

PREMIER VERY TESTY

REFUSES TO HEAR BAYARD THROUGH.

England's Position in regard to the Venezuelan Question Fully Determined on—Monroe Doctrine Cuts No Figure—Ambassador Bayard's Statement.

New York, Oct. 23.—The London correspondent of the World cables the following: "In conversation with an official of high standing and intimately acquainted with all the inside facts of the Venezuelan dispute, I learned that the ministerial contention here is that the present decisive action of the British government was provoked by the recent dispatch from the American state department enforcing in strenuous terms the Monroe doctrine in connection with the question. My informant told me, that to his positive knowledge, at an interview at which Ambassador Bayard was communicating the terms of a dispatch to Lord Salisbury, the latter interrupted him midway with the remark that he need not proceed further, as the British government could not even entertain the arguments put forward, and absolutely declined to recognize such an application of the Monroe doctrine. The terms of Lord Salisbury's written reply were practically the same and included a complaint of the tone in which the question had been dealt with in the dispatch of the American government as increasing the difficulties of the situation. In the same document the State department was invited to remember that England was an American power before the existence of the United States, and her rights on the American continent consequently were anterior to those of the United States. Ambassador Bayard, in further communication to the British foreign office, pointed out that there is no certainty that England is right about the Venezuelan frontier as in the British colonial office list, the authorized publication of the colonial department, it is stated that the boundaries of the British Guiana have never been clearly defined in regard to the parts now in dispute. This was an awkward reference for the British government, but Lord Salisbury replied that the colonial office list, not being an official publication, the British government could not be responsible for its statements.

The Chronicle publishes an interview with United States Ambassador Bayard, in which the latter is quoted as saying that he had only very general ideas of the latest phase of the Venezuelan trouble, except what he had gathered from the newspapers. His latest mission was an endeavor of the friendliest character to arrange to resume the Venezuelan frontier negotiations. Lord Salisbury had listened to his argument in the best spirit. The delay of Lord Salisbury's reply was doubtless due to the latter's holiday and to the subsequent occupation of the foreign office. The many disputes of the United States with Venezuela had always been amicably arranged by a board of conciliation, and Mr. Bayard said he did not see why the same methods had not been adopted as between Venezuela and England. Lord Salisbury's demand on Venezuela for reparation, he added, was quite outside his mission in the affair.

The Times says editorially: "Some of our American friends have been too previous in their interpretations of a report that the Marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to Venezuela. Lord Salisbury's dispatch had to be sent through Berlin. Its tenor was not such as to raise the questions which a portion of the American press seem so anxious to discuss. The claim that the right bank of the Cuyani river belongs to them does not justify the Venezuelans in an attack upon the British police. Until their violent act is atoned for and an ample apology is made, they are in a position of having suddenly removed the dispute from the sphere of diplomacy and challenged its settlement by force. Whether they count upon enjoying immunity on account of the distance to the scene of action from England, like other weak states, or they presume upon their insignificance, or do things no great power would attempt, it is time the Caracas politicians were taught a salutary lesson.

The St. James Gazette of to-day declares itself to be opposed to arbitration in any form, saying: "Arbitration not only does not apply to the present dispute, but it is the usual thing, when there is recourse to this kind of international tribunal, for the arbitrators to find against England and the weight of evidence; and in the few cases where the finding has been in our favor the other side declines to pay."

More attention is attached now than formerly to the utterances of the St. James Gazette again, arbitrating the dispute, as this newspaper seems to have had somewhat of the inside track throughout in Venezuela news here, and it is believed therefore to have been inspired by a high government official thoroughly familiar with the subject and aware of the policy to be followed by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Clay Out Against Hardin. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23.—Cassius M. Clay, jr., of Paris, Ky., who contested the Democratic nomination for governor with General P. Watt Hardin, the candidate, and who was defeated in the convention by a small majority, is out to-day in a letter to the Democratic campaign committee, refusing to speak in behalf of Hardin, the free silver candidate on a sound money platform.

