked down by Slavin.

The fourth round was marked by hard fighting.

In the sixth, Slavin landed a terrific blow on one of Smith's eyes.

In the seventh, Smith fought Slavin to the ropes, when a crowd of Smith's friends kicked Slavin, who, however, remained silent

In the eighth, Slavin again knocked Smith down.

In the ninth, the mob surrounding the ring struck Slavin several times.

In the eleventh, Slavin again knocked his opponent down.

In the thirteenth, Smith's friends again struck Slavin, but their man was once more knocked down.

In the fourteenth, Slavin protested against the treatment he was receiving and appealed to the referee for fair play. His appeal was greeted with derision by Smith's friends, who, shouting "police," bolted from the ground. Slavin remained in the ring and Smith, who left when his friends ran away, returned. The referee then said it was impossible to secure fair treatment for Slavin and declared the fight a draw. Slavin was full of fight to the finish.

Disgust with Smith in London.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The ruffianly conduct of Smith's friends at the ringside has disgusted every lover of fair play in the kingdom, and the unjust and cowardly decision of the referee declaring the fight a draw instead of giving the stakes to Slavin, who had his man whipped from the start, has added to the exasperation of sporting men. One good result has come from the fight, however, which affords a good deal of consolation. The status of Smith as a fighter is as definitely settled as though he had won the battle easily and fairly, or had been fairly knocked out, and he certainly would have been had the fight been permitted to go on. All accounts of the mill agree that Smith was not in it, and this fact, together with the action of the thugs who went to the ringside in his behalf, will render it impossible for him to ever again obtain reputable backing, while every pugilist of reputation will be abundantly justified in treating his attempts to arrange a fight with contempt. When the news was received at the Pelican club not a man had a good word to say for Smith, while every one praised Slavin. It was proposed to raise a testimonial fund of £500 for Slavin, and £300 of the sum was immediately subscribed by those present.

Kilrain Signs for a Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—Articles of agreement were signed to-day by Jake Kilrain and Felix Vanquelin for a six-round glove contest, Marquis of Queensbury rules, to take place in this city January 19, 1890, for a purse of $2,000, of which the winner gets $1,500.

What Slavin Says.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Slavin, the pugilist, has arrived at Margate on his return from his battle with Smith. There was a good deal of enthusiasm over him when he arrived, and he made a speech, in which he said he was a good deal more hurt by roughs who indulged in ruffianly tactics common with them, than by Smith in the fight. Slavin's backers assert that Smith never hit Slavin and that he was hurt only by the crowd which beat Slavin because they were enraged at the defeat of Smith. Slavin is now said to be ready to meet Sullivan or any one and fight for the championship of the world.

Labor Organizations Uniting.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 23.—A joint address to-day was prepared by the officials of N. D. A., No. 135 and the National Progreseive Miners' union embodying plans for the amalgamation of the two organizations. It is proposed to effect a consolidation without sacrificing the essential features of either. The work is to be completed in joint convention in this city in January.

VICTORIA TO VISIT IRELAND.

She will Make a Royal Progress next Summer—She may Also Publish a Novel.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

LONDON, Dec. 23.—[By cable to the *Mail and Express*.]—The opening of parliament by the Queen in person is associated with the expected announcement of her majesty's intention to make a visit of state to Ireland and a progress of the country in summer. The Queen has always hated Ireland and during her long reign has never yet paid this portion of her dominions the compliment of a visit. For this she has often been criticised. It is Balfour's and Salisbury's intention to remove this cause of dissatisfaction even at the eleventh hour. The compliance of the Queen is certainly very remarkable, considering her continued obstinacy upon this point. Her sudden amiability towards her Irish subjects is construed as no little misgiving on the part of the ministry, who are beginning to look forward to the political outlook with considerable apprehension. But this is not the only surprise her majesty has in store. A new volume of journals is now being prepared by Sir Theodore Martin. It contains an outline of a novel written by the Queen and the selection of some original verses from the same royal pen. Some of these verses had been set to music by the Prince Consort.

