THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. W B Lambert OMAHA, NEB. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1883. NO. 43.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Railroad Operators Ordered to Open the Circuit and Walk.

A Miscalculation Delayed the Orders a Day—The Prospect of Success Not Very Cheering at Present.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon no operators on railroads out of this city had quit their keys. At the general offices of the Chicago and Alton the statement was made that none of their employes had left up to that hour, and the same was true of all other roads having their headquarters in this city. Officials of all lines have apparently guarded against an emergency and have arranged to run all trains by printed time tables in case the number of men going out should make this necessary, so that no delay in the running of trains will occur in any event.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The United States senate committee of labor and education met this morning and adjourned until the 13th. They intended to begin investigation into the present telegraph strike, but witnesses, among whom were John Campbell, John Mitchell, Eugene Connor, and other leaders of the strike, could not attend owing to the additional duties devolving upon them in consequence of ordering out of railroad operators, and postponement was requested on this account.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The following order, issued from here last Saturday, fell into the hands of the telegraph officials to-day: "To all operators and agents of the Iron Mountain railroad: Unless otherwise notified, all members working for the Iron Mountain road will suspend work at noon, at St. Louis, Tuesday, August 7th, 1883. Agents should not refuse to perform the duties as agents, but absolutely refuse to touch a key. Mail me at once a notice of your concurrence with this order. By order of the executive board of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers of the United States and Canada.

[Signed] "M. D. SHAW, Sec'y."

Chas. W. Hammond, superintendent of all railroad and telegraph lines on the Gould Southwestern system, received from M. D. Shaw, secretary, a communication on behalf of operators on the Iron Mountain road, demanding an increase of $10 per month on all salaries now paid; that no salary shall be less than $50 per month, and that all Sunday work shall be compensated as extra service. Mr. Hammond says he will not pay any attention to the demands, but if the operators on the road go out to-morrow he will man all important offices with other men and if necessary, close all minor offices along the line of the road. He has no fear but he will be able to transact all business of the road with but little if any interruption.

Wabash officials have no information at this writing beyond the fact that three operators have gone [illegible] Ill.

FAILED TO RESPOND.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Officials of the Delaware and Lackawanna road say that the order of Mr Campbell to operators on that road to leave their posts to-day, was not responded to by a single employe.

THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 6.—It is very difficult to get any exact or definite information and very easy to get any amount of rumor relative to the long threatened strike of the railroad telegraph operators. Careful inquiry at the general railroad offices of this city fails to bring to light a single case in which an operator left his key to-day in any railroad office in this city or vicinity, and though it was very definitely understood Sunday night that the operators on the Wabash and Chicago and Alton would be called out to-day, the fact that not a man hereabouts left his instrument gives color to the general belief that the strike has not been actually ordered for that time or if ordered, that it was countermanded. It is now surmised the order for to-day was not to strike to-day, but continue to do railroad business as usual, merely refusing business for the Western Union with the understanding that if the companies insisted on sending commercial business or discharged any operators for refusing, the strike would actually begin to-morrow noon. This seems to tally with the dispatch from St. Louis. It is now said that a bill of grievances, presented to the Chicago & Alton, has met with recognition from that road to the extent of a notice to the committee that the men who have grievances should apply individually to their division superintendents. The Brotherhood profess to have information to the effect that the division superintendents have been instructed to lend a kindly ear to such complaints. Railway official are reticent as to whether or not they have received a bill of grievences, but are unanimous in saying that they are prepared for the worst, their operators can do and say, they have positive assurances that very few of their men will obey the Brotherhood's behest in case a strike is ordered. The Brotherhood men profess to believe the Northwestern road is inclined to yield to the demands and that there is a feeling among strikers not to hurry matters in that quarter. Strikers here admit there was a hitch somewhere in carrying out the intentions of the executive committee relative to the railroad operators' strike, and that the western men, to whom the secret orders of the Brotherhood are confided, have made a mistake of some sort, or have mistaken the instructions.

The following dispatch was received here this morning from the assistant superintendent of telegraph of the Wabash system in the southwest:

"ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The strike ordered on the Wabash road to-day was a complete failure. Only four men went out.

(Signed) G. C. MCKINSMAN."

This is understood to mean only four men went out in the entire system.

