THE BIGGEST! PAPER Published in Utah

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

40 PER CENT. More Matter To-day than Any Rival!

VOLUME XX, NUMBER 223. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890. PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW HOUSE RULES

Are Finally Adopted by a Strictly Party Vote.

INCREASED ARMY PENSIONS.

The Grand Army Roaster to be Purchased—Miles and Benet on Coast Defenses—Doings In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Not more than two dozen members were present when the House met in consultation at Thursday's session. Stewart and Barnes, of Georgia, and Reilly, of Pennsylvania, entered emphatic protests against the adoption of the proposed code, and the action of Speaker Reed was defended by Barnes, of New York. Thursday's session then ended and the session of Friday opened. The journal was approved, the speaker counting a quorum.

The committee on the world's fair submitted its report. Ordered painted and recommitted.

Consideration of the rules was then proceeded with.

Bynum, of Indiana, offered an amendment, providing that when any bill for an increase of pensions, or granting pensions not formerly provided for, is pending, it shall be in order to offer an amendment providing for taxation for the payment thereof.

Thomas, of Wisconsin, opposed the amendment, declaring its object was to bury pension legislation in the House.

Spinola, of New York, controverted the proposition and asserted that the Democratic side of the House would be found as true as steel to the real interests of the veterans of the country, but believed that a tax should be placed especially sor paying pensions.

Allen, of Michigan, was glad this heinous amendment sprang from the brain of a gentleman trained in Indiana politics, belonging to that class of men who were peace men in war and war men in peace. This proposition, disguised as it might be, was intended to thwart any attempt to alleviate the condition of soldiers by any further pension legislation. The amendment was rejected.

Outhwaite's motion, striking out the clause constituting one hundred members a quorum in committee of the whole was rejected. He pointed out that rule 23, which reads "Motions or propositions originating either in the House or Senate," etc., would by implication and against the constitution acknowledged the right of the Senate to originate revenue bills. He moved an amendment of this, which was adopted, the speaker stating there had been no intention on the part of the committee to make such acknowledgements.

Motions by Irish to strike out the clause conferring upon the speaker power to count a quorum, and by Mills to strike out the clause that no dilatory motions shall be entertained by the speaker, were lost. Five o'clock having arrived, the speaker stated that the previous question was ordered on the adoption of the rules. Springer enquired whether the motion to recommit with instructions was in order, and received a negative reply. The rules were then adopted by a strict party vote—yeas, 161; nays, 145, and the House adjourned.

Army Women Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Davis to-day introduced a bill providing a pensioning rate of $25 a month from March 4, 1889, of all women army nurses during the late war, and all who rendered six months' service in camp, field or general hospitals. Women who now receive a pension rate of less than $25 shall have their pensions increased to that amount. The bill also provides that those who now receive pensions as widows or dependent mothers of soldiers who would be entitled to the benefits of the bill may also receive $25 a month during life as an increase of their present provision.

The preparation of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill has been begun by the House committee on appropriations. The largest item of this deficiency bill will be about thirty-one million five hundred thousand dollars on account of pensions. This large deficiency, however, does not indicate such a great increase in expenditures for pensions as would seem to be apparent on its face, the statement of expenditures for the year ending July 1 next being, with this deficiency appropriation included, about ninety-seven million dollars against $95,000,000 last year. After the appropriation for pensions for the present fiscal year had been made on the basis of the regular appropriation for the previous year, it was found necessary to make a deficiency appropriation as the expenditures would exceed the appropriation, and the commissioner of pensions waited until after the present fiscal year now running for almost seven million dollars to pay pension claims accruing during the previous year, the effect being really to lessen the appropriation for the present fiscal year by an amount approximating $7,000,000.

To Purchase the G. A. R. Roster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Evarts to-day introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to purchase 5,000 copies of the historical book of reference known as the National Roster of the Grand Army of the Republic, for which the bill appropriates $50,000. The purpose of the purchase is for distribution by Senators and Representatives of one copy to each county library in the United States, so that it may be accessible to all who wish to read it. The bill provides that the roster shall contain not less than 400,000 names of ex-union soldiers, sailors and marines, and the book must be approved by the secretary of the interior.

Secretary Noble to-day transmitted to the Senate the draft of a bill prepared by Commissioner Groff, of the general land office, amending the second section of the act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of public lands. The bill provides a printed manual of instructions for the survey of public lands and special instructions to the surveyor general, where they are not in conflict with the instructions or manual of the commissioner, shall be taken and deemed to be a part of every contract for surveying public lands. The secretary, in transmitting the proposed bill, says the purpose of it is to legalize the manual of surveying instructions, and is intended to supersede that prepared by the general land office in 1855.

Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate committee on cost defenses had before it to-day General Miles, commander of the division of the Pacific, and General Banet, chief of ordnance, who gave their views upon some matters in connection with the subject of coast defenses. General Miles said that the ports of Puget sound, the mouth of the Columbia river, San Francisco and San Diago ought to be protected. He said the recommendations of the board of fortifications and other defenses if carried out would be sufficient. One of the recommendations of the board was that a gun factory should be established on the Pacific coast.

General Benet gave the committee figures on the cost of transportation to the Pacific coast by land and water routes. He said that inasmuch as one-third of all the guns required to carry out the scheme proposed by the board of fortifications and other defenses would be mounted on the Pacific coast, the establishment of a gun foundry there would be a matter of economy in case the board's recommendations are adopted.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A number of bills were passed including the following: The House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamers at Samoa. Providing for assistants for the secretary of war, salary $4,500. For the relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted or served under assumed names. To prevent the obstruction of navigable waters and protect works against tresspass or injury. Appropriating $50,000 for a first order light house at North head, Cape Disappointment, Washington. Appropriating $6,800 to restore telegraphic communicetion between Tatoosh island and Port Angels, Washington. Appropriating $125,000 for a United States revenue cutter for service on the Pacific coast, with headquarters at Astoria, Oregon. Providing for the acquisition of land for townsites and commercial purposes in Alaska. To prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one state to another. A concurrent resolution for international arbitration. The bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production having been reached on the calendar, it was laid aside for the present.

Altogether there were sixty bills passed. After executive session, adjourned.

International Copyright.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House judiciary committee to-day decided to report to the House for action an international copyright bill, to be prepared by Representative Adams upon the basis of the provisions of the Breckinridge bill.

Two pension bills of importance passed the Senate to-day. The first repeals sections of the revised statutes, which required that the claim for a pension by a state militiaman for disability incurred while temporarily on duty must be filed before July, 1874. The other provides that the oaths required in pension or bounty cases may be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes.

Confirmations.

WASHINTTON, Feb. 14.—Charles Emery Smith, of Pennsylvauia, envoy extraordinary and minister lpenipotentiary to Russia:

Fenner Lee of Maryland, secretary of legation at Rio de Janeiro.

Supervisors of census.

Idaho—A. J. Pinkham.

Mantana—W. O. Speer.

Wyoming—Homer Merrill.

World's Fair Bill Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House committee to which the various world's fair bills were referred, completed its report this morning. It says it found it impracticable to report one bill to cover all localities. It therefore submits two substitute bills on the question of selecting a site. It offers a resolution to the effect that at the close of the debate on the bills, the House shall begin voting on a site and continue till one is selected.

IMMENSE GOLD FIELDS

Are Said to Have Been Discovered in China—Purchasing Machinery for Them.

CHICAGO, 14.—A conference of great importance was held to-day between two Chinese dignitaries and representatives of the big mining machinery firm of Frazer & Chalmers, of this city. The result was that negotiations were formally entered into looking to the construction of a 300-stamp mill in the mountains of China. The magnitude of the deal may be understood when it is stated that the mill when set up complete will cost nearly four millions, this including transportation, erection, skilled labor, etc. The Chinese informed them there had been discovered the richest and most extensive gold bearing lead in the world. The Chinese have known for many years that in the mountains of Sai Shan, in the province of Shan Tung, there had been gold, but not until a year ago did they realize the extent of it, when some one who had worked in the mines and mills of California began prospecting and discovered a bonanza. They erected a rude mill and from the outset the product of gold was enormous. They claim that not a ton of ore taken out has yielded less than seven hundred dollars while much of it has run into the thousands. The matter was kept quiet and a big stock company formed that secured control of about eighty miles of land in the vicinity and the two Chinamen now here were sent to this country to make preliminary arrangements for the purchase of machinery, etc., and also to float a certain portion of the stock. Cau Ling Kian and Tong Sing Kou landed in San Francisco two months ago and had no difficulty in disposing of the stock to wealthy Chinamen of that city. From here they have gone to Washington. In an interview one of them said the gold property is on a peninsula across the ocean sea from the peninsula of Corea and directly west. It is, he said, within sixteen miles of the sea coast and not more than twenty miles from a good port. They contemplate erecting the finest plant in the world. During the day there was a great hubbub among the well-to-do Chinamen of Chicago, and fully a score of them called at the hotel and talked with their countrymen. The visitors are richly attired and wear mandarin cotton.

