THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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NEITHER MAN KNOCKED OUT.

Sixty-four Bloody Rounds Fought at North Judson, Indiana,

THE MYER-M'AULIFFE BATTLE.

Both Pugilists Badly Battered Up, But Game to the Last—The Greatest Fight of Their Lives.

The Fight by Rounds.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The $5,000 a side world's lightweight championship fight between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Meyers, at North Judson, Ind., ended to-day in a draw in four hours and thirty-five minutes. It was a sixty-four round affair, consisting chiefly of light sparring seasoned with the most accurate science ever seen in the ring. The blood-thirsty gentlemen were all disappointed. Each of the contestants in the battle satisfied his backers, and people most interested seemed to consider this achievement the height of modern attainment in the ring. If, however, instead of from $80,000 to $50,000 hanging upon the result, there had been a purse of $500 or so, general opinion appears to be that there would have been a genuine fight, and, as talk goes, Myers would have stood a good chance of winning. Dick Roche, the backer of McAuliffe, openly congratulated Myers in the ring and agreed to back him with $5,000 against anybody in the world.

The fight seemed badly managed, about the only masterly stroke of policy apparent being the naming of Michael C. McDonald, the well known ex-gambler of Chicago, as referee. It was past 7 o'clock in the morning when the fight began. Upon reaching Judson the fighters went at once to bed, and all the time from midnight until morning outsiders were enduring the cold in tramping the streets or riding up and down the railroad to carry out the various pretexts on which the public officials had allowed themselves to be "persuaded" that everything was in accordance with law.

Betting was seldom so spirited on any similar event. "Odds were even" in almost every wager. One stakeholder had $11,500, another $7,200, and there were enough others to foot up a certainty of $31,000, besides the original stakes and gate money of over $6,000. Just as the fight began, Roche, McAuliffe's backer, bet $500 on first blood and $500 for the first knock down for "Mac." A few smaller bets were made on the same issues, and Myers' backers won both events. Myers scored first blood in the twenty-ninth round and the first knockdown in the forty-third. This is the only money of the thousands up which changed hands on the fight.

The Streator people had been saying that Myers would almost at the very start break McAuliffe's neck, and the smart eastern fellows claimed to be sure that McAuliffe would win in "one bloody punch." Neithe assertion was any anywhere near correct. The style of fighting was usually a lead by McAuliffe, which was either countered singly or double by Myers. McAuliffe's appearance and action was superb, while Myers showed an awkwardness and lack of finish that would have been fatal but for the marvellous quickness he was seen to possess.

The high state of training in which both men entered the ring caused a blow to redded the skin instantly, but the mark faded almost as suddenly as it came, and on the way home neither principal could be picked out by the crowd by the marks he bore. Twice during the fight Myers failed only by a hair breadth to knock McAuliffe out, but the latter's science checkmated the strength and quickness of Myers, just as those two qualities saved the Streator boy from the powerful jabbing and rapping undercuts of McAuliffe.

The two contestants joked each other continually during the fight. McAuliffe would say, "Why don't you fight?" and Myers would retort, "I'm only an amateur and you're a professional," etc. Thus it proceeded. Men got weary and went to breakfast only to come back and find the fight in the same innocuous desuetude in which they left it. There was too much money up, it was evident to everybody, to allow either man to rush the fight and run the risk of an accidental knockout.

At the opening of the sixty-fourth round Referee McDonald announced, apparently much to the fighters' surprise, that he would decide it a draw. Each had a few moments previous declined to acknowledge that such a settlement would be acceptable, but it evidently was, nevertheless, if not to the fighters themselves, at least to the men who controlled them. Referee McDonald said that each man had succeeded in keeping the other from winning.

The following is the fight by rounds:

First Round—McAuliffe led with his left, forced Billy to the ropes, landed his left on the nose and right on the ribs. It ended in favor of McAuliffe.

Second Round—An exchange, in which Myer landed on his opponent's neck, getting in return a stinger in the nose. McAuliffe slipped at the ropes, saving himself from a terrible right hand blow. A foul was claimed, but not allowed. The round ended with cautious sparring.

