

FITZ GOES DOWN.

In the Eleventh Round He Is Finished by James J. Jeffries.

In Round Seven Fitz Was Down Seven and Five Seconds—How the Contest Was Settled That Made a New Champion.

New York, June 10.—James J. Jeffries, another sturdy young giant, has come out of the west to whip champion pugilists. At the arena of the Coney Island Athletic club last night he defeated Robert Fitzsimmons, world's champion in two classes—middleweight and heavyweight—in 11 rounds of whirlwind fighting. He came to the ring a rank outsider and left it the acknowledged master of the man he defeated.



JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

He was never at any time in serious danger, and after the size-up in the early rounds of the contest took the lead. He had the Australian whipped from the ninth round.

Jeffries fought from a crouching attitude that was hard to get at. He held his head low, his back was bent down and his left arm extended. He kept jabbing away with the left and found no trouble in landing it. It was there that his superior reach told. That giant arm served as a sort of human fender to ward off danger.

The Associated press thus vividly describes the battle:

When they squared off Jeffries looked 50 pounds to the good. The opening round was a tryout, pure and simple, and not a blow of an effective nature was landed. First came the pace-maker and then the other essayed the pressing. They were almost equally active and the clever work recompensed the crowd for the lack of excitement. The second round began in a business-like way with Jeffries trying his left. Fitzsimmons then took a turn, but was short. Just as the round closed Jeffries downed Fitzsimmons with a hard straight left on the jaw. The champion came up slowly in a dazed sort of way and reeled toward his man. The crowd cheered Jeffries, but the going ended the round.

Fitzsimmons rallied in the second and was aggressive in the third. Fitzsimmons was bleeding but fighting valiantly. He made the pace, but it was the Californian's round. The fourth was fast but not decisive. Fitzsimmons made his best showing during the fifth. He began the round with a punch that opened Jeffries' left eye and sent a little torrent of blood coursing down his cheek. He forced Jeffries against the ropes, but the Californian slipped away from him. He made Jeffries hug again, but then the round ended and Jeffries was back and fighting. Fitzsimmons was the aggressor in the sixth, and that, too, was his round. He tried all of his tricks with his left and right, but was unable to place them there. He closed with a strong right uppercut, but that, too, was blocked. The seventh might be said to have been Fitzsimmons', but he did no particular damage with his punches. The eighth saw the beginning of the end, for Fitzsimmons never regained his balance after that round. Jeffries began the round with a straight left on the face that again brought the blood out of his opponent's mouth. The Cornishman staggered against the ropes, but came back again for another factor. There was fear in Fitzsimmons' corner and Julian yelled to Fitzsimmons to be careful. Fitzsimmons planted one of his lefts on Jeffries' jaw and staggered him against the ropes. Fitzsimmons looked like a beaten man.

The ninth was all Jeffries'. He sent the Australian's head back with a series of lefts, put his right on the body and avoided any serious punishment. Fitzsimmons kept pressing forward all the time, however, but was unable to find his opponent.

The tenth was in reality where the fight ended. Jeffries rushed his opponent and downed him with a left swing. Fitzsimmons seemed out and there was a moment of the wildest excitement. Julian ran along the side of the ring and sprinkled water on his fallen idol. At the end of seven seconds Fitzsimmons staggered to his feet only to go down again. He was up again and Jeffries poised himself for the finish. He shot his left to the body and tried for the head with his right. He was calm and collected, but the time was too short. Again did the going come to the aid of the man who was going, staggering and dazed, to certain defeat. There was a frantic effort to revive the champion of champions, but he was clearly gone and his seconds could not restore him.

The late-like gong clanged again and the old fighter wobbled out to meet the sturdy young Hercules who awaited him. It was as courageous and gritty as a dash up to the firing line in battle, but he was hopeless. They were together. It was a splendid moment and full of all that dramatic intensity that characterizes a tragedy. Jeffries was as fresh as at the start. There was a moment of sparring and the giant arm of the Californian shot through the air. It was left and right—and over. Fitzsimmons, limp and unconscious, dropped to the floor. Jeffries stepped back, for he knew the force that he had put behind his terrible blows. The timers called off the seconds that counted out an old ring hero and heralded in another, but nobody heard them. The crowd was on its feet howling. There was a rush for the ring, but scores of blue coats barred the way. Ten seconds are short and when the tenth had come there was a new roar of excitement to welcome the victor. Julian, Hickey, Kenny and Everhardt gathered up the prostrate man. He was still in a trance. They carried him to his corner and a little blood oozed from his mouth as his head fell forward on his chest. The new hero crossed the ring and shook the hand of his rival after which he was surrounded by his friends who hustled him from the ring and into his dressing-room.