SHERMAN TO FOSTER

The Statesman Tells How Hard He Took His Defeat in 1880. CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The following letter from Sherman's book to Hon. Charles Foster shows how much he heard Mr. Sherman took his defeat for president in 1880:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1880. DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 23d came while I was still absent on the Chesapeake bay. I regret that I did not see you, for a free conversation would be far more satisfactory than letter writing. I wish to be perfectly frank with you, as since I first became acquainted with you I have felt for your warm friendship, and have always had entire confidence in you. I confess, however, that the information I received in regard to your operations in Chicago had greatly weakened this feeling and left a painful impression upon my mind that you had not done by me as I would have done by you under like circumstances. Your letter chased away much of this impression, and perhaps the better way would be for me to write no more, but to treat your letter as entirely satisfactory and conclusive. Still I think it right for me to give you the general basis of the impressions I had formed. My first impulse was to send you a mass of letters from delegates and others attending the convention, but this could only create a controversy and perhaps betray confidences, which I could not do. The general purpose of these letters is that, while you spoke freely and kindly to me, yet there was always a kind of reserve in favor of Blaine and a hesitation in pressing me that indicated a divided opinion, that partly by the divisions in the Ohio delegation and partly by the half-way support of yourself, and, perhaps, others, the Ohio delegation lost its moral strength and practically defeated me before any ballot was had.

This general impression I could have passed by, but it was distinctly stated to me, by delegates and friends of delegates present in the convention, that they proffered the votes of large portions of their respective delegations to you, with the understanding that they were to be cast for me whenever you indicated the proper moment. This was specifically said to Indiana, Massachusetts and the Blaine portion of the Pennsylvania delegation. It was said you prevented Massachusetts from voting for me from about the tenth to the fifteenth ballot on Monday; that nine of the Connecticut delegates held themselves ready to vote for me on your call, but that you put it off, and Harrison is quoted as saying that twenty-six votes from Indiana were ready to be cast for me Monday, at any time after a few ballots, but they were withheld on account of representations from the Ohio delegation. Mr. Billings of Vermont is quoted as saying that the Vermont delegation, with two or three exceptions, were ready to vote for me, but were discontented with the position taken by you, and doubted whether you desired their vote for me.

These and many other allegations of similar import, coming one after the other, led me to believe you had changed the position you took in the early part of the canvass and had come to the conclusion that it was not wise to nominate me, and that other arrangements for your future influenced you in changing your opinion. This impression caused me more pain than anything that has transpired since the beginning of the contest.

I assure you I have no regrets over the results of the convention. Indeed, the moment it was over I felt a sense of relief that I had not had for six months. The nomination of Garfield is entirely satisfactory to me. The only shade that rests on this feeling is the fact that Garfield went there by my selection to represent me and comes from the convention with the honor that I had sought. I will do him the justice to say that I have seen no evidence that he has contributed to that result, except by his good conduct in the presence of the convention. I had always looked with great favor upon the contingency that if I was not nominated after a fair and full trial, and Blaine was, you would be the candidate for the vice presidency, and had frequently said to mutual friends that this was my desire. The contingency of Garfield's nomination I did not consider, for I supposed that, as he was secure in the Senate for six years, he would not desire the presidency, but as it has come to him without his self-seeking, it is honorable and right, and I have no cause of complaint. If I had believed he had used the position I gave him to supplant me, I would consider it dishonorable and would not support him; but, while such statements have been made to me, I feel bound to say that I have never seen nor heard from any reliable source any ground for such an imputation, and, therefore, he shall have my earnest and hearty support.

There are one or two features of this canvass that leave a painful impression upon me. The first is that the opposition to me in Ohio was unreasonable, without cause, either springing from corrupt or bad motives or from such trivial causes as would scarcely justify the putting of a scholar.

I receive your frank statement with confidence, and will act upon it: will treat you as of old, with hearty good will and respect, and will give no further credence to the stories I hear. You can have no knowledge of the extent of the accusations that have been made against you. Yours very truly, JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. Charles Foster, Columbus, O. Authentic Prices Again Raised. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The New York coal companies have advanced prices to following basis: Great 24.15, egg 23.95 above 24.15, chestnut 24.75.

Miss Willard Re-Elected. BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Miss Frances Willard was re-elected as President of the W. C. T. U. at the annual election to-day with practically no opposition, although complimentary votes were cast for several other prominent workers. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice President—A. L. Egan, Mrs. L. M. Stevens, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Katherine Leutz, Secretary, Mrs. Charles C. Hoffman of Kansas City, No. Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. Francis B. DeWamspe of Kentucky.

PUGILISTIC PALAVER.

More Schemes and Sayings of the Champion Fist Sluggers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 23.—Despite the fact that the fight has been declared off by Governor Clarke and his advisers do not propose to drop the legal proceedings to test the prize fight law of the State. Yesterday afternoon Attorney General Kinsworthy filed in the supreme court a transcript of the proceedings at Hot Springs, and asked for an injunction pending the final disposition of the case. Attorney Martin for Corbett objected and the court postponed action until to-day, though the State's attorneys pleaded vigorously for some ruling at once, so as to allow the governor to take immediate action.