A SERIOUS ERROR.

CHICAGO, August 6.—It transpires late to-night that the order for a strike of operators on the Chicago & Alton was actually given to take effect at noon to-day, and that a copy of the official order, signed by Mastor Workman Campbell, of New York, and Master Workman Morris, of Chicago, will be published in the morning. The grievances are to the effect that the road discharged operators who refused to send Western Union business, sets forth the demands which the Brotherhood made on the company, and its refusal to comply with them, and concludes with instructions to all members of the Brotherhood in its employ to quit work at noon Monday, August 6.

It appears copies of this order were multiplied by the electric pen method in New York, and sent west by mail in sufficient number to be distributed one to each operator in the employ of the company, that copies were sent to Chicago for distribution under the Chicago date of the 6th, to all operators on the road north of Bloomington, Ill., that copies were sent to St. Louis for distribution under St. Louis date and with the signature Local Master Workman, for operators on the road as far north as Bloomington. By some mischance, however, the orders for Chicago did not arrive in time, hence the operators continued at their desks. The Brotherhood men, however, say to-night that orders are now being distributed at the offices of the company in this city, that messengers have been sent down the line to Bloomington distributing copies, and that the strike will begin tomorrow morning. They claim the men on the southern division of the Alton and Wabash struck to-night. They also claim the Wabash men here were notified to-night, and that 7 out of 16 men have quit work. The statement cannot be confirmed at this hour.

DIVIDING WITH N. P.

Through Business Again Partitioned Off.

CHICAGO, August 2.—The general freight agents of the roads in the Northwestern Traffic association and John Muir, general traffic manager of the Northern Pacific railway, held a meeting here to-day for the purpose of evening rates and divisions on through business to the Pacific coast via the Northern Pacific, and after fully discussing the matter, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this association will accept the same divisions between Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis and points made common therewith, and St. Paul, on freight traffic to and from Pacific coast points west of Lake Pend D'Oirille, inclusive, via the Northern Pacific railway, as are in force via the Iowa trunk line association between Chicago and Council Bluffs (after deducting Omaha bridge tolls), on Pacific coast business, and continue the same in effect, subject to any modification that may be agreed upon in the division between Chicago and Council Bluffs, resulting from the pending negotiations between the Iowa Trunk Line association and the Union and the Central Pacific railroads.

Mr. Muir left here this evening to lay the subject before Commissioner Fink, and secure similar action on the part of the New York trunk lines and the joint executive committee regarding the rates and divisions on Pacific [illegible] Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Daly Central Pacific railroads have previously entered into an agreement making the rates between St. Paul and Portland the same as between Council Bluffs and San Francisco. The acceptance, therefore, by the eastern lines of the proposition proposed by Mr. Muir will establish the same rates and divisions on business to Portland via the Northern Pacific, no matter where it originates, as are in force on business via the Union and Central Pacific to San Francisco.

Poisoned by Ice Cream.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 6.—At Camden, Friday night, many persons partook of the ice cream at the Baptist church festival, and Saturday 59 were taken seriously ill. One child died, and only about two-thirds of the victims are pronounced out of danger. Another dispatch states 60 persons were poisoned. Twelve persons are still in a critical condition. The daughter of E. B. Shiver is the person dead. Two negroes and one woman, all colored, were arrested on the charge of attempting to poison the family of Andrew Daniel, of Spartenburg.

Fires.

VINCENNES, Ind., August 4.—An incendiary fire yesterday destroyed the stave works and staves of C. F. Monroe & Co. and lumber belonging to Rabb & Hayward and Messenger & Co., of Chicago. Loss, $60,000.

FARGO, Dak., August 3.—A fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed the barn of Stanford & Co., the saloon of McCauley & Garvey, the livery stable of Wm. Doyle, the saloon of R. Barton, the harness shop of W. J. Hildebrand and the Buffalo Pitts' warehouse. Total loss, $50,000. Insurance, $17,000.

Passenger Rate War.

KANSAS CITY, August 6.—Nothing of a disturbing nature occurred in railroad circles to-day. Following the example of the Hannibal, other roads are selling tickets to Louisville and Indianapolis at $13 and $12 respectively, but this they say is done only to meet the $13 rate on St. Louis to Louisville. It is thought probable that the rates to eastern points will be readjusted upon the basis of this rate to Louisville and Indianapolis.