Lord Salisbury has notified the French government that it must stop Frenchmen catching and tinning lobsters in Newfoundland. M. Spuller, French minister of foreign affairs, has had an interview with Lord Lytton, British minister to France, in which he declared that the French have always possessed the right to fish for lobsters under the treaty of Utrecht. The contention of the English is that the fishing rights granted the French were limited to taking cod, and M. Spuller said that this limit cannot be admitted by the French government. Arbitration is suggested, but Lord Salisburg will not admit that the question is a proper one for arbitration and objects flatly to this mode of settling it. The French firms who are building temporary sheds at Newfoundland in which to carry their operations, have asked the protection of the government. There seems at present no likelihood of a settlement being arrived at, and Lord Salisbury's well-known stubbornness whenever he or England can afford to show unfavoring determination, promises no uneasy outcome of the present misunderstanding.

Sir James Hannen intends to retire from the bench after the completion of the work of the Parnell commission and the dissolving of it.

Wolsely says that he cannot visit America in 1890, either publicly or privately.

Mr. Henry Irving has ordered an extensive site for a new theatre in the strand.

The Trunk Line Association.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The executive committee of the Trunk Line association to-day discussed the emigrant question. Three propositions for handling emigrants out of Castle Garden were considered. They were to equally divide the business out of the garden; to consolidate all outside ticket agencies into one general agency, and to give to the clearing house the distribution of all passenger emigrant business west of trunk line territory. There was a wide discussion of the propositions, but unanimity was not reached and by resolution the matter was referred to the president.

SOME BOSTON GIRLS

Form an Invincible League and Cut up All Sorts of Pranks and Capers.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The Girls' Invincible league is an organization whose escapades have just come to light. In Salem one morning some time ago a flag appeared high up on the tower of Tabernacle church, near the base of the spire. How it came there was a mystery. It was removed and interest in the matter died away when suddenly the North Church organ, usually a well behaved instrument, was found to act in the most singular manner and then to refuse to work at all. Somebody had been tampering with the water motor and had left the water turned on, thereby depriving the bellows temporarily of their usefulness. Then it was found that somebody had been through the church evidently on mischief bent. There was a fresh crack in the ceiling and the plastering indicated that some heavy pressure had been brought to bear against it. Up in the belfry there were burnt matches dropped on the floor. Some one had been in the attic and out over the auditorium. In the belfry and in several of the choir books, it is said, were found the names of four young girls written in a fair hand. To the surprise of the investigators each signature bore the name of a well known family in Salem. There was, too, the date on which it was evident the quartette had visited the church. The deacons took the matter up and the fathers of the young women were informed the girls made a full and penitent confession and ample apology from their parents followed.

It was learned from the girls that they formed the league, each member of which bound herself to do what her leader did. They had formed the idea of climbing every church tower in Salem, and in pursuance of their design, visited not only North, but Tabernacle and South church tower, leaving a flag at the Tabernacle. At North church entrance was made by taking off the outside grating and passing in through the pastor's room and through the church to the tower. From the belfry the girls got into the attic and walked out on the great beam, one of them nearly losing her balance and narrowly escaping going down through the plastering into the auditorium far below. It was she who cracked the ceiling. The oldest of the participants in this escapade is said to be sixteen years of age and the youngest fourteen.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

Miss Marie Louise Baldwin, Colored, is Appointed Principal of the Agassiz School.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 23.—Miss Maria Louise Baldwin, a young colored lady, has been appointed principal of the Agassiz school, which is the only school in Cambridge in which a woman principal is employed for grammar grades. Miss Baldwin is the eldest daughter of the late P. L. Baldwin, who was an employee in the Boston postoffice for many years. Miss Baldwin was graduated at the high school with high honors. She then entered the training school after graduating and then accepted a place in Chesterton, Ind., whence she returned in 1882 at the call of the school to take charge of the ninth primary grade in the Agassiz school. Here she performed such admirable service that she was consecutively promoted to the eighth and seventh grades. At the beginning of the present term the new Peabody grammar school was ready for occupancy and Miss C. A. Ewell, principal of the Agassiz school, was, at her own request, transferred to the new school. Miss Baldwin was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy.