ACTION POSTPONED.

Modern Woodmen Convention Refers Reserve Fund Proposition to Subordinate Lodges—Few Changes in Laws.

Kansas City, Mo., June 8.—At least two more years must elapse before the Modern Woodmen of America begin to accumulate a reserve or emergency fund. The head camp voted—and voted in a vigorous and decided way—to leave the whole matter for the consideration of the members of the organization for two years, in order that it might be taken up again when the head camp holds its meeting in 1901. The manner in which the proposition was voted down came as a great surprise to the friends of the measure, among whom is to be found Head Consul Northcott.

The laws of the order provide that no person can become a beneficiary member who is engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor in the capacity of proprietor, stockholder, agent or servant. By this section all of the employees in a distillery were barred from beneficiary membership. Peoria, Ill., has about 3,000 men employed by distilleries who handle grain and cattle and do office work, who want to become members of the order. The law committee recommended an amendment by which these men could be admitted, but after a lengthy discussion the amendment was defeated.

The committee recommended that soldiers and sailors should be admitted to the order, but this amendment was also defeated, although the sentiment of the members was very strong for caring for men who are now members of the order and who enlisted in the volunteer army.

An amendment offered by the Michigan members providing for the protection of insurance that had been carried three years if from necessity the members are forced to seek employment in prohibited occupations was also defeated.

An amendment was offered shutting out all steel workers from beneficiary membership in the order. The convention amended the amendment by disqualifying all steel heaters. Men employed at all other branches of the steel work will be admitted to membership.

An amendment was adopted which provides for the increase of the board of auditors from three to five members and for a head physician in each state in which the order has been established.

MEETING OF BREWERS.

Revenue Tax on Beer the Subject of Considerable Adverse Discussion—Reference to Prohibition Agitation.

Detroit, Mich., June 8.—The dollar-a-barrel war revenue tax on beer was the subject of considerable adverse discussion in the first day's session of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the United States Brewers' association. It appears from the report of the board of trustees that the trade has been somewhat demoralized by the fact that some brewers add the entire tax to the price of their beer, while others add only a fraction of the tax. The report of the publication committee asserted that the army canteen had accomplished more for the morals and discipline of the army than all other agencies combined. The annual report of the vigilance committee said:

Prohibition continues to decline very rapidly; the number of its advocates grows smaller every year; the arguments in its favor have assumed a degree of puerility which almost precludes their serious discussion by men of average intelligence; the open contempt for and flagrant violations of prohibitory laws, unsupported by a healthy public sentiment, have made so profound an impression upon the minds of the intelligent citizens that national propositions calculated to remedy the evils of the absurd system are eagerly taken up and from year to year receive stronger and more outspoken support.

FINE BEEF FOR SOLDIERS.

Our Boys at Manila Eat Meat That Has Been in Cold Storage Over Eight Months.

Washington, June 8.—The war department has received, through the courtesy of the New York Central cable office, an article published in the Manila Freedom, of April 22, regarding the preservation of beef. It follows:

Maj. William H. Anderson, chief commissary, states that the army storage ship Duke of Sutherland has just finished its delivery of fresh beef to the commissaries. This vessel reached Manila under command of Capt. Colter, September 16, 1898. Its cargo of frozen beef had been taken on board in Australia a month previous, so that the beef issued to the soldiers yesterday morning has been in cold storage for over eight months. The United States army has certainly created a record in the transportation of frozen meat, for handling beef in cold storage such a length of time in such quantities has never before been successfully carried out. Soldiers were never furnished a finer quality of beef than that which was issued yesterday, which was as fresh and wholesome as it was the day it was prepared in Australia. Freedom representatives have often shared the soldiers' dinner in the trenches or in camp and the beef issued was always excellent in quality and flavor. On some occasions the steaks eaten from the end of a bayonet were equal to anything that money could buy in the luxurious grill rooms of the most fastidious clubs.

Senator Hanna Denies a Rumor.

Cleveland, O., June 8.—Senator Hanna flatly denied the report sent from Washington that he intended to retire from the chairmanship of the national republican committee. "It's a sheer fabrication," said the senator. "I shall retire from the chairmanship when my term is up, of course, but you can say that I fully expect to call the next national-convention to order."