License in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 6.—The citizens' league began quo warranto proceedings to-day rgainst John B. Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel, to test the validity of the ordinance passed by the council a few days before the state license law went into effect, fixing the price of saloon licenses at $103 instead of $500, as prescribed by the state law. This is done to bring the matter to a speedy issue. The saloon keepers thus far have been fighting for delay.

The Missouri Sunday Law.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The prosecuting attorney issued 104 warrants to-day, against those who violated the Sunday law yesterday. All who violated the law the previous Sunday were reported, but no warrants were issued in their cases. Total cases reported shows a far more general observance of the law than on the previous Sundays. In the central police district, the most important section, only 156 cases were reported, against 256 last week, and other districts showed corresponding falling off in the number of offenders.

THE SLAYERS OF JESSE.

An Interview with the Men Who Broke up the Missouri Brigands.

They Join the Gang to Gain Their Confidence—The Authorities Cognizant of the Plan.

KANSAS CITY, August 6.—The Star this evening prints an interview with Charley Ford, now under $5,000 bonds on the charge of complicity in the Blue Cut train robbery, in which he recounts the history of his connection with the James gang, and the negotiations with the authorities which led to the killing of Jesse James. Ford admits participation in the Blue Cut robbery, but says he joined the gang solely to gain their confidence with a view of Jesse's capture, and that he returned his share of the plunder to the owners after the robbery. He asserts the negotiations with the governor were begun some time prior to this time, and that Police Commissioner Craig, of this city, knew of his connection with the robbery, and promised he should be protected. He says his brother Bob made arrangements with Governor Crittenden that the governor promised them a reward if they would bring in Jessie James —$40,000 if alive and $10,000 if dead, and told them if they wanted more men to call upon Commissioner Craig or Sheriff Timberlake. These three officials, Charley says, assured Bob that if they would bring Jesse in they (the authorities) would protect them. After the pardon from the sentence of murder for killing Jesse, he and Bob returned to Kansas City, and Craig gave them a pair of United States pistols, sent to them by Governor Crittendon, and told them to consider themselves officers and be prepared for any service. Ford's story as given the reporter is quite lengthy and highly interesting. The above outlines covers the important features.

In the recorder's court this afternoon, Charley Ford was fined $200 for carrying a revolver without proper authority. Commissioner Craig and Chief of Police Speers testified they believed such protection necessary to Ford since the killing of Jesse James, but the recorder held it insufficient grounds. The defense gave notice of an appeal.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

MATTERS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, August 6.—In the commons the under foreign secretary said there was some misunderstanding in regard to the nature of the duties of Clifford Lloyd in Egypt. No appointment of Lloyd had been made. Gladstone stated the cholera greatly delayed the reorganization of Egypt, and that the early withdrawal of British troops from that country was not likely, as a stable government must be established in Egypt before they are recalled.

THE SPANISH UPRISING.

MADRID, August 6.—Particulars of the guard[illegible] at Badajos [illegible] that the [illegible] and occupy[illegible] disaffected troops also closed the gates of the fortress. A ministerial order had been gazetted, proclaiming a state of siege in Estremaniem and appointing Gen. Blanco commander of the forces of that province. Eleven hundred persons joined in proclaiming a republic at Badnajos, 400 civilians having joined the soldiery. It stated at Lisbon, that Ruez Borilla planned the rising. Blanco has left Madrid with a strong force.

The insurgents carried off 300,000 pesos from the treasury. An official dispatch published here at seven o'clock this evening says the revolt is entirely ended. The insurgents have either been arrested in Spain or have fled into Portugal. Troops sent to suppress the revolt were ordered to return to Madrid. The whole peninsula is tranquil. The insurgents are now marching to the Portuguese frontier, where they will be disarmed. A few Spanish soldiers surrendered to the governor of Elvas, Portugal to-day. Authority is reestablished at Banajose.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, August 6.—Forty additional ex-insurgents, liberated from the fortress in Spain, arrived here.

Bank bills to the amount of $20,000 were burned in the Spanish bank the 31st ult., in accordance with the law of July 7, 1882.

BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, August 6.—Thirty thousand people were present at the meeting in Trafalgar square to-day to protest against the exclusion of Bradlaugh from the house of commons. Resolutions favoring resistance by Bradlaugh to the mandate, were adopted and sent to the queen, Gladstone and the speaker of the house.

AN INVESTIGATION.

PARIS, August 6.—Jules Avonsshon, professor of organic chemistry, has been ordered to go to Egypt and start an investigation of the cholera epidemic there.

AN OVATION TO DAVITT.

DUBLIN, August 6.—Michael Davitt received an ovation from the population of Kilkee, county of Clare, yesterday. In a speech he said, the government was reduced to such weakness that it could not protect the life of one of their vilest instruments.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, August 6.—The letter of President Grevy to the pope in answer to he communication of his holiness relative to church matters in France, justifies the position taken by the French government against the attacks of the clergy, and says France has no intention of making war upon the church. Grevy says he hopes an agreement between his government and the Vatican will be arrived at now that both parties take a stand upon the loyal observance of concordat.

BANK HOLIDAY.

LONDON, August 6.—To-day is regular bank holiday and all exchanges are closed.

ROUNCING THE SOCIALISTS.

RAVENNA, Italy, August 6.—The congress of socialists met here yesterday. The police, being refused admittance to the hall, broke down the doors and dispersed the meeting.

JEWISH RIOTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 6.—The riots at Ekalirinoslav, caused by the animosity against the Jews, were continued until the 3d instant. A mob attacked the Jewish quarters and destroyed many houses and liquor stores belonging to the Jews. It is now reported that 100 persons were killed or wounded during the rioting in the town.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

NAPLES, August 6.—A child which was buried in the ruins at Cassmicciola at the time of the earthquake, the 28th ult., was rescued alive last Saturday.

The Pope has decided to make the archbishop of Naples a cardinal as a mark of recognition of the services he rendered to the sufferers by the earthquake.

Nineteen persons, injured by the disaster, died in the hospitals here during the last week. One hundred others, also wounded, were discharged from the hospitals cured.

THAT SPANISH RISING.

MADRID, August 6.—The outbreak among Spanish troops, reported in Portugal, occurred in the city of Badajose, capital of the province of the same name. The garrison of the town numbering 700, pronounced for republic, the constitution of 1859, and Ruizzarilla for president. The troops and people fraternize. Several regiments of soldiers have been dispatched to Badajose to suppress the rising.

PICKLED PORK.

BERLIN, August 6.—The German admiralty have ordered commanders of men-of-war to limit their supply of American pickled pork to what is necessary for sustenance of crews during the passage home of vessels from foreign stations. The object of this order is to avoid the handling of any such pork at German ports.

THE ISLAND OF ISCHIA.

Its Natural Features and History—Earthquakes that Have Devastated It.

New York Herald.

The inhabitants of Casamicciola are principally peasants who cultivate the grape. The town has nearly 5,000 inhabitants, and it is also much patronized by tourists and invalids, who go there to take the waters. Its baths are largely frequented by sufferers with lung disorders and skin diseases, and there is always a throng of visitors at the hotels Bellevue and La Gran Sentinella. In the days of the Roman empire the baths were in high repute, and their fame has descended to modern times. In the summer season invalids from all countries take the boats from Naples, which run several times a day, and land at a little harbor distant about a mile from town and hence proceed on donkeyback to Casamicciola.

The town is the smallest one on the island of Ischia, but it is the favorite resort. Fiore, the largest town, has a population of 8,000. Then comes Ischia with 6,100 and Casamicciola with between 4,000 and 5,000. The view from the mountains is especially fine. The scenery is picturesque, rocky crags and streamlets and hillsides covered with vines adding to the natural beauty of the place. The blue waters of the Gulf of Naples, with fishing boats darting here and there, [illegible] the shores of the island; and in the distance [illegible] seen the mainland, dot[illegible] washed villas [illegible] Its coasts are steep and rocky. Near its center is the volcano of Epomeo, 2,500 feet above the sea. Its first eruption was in 1301. There are also twelve smaller volcanoes. The intervening valleys are of extraordinary fertility, producing corn, wine and fruits in abundance. The castle of Ischia stands on a high isolated rock of volcanic tufa and ashes.