An Important Pension Order by Raum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Pension Commissioner Raum to-day issued an important order looking to a speedy determination of all cases in the office in which no material evidence for or against an applicant seems to be wanting. He directs that all pending claims be immediately examined and a list of such as may seem to be complete shall be kept and known as the "completed files." Chiefs of division are directed to require all examiners to devote their entire time during five days of each week to the consideration of these completed cases, acting upon them in the order of filing of the last piece of evidence. Saturday of each week the entire force of examiners are required to devote themselves to an examination of cases borne upon pending files and in making the necessary calls for evidence in these cases. As soon as the necessary evidence in any case is received that case shall immediately be put upon the completed list and receive proper action in its regular order. An improvement also has been made in the manner of keeping a record in each case of what evidence has been received and what is still required to make it complete.

Republicanism in Spain.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

PARIS, Dec. 23.—[By cable to the New York *World*.]—A special dispatch from Madrid reports that the efforts of the authorities to keep down agitation in the province of Oviedo have caused a riot in the town of Gigon on the north coast. Liberals and Republicans assembled in large numbers and refused to disperse. The police were unable to restore order. The governor-general of Oviedo was sent for and appeared on the scene with two regiments of infantry, when the streets were cleared and quiet restored. During the rioting one man was killed and two badly wounded. A number of arrests were made. The agitation in Spain in favor of a republic continues. It is not so openly conducted in Madrid as a fortnight ago. The Republican leaders are as active and busy as ever, but have turned their attention to the provinces, where the movement is gaining strength. The Spanish Republicans are in constant communication with their political friends in Portugal. Castelar has all in hand, acting with remarkable moderation and reserve. He approves of political agitation within legal bounds and deprecates violent measures on the part of the Republicans or government.

DOM PEDRO TALKS.

He Freely Gives His Opinion About Brazilian Matters.

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

It Arrives in Lisbon—The Vessels Give Great Satisfaction and are Not Large Consumers of Coal.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

LISBON, Dec. 22.—[By cable to the *Mail and Express*.]—The new republic of Brazil is by no means settled down to harmonious existence according to reports which are received here from that country. The provinces of Para and Rio Grande show a decided tendency to separate from the central government and they desire to establish special protective tariffs. Whether this will amount to anything or not is simply one of the countless minor disputes which must necessarily arise before the republic is established homogeneously and cannot be very well judged from information at hand. Since the illness of General Fonseca Barbosa has practically ruled the country. Barbosa is naturally more active as he is more of a man of affairs than his colleague.

Dom Pedro, conversing with a Brazilian gentleman on the subject of nationalization as an element of power in the growth of the country, declared himself as strongly approving of it. He said it is a wise measure for the provisional government to have taken. "If Brazil is to be kept a unity and not divided into provisional governments this," he said, "then must be done."

The Zambesi difficulty with England does not disturb the government here at all. Senhor Barros de Gomes, foreign minister, does not desire that any single European potentate shall be chosen to arbitrate between the two powers in this matter. He desires if arbitration be decided upon that President Harrison and the German emperor shall be jointly asked to act as arbitrators. A new association, the Sociedad Commerciale Coloniale, has been started by some Portuguese capitalists with the object of exploring the disputed territories in Africa.

The officers of the Portuguese army will present a sword of honor to Major Serpa Pinto.

The Evolution Squadron.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

LISBON, Dec. 22.—[By cable to the New York *Herald*.]—Of the non-arrival of the Yorktown one officer says: She is like an empty bottle tightly corked. She may bob about and be much tossed by storm, but can float through anything.