PARADE IN THE RAIN.

Moisture Could Not Dampen the Ardor of Modern Woodmen—Bryan's Speech—Election of Officers.

Kansas City, Mo., June 9.—Despite the drizzling rain which at times swelled into a downpour, the Modern Woodmen of America gave a parade yesterday which was a credit to the order and to Kansas City. Nearly 10,000 men were in their places armed with umbrellas, and the rain could not dampen their ardor. The umbrellas were kept raised during most of the march. The firemen marched without umbrellas or rubber coats, in their best uniforms. Most of the women were in closed carriages. The parade was one of the largest, if not the very largest, ever seen here. One end had disappeared in the distance long before the other came in view. It was one hour and ten minutes passing Eleventh and Grand avenue. There were 23 bands in the line, dozens of Forester teams, scores of carriages and hundreds of men.

The following officers were elected: Head consul, W. A. Northcott, Illinois; head adviser, Daniel B. Horne, Iowa; head clerk, Charles W. Hawes, Illinois; head banker, Frank R. Crocker, Iowa. Head physicians—Illinois, Edward L. Kerns; Iowa, F. J. Will; Kansas, J. B. Hibben; Wisconsin, Arthur Sanders; Missouri, P. C. Palmer; Nebraska, S. E. Ashby; Minnesota, C. A. McCollom; Michigan, S. L. Rozema; South Dakota, A. W. Hyde; Indiana, W. F. Green; Ohio, F. A. Smith; North Dakota, Alex. Stewart; Washington, Fred C. Miller; Pennsylvania, G. T. Pryor; Oregon, Hamilton Meade; Montana, John W. Pritzelle; Wyoming, W. S. Conway; West Virginia, C. T. Taylor; Idaho, W. A. Adair. Board of directors—Nebraska, A. R. Talbot; Minnesota, J. D. Smith; Illinois, J. W. White; Illinois, M. Quackenbush; Illinois, J. N. Reece. Head auditors—Michigan, Emory Townsend; Kansas, Fred W. Parrott; Iowa, C. C. E. Georgia. Head escort, Nebraska, George E. Jenkins; head chaplain, Wisconsin, Rev. James L. Churn; head watchman, Ohio, E. B. Thomas; head sentry, Washington, C. D. Elliott.

Convention hall never before held such a large and enthusiastic crowd as filled it yesterday. The huge auditorium was filled to overflowing with thousands of persons who had gathered there to hear and see. Naturally, the drawing attraction was William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan confined his remarks strictly to his subject, "Woodcraft," and said nothing pertaining to politics. He was repeatedly interrupted with cheers.

THEY FAVOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Nine-Tenths of the Officers and Privates of the Twentieth Kansas Want to Be Mustered Out on Pacific Coast.

Kansas City, Mo., June 9.—A Star special from Hong Kong says: "Petitions signed by nine-tenths of the officers and men of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, urging muster out and discharge from the service in San Francisco, have been forwarded to Senator Baker."

When told of the decision of the Kansas regiment as cabled from Hong Kong by the Star's correspondent in Manila, John A. Brown, chairman of the committee of 30 appointed by the mayors of the two Kansas Cities, said it would be useless to try now to bring the regiment here. L. M. Jones, secretary of the committee on finance, and Mr. Brown, have interviewed the railroads with a view to transporting the regiment here as a body after muster out in San Francisco. Both are of the opinion that this is out of the question. Even if a \$10 rate were secured, which is extremely improbable, the expense would be \$10,000 for transportation alone. Besides, the regiment would come without arms or equipment, and many of the men would leave the train long before it reached Kansas City. So the idea of transporting the regiment to Kansas City as a body after muster out is out of question.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

Treasury Department Officials Make a Report on the Congressional War Appropriation Made to the President.

Washington, June 9.—But little of the \$50,000,000 appropriated by congress before the war with Spain and made available until July next will remain in the treasury on that date. As a matter of fact, the allotments made by the president exceed that sum by \$58,216.90, but as the war department has a little more than \$3,000,000 of the amount placed at its disposal still on hand, it is apparent that no deficiency will be created. Other appropriations were made by congress for the army and navy during the war with Spain, but it was found necessary to utilize the \$50,000,000. The war was primarily a naval struggle, and as the navy was compelled immediately after the destruction of the Maine to get in readiness for battle on the sea and to blockade Cuba, most of the money appropriated for preparation was spent by it. The allotments made by the president for the navy department amounted to \$31,088,532.20, and those for the war department \$18,969,627.68, a total of \$50,058,216.90, or \$58,216.90 more than the appropriation.