In March, 1881, Casamicciolo was partly destroyed by earthquake. The shock lasted seven seconds. It was accompanied by a noise like subterranean thunder. Then came the crash of falling houses, mingling with the shrieks of victims. Mothers were found with infants still clinging to their breasts. At the Villa Cammetti, two girls, who were playing on a doorstep, were struck dead by the falling architrave. Two hundred houses were thrown down and many others were damaged and made uninhabitable. The loss of life was not nearly so large as on this occasion, but more than a hundred men, women and children perished. About 300 people were injured.

The panic spread through the whole island. Steamers were sent from Naples with physicians, nurses and medical supplies. A detachment of military also was ordered to the spot and did admirable service. The population fled in terror to the surrounding country and along the sea coast.

It was first supposed that the disaster was connected with the parting eruption of Vesuvius, which occurred two days before. But Prof. Palmieri stated that siesmographic instruments gave no indications, whence he was inclined to think that the catastrophe was due to some local phenomenon, possibly to a sudden sinking of the ground through subterranean corrosion caused by continual working of mineral waters. Shortly before the first shock of the earthquake mineral springs were observed to be in a state of ebullition.

Another earthquake occurred at Cassamicciola in February, 1828. As the morning broke Vesuvius sent forth smoke, flame and stones, but the springs in the Campagna gave no indications, as they usually do, before the eruption. The temperature remained unchanged, although seven hours previously slight quakings occurred at several places in the kingdom of Naples. Suddenly, at fifteen minutes after 10 a. m., three loud explosions were heard on the coasts of Casamicciola, as if they came from beneath upward, or from the interior of the Epomeo volcano outward. In three seconds the fatal undulatory shock came, laying a part of the town in ruins and killing a number of people.

Pensions and Claims.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The treasury department paid out nearly $1,000,000 in pension accounts since the first of the month. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury passed favorably on the claim for one year's pay of Cadet Engineer Arnold, recently discharged from the navy, under the provisions of the act of August 3, 1882. This is the first of these cases acted upon by the treasury.

Declines to Die Young.

ST. PAUL, August 6.—W. W. McNair, nominated for governor by the late democratic convention, declines to accept the nomination, and his successor will be chosen by the state central committee, which is not yet appointed.

THREE TIMES AND OUT.

The Imported Maori Slugger Knocked Up and Over the Ropes.

Sullivan Lays Him Out in Short Order —The Great Garden Crowded— Other Sporting Notes.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The boxing match between John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and Herbert A. Slade, the Maori, came off this evening in Madison Square Garden and resulted in Slade being knocked out in the third round. Between 10,000 and 12,000 people had assembled in the garden. About 110 policemen preserved order in the garden and as many more officers were outside. The people flocked to the building as early as 6 o'clock, two hours before the opening of the doors in order that they might secure good positions to see the match. No seating room could be had in the building at 8 o'clock and standing room was at a premium.

The platform was erected in the middle of the building and on this was a ring twenty-four feet in length and breadth. The receipts of the affair are thought to be about $16,000, of which the Moari was to get 40 per cent. The general opinion in the garden was that Sullivan would come off victorious in the match, though some thought that Slade would give him more trouble than any of his previous antagonists. Bets were made early in the evening five to one in Sullivan's favor, and three to one that he would knock the Maori out in two rounds. All classes of society were represented. Soon after 8 o'clock the sport began. There were a number of sparring contests between men famous with the gloves, yet these excited little interest and seemed not to command much attention. At length the master of ceremonies announced, amid cheers and yells, that the event of the evening, the match between Sullivan and Slade, was in order. The Boston boy was first to make his appearance, through a lane opened in the crowd with some difficulty by the police. He mounted the platform and stopped between the ropes, which were considerable higher than in former matches in the garden. Sullivan was attired in a white undershirt, flesh colored tights, white stockings, and black gaiters. Slade soon followed Sullivan. He was a much heavier looking man than Sullivan, and his movements were more awkward compared with those of the Boston champion. The Maori wore a white undershirt, white tights and black gaiters, with low white socks. They took seats in opposite corners. A number of sporting friends and backers clustered around Sullivan, while Jem Mace was at the back of Slade. Jack Davis was named time keeper, Barney Carson referee. The announcement was made, there was to be no wrestling and the contestant must obey at once when the referee told them to break. [illegible] was [illegible] looked larger than Sullivan and heavier, but his flesh had a soft appearance. Slade's face wore an anxious appearance, while Sul ivan's had a contented look. After cautious sparring of a few second Sullivan delivered his first blow squarely on Slade's countenance, following it by another on the neck, driving him into his corner. A storm of cheers greeted this performance of Sullivan. The men soon were at close quarters and a rapid exchange took place. A break was called by the referee. They then sparred for an opening, which Sullivan obtained and he drove the Maori, finally knocking him down. Springing up the two again clinched, but the Maori soon had enough, running to the ropes, Sullivan assisting in the movement by a heavy blow on the back of the head and neck. A well directed blow sent the man between the ropes and off the platform head first. The Maori soon regained the platform and three minutes expired. While sparring Slade appeared winded, Sullivan all right.