Third Round—McAuliffe led lightly and then landed heavily. McAuliffe rushed, but it was an even exchange, Billy getting in a good right hand blow full on McAuliffe's face, which staggered him. Both men now became cautious, neither evidently daring to risk leaving himself unguarded.

The most of the fighting for the next ten rounds was at short arm, with little execution, several times ending in a clinch.

Fourteenth Round—Mac rushed Myer, landing with his left on the nose and receiving two stinging blows on the face and neck. In rushing a second time Mac slipped and fell with Myer on top. Myer then commenced forcing matters and rushed.

Fifteenth Round—This was a repitition of the fourteenth.

Sixteenth Round—This opened with a heavy exchange of blows. Myer caught Mac with a vicious right hand swing full in the face.

Seventeenth Round—McAuliffe led with his left and reached Myer's eye, but was heavily countered on the body.

Eighteenth Round—Myer's right eye showed closing, otherwise both men were in good condition. Then followed another season of cautious work and sparring for wind, neither being anxious to force matters.

Twenty-first Round—McAuliffe opened the round by a rush, landing lightly on Myer's forehead, followed by a clinch. Myer landed heavily on Mac's ribs with his right. There was careful sparring to the end of the round.

Twenty-second Round—Both men came up fresh and strong. Myer's eyes were blackening, but otherwise neither showed signs of punishment. The round was but a repetition of their past tactics.

Twenty-third Round—McAuliffe opened with a rush, landing heavily on Myer's nose. The fighting which followed resulted in a clinch. Mac led with his left again and landed on Myer's face, getting away without return. Myer barely missed a vicious right and left lunge by McAuliffe, which would have settled the affair.

The next three rounds were ineffectual. Both men were in great condition. Time was called for two minutes by the referee to show the sheriff that it was a boxing match and not a fight. The sheriff then left the hall, promising that if he heard that either of the men was hurt he would arrest everyone in the room.

Twenty-seventh Round—Myer opened with a stinging left-hander on Mac's nose and followed it up with a wicked right-hand upper cut. Both men were strong, with honors even.

Twenty-eighth Round—The round had just opened when one of the town marshals came in and said he would not have it any longer, as he understood it was not a boxing match, but a fight. After a delay of twenty-five minutes the fight was resumed.

Twenty-ninth Round—Time was called at 9:05. Both men were fresh after their rest. Mac rushed, and falling short in his blow, was heavily countered.

Thirtieth Round—Myer landed a right-hand swinging blow on Mac's lip and was allowed first blood. Then followed cautious tactics for several rounds with no results.

Then followed a long series of comparatively harmless rounds, both men playing the cautious dodge, though in a different way. McAuliffe did all the leading, while Myer was constantly on the lookout for a chance to counter. A number of pretty good blows were struck by both, with honors about even and the men equally fresh. The crowd grew tired of the tame work and began to call on the fighters to do some effective work.

Forty-third Round—In this round the fighting became sharper and in the forty-fourth Myer secured the first knockdown with a swinging left-hander. McAuliffe began to realize hat it was impossible to tire his opponent out, and commenced hitting near the belt in order to break Myer's wind. Both men were equally fresh, and the betting was even.

Fifty-third round—Both began to show signs of weakness, and another tiresome season of sparring followed.

Fifty-eighth Round—McAuliffe said: "I can't fight a man that won't stand up." Myer replied: "I am no fighter, I am a cornhusker. Go to your corner."

Fifty-ninth Round—No blows were struck. The fight had lasted four hours.

Sixtieth Round—Myer landed with his right on McAuliffe's ear, the first good blow in sixty rounds. Both were back again at the old tactics.

Sixty-second Round—An old admirer of Myer called out: "Don't be afraid of him, Billy. He can't hurt you." The answer was: "The devil he can't." The plan of Myer's campaign was evidently to stay for a draw, and so protect his backers.

Sixty-third Round—Both followed the old tactics, and not a blow was struck.

Sixty-fourth Round—The fight had lasted four hours and thirty-five minutes. McAuliffe came up strong and fresh and took up his plan of winding Myer. His blows were directed at Myer's stomach.

At the conclusion of this round the fight was declared a draw.

Myers' Friends Disgusted.