Bold and Successful Bank Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—A special to the *Republic* from Salem, Ills., says: Excitement prevails over the robbery of the Salem National bank last night. The cracksmen got in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand dollars in cash and securities. Evidently the robbers found little trouble in breaking the vault. The safe proper was "cracked" the old fashioned way by the use of gunpowder. The robbers must have been in a great hurry, as they left a quantity of gold pieces scattered on the floor of the vault and over-looked at least $10,000 in currency and securities. President MacLin announces that the actual loss in cash will not exceed $10,000 and the bank will be open for business to-morrow. Officers are scouring the country for the robbers but they are at sea as to the identity of the criminals.

Congressional Contested Elections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House committee on contested elections this morning by a strict party vote recommended the seating of Featherstone, the Republican contestant for the seat of Gates in the First Arkansas district, and of Mudd, the Republican contestant for the seat of Barnes Compton, Fifth Maryland district. By a unanimous vote it was decided that Clarke, the Democratic sitting member from the First Alabama district be allowed to keep his seat.

The Sioux Reservation Boom.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 14.—The work of settlement goes on quietly. The military to-day warned the boomers who had squatted on Indian lands to get off at once. Major Anderson swooped on a crowd of gamblers and confiscated all their traps. All persons running games of chance or selling liquor on Indian lands hereafter will be prosecuted.

GERMANY'S EMPEROR

Outlines His Plan for Protection to Workingmen.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION'S

Report and the Comments Upon It—A Temperance Explanation and a Liquor Crusade—An International Copyright Law.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The council of state summoned in pursuance of the imperial rescript opened to-day. The Emperor in his opening address said: "The council should endeavor to frame a scheme for the protection of workingmen from the arbitrary systems and operations of employers by which gross advantage is taken of their needs, and their inability to help themselves by any other means than the desperate remedy of strikes. It should also attempt to protect women and children against protracted hours of labor. At the same time due regard should be given as to how far German industry will bear the increase of burdens thus placed on the cost of production without jeopardy to Germany's position as a competitor in the markets of the world Not less important for assuring peaceful relations between masters and men are the forms of guarantees to be offered the workingmen to secure them the right to express through representatives enjoying their confidence their own statement of their interests in any difference. The closest technical study should be given to making state directed industries paternal and examples of the effective solitude for the workingman. There is a wide field of fruitful action in the hopeful support and aid of what the law shall ordain."

The committees or sections into which the council is divided are pledged to absolute secrecy as to the contents of the bills laid before them.

Cheering in the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Amid the cheers of the opposition in the commons to-day, Parnell asked what action the government proposed to take upon the report of the commission. Smith, government leader, replied that the ministers had not had time to decide upon a course. The debate upon the amendment was resumed. Parnell moved an amendment asking the repeal of the coercion act. He attacked the pettiness of the persecutions which the government daily inflicted upon many persons, and the coercive act under Balfour. Almost every act of Balfour, Parnell said, appeared directly toward driving the people of Ireland to crime. The league of to-day, Parnell declared, differed widely from the Land league of 1880, and Balfour could not plead as an excuse that crime was being revived. On the contrary, the people were quiescent in the expectation of soon obtaining their rights. The action of the government tended to its own defeat and could not succeed in turning the tide of aspirations of the Irish people.

Webster, attorney-general, charged Parnell with making accusations against Balfour without producing evidence to support his allegations.

A Trans-Guatamalan Railway.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—A. M. Bannister, the civil engineer who constructed a line of railroad from San Jose, Guatamala to Guatamala City in 1884, said this evening he had advices from Central America to the effect that a line is soon to be completed from Guatamala City to Port Barrios, near the mouth of the Mataqua river. This, he asserts, means that Guatamala is to have a line of railway from ocean to ocean which may seriously complicate the Nicaragua and Panama canal projects. The transhipment of freight across the country will save many days and many miles in the route from New York to the western points of South America. A steamship line from Trampa, Fla., to Port Barrios would shorten the distance still more. According to Bannister the eighty miles already built cover the most difficult part of the roadway.

Fighting For Nganda's Throne.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 14.—In his struggle for the recovery of the throne of Nganda, Mwanda was assisted by Europeans. There was severe fighting. King Kalema's force was annihilated. During the battle a dhon, conveying some Arab chiefs, was blown up and twelve Arab chiefs and 200 fighting slaves perished. The victims include members of most of the leading Zanzibar families. It is not known who the Europeans were.

Comments of the Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The report of the special commission is a more complete vindication of the Parnellites and a more sweeping condemnation of the *Times* than the most sanguine Home Rulers ventured to hope for. If the view of the Unionist press is right that the report convicts the Parnellites as criminal conspirators what must the ministers do with them? They cannot expel them from the commons. On the contrary, they have promised already to introduce a bill handing over the local government of Ireland to these convicted criminals. The ministers must disassociate themselves publicly from such views, otherwise they will find themselves in an embarrassing dilemma. The *Gazette* admits that the judges dealt honestly with the facts presented to them but says they had prejudices. They were impartial in their conclusions but have shown a marked partiality in their distribution of expletives, hurling epithet after epithet at the Irish members without uttering one disapproving word for the forgeries of the Tories.