Governor Clarke, Attorney General Kinsworthy, Judge Rose and Judge Heningway were clustered the entire evening talking over the situation. The action of the court has a tendency to arouse the temper of Governor Clarke and it is asserted by knowing ones that the governor will not wait for the disposition of the case in the supreme court, but will call a special session of the legislature. He had the clerks in his office and the Secretary of State's office at work the entire afternoon preparing telegrams to the senators and representatives, calling them to Little Rock at once.

The announcement that the fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons has been declared off and that Maher has been substituted for Fitzsimmons is believed here to be a subterfuge to get Fitzsimmons to Hot Springs. This accomplished, the fight will be pulled off as previously arranged. This is also Governor Clarke's official version of the affair. A state official said that a special session of the legislature would consume the entire balance in the general revenue fund and cause all state employees, including state officials, supreme judges, clerks, etc., to wait until January, when the liquor licenses are collected, for their salaries. There is only \$15,000 in the treasury to the credit of that fund.

To-day Stuart and Vendig state that in view of Fitzsimmons' arbitrary stand, the contract between the club and the fighters, insofar as it relates to Fitzsimmons, is abrogated. The club stands ready now to offer a new contract, which comprehends a modification of the purse offered to, say \$25,000 at the most, and the fixing of the date of battle two, or possibly three weeks later than the original date. Vendig and Stuart are a unit on this point.

Vendig this morning got a telegram from J. J. Quinn, Maher's backer, offering to bet \$5,000 on the Irishman if the match between Corbett and Maher could be made.

Julian made a statement to the public to-day in which he said: "Fitzsimmons to-day stands ready to carry out to the letter every word contained in the articles to which he signed his name. He wants to fight James J. Corbett; he wants to fight for the purse offered by the Florida Athletic club and the stake of \$10,000 a side. If the Florida Athletic club is still unwilling or unable to carry out its part of the compact, in so far as the purse is concerned, then Robert Fitzsimmons will, on October 31, take James J. Corbett to any part of the globe within reach of both men, and there and then fight him to a finish for the \$10,000 a side stake, each man to select six men and these only to be present at the fight."

BISHOPS SPEAK.

The Triennial Pastoral Letter Read to the Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23.—The two houses of the Episcopal convention met in joint session this afternoon, as the final act of the three weeks' session, when the pastoral letter prepared by the bishops was read by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island.

Fully third of the letter is devoted to a discussion of certain tendencies in the church toward ritualism and toward too great liberality. Unauthorized methods of celebrating communion and other offices of the church are severely rebuked and the letter makes this significant statement: "We are indeed between two perilous tendencies. On the one hand there is a demand for concessions which will make it easy for members of Christian bodies, not in communion with the church, to enter her ministry, to transfer themselves bodily as congregations, with faint and feeble guards of soundness in their forms of worship. On the other, there is a plea put forth by some to enter into negotiations with the bishop of Rome with a view to reunion, which is now known to be possible only by absolute submission to his unscriptural and unlawful demands. The wise thing for us to do is to hold fast to our position."

CHINESE BEHEADED.

Fourteen of the Men Concerned in the New Sang Massacre Punished.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The World has the following cable from Foo Chow: "Mabel Hartford's assailant and thirteen others convicted of taking part in the Hwa bang massacre, were put to death at Ku Cheng. The execution was witnessed by the foreign consular commission, the Chinese prefect, the district magistrate and a great crowd. There was no disturbance."

American Armer Wanted. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to-day announces that the Russian government has closed a contract with the Carnegie Steel company for a large amount of their patent armor.

CARBONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 23.—The civil court trial of Ed Bryant, John Frost and Ben Reimigel, alias Meyers, for attempted theft of a robbery and the murder of Engineer Frank Holmes on the night of May 1, ended with a verdict of guilty. The deceased was in charge of the midnight express of the Chicago and Alton railroad on that evening, and lost his life in an attempt to frustrate the plans of the three men. The case was given to the jury Saturday evening and they returned their verdict at the opening of court yesterday morning. They found the men guilty, and that they be sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

SPEAKS AT ATLANTA.

THE PRESIDENT DELIVERS AN ADDRESS.