STREATOR, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A more disappointed delegation of sports never returned to Streator than the "favored few" that arrived by special train from North Judson, Ind., at 5:10 last night, via the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa railroad. They were not disappointed because their man did not win, but because the referee, as they claim, unfairly decided the battle a draw, when Myers for the last six rounds had the best of the fight and could have easily won the contest in the next ten rounds, had he concluded to force the fighting. There were fully two hundred people at the depot to meet Billy Myers and extend their congratulations. A hack awaited his arrival and he was quickly hustled inside and driven to the Plumb house, where a reception was tendered him.

Myers claims that he could have won the fight if he had taken chances by rushing McAuliffe, but having in view the fact that many of his friends had staked all their earthly possessions on the result, he would not under any circumstances run a risk of losing the fight in the latter portion of the contest. Myers had McAuliffe's phenomenal "left" chopped and bruised up so badly that he could not strike a blow hard enough to knock out a canary bird.

Myers told McAuliffe before leaving the battle ground that if he would face him in a twelve-foot ring and lock themselves in a room he would fight him for stake money to-morrow. The gate money taken in the North Judson fight this morning is bordering closely on $10,000. A telegram from Bloomington, Ill., arrived at the scene of the battle a few moments before the contest, stating that $1,000 awaited Myers in Bloomington providing he won the fight. Myers, with the exception of a pair of deep mourning eyes, is in excellent condition.

McAuliffe's Record.

Jack McAuliffe, the "Tornado," was born in Cork, Ireland, March 24, 1867. His father was a steeplechase jockey and his mother a lady of a well-known family. She was disinherited owing to her marriage to the jockey. McAuliffe, sr., by reason of his calling, was small of stature, but for all that was noted as a clever man with his hands. When Jack was ten months old his father became a Fenian and raised a company. Forced to leave Ireland, the father came to America and enlisted in the army, being a sergeant under Reno. In 1873 he was again a civilian, living at Bangor, Me., and it was here that the family were reunited. Jack being six years of age when he crossed the Atlantic. At Brooklyn, N. Y., six years later the boy was apprenticed to a cooper, and soon learning the trade, was in four years known as one of the best of workmen and was engaged in making sugar barrels.

It was about this time that Charley Mitchell showed Billy Edwards up in so poor a light, and all the boys took to boxing. More especially about the cooper shop because Dempsey, then first becoming prominent, was a graduate of the concern. Jack had a brother who was given to boxing, and the little fellow (not a bit interested) saw his brother and a friend sparring one day in the garret, and when the older lads left the house he went in and put the gloves on. One day his big brother caught him at it, rallied him to "put 'em on," and in consequence Jack won his first victory Naturally a hard hitter, he soon gave his antagonist enough.

Billy Madden once gave a boxing tournament in New York city for light-weights. Jack heard of it, and the night before the tournament Jack and his brother took a loaf down the Bowery. Then there were many places where boxes by volunteers occurred nightly. They finally dropped into a place where a light-weight, young Mace, was to knock out a fellow. The youngster didn't show up and McAuliffe donned the mits for the first time in his life. It took him two rounds to do up Mace.

In Madden's tournament the light-weight class took in men up to 140 pounds, but McAuliffe's first opponent was a man named Leavy, who scaled 135. Jack at 112. But Jack won just the same. McGinty came next, and after four rounds both Madden and Jack Dempsey told McAuliffe that it was a shame for him to go on with a man twenty pounds heavier than he, and that if he would draw out, thus giving McGinty the medal, a tournament for men of his weight should be got up. McAuliffe acquiesced, and afterward won the medal offered, beating Kline, Wilson, Harris and O'Neal.

He was still working in the cooper shop, and in the summer of 1884 fought his first finish fight with one of his fellow-workmen. The name of the man was Jake Karcher, a German, and he was the bully of the shop and had been when Jack Dempsey worked there. Although he weighed 170, McAuliffe knocked him out in seventeen rounds.

Soon thereafter he won the Dempsey and Madden medal for 120-pound men, beating Hogan, White, Theiser and Doyle, and in March, 1885, he became amateur light-weight champion of America through winning a tournament given by the New York Athletic club, in which he defeated William and Joe Ellinsworth. Then he met and defeated Sperry, Stevens, Manger and Mike Cushing.