Liquor Had Derailed Him.

Topeka, Kan., June 9.—Joe Murray, a painter in the Santa Fe shops here, after making an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife and child, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. Murray had been drinking heavily during the past month and this is supposed to have derailed his mind.

IT WAS A BAD WRECK.

A Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Passenger Train, Loaded with Excursionists, Left the Track at Grandview, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo., June 10.—With a driving rainstorm, accompanied by deep peals of thunder and blinding flashes of lightning to add to the terrors of a railroad wreck, passenger train No. 4 of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad rolled off the track three miles south of Grandview, Mo., Thursday night. Although many people were injured, and some of them seriously so, it is not expected that a death will result from the accident, as Mrs. E. B. Chandler, who lives on a farm near Belton, Mo., and J. I. K. Crawford, of Drexel, Mo., who received the most serious injuries, and who are now in a hospital in this city, are reported to be resting easily, with good chances for recovery. There are seven others in the hospital who were taken from the wrecked train, but their cases are not thought to be dangerous. In addition to these more than 30 were bruised and sustained shocks, but all had been able to go to their homes last night. The cause of the wreck is not understood, even by the railroad men who have examined the surroundings carefully. The two theories advanced are that the disaster was the result of a spreading of the rails, the roadbed having become soft during the hard and continuous rain, or that one of the trucks broke. It is considered quite probable that the breaking of a truck caused the flanges of the wheels of one car to cut the spikes, thus allowing the rails to be forced apart. Orders had been received to run slow and the train was making about 20 miles an hour. Suddenly the combination baggage and express car left the track and dragged the smoker, chair and sleeper after it, that portion of the train running along the ties for about 45 rods when all four toppled over the embankment and turned bottom up on the ground below. The overturning of the cars broke the air connection with the engine, automatically setting the brakes and bringing the engine to a standstill. The forward trucks of the rear sleeper left the rails, but the car did not turn over.

NEXT MEETING AT ST. PAUL.

Minnesota Town Wins Fight for the Next Modern Woodmen Camp—Lincoln Band Won the Contest.

Kansas City, Mo., June 10.—The great head camp meeting of the Modern Woodmen of America came to a close during the early hours of this morning. The head camp, after a hot fight, gave the next meeting of the camp, in 1901, to St. Paul. The vote was close enough to be a great surprise to the St. Paul people, who expected a complete walk-over. The ballot resulted in giving St. Paul the meeting over Grand Rapids by a vote of 199 to 163. The band prizes were announced last night, Hagenow's band of Lincoln, Neb., winning the first prize of \$300. The laws were revised, the report of the law committee being adopted without any radical changes. The meeting refused to adopt a uniform set of Forester uniforms, emblems and badges, leaving every camp free to adopt such regalia as best suited the individual taste. It was also decided to adopt the third Sunday in June of each year as the Woodmen Memorial day.

Output of Missouri Coal Mines.

Macon, Mo., June 10.—The annual report of the Missouri coal mines by Inspector Charles Evans places Macon in the lead of coal producing counties of the state. The counties whose annual product amounted to over \$100,000 last year are as follows: Macon, \$909,286; Lafayette, \$506,513; Bates, \$314,221; Randolph, \$292,957; Ray, \$287,683; Putnam, \$131,120, and Linn, \$119,105. The total amount received from all the mines of the state was \$3,148,862. The total tonnage for 1898 was 2,838,152, against 2,492,388 for 1897.

Charter for a New Railroad.

Guthrie, Ok., June 10.—Another railroad company was incorporated yesterday. It is the Denver, Kingfisher & Gulf, with Kingfisher men behind the enterprise. The capital stock is placed at \$1,000,000. It is proposed to operate a road from Denver east across the Kansas line, thence southeast to Kiowa; southeast through Oklahoma to Kingfisher; southeast in Oklahoma into the Indian territory and Texas, crossing the line near Paris, and south to Sabine Pass.

Monument to Fred Douglass.

Rochester, N. Y., June 10.—Rochester paid homage yesterday to the memory of Frederick Douglass, who, dying in Washington, February 20, 1895, was buried in this city, of which he had long been a resident. The occasion was the dedication of a handsome monument, the work of Sidney W. Edward and consists of pedestal and figure of heroic size. The height of the monument is 17 feet and on the reverse side are inscribed excerpts from the life of Douglass.