The Lessons to be Learned by the People from the Great Exposition Set Forth in Strong Words—The Nation's Future Depends on Unselfish Policies.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—To-day was perfect in every way and the thousands of visitors swelled the throngs on the streets to immense proportions so that locomotion soon became difficult. The presidential party spent the morning quietly at the Aragon until 11 o'clock when they were driven rapidly to the exposition grounds without any parade whatever. Inside the gates the military was already gathered. After the review the president was introduced by President Collier of the exposition company. President Cleveland's appearance at the front of the stand was the signal for an outburst of applause from the multitude. He said:

"Mr. President: On my own behalf and for my co-laborers in the executive branch of our government who have accompanied me, I thank you for your kind words of greeting. We are here to congratulate you and your associates upon the splendid success of the exposition you have set on foot and upon the evidences you have gathered, chiefly illustrative of Southern enterprise, Southern industry and Southern recuperation. But we are also here to claim a share in the pride of your achievement. No portion of our countrymen, wherever found, can exclusively appropriate the glory arising from these surroundings. They are proofs of American genius and industry which are the joint possession of all our people, and they represent triumphs of American skill and ingenuity in which all our citizens, from the highest to the humblest, have a proprietary right. While my fellow citizens of Georgia and her neighboring states may felicitate themselves to the fullest extent upon such evidences as are here found of the growth and prosperity of the interests and enterprises in which they are especially concerned, I cannot be deprived of the enjoyment afforded by the reflection that the work they have done emphasizes in the sight of the world the immense resources and indomitable spirit of the people of the United States.

"It seems to me the thought may be suggested as not inappropriate to this occasion, that what we see about us is an outgrowth of another exposition inaugurated on American soil more than a century ago, when a new nation was exhibited to the civilized world, guaranteed and protected by a constitution which was ordained and established by the people of the United States, with the declared purpose of promoting their general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

"The success which has attended the exposition of products and manufacturers is not altogether due to the quality of the soil or character of the people in any of the contributing states, but it rests largely upon the fact that these states are members of a beneficently governed nation, whose natural resources and advantages everywhere have been developed and improved by the influence of free institutions, and whose people have been stimulated and encouraged by the blessings of personal liberty. A contemplation of the benefits vouchsafed to us by our government easily reminds us of the importance of a hearty and united co-operation in their support and protection. We should lovingly watch and guard it, not only because we are recipients of its precious gifts, but for its own sake, and because it has been put into our hands in sacred keeping, to prove to the world that man can be trusted with self-government.

"We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty, if remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare, we strive for those things which benefit all our people, and each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed. We shall miss our duty and forfeit our heritage if, in narrow selfishness, we are heedless of the general welfare and struggle to wrest from the Government private advantages which can only be gained at the expense of our fellow countrymen.

"I hope I may therefore be permitted in conclusion to suggest, as a most important lesson taught by this occasion, the absolute necessity to our national health and welfare, and consequently to our individual happiness as citizens of a careful discrimination in our support of policies and in our advocacy of political doctrines between those which prompt the promotion of the public welfare and those which seem to simply serve selfish interests. If we are to enjoy the blessings our government was framed to fairly and justly bestow, we shall secure them in due time, by cultivating a spirit of broad American brotherhood and insisting upon such conduct as will, within the spirit of the golden rule, promote the general welfare."

Initiations in Convention. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—More than a thousand leaders of the Unitarian church, including scores of prominent divines, were gathered in Metropolitan hall yesterday when the national conference of the Unitarian and other Christian churches was formally opened. United States Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is the president of the conference, but he was detained at Worcester, Mass., and Hon. Dennis B. Easton of New York presided over the sessions.

No More Hearings. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The appropriation for the remintage of worn and uncurrent silver coin for the current fiscal year is exhausted, and no further transfer of such coin can be made from the Treasury to the mints for remintage, as it is the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury not to resume for the present at least the shipment of silver bullion under the Sherman act, and as the stock of gold bullion on hand at the mint in New Orleans is very limited, the Secretary has decided to discontinue all coinage operations at that mint for the present.

DEMOCRATS OF UTAH.