Now Billy Madden challenged young Mitchell in Jack's behalf for $1,000 a side, and signed the challenge "Jack McAuliffe, the light-weight champion of America," and by this act Jack became a professional pugilist.

His first fight as a professional was with Jack Hopper six rounds, and he bested his man, and afterward knocked him out in his first finish fight with "skin tights" in seventeen rounds. Billy Frazer was the next victim, lasting twenty-one rounds. Then Harry Gilmore got in and was knocked out in twenty-eight rounds.

Jem Carney came over, and in the fight for the world's championship Jack proved as good as his master, the affair ending in a draw at the end of seventy-four rounds.

Within the last few months Billy Dacey was knocked out in eleven rounds, Sam Collyer in the second round and Jack Hyams in nine rounds. Such is the history and record of Jack McAuliffe.

Myer's Record.

Myer, the "Cyclone," first fought for stakes with Paddy Welch, a noted Chicago light-weight, September 23, 1885, for $150 a side. Myer stripped at 130 pounds, and at the first blow knocked Welch out over the ropes and off the platform with his right, the Chicago man catching it squarely on the jaw. In a second fight Welch was sent to sleep in the third round, Myer stripping then at 133 pounds. This was July 6, 1886. December 28 of the same year Myer had his nose broken by Charley Daly of St. Louis, but Daly himself was knocked out in the thirty-first round, both men being horribly bruised. The fight was for $1,000 a side and gate receipts. Myer stripped at 134½ pounds. October 19, 1887, Harry Gilmore, of Minneapolis, champion light-weight of the northwest, was whipped by Myer at St. Croix, Wis. The stakes were $1,000 a side, and about $12,000 changed hands. Gilmore was knocked out in the first round, but thinking Myer had beaten him by a chance blow, the two men met again at North Judson, Ind., January 18, 1888. Myer weighing 132½ and Gilmore 138 pounds. Myer put Gilmore to sleep at the first punch. An "unknown" of Buffalo was whipped by Myer, June 25, 1888, the fight being for $500 a side. September 13th last Dan Needham, of Indianapolis, challenged Myer for $1,000 a side, both men stripping at aboxt one hundred and thirty pounds. Needham was knocked out in the twentieth round. Myer sending in his right on his opponent's jaw.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

An Urgent Demand for Their Immediate Revision by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Representative Oates of Alabama, from the committee on judiciary, to-day reported favorably to the house a bill to amend the naturalization laws of the United States. The report accompanying the bill treats of the existing naturalization laws in a critical spirit, and calls attention to the abuses that have sprung up under them. It says:

"An alien may be a notorious thief, murderer, outlaw, anarchist, polygamist, leper or a hardened criminal, and yet our law allows him, by making an affidavit of intention before a clerk of the court, all the benefits of citizenship within the United States. So deficient is the present law, and so careless is the practice of judges, with but few exceptions, that an alien, however bad his character or ignorant he may be, can become a citizen of the United States. There is nothing in the law to deny citizenship even to idiots, insane persons, paupers or others who have come into the United State in flagrant violation of our immigration laws."

The report concludes with a synopsis and explanation of the provisions of the bill, which are, in brief: Limitation of classes of foreigners who shall be eligible to citizenship in the United States, including Indians adopting civilized life; prescription of form of application requirement that the district attorney shall defend the government against improper application and that application shall be corroborated upon point of residence; restriction of jurisdiction to high state and federal courts; preservation of the rights of aliens who have already declared their intentions; an allowance of the right of bona fide applicants to make homestead entries, and to receive patents after naturalization, and requirement of would-be citizens that they shall have resided five years in the United States and be able to read the constitution in English.

AT HARRISON'S HOME.

The Last Reception of the Next Mistress of the White House.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13.—Russell B. Harrison returned from New York this morning and had a long conference with his father. He leaves to-night for Helena, Mont.

The Associated press bulletin this afternoon announcing that congress had formally declared Benjamin Harrison elected president was the first information the general received on the subject. It is understood that the president-elect has been holding back his cabinet appointments until after the count of the electoral vote, and it is, therefore anticipated that several important letters containing cabinet tenders will leave here in a few days.