Men Will Be Barred.

Chicago, June 10.—Within two weeks Chicago will have a hotel conducted by women and exclusively for women. A ten-years' lease has been taken on the 100-room hotel building in Michigan avenue known as the Richelieu Annex, and for the last six weeks workmen have been putting it in condition for occupancy. When completed it is to be the home for Chicago business women and women travelers who stop over in this city.

RENEGADE PREACHER CAUGHT

Rev. Charles Dahlke, Who Eloped from Hillsboro, Kan., With a Merchant's Wife, Arrested at Farmington, Wash.

Spokane, Wash., June 9.—Rev. Charles J. Dahlke, a revivalist, who has been creating a good deal of a sensation in this state, is in jail here, awaiting transportation to Kansas, on the charge of abducting another man's wife. Further than that, the outraged husband in the case followed the reverend gentleman to the place where the revivalist was preaching, having first been deputized as an officer of the law, and had the satisfaction of clapping the steel wristlets on the runaway while he was exhorting before a large and interested congregation. Charles W. Funk is the name of the husband and he is a prosperous grain merchant at Hillsboro, Kan., where Rev. Mr. Dahlke formerly occupied a pulpit. Dahlke, although he had a wife and four small children, was a good deal of a favorite among the women of his congregation and Funk says the preacher possessed the power of hypnotism. At any rate, the 30th of April last, Dahlke persuaded Mrs. Funk to abandon her family, home and husband at Hillsboro. Then, Funk alleges, the clergyman drugged Mrs. Funk and induced her to accompany him to the west, the pair finally located at Farmington, a small town not far from here.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Thirty-Six Buildings Comprising a New York Fireworks Plant Blown Up—Only Three Employees Were Injured.

New York, June 9.—Thirty-six buildings, comprising almost the entire plant of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks company at Graniteville, Richmond borough, were blown up and the entire fireworks plant practically wiped out of existence. Although the fires which followed the explosion lasted for several hours, the wreck was complete within a few minutes. No lives were lost and but three persons were injured, two of them seriously. The operators in the various buildings rushed out into the yards. The flying rockets, many of them of the greatest power, made it almost as dangerous for the employes to be out of the buildings as to be in them. As they rushed out explosion followed explosion as the buildings flew in the air. After a score of explosions three heavy ones that shook the ground for miles occurred.

Case of Bishop Hurst and Wife.

Washington, June 9.—The trouble between Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist church, and his wife, which has caused their separation, is said to be due to money matters. She is very rich and until recently allowed him the full command of her resources. His liberality toward the proposed American university which he is trying to establish in Washington and his devotion to its interests are said to have led to complaints on her part and impaired their relations about a year ago, when Mrs. Hurst left suddenly for Europe.

Recent Regular Army Enlistments.

Washington, June 9.—The war department has prepared a statement showing the number of enlistments in the regular army since the war began. At that time the army consisted of 25,000 men. The enlistments since that time have been about 75,000 men. This would make an army of 100,000, but there were a large number of enlistments made for service in the war with Spain alone and these men have since been discharged.

Nineteen More Deaths from Heat.

New York, June 9.—The cool flurry that struck this city Wednesday night had but little effect upon the temperature that was to follow yesterday. The record of fatal prostrations was somewhat smaller than the list of Wednesday, 19 persons dying in New York and vicinity. Aside from this there were 29 prostrations. Wednesday's official death list numbered 26 and Tuesday's seven, making a total of 52 deaths recorded.

Several Riots in Paris.

Paris, June 9.—Slight riots occurred yesterday evening between the revisionists and the anti-revisionists after a meeting addressed by M. Francis de Pressense, of the Temps. There were several fights between rioters and police who charged the populace. Finally the revisionists made a move toward the residence of M. Zola, with the object of demonstrating, but the police interfered.

Objected to Cap and Gown.

Greencastle, Ind., June 9.—Fifteen members of the graduating class of De Pauw university refused to wear the caps and gowns prescribed by the faculty and were absent from the commencement exercises in consequence. They received their diplomas in a lecture room adjoining, after every argument had been exhausted to induce the changing of their minds.

Senator Hanna's Foreign Trip.

Cleveland, O., June 9.—Senator Hanna leaves Cleveland for New York Saturday. There he will be joined by Mrs. Hanna and a few other friends. On Wednesday the party will sail for France and proceed to Aix les Bains, the famous watering place, where Mr. Hanna will undergo treatment for rheumatism. He will return about September 1.