In the second round Sullivan beat Slade all around the ring, knocking him down twice, Joe Goss shouting to Sullivan, "hit him in the belly, John; give it to him in the belly, John." Slade had a bellows to mend and Sullivan was in fine form at the end of the second round.

In the third round Sullivan led off with a terrific right hander square in the face, which staggered Slade. The two clinched, but Sullivan breaking away, again rattled away on his antagonist, whose replies were weak. The Maori was finally sent sprawling upon the platform. When he lifted his head blood was pouring from his nostrils. He appeared dazed and unconscious of his surroundings. Sullivan stood by him. Inspector Thome and Captain Williams then rushed on the platform to stop the fight. Slade made their interference unnecessary—he had enough. He was helped to his corner and the gloves removed. Sullivan discarded his gloves and shook hands with Slade. The champion was loudly cheered. The two men then went to their quarters, and were soon dressed and left the garden, followed by the thousands of people who witnessed the battle.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK, August 6.—Elizabeth stakes, three-year-old fillies, mile and a quarter, Carnation won, Breeze second, Vintage third; time 2:12.

Freehold stakes, all ages, mile and a half, Eole won, Monitor second, only two started; time 2:36.

Free handicap, mile and a quarter, Jack of Hearts won, Topsy second, Gir offa third; time 2:12.

Mile, Long Knight won, Checkmate second, Heel and Toe third; time 1:43.

Handicap steeple chase, full course, Kitty Clark won, Pasha second, Captain York third: time 5:18¼.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, August 6.—Hurdle race, mile and a half, Moscow won, Ben Edwards second, Ranger third; time 2:49.

Mile, Ligan won, Lewinsky second, Emma E third; time 1:46

Mile, Bulestring won, Calleron second, Minnie K third; time 1:45½.

Mile and a quarter, Nellie Peyton won, Little Fagle second, Mamie Fields third; time 2:11.

Mile and a furlong, Newsboy won, Arsenic second, P H third; time 2:02.

Mile and a furlong, auction race, Flanders won, Lord Edward second, Babcock tird; time 2:18.

A BRAGGART BEATEN.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Elliott, the former champion of England, was easily defeated by George Gaizel, of New York, in a three mile with turn boat race on tee Passaic river; time 21 minutes.

PUGILISTS IN TRAINING.

Ryan Getting in Form for His Bout with Sullivan—Joe Coburn to Handle Him.

Chicago News.

Charles E. Davis, the "Parson," left for New York and Boston last night. He goes to meet Al Smith, John L. Sullivan's backer, and to sign the agreement for a glove match between Paddy Ryan and Sullivan. He will also arrange about the building, which will be most likely the Mechanic's Institute, seating 20,000 people, in Boston. As there is a fair now being held there he cannot secure it before October, and thinks the match will be made for about October 15. This is the same building he had for the six day walk last August. He will also witness the Slade-Sullivan glove match next week. In conversation with a Daily News representative last night the "Parson" said:

"Yes; all the particulars of this glove match will be arranged when I get down east. Ryan shows nerve in facing the Boston boy on his own grounds, and I think stands a most excellent show of winning the match. I feel sure that in his present form he can stand before Sullivan as many rounds as he likes. Ryan, however, is a favorite in Boston, as I found out when east the last time. He went there and sparred when training for his fight with Sully, and had rousing houses."