Commons Leaders Refuse to Talk.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Leaders of parties in the commons decline to give opinions on the Parnell report. The Irish Nationalists hold that it improves their position. They criticise it freely and point out various errors and anomalies in its censures. Some of them accuse the judges of bias because they did not censure the *Times* and Houston.

The Cotton Oil Trust Restrained.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Judge Lacombe to-day in the United States circuit court, granted an injunction restraining the Cotton Oil trust from selling or disposing of any of their property and commanding them to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

A Temperance Crusade Inaugurated.

LATHROP, Mo., Feb. 14.—The temperance crusaders to-day formed a regular organization by electing Mrs. E. A. Kinney leader. It was determined hereafter to enforce the law governing the sale of liquors in a manner similar to that employed a week ago, when the stock of several saloonists was destroyed. An address to the women of this country will be drawn up urging them to drive out the saloonists by force.

Important Patent Roller Decision.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Judge Blodgett has rendered a decision of vital interest to all millers using the modern roller process. While the use of the roller is old, numberless patents on special devices have been granted, and some time ago some of the leading manufacturers formed a company, pooled all their patents, and commenced suit against a number of millers and manufacturers for infringement. Judge Blodgett has decided in a suit brought against the Barnard & Less Manufacturing company of Moline, Ills., that those patents can only be sustained for such special devices as they cover, and that the inventions entered the field at so late a day that they are not entitled to have the doctrine of equivalents enforced in their behalf.

Secretary Windom Criticised.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Ex-Representative Page, of California, has written a letter to the chairman of the House committee on ways and means severely criticising Secretary Windom's adverse report upon the fur seal bill now pending in Congress.

American Leprosy Society.

[Special to THE HERALD—*Examiner* Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The American Leprosy society held a meeting last night and among those present was Sister Rose Gertrude, born Amy Flower. Many papers relating to the disease were read. Miss Flower leaves here Monday for San Francisco, where, February 28, she takes the steamer for the Sandwich islands.

Whistle, and I'll Come to You.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—It is reported from London that Mrs. Shaw, the American whistler, is engaged to a widowed earl who has been paying her devoted attention.

LOVE AND DEATH.

A Romantic Cheyenne Youth Attempts to Kill His Sweetheart and Then Suicides.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 14.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The early development of the passions in this altitude was strikingly illustrated in a tragedy which occurred this evening. After firing three shots at a girl of fifteen, a boy a year older turned the weapon on himself and at the second attempt quickly ended his life.

Eugene Callahan, the youngest son of poor Irish people, loved to distraction pretty little Maude Hall, whom he met at school. She did not care for him and told him so. He brooded much over the affair and this afternoon left home on horseback with his revolver, saying that if he could not have Maude, no one else should. Toward evening he met her coming from church. The girl greeted him pleasantly and he responded affectionately. Maude turned to continue toward home when Callahan forced his horse almost upon her and fired three shots at her, none of which took effect. He then rode a hundred yards away and turning his horse loose killed himself. The boy was a romantic lad who would have nothing to do with his hard-working brothers, but studied painting and music. His sister, who had been a variety actress, suicided with laudanum a year ago.

MURDERED HIS BROTHER.

A New Hampshire Man Arrested, Charged with a Very Serious Crime.

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 14.—The body of Hiram Sawtelle, of Roxbury, Mass., was found to-day horribly mutilated and with a bullet in the heart, buried in the woods near Lebanon, Maine. Isaac Sawtelle, brother to the dead man, is under arrest charged with the killing. The case is one of the most interesting in the criminal history of New England. Last December Isaac was pardoned for rape. Since then he boarded with his brother Hiram, in Roxbury, Mass., where the latter kept a fruit store. The Sawtelle property was worth from $15,000 to $20,000, and Isaac deceived his mother and induced her to transfer it to him. Hiram, however, put an injunction on it so that Isaac couldn't sell it. This caused hard feelings, and it is now believed that Isaac plotted to remove his brother and entire family, consisting of his wife and three children. Last Saturday Isaac took the little daughter, aged eight, to Rochester, N. H. There he gave her medicine, it is believed, with the intention of killing her, but only succeeded in making her sick. He telegraphed Hiram that his little girl had grippe and for him to come immediately. This was February 4. The next morning another telegram came urging the mother to come. Finally Hiram left for Rochester on February 5, and was never again seen alive by his friends. The next day Isaac and the little girl arrived home and the former denied having seen Hiram at all. The following Sunday he disappeared and Monday the police began an investigation. Detectives discovered traces of suspicious actions on the part of Isaac. He hired a team at a Rochester livery stable met a man at the depot (undoubtedly Hiram) with whom he drove away. Late in the afternoon he returned, bought a pickax and spade and drove away again, not returning until late at night. He then went to Portland and registered at a hotel under a fictitious name. Yesterday the officers traced him down and arrested him. This morning his clothing was carefully examined and blood stains discovered on the shirt and pants, showing evidence of having been washed. A searching party of 400 men scoured the woods to-day and found a shoe believed to have been worn by Hiram, a blood-stained handkerchief and a piece of his coat. Soon after a poorly-made grave was discovered and the body found, minus both arms and head. Near by was found a paper which had been wrapped around the axe bought by Isaac. The case appears to be a clear one against him, and he is supposed to have a confederate who is believed to be Charles Blood, who was in prison with him.