Dr. and Mrs. Loring will give a dinner, probably on Christmas day, to the admiral and the captains.

I had to-day an interesting series of interviews with the chief engineers of the Chicago, Boston and Atlanta. The opinions of these gentlemen will be valuable to practical men. Chief Engineer Farmer, of the Chicago, said: "The total number of revolutions during our run of 2,085 miles was 728,122 on the starboard engine, 729,460 on the port. The average number of revolutions per minute was 38; the instructions were to work up slowly; not spurt. The average boiler pressure was 65 pounds by gauge. The coal average was 34 tons per day, out of which should be deducted the amount used for lighting, heating and distilling. The average speed was about eight knots. The sails helped some, as the average range of wind was favorable and in free, calm weather would be estimated to have given an average assistance of one knot per hour. We had the average North Atlantic weather of this season. We started with fresh water in our boilers and carried water in boilers not in use, which we drew upon for making up losses. We used five-twelfths of the grate surface of the boiler capacity for all purposes—that is including auxiliary service. The amount was found sufficient to furnish all the steam required with easy firing. We burned about thirteen pounds per foot of grate per hour. We started with 800 tons of coal and got in with 334.

"The engines and boilers worked satisfactorily and only required the usual cleaning to be ready for use. The indicated horse power and general scientific synopsis is not yet prepared. During the heavy weather and high seas experienced it was noticeable that our steam stearing gear was in every way satisfactory and, on the whole, it was an uneventful trip across the Atlantic in wintry weather."

Engineers Ewar and Dixon, of the Boston, said the revolutions of their engines were 722,108 during the passage, any average of thirty-seven per minute. Fore and aft sails were used during the run and occasionally square sails were set. The Boston blew out her newly drawn drain pipe of three-inch valve. This occurred on two of the boilers on the port side. In a minute it became evident what had happened, and so the fires were raked and two other boilers searted. After the valve was replaced the two port boilers were again used.

"What was the coal consumption?"

"For the entire passage as much as the City of Paris would burn in a day. We burned about four hundred and eighteen tons, or twenty-nine tons per day, and less than three tons for auxiliary purposes. Our steam pressure was on the average, seventy-eight pounds."

"Did the steering gear work well?"

"Yes only once and then for only four minutes. It was out of order, but we had no occasion to stop, except the main engine. The circulating pumps gave perfect satisfaction. We have not stopped from the day we left Boston until our arrival at Lisbon and have not had a leaky boiler since we left. The average consumption of anthracite coal per square foot of grate square was thirteen and a half pounds per hour, with natural draught. The coal was not good and gave much refuse. We left Boston with 538 tons and have now got in the bunkers 119 tons. We were comparatively free from any racing of screw that was not submerged and there was nothing occurred to necessitate special care. I think the Boston is the best sea boat I ever have been in. She is better than the Chicago. I don't think any sea could affect this vessel. I experienced all kinds of weather in her, and I am proud of the ship."

Chief Engineer Harris, of the Atlanta, said: "Our average revolutions were about forty with an average boiler pressure of 89 pounds, the consumption of coal averaged thirty-seven tons per day, including consumption for auxiliary purposes. We left Boston with 431 tons in the bunkers and have 113 tons left. We made sail wherever the Boston did so. We steamed over on four boilers. We started four boilers at Boston and kept them going all time. We used 16 pounds of anthracite per square foot, rate surface, per hour, and had no trouble from the time we left until we arrived. The machinery raced a little on two occasions, but not enough to do damage. She is an elegant sea boat and ran along without any trouble. As an example, you may state I was not called out of bed once during the voyage. I consider the Atlanta as good a sea boat as the Boston."

Disemboweled with a Knife.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Dec. 23.—At Meadville to-day John Barbee, aged seventeen, and Edward Davis, aged eighteen, became involved in a dispute, which terminated in Barbee disemboweling Davis with a knife.