"Will Ryan train well?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; he is now undergoing some easy work, and takes a Turkish bath every day or so to take off flesh. He lives out at Twenty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue now, and takes a walk to South Park daily. He started in to train mildly July 23, and has lost ten pounds in that time. He now weighs 215 pounds, and will fight at 190.

"When I get back we will 'do' thirty miles a day, swing clubs, light dumbbells, and fight the foot-ball and sandbag. I will let him tussel me about then for exercise," said the parson, laughing."

"Who will put the finishing touches on him, for I suppose he will want to be in better shape than ever before?"

"Well, I will try and get Joe Coburn, and think I will succeed. He will come on about a month before the match and work with Ryan. I will look this up when east."

"Suppose Slade gets the better of Sullivan next week in their match, what effect will that have on your arrangements?" asked the reporter.

"None whatever," said Davies, "Ryan wants this match with Sullivan, and will have it. I can't say whether he will then challenge Slade or not. We can only wait and see. I'll tell you, though, that I think of the Sny credit or reason [illegible] you out [illegible] surely not overrated. He may, however, surprise all the knowing ones after all, as he must know that this is his only chance. He will drop into oblivion if not. Mace is cunning and may have put up this job by not letting people really see what was in his protege. He may have improved Slade's skill 30 per cent in these weeks he has had him here. He is said to be training him in great shape, as he never worked with a man before. I am afraid that police interference will stop the match, and we will never know which is the best man. All of the old stories of Sullivan's dissipating are coming up, but pool-room sharks had better pause and think of the way he came into the ring with Mitchell, as fresh as a daisy, after being credited with being almost dead from drinking. He will also surprise them all. I think he stands the best show to win. But my interest all centers in his meeting with Ryan."

REBEL PRISONS.

Religious Services and Ceremonies at the Andersonville Stockade.

TOLEDO, August 6.—Frank W. Smith, formerly a prisoner of the war, at Andersonville and Millen, Ga., Blacksher, Florida, and Florence, N. C., now general secretary of the railroad Young Men's Christian Association, of this city, will hold religious service next Sabbath at the famous Providence spring, which broke out within the stockade while he was a prisoner at Andersonville. Mr. Smith takes with him 14,000 national flags, one to be placed upon each of the 13,716 graves in the national cemetery, near the old stockade. In this labor of love he will be assisted by some of those who wore the gray. Next Thursday the ladies of Atlanta will meet at the Y. M. C. A. rooms and arrange flags for this memorable service. The Continental guards, of New Orleans, during their recent visit to this city, sent Smith a contribution to aid in purchasing flags.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A JOB FOR HEMP.

MONT CLAIRE, Ill., August 6.—A party of roughs, returning from the resort known as "Turner Barn," near this city, yesterday afternoon, entered the grounds of Mr. Lavett, an old and respected resident, and proceeded to despoil his fruit trees. He warned them to leave, when some of the party assaulted him with missiles, one of which struck him at the base of the brain, instantly killing him. The citizens have organized for pursuit. No arrests yet made.

A JERSEY THIEF.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., August 6.—Levi D. Jarrard, absconding treasurer from New Jersey, was arrested here. Proceedings for his extradition are in progress.

A Bull Fighter Killed.

MEXICO, August 6.—Felentous Myro, the famous bull fighter, was fatally hurt yesterday. He was tossed into the air by a bull, which again caught him on its horns as he fell. The building was crowded at the time, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

BOURBON STRAIGHT.

Kentucky Democrats Take No Republican Sugar in Their's.

Proctor Knott Boosted to the Zenith of Power by 40,000—The Usual Display of Hip Pocket Artillery.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—The state election was held to-day for a full state ticket and legislature. The chief interest in this city was between local candidates. A great crowd surrounded the polls. There was much disorder and drunkenness. Ten prominent politicians were arrested in the Sixth ward for bribery. The vote on the state ticket is light, with Proctor Knott, democrat, leading Morrow, republican, 800 in the city at 2 o'clock.