Storms in Pennsylvatia and Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—Continued heavy rains throughout western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio have swollen all the streams and the waters are still rising. Several points report much damage. At Grafton, W. Va., this morning a terrible storm of wind and hail did great damage.

Reddy Brennan Victorious.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Reddy Brennan, light weight champion of Montana, and John Eckert, from Streator, Ill., fought to a finish at Oswego, Ill., last night in seven rounds with small gloves. The fight was given to Brennan on a foul. Both were severely punished.

Why Zanzibar's Sultan Died.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 14.—Medical examination proved that the Sultan died from sunstroke. Everything quiet, and no trouble has arisen in consequence of the death of the Sultan Khalifa-Ben-Said and the accession of his brother Sernaid Ali.

Two British gunboats have arrived from Shanghai. A British sloop of war has sailed for Mombassa to ensure the preservation of order there. Mombassa is picketed with native soldiers. Precautions have been taken to protect the mission stations in that vicinity.

An Old Couple Found Murdered.

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—The bodies of an old couple named Jones, living six miles west of Omaha, were discovered this morning hidden behind the barn on their farm. Both were perforated with bullets. Evidently they had been dead some days. There is no clue to the murderers.

Frank Offitt and Jerry Dee, two residents of South Omaha, were arrested this evening, charged with the murder. It is found that they sold cattle stolen from the place to a South Omaha commission house.

JACKSON ESTIMATED

As a Pugilist by the Champion, John L. Sullivan.

A FATAL SPARRING EXHIBITION.

A Scheme to Kidnap Ex-Senator Tabor—The Conspiracy Against Old Hutch—Benson, the Forger, Convicted.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—I have just interviewed John L. Sullivan. The "big un" is not over fond of talking to newspaper men. It is true the New York dailies abound in alleged interviews with the great heavyweight, but these, the *Examiner* correspondent has discovered, are usually inspired from the box office, so to speak, John L.'s management. Last night the fighter unbosomed himself very freely, and his remarks have the merit, exceptional in his case, of authenticity and point. The *Examiner* being anxious to obtain an expert opinion from the champion upon the merits of Peter Jackson as a boxer and fighter, I especially directed Sullivan's attention to these points. A great many men here who know more or less of pugilism have looked Peter pretty thoroughly over since he returned from England, and some of the opinions which have been expressed might not please the Australians, certainly not Californians who take a just pride in the dusky fighter's pluck and modesty. But New York is essentially a Sullivan city, and a great many of these unfavorable caiticisms are owing to prejudice in favor of the champion. Curiously enough, John L. Sullivan himself does not entirely spare his views on his friends. He has formed an opinion of Peter Jackson which, when it is remembered that the big fellow does not, as a rule, throw around compliments freely, and that indeed he is sometimes very hard on men he has defeated or expects to defeat, must be considered as very favorable to the California Athletic club's pet.

"What do I think of Peter Jackson?" said the hero of Richburg eyeing the *Examiner* man steadily. "Well I've got an opinion, but I don't know whether you people would like it."

Mr. Sullivan was assured that what the *Examiner* wanted was any opinion really his own.

"Well, I will tell you just what I think of the fellow. When people first began talking about him, I did not pay much attention to him. I did not give him much credit for licking either Godfrey or McAuliffe. I read all the reports of his fighting Jem Smith. There isn't much doubt in my mind that he'd have made a holy show of that sneaking cur, if he had not fouled the black man purposely; and I don't give Jackson much credit for beating Smith, because Smith never was much of a fighter. But I've seen the fellow put on gloves myself," continued Mr. Sullivan significantly, "and when I see a man fight with my own eyes I can generally size him up. See!"

The *Examiner* correspondent assured the champion slugger that he did see.