Ex-Governor Gilbert Pierce, of Dakota, was among to-day's visitors. He passed an hour in conversation with General Harrison and Secretary Halford. It is thought that the ex-governor is a candidate for his old position in Dakota.

This was Mrs. Harrison's last reception day, and the parlors were thronged with ladies who came to say farewell to the next mistress of the white house. Not less than 500 ladies, and a goodly number of gentlemen paid their respects.

To-night the republican members of the legislature paid their respects to General and Mrs. Harrison in a body. No speech-making was indulged in.

THE BARB WIRE PATENTS.

An Important Discovery Affecting Their Validity.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—A most important discovery has been made here that the control of barbed wire patents is not vested in any American firm or corporation, because the device of the barbed wire was patented in France by Louis Janen on April 19, 1865. The law of this country, as declared by the United States supreme court, is that "a foreign patent for the same thing or a description of a thing in a foreign publication is as effectual to void a patent as if the patantee had seen the prior invention, notice to him not being important." If this decision holds, and there is no appeal from it, the claims of certain persons for royalty under the Glidden and other barbed wire patents are void, and all money paid to them by barbed wire manufacturers who had interest in the Glidden patents is believed to be subject to recovery.

Patrick Malloy's Trial.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The hearing in the case of Malloy, who is charged with having testified falsely before the Parnell commission, was resumed to-day. Walker, managing clerk for a Dublin solicitor, testified that the London Times employed him to collect evidence. Malloy, after much pressing, had told him that he joined the Fenian brotherhood when sixteen years of age, and detailed his late experiences. Malloy had told him him that Patrick Egan was present at a meeting when the murder of Judge Lawson was discussed.

Appointed a Receiver.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A number of stockholders of the Chicago Consolidated Bottling company have applied to the circuit court for a receiver for that corporation, alleging that it has become hopelessly insolvent through dissensions in the directorate. The capital stock of the company is $600,000. William Hafner was appointed receiver.

Architectural Sheet Metal Works.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A company was organized here to-day for the purpose of manufacturing architectural sheet metal work, with J. A. Kummerland, president; W. J. McBurney, vice president; W. K. Ayres, treasurer, and W. H. Roe, secretary and general manager.

Coleman's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The nomination of Norman J. Coleman, of Missouri, to be secretary of agriculture has been confirmed.

The following postmasters have been confirmed: Isaac Connor, Ponca, Neb.; William J. Brennan, Sidney, Neb.; Charles E. Aiken, Brookings, Dak.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Fair, followed by light snow or rain, colder, variable winds.

For Dakota: Light snow, colder, northerly winds.

For Iowa: Light rain or snow, warmer, followed by colder, northerly winds.

Died This Morning.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Hiram Randle, one of the pioneer business men of Kearney, died this morning.

ELECTORAL VOTES COUNTED

Harrison and Morton Formally Declared Elected.

CLEVELAND WAS INVISIBLE.

No Member of the White House Family Nor Any of the Cabinet Officers Present—Amusing Incidents.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, were to-day finally elected, respectively, president and vice president of the United States. The finishing touches of this great republican victory were given by the joint session of the two houses of congress in the hall of the house of representatives before as large a body of people as it was possible to congregate there. Admission to the galleries was obtained only by the courtesy of members of one of the two houses of congress. The long series of tiers of seats on the north side of the hall of the house, which are usually occupied by the colored population, was given up to the white people, mostly women. In fact, the gentler sex monopolized nearly all of the seating and standing room in every nook and corner. The women and children of senators and representatives were located around over the floor of the house back behind the curtains which separate the members' seats from the lobby and cloak rooms, and throughout the upper galleries.

CONSPICUOUS BY ABSENCE.

A noticeable feature of the attendance upon the proceedings was the entire absence of any members of the white house family or any of the cabinet officers. The front seat in the executive gallery, set aside for Mrs. Cleveland, and which she has so frequently occupied during the past year, was vacant, the doorkeepers were instructed to admit no one to it, and although every other available inch of space was occupied no one was in Mrs. Cleveland's seat during the afternoon.