A Bryantsville special says an election row occurred there to-day, in which two negroes were killed, two mortally wounded and three others—two whites—seriously injured. A white man who had sold his vote to both parties was the cause of the trouble. He attempted to vote, but a man named Jennings interfered, and a wagon load of negroes coming up started shooting. The killed are Phil Fry and Geo. Smith; mortally wounded, James Kinkaid and William Dunn; seriously wounded, Green Broughman, Wm. Arnold and Robert Holliston, the last two white.

Returns from the state election come in slowly. A light vote has been polled, with no falling off of the democratic majority throughout the state as far as heard from. Counties usually electing democratic legislators have done so today, while the republicans have held their own in counties generally carried by them. The majority for Knott for governor will be abont 45,000, which statement is based upon returns now in, in comparison with the vote of the same counties two years ago. In this city a small vote was polled, but Knott's majority will be 4,000 or 5,000. A solid democratic delegation was elected to the senate and the legislature, and Thompson (dem.) was re-elected city judge. Henry Clay, grandson of the great Henry Glay, was defeated for the legislature after the hottest political fight ever had here. Both he and Caldwell, who defeated him, are democrats.

FRANKFORT, Ky., August 6.—The democratic central committee estimate the democratic majority at 40,000 to 50,000, with the legislature overwhelmingly democratic.

Business Failures.

BOSTON, August 6.—A Journal St. Albans (Vt.) special says: Bradley Barlow, president of the Vermont national bank of St. Albans, and president of the Southeastern railroad, states he has failed and that the bank has closed its doors. Barlow says his embarrassment is due to unsuccessful railway enterprises. [illegible] morning, causing [illegible] among depositors. [illegible] dent and owner of the Southeastern railway of Canada, and it is understood he failed and that all his property is involved besides a considerable amount loaned by banks and individuals to assist him in his railroad management. Barlow says he has assigned all his property to the bank for the benefit of depositors, and that his failure is due to the unsuccessful result of his attempt to sell the Southeastern railway to the Canadian Pacific company. He expected up to a few days ago to accomplish the sale, but failing in this, he was compelled to suspend. The bank discounted about $325,000 for the southeastern road and a loan was made on bonds of the Boston, Montreal and Portland railroad. Failing to raise money on the bonds, it was deemed best to close the bank. The deposits of the bank are about $320,000, and Barlow thinks the depositors will be paid in full.

DETROIT, Mich., August 6.—Brown Bros. & Co., lumber dealers and insurance agents, this city, have assigned. Liabilities $100,000; assets $50,000.

Brown Bros. & Co. make as yet no further statement than that already telegraphed, except that the liabilities will hardly reach $100,000. For several years the firm have struggled, always hoping to pay in full, but finally were forced to yield by the unexpected foreclosure of a mortgage held by J. D. Standish, of this city, assigned to D. E. Prescott. The indebtedness is wholly in Michigan.

BOSTON, August 6.—At a meeting of the creditors of C. H. Ward, boot and shoe manufacturers, to-day, the liabilities were stated to be $745,000; assets, $232,000.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Ira M. J. Crawford, proprietor of the Crawford house, confessed judgment to-day in favor of Charles E. Twerk, Chicago, for $10,034, and in favor of Otto G. Schulenberg, St. Louis, for $23,749. These are understood to be about the extent of the liabilities. Assets estimated at $40,000.

Smuggled Chinamen.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., August 4.—Seventeen more Chinamen smuggled from British Columba near here yesterday. The attempt to capture them was unsuccessful. This makes the third lot smuggled over the border within a week.

SCROFULA

Probably no form of disease is so generally distributed among our whole population as Scrofula. Almost every individual has this latent poison coursing his veins. The terrible sufferings endured by those afflicted with scrofulous sores cannot be understood by others, and the intensity of their gratitude when they find a remedy that cures them, astonishes a well person. We refer by permission to Miss Sarah C. Whittier, of Warner, N. H., who was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla of 13 Scrofula Sores the severity of which confined her to the house for two years. Six months previous to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla she could not get about her room without crutches. Her friend says: "I did not think it possible for her to live many months; she was reduced to a mere skeleton. Her cure is hardly less than a miracle." More wonderful cures than this have been effected by this medicine. There is no doubt that in Hood's Sarsaparilla we have the most remarkable medicine that has ever been produced, and a positive cure for Scrofula in its numerous forms. Price $1.00, six for $5.00. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists.

Hood's Sarsaparilla