"The time I am alluding to was when Jackson sparred in Boston with Ashton. They made a very bad set-to according to my idea, but that is not Jackson's fault, for Ashton was altogether too slow for him. You see, the public are not in it, when it comes to judging these bouts. It is not often that a boxing exhibition amounts to anything, because it is the greatest luck in the world when two men are evenly matched. I had rather see two poor fighters who are evenly matched than the best man in the world fighting with one who isn't quite suited to him. Then there's luck in the rounds. They won't come just to suit people. All the good licks may come at first and then towards the end the whole thing peter out. That is," said Mr. Sullivan with a grin, "if the thing is on the deal, secure. Usually we put a little style in the fighting so as to make it real interesting."

"Then you think, Mr. Sullivan, that you did not have a fair opportunity at Boston of judging Mr. Jackson's ability?"

"I don't say that neither. What I say is that a great many fellows that saw him box don't know how he is going to fight. From what I saw of him I think he is the quickest man in the ring I ever saw. I never saw quite as much real science backed up by solid good sense. I mean good sense from the fighting point of view. I thought, too, he might have a good head. Yes, he must have a good head; but I don't know about that. You will have to wait and see."

I gathered from further conversation with the fighter that a good head with him was a term akin to genius, which, according to the champion, was an important factor in the ring.

"But I'll tell you what after all is more important still—it is hard hitting. Jackson hit hard, there is the whole point. I think he can box as well as I can in a general way, perhaps a shade better, but can he hit like a pile driver! That's the business, and that's what I'd like to know, if I were betting on him. A great fighter is like a big gun—if he gets one good shot in, it doesn't matter how much popping the other fellow does."

With this somewhat mixed figure the interview concluded, with an assurance on the part of Kilrain's victor that he was looking after his general health very, very singularly.

John L. weighs three pounds less than when he entered the ring in Richburg last July. He has been taking Turkish baths very frequently of late, and this has got a deal to do with reducing his weight. Every morning he rides in Central park on a spirited horse. After lunch he takes a long walk, and by dinner time he has a ferocious appetite. In the evening he takes in the theatre and has become quite a critic, after his own fashion, in the dramatic line. This is Sullivan's mode of living, and he appears to enjoy himself thoroughly. Nothing disturbs him hardly, and as T. DeWolf Hopper says, "It is dollars to red apples" that he would rather be John L. Sullivan than the Czar of Russia.

A Fatal Sparring Exhibition.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—A special from Dallas, Texas, says: Jake Kilrain and his sparring troupe exhibited at the opera house last night. It was announced to be only a sparring and wrestling match. Tom James, of Dallas, encountered Banzia, the combination champion light-weight for $25, Conditions—James should stay four rounds. Banzia had it his own way from the first. In the fourth round Banzia struck James in the neck, knocking him limp on the stage. James was unable to rise. He was sponged and restoratives applied. The show continued, no one supposing James was hurt seriously. When the entertainment was about concluded Muldoon announced that James was unconscious and called for a physician. James died at 12:30 this morning. Kilrain cried like a child. The entire combination were arrested charged with murder. It is supposed James' neck was broken. One doctor says it was paralysis of the heart. The hearing in court is now in progress.

James was a well built, muscular man of twenty two. He came from Kansas City three months ago and followed the calling of a brick-layer. The remains of James will be shipped to Denver for interment. All assistance in a financial way in his power to give was tendered to James' wife by Muldoon. The deceased was married fully two months ago. Kilrain and party, excepting Banzia, who remained to answer before the court, left for New Orleans to-night.

Scheme to Kidnap Ex-Senator Tabor.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—The police to-day arrested Oscar Roberts and Arthur Butcher on the charge of conspiracy to kidnap ex-Senator Tabor and hold him for a ransom of $50,000. On November 7, 1889, Roberts wrote a letter from Rincon, N. M., to Butcher, who was in Omaha, in which he disclosed the plans and asked Butcher to meet him in Denver the last of the month. The men met here and by some means the police got hold of the letter which caused their arrest. When taken to the police headquarters they denied that they had any intention of carrying out the scheme but were held till they made confession. Roberts is only twenty-three years old and Butcher twenty one. On account of their youth Mr. Tabor refused to prosecute and they were released from custody.

The Conspiracy Against Old Hutch.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Young Stoner, the clerk who, it is alleged, aided in defrauding the well known board of trade speculater, B. P. Hutchison out of several thousand dollars by means of ficticious deals, returned from Canada several days ago and returned to his desk in Hutchinson's office. Now it is stated that his partner Burt King, who was employed by Broker Dickinson, is also to return. The explanation made Mr. Dickinson is that he and Hutchison satisfied themselves that the young men were only tools of a coterie of brokers who conspired to defraud Hutchinson. Hutchinson wants to get at these men and therefore guaranteed the boys immunity should they return and clear the matter up. Sensational developments are expected.