There was a brief morning hour in the two houses, when they took a recess for the joint convention. The house was a scene of swiftly moving bodies and a roar of voices between half past 12 and 1 o'clock. At the latter hour Speaker Carlisle announced the time for the meeting of the houses, for the purpose of counting the electoral votes for president and vice-president of the United States. The senate now appeared. It came in in double file. Leading the column were Sergeant-at-arms Canady and his deputy, Jim Christy. Immediately behind them walked the venerable Bassett, door-keeper of the senate. He carried in either hand a walnut box about fourteen inches square. In these were the precious documents which have been under the combination lock of a large safe and the charge of special guards ever since they were delivered by the messengers from the various states. Behind Bassett walked the two special police from the senate, who have acted as guards of the votes. Then came the senators arm in arm, double file. Mr. Ingalls, president pro tempore of the senate, in the lead. In joint convention Senator Ingalls presided over the joint convention, and as soon as he took the chair announced that the law of March, 1887, which directed the counting of the electoral votes under which the joint convention of the two houses would to-day act, provided that the senate should sit on the right hand (democratic side) of the presiding officer. Seats had been vacated by the members nearest the speaker's chair on either side for the senate, and upon this announcement the democrats moved over to give place to their superior legislators.

FOUR OLD STATESMEN.

All but Senators Plumb, Paddock and Ransom were seated on the democratic side. The three named were opposite on the republican side. Directly in front and to the right of the presiding officer were two lounges. On these were seated Senators Morrill, Hoar, Dawes and Sherman (all republicans), a quartette of the oldest men in the upper body of congress. Their combined ages aggregate 281 years. On the next lounge were Senators Blair, Payne, Gibson and Coke—one republican and three democrats. Ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan, with his great flowing beard, came in with Senator Wilson, of Iowa, and sat down with the active statesmen. Banked up around the speaker's desk were the page forces of both branches of congress. There were almost a hundred of the little fellows, and it was with some difficulty that their chatter was suppressed.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

There was celerity in every movement of the proceedings. It was just two minutes past 1 o'clock when Senator Ingalls arose in his seat, and striking the desk with the gavel, announced the purpose of the joint convention in a clear ringing voice. Scarcely had a dozen words escaped his lips when the roar of voices subsided, and there was perfect stillness. Senators Manderson, of Nebraska, and Harris of Tennessee, and Representatives Baker of New York, and Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, were seated in the chairs of the reading clerks. These were the tellers selected by the presiding officers of the two houses to examine and read the votes.

Senator Manderson took the first turn at reading. He read the certificate of the state of Alabama. Although he is a splendid reader, the long certificate became monotonous before it was finally completed. Then Senator Harris began to read the returns from Arkansas. When the reading from this state was about half through Senator Edmunds strolled in, alone, and as he walked down the central aisle attracted considerable attention. This astute statesman was president pro tempore of the senate just four years ago, and presided at the joint convention of the two houses that read the vote which elected Cleveland and Hendricks.

EXPEDITING THE WORK.

As soon as Senator Harrison had completed the reading for Arkansas, Senator Edmunds arose and asked unanimous consent that instead of reading the returns in full that the tellers be permitted to make an examination, and that wherever the returns were regular and duly certified the results should be announced in a formal way. There was no objection, and the proceedings moved twenty times faster. Instead of occupying about fifteen minutes in the reading of a certificate of a state less than a minute was required. There were short intervals of delay between the announcements, owing to complications in the certification of state officers.

A LUDICROUS INCIDENT.

It required some originality on the part of the tellers to make the announcements under the new order of things, and there were some ludicrous incidents connected therewith. For instance, when Senator Harris took up Indiana, he announced that the fifteen electoral votes of the state had been cast "for Grover Cleveland." As soon as the words "Grover Cleveland" escaped his lips the house burst into a roar of laughter. Then the venerable senator went back to the beginning and commenced to make the announcement again, and made the first name read "Benjamin Cleveland." Finally, however, he managed to say that Indiana had cast her fifteen votes for Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton. Evidently that old gentleman could not reconcile himself to the fact that Indiana had gone republican.

When Senator Manderson announced that Georgia had cast her vote for Grover Cleveland and Allan G. Thurman, and upon giving the size of the vote, added, "Being all the votes cast for president and vice president of the United States," there was great laughter, but it quickly subsided, as the correctness of the statement was readily seen. Mr. Ermentrout, who is a democrat, in announcing the vote of Florida used the name "Levi P. Thurman," and it took nearly a minute to secure order. The house was in good humor and was ready to laugh at any of the mistakes. It finally became necessary for Senator Ingalls to reprimand the house and to insist that there should be perfect order, as the proceedings were of the highest importance.