They Promulgate a New Bill of Political Rights.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 24.—The Democratic State convention met yesterday morning in pursuance of a special call issued by the State committee for the purpose of deciding upon some plan of action in the matter of the interference of the Mormon church in the political affairs of the Territory. The immediate cause of this extraordinary meeting was the action of the presidents, Joseph F. Smith and George Q. Cannon, of the Mormon church, who, at a meeting of the priesthood, recently censured two members of the church, B. H. Roberts and Moses Thatcher, for accepting nominations for Congress and the United States Senate on the Democratic ticket without asking permission of the church authorities. The convention was composed of a majority of Mormons, but they, as well as the Gentile members, were loud and almost savage in their denunciation of the action of Cannon and Smith in the priesthood meeting.

A considerable number of the members favored withdrawing the Democratic ticket altogether and organizing an anti-theisthood party. At the evening session the committee on address presented a very lengthy report, the larger part of which was a review of the religion and politics of the people of Utah from the first settlement of the valley up to the present time. The address closes as follows:

We declare the truth to be: That man may worship his Maker as his conscience dictates. That no state nor political body has the right to interfere with this great privilege.

That man's first allegiance, politically, is to his country. That no church, ecclesiastical body, nor spiritual adviser should encroach upon the political rights of the individual.

That in a free country, no man, no body of men, can with safety to the state, use the name or the power of any religious sect or society to influence or control the elective franchise.

That no citizen, by reason of his association with any church, can be absolved from his duty to the state, either in times of war or times of peace, without the consent of the state.

That all men should be, and of right are, free to think, free to act, free to speak, and free to vote, without fear, molestation, intimidation or undue influence.

We, therefore, in the most solemn manner, say that we will not be dictated, interfered with or hindered in our political duties by those selected to minister to us the consolations of Gospel.

We call upon the Democrats of Utah, men, women and children, and all other people who sympathize with our efforts to secure political freedom, to assemble in every hamlet throughout the territory on the evening of Wednesday, October 30, at their usual places of meeting, then and there to read this declaration, to listen to such remarks as may be properly made in connection therewith, and to solemnly consecrate themselves, their efforts, their property and all that they hold dear, if need be, to this cause of human liberty.

And this cause, with the help of the One who holds the universe in the hollow of His hand, we will ever advance and maintain.

OUR POSTOFFICE.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Department for the Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Keet Craig, third assistant postmaster general, in his annual report for the past fiscal year shows that postal revenue from all sources were \$75,983,128; the expenditures being \$86,792,172; and excess over receipts of \$6,809,044, not taking into account the outstanding liabilities or the earnings of the subsidized Pacific railroads, \$1,395,732; the comparatives with the statistics of the year ending June 30, '94, show an increase of receipts amounting to \$1,002,049, an increase of expenditures of \$2,465,738. The principal items of expenditure were: Postmaster salaries, \$16,678,508; clerks in postoffices, \$2,444,125; free delivery service, \$12,129,092; railroad mail transportation, \$26,429,747; star route transportation, \$5,755,530; mail messenger transportation, \$1,192,996; railway postal clerks, \$7,103,025; foreign mails, \$1,171,425. The principal items of revenue were: Letter postage paid in money (made up principally of balances due from foreign postal administrations), \$199,818; box rents, \$2,592,922; sales of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, \$73,477,146; money order business, \$12,628.

OUT OF POLITICS.

Indiana's Farmers Alliance Deserts the Populists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24.—The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Indiana at its annual meeting last evening cut loose from the Populist party. C. A. Robinson, the president, authorized the statement that from this time on the association will not have anything to do with the subterfuge or any other plan advanced by the Populists. The association he said, would be conducted in the interest of the farmers of the state without any reference to politics. The association has undertaken the formation of farmers' insurance companies in different parts of the state and will pay the work of inducing all farmers to join these companies.

An Ash Grove No. Bank Failed. PENNSYLVANIA, Mo., Oct. 23.—The Ash Grove bank, at Ash Grove, this county, has been ordered closed by the state bank examiner. The capital stock is \$20,000; deposits, \$10,000. Depositors will lose nothing. The bank was doing poorly.

Japan War Escavates Corea. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—It is learned from a good source that Japan has decided to evacuate Corea in order to avoid complications and to enable the government to concentrate its strength upon the subjugation of Manchuria.

Three Corps of Peasants This Year. BRANFORD, Mo., Oct. 23.—H. H. Franks of Brantford, Pettis county, has already secured two crops from a pear tree and another crop is ripening.

WRECK ON THE WABASH.

Two Freight Trains Collide Near Mexico, Missouri.