Benson the Forger Convicted.

NICE, Feb. 14.—The trial of Benson arrested for forging of drafts on the Credit Lyonnar's, resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MARRIAGE BELLS.

Theodore Thomas, the Great Orchestral Leader, is to Marry Miss Rose Fay.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Wedding bells are soon to ring again for Theodore Thomas, the great orchestral leader. The announcement, which was made yesterday, has added interest in this city from the fact that his fiance is a Chicago lady of high social position. Miss Rose Fay, the bride that is to be, is the daughter of the late Rev. Charles Fay, an Episcopal clergyman of Cambridge, Mass. He was a son of Judge Samuel P. Fay, also of Cambridge, a man of considerable note in his time. The old homestead, which is still called Fay Hall, is a familiar spot in the college town, but has now passed out of the family ownership, having been purchased by the Harvard annex for the use of lady students. It is only about a year since the Rev. Charles Fay died at an advanced age. Although he never made a permanent home in Chicago he had many friends here, having temporarily filled the pulpit of St. James' Episcopal church a few years ago. The family are members of this parish. Ten years ago several members of the family moved to Chicago, a son and three daughters having formed one household until the marriage, a few months ago, of Miss Lily Fay, who is now Mrs. Wilmerding. The others were Mr. C. Norma Fay, formerly president of the telephone company and now holding the same position in the Chicago Gas Trust company, Miss Amy Fay, the accomplished pianist, and Miss Rose Fay. The latter three still form one family, residing just off the lake shore drive, at 43 Bellevue place.

Cruelty on the Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The *Star* says a sensation in naval circles will develop when the United States ship Enterprise arrives from Europe. She is commanded by H. B. McCalla. It is said that upward of seventy men deserted, owing to the commander's harshness. Two men are now in irons and will be courtmartialed and an investigation had on the return of the vessel.

Toronto University Burned.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 14.—The Toronto university was burned to-night, the fire originating from an oil lamp. The loss is half a million. The fire broke out just an hour before the guests began to arrive for a grand fete which was to have been given to-night.

A United States Marshal Assassinated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Attorney General Miller received the following telegram from Marshal Misselle at Jacksonville, Fla.: "W. B. Saunders, one of my bravest and most efficient deputies was brutally assassinated at Quincy, Gadsden county, yesterday afternoon, where he had gone with myself and other deputies on official business."

The Picayune's Account.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The *Picayune's* Jacksonville special says: United States Marshal Mizll and Deputies Langford and Saunders went to Quincy last Wednesday to serve subpœnas upon jurors and witnesses. In the afternoon two men named McFarland and Mitchell asked the officials to ride out to their farms. Saunders went with them, Mizll and Langford did not. An hour later Mitchell returned with Saunders' body, the unfortunate deputy having been shot in the head. Mitchell was placed under arrest, but McFarland was not found. No explanation was given, and by advice of friends two other officers left for Jacksonville that night. During a farmers' alliance convention a month ago McFarland was arrested in Jacksonville by Saunders on the charge of conspiracy to prevent the officers from executing legal processes. This is said to have greatly incensed them. He gave bail on that charge. No other cause for the killing is known.

Electric Light Convention Concluded.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14.—The Electric Light convention concluded its session to-day and elected new officers. The committee on legislature was instructed to continue its efforts to have the electric execution law of New York repealed, and pending that have it amended so that the executing machine shall generate a current of not less than ten thousand volts.

A Lumber Vessel Wrecked.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 14.—News has been received that a lumber laden ship has gone to pieces on Vargas island, at the entrance to Clayquot sound. All the crew were lost; the number is unknown.

A Bridal Party Drowned.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—At Pontvia yesterday a vehicle containing a bride and bridegroom and a number of friends, upset, and the whole party was precipitated into the river. The bride and bridegroom and ten others were drowners.

French Corn Duties.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The French council of agriculture has voted in favor of imposing a duty of 3 francs on corn, 5 francs on corn meal and its derivatives, 3 francs on rice in the husk, 3 francs on broken and cleaned rice and flour.

Deaths.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Earl of Sidney is dead.

BRUSK MR. BLAINE.

He Makes Dubois and Carter Very Angry.

CAN'T STAND HIS MAGNETISM.

John Charlton of the Dominion Parliament, Says There is a Growing Sentiment in Favor of Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Delegate Dubois, of Idaho, and Representative Carter, of Montana, are very angry to-night. They are not saying much but they are doing a great deal of thinking. The cause of this anger is due to the cavalier and inconsiderate treatment they received to-day from Secretary Blaine. The two gentlemen called at the state department this morning to see the secretary regarding the long delayed appointment of Rounceville Wildman, of Boise City, to a place in the consular service. They were told that Mr. Blaine was at home and would not probably visit the department during the day. Out they went in the driving rain and wended their way through the mud and slush to Mr. Blaine's residence in Lafayette square. Their ring at the bell was answered by an impudent colored man servant, who curtly informed the two westerners that Mr. Blaine would not see them and that they must return to the department and await the great man's pleasure. Back they went again, but in no genial frame of mind. Soon after their arrival Mr. Blaine put in an appearance, but their troubles were not ended, for, notwithstanding they cooled their heels three hours in the ante-room, Mr. Blaine did not choose to see them, and they at last left for the capitol, feeling they had been shabbily treated.

It may be said in passing that the reception, or rather non-reception accorded to these gentlemen is similar to that which most callers at the state department are receiving at Mr. Blaine's hands. There are few men in public life who do not bitterly complain of Mr. Blaine's exclusiveness and his contemptuous disregard of the people's feelings whose business takes them to the state department. What I am saying is no new thing; it has existed almost from the first of Mr. Blaine's induction into office. He has denied himself to everybody except his intimate friends, as if the public gaze and public touch were contamination. During the time of the late Walker Blaine, who was, by the way, a charming and in every way agreeable man, the secretary's brusqueness and exclusiveness were considerably neutralized by the former's tact and genial hospitality, but since Walker's death there is no one about the department to fill his place, and as the secretary insists in keeping to himself the office-seekers and their congressional backers have no one to whom they can personally state their claims.

Mr. Wildman, I might say in conclusion, will doubtless receive the appointment notwithstanding Messrs. Dubois and Carter declare that they will not darken the door of the state department again. The secretary is personally very kindly disposed to Mr. Wildman, and the probability is that before many days he will be sent to a pleasant post in the foreign service, either to India or continental Europe.

The Annexation Sentiment in Canada.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 14.—John Charlton, representing Norfolk county in the Canadian parliament, is a Liberal and by birth an American. To-day, giving his opinion of the destiny of the Dominion, he said: "I regard the condition of Canada to-day as most unsatisfactory. The net public debt is $16 per head. The protective policy inaugurated in 1879 has borne its legitimate fruit. The farmers, lumbermen and fishermen have been heavily taxed for the benefit of a small and greedy ring of monopolists. The exodus to the United States has increased rather than diminished, and Canada is losing the flower of its population."

Mr. Charlton was asked what he thought of imperial federation, to which he replied that the scheme was impracticable. Canada would not consent to pay her portion of England's expenses or furnish her quota of men for the English armies.

"What about annexation?" he was asked.

"There is an annexation sentiment in Canada, and as the sentiment is growing, it would be impossible to measure its extent, for many men conceal their views. Many causes contribute to the growth of the sentiment. Among these is dissatisfaction with the conditions of the country. The race difficulties of Canada, which have greatly developed within a year, have led thousands to favor it because it would give Saxon preponderance and settle the French question." Continuing, he said: "Many years of more intimate, social and business intercourse between the two peoples must pave the way for a union. I am in favor of the fullest commercial union as the most practicable plan and would avoid certain grave objections that could be raised against the unrestrict reciprocity plan. Close commercial affinity already exists between the maritime provinces and the seaboard states. Trade is expanding year by year. Already Great Britain occupies a position secondary to that of the United States in trade with Canada, and the business between the two countries would rapidly increase if the tariff restrictions were removed."

Champion Prevaricator Appleton.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Brotherhood baseballists were all quite broke up to-day when they read that Danny Richardson would probably fall a victim to Appleton's wiles and ducats and join the National league. Nick Engel and other of the boys got together and chipped in to pay the telegraph tolls to send a message to Elmira, asking Danny if it were true that he would desert them. The nervous boys were made happy an hour after when Nick received this dispatch: "You know me. All reports false. I am as solid as a rock." Then the boys looked for Appleton, but the manager couldn't be found. Nevertheless he was voted the champion prevaricator and members of the Players' league drank many toasts in honor of Danny Richardson.

Armor Machinery for Mare Island.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The Niles tool works, of Hamilton, have finished and are now loading an immense armor plate bending roll that is to be sent to the navy yard at Mare island, San Francisco. The tremendous machine weighs 400,000 pounds and the freight will be something over ten thousand. A number of special flat cars have been built for the transportation of the lot and the whole train will be run through to the coast as a special. It is the largest single shipment and the finest machine that ever left Hamilton where some magnificent machinery is built.

Comments on the Parnell-Times Report.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—All the papers comment at length on the finding of the Parnell-*Times* commission. The Gladstonian papers find in it a triumphant vindication. The Unionist papers give it an almost unqualified condemnation.