MEXICO, Mo., Oct. 24.—A local freight train west bound, was standing on the Wabash track at Martinsburg last night about 7 o'clock, when a through freight, running at the rate of about thirty-five miles per hour, dashed into the rear end, destroying the caboose and four freight cars, and killing Edwin Thompson of Centralia and Daniel Kehoe of Moberly. The depot platform was reduced to kindling wood and the depot was moved off its foundation about a foot and a half. The fast freight engine was badly wrecked. O. T. Harris, a traveling man of Fulton, was badly hurt.

Each train had orders to look out for the other. The engineer of the fast freight claims that he did not see the lights of the other until it was too late to stop his train, though he reversed the lever and put on the brakes. He and the fireman saved their lives by jumping. The track east of Martinsburg runs on a straight line for about four miles and it is strange that the engineer did not see the rear lights in time to stop. The track is now repaired and trains are running regularly.

Thompson was a rich farmer, unmarried. Kehoe was pump repairer for the Wabash road.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

The Government's Responsibility for the Delivery of Postal Matter.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—Judge Adams of the Federal Court made a ruling here yesterday in regard to the Government's jurisdiction over postal matter that is of much importance. Charles Dorton, a negro employed by Warden Pace at the penitentiary to do odd jobs and carry the United States mail to and from the prison, was indicted for rifling letters of valueables, such as money, postal notes, stamps, etc. After testimony for the Government had been introduced, the attorneys for the negro demurred on the ground that Dorton was an agent and as the government delivered the letters into his hands its jurisdiction ended, in other words that after an agent has received mail property, the government cannot follow him up and see that it is delivered to the person addressed. The court sustained this demurrer and the negro was discharged. This is an entirely new ruling in this division of the Federal courts, although not without precedent elsewhere.

CATTLE THIEVES HANGED.

Two Oklahoma Outlaws Punished by Cowboys for Their Misdeeds.

HENNESSEY, Okla., Oct. 24.—Jim Umbra and "Mexican John," two Mexican members of Zip Wyatt's band who had been engaged in cattle stealing and various other lawless acts, stole fifty head of cattle belonging to Ben Chapman and his cowboys gave chase. They closed in on the desperadoes fifteen miles from Cantonment and after a fusillade of bullets the bandits surrendered.

The cowboys identified the cattle and hanged the two men to the first tree. A label was attached to their clothes warning other members of the band to quit this work or suffer the penalty.

KNOCKED OUT FOR KEEPS.

Arkansas Supreme Court Upholds Governor Clarke.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 24.—The Supreme court at 11 o'clock this morning rendered its decision in the Corbett case, reversing Chancellor Leatherman's decision and sustaining the prize fight law. Corbett was remanded back to the custody of the sheriff of Garland county.

Chief Justice Bunn, in delivering the opinion, severely criticized Chancellor Leatherman, saying that he had no authority for his action in the habeas corpus case.

Governor Clarke had made preparations to call an extra session of the Legislature, if necessary, but the decision of the Supreme court will obviate the necessity and will also insure the prevention of any contests at Hot Springs.

Wichita Wants a Change. TORRENS, Kan., Oct. 24.—A delegation of Wichita business men, headed by ex-Secretary of State E. B. Allen, is here to-day in conference with Governor Morrill and Attorney General Daves about the Wichita liquor war. They want Governor Morrill to allow them to name a new police commission for Wichita.

Governor Morrill said that he would not take any hasty action, and did not know whether he would name a new police board for Wichita or not.

A Receiver for the Fort Scott Bank. FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 24.—Assistant Attorney General A. A. Godard to-day made application for the appointment of a receiver of the state bank of this city, which was closed by the declaration of Cassius Coleman and Judge J. S. West appointed C. W. Mitchell, Chapin A. Peasly, being his bond at \$100,000.

Tobacco Bites smokers Wm. TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 24.—This morning all the men went back to work in all the mills, it shows that the strikers offered yesterday except the striking tobacco-makers. The Gordon company withdrew from the Manufacturers' Association, granted the advance and their two-makers are at work. It is believed the others will follow.

Shot for a Nationalist. BRANFORD, Mo., Oct. 24.—The Rev. George Mills, a salvationist preacher, fatally shot Charles Clements, a young farmer, near Chaybeats Springs. On Sunday Clements accompanied the daughter of Rev. Mills to church. His father took his daughter away from Clements. When he met the latter on the highway he emptied his gun into Clements. Mills was arrested.

Three Corps of Peasants This Year. BRANFORD, Mo., Oct. 23.—H. H. Franks of Brantford, Pettis county, has already secured two crops from a pear tree and another crop is ripening.