ANNOUNCING THE RESULTS.

When all the votes of the thirty-eight states had been announced Senator Manderson read the grand totals without announcing the result. Then Senator Ingalls, as presiding officer, in due form stated the result of the election held on the 6th of November last, for president and vice president of the United States for the four year term beginning March 4, 1889, declaring that no further announcement was necessary than that a majority of votes were 201, and that Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton had received of the 401 votes cast, 233 for president and vice president respectively, and Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, 168 votes each. There was a moment of silence in the house. Then the senators and representatives arose to go, and as they did so the galleries gave forth a burst of applause that was almost deafening.

SOME CONSPICUOUS FIGURES.

Quite a number of faces which have been familiar in one or the other houses of congress showed up to-day. Ex-Representatives Thad Pound of Wisconsin, Willis of Kentucky, and Wilson of West Virginia, were prominent on the floor during the counting of the votes. Mr. Smalls of Carolina, (colored), whose contest of the seat of Elliott, a white man, has been pending for three days, and who was later in the day voted out of the house, stood on a chair on the republican side, and leaned against the mantel piece over the grate, making the most prominent, and the only black figure on the floor. Representative Dick Townshend of Illinois carried a chair down in the center aisle, and seating himself upon it, sat alone for some time as if in deep meditation. He was probably reflecting upon the shortcomings of the democratic party, which had brought about the result soon to be announced. Finally a little girl approached and crawling upon his knee offered him some consolation.

THE ASPIRING CANDIDATES.

The "Big Four" candidates for the speakership of the Fifty-first congress were all prominent in their seats—Messrs. Reed, McKinney, Burrows and Cannon. They naturally attracted very much attention from the strangers in the galleries. Richelieu Robinson of Brooklyn, the long white haired and smooth faced Irishman, who, as a member of the Forty-seventh congress, used to twist the British lion's tail and pummel John Bull, but who left the democratic party last year and contributed largely to the success of Harrison and Morton, occupied his old seat down near the front row in front of the speaker's desk. The senators as a body showed up in sharp contrast to the members about them. They are older men as a rule, and have been used to much greater dignity in their proceedings. Very few of them conversed at any time during the counting of the votes.

SHERMAN AS AN OBERVER.

From the very moment Senator Sherman sat down upon the lounge and the tellers began to read the returns he never took his eyes off the proceeding. Sherman is one of the best observers and most careful listeners in congress. He never loses sight of what is going on about him. The counting of the votes and all of the incidental proceedings occupied exactly one hour and three minutes.

GRINDING AGAIN.

Within fifteen minutes after the result of the decision was announced the two houses were both engaged in discussing incidents affecting the franchise of votes in the south—the senate, on Mr. Evart's proposition to investigate election outrages in Texas, and the house closing the debate on the Smalls-Elliott contested election in South Carolina.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Chairman Mills to-day placed in the hands of the republican members of the house committee on ways and means, the report of the majority against the senate tariff bill. The minority have asked for time in which to examine the majority report and prepare what they will have to say upon the subject. The minority report will probably be put into shape by next Monday and will be laid before the full committee on ways and means on that day or on Tuesday, when it is expected that the bill will be reported back to the house. The majority report was written by Chairman Mills. It occupies twenty-seven printed pages, regular executive document form, and by free traders is regarded as "a slashing and exceedingly strong argument" against the republican proposition on the tariff. It attacks viciously the republican proposition to increase certain duties while lowering others, and characterizes the republican tariff principles as being in the interest of the monopolists and manufacturers. The bill, when it goes back to the house, will contain about all of the essential elements of the original Mills bill. It will have in it free wool, the original Mills proposition regarding sugar, woolens, internal revenue, etc. It is believed the bill will be taken up for debate some time next week, and it will be discussed whenever appropriation bills are not before the house. Inasmuch as the majority of the committee on ways and means do not recommend non-concurrence or ask for a conference committee, it is not at all probable that a conference will be ordered on the measure or that a final vote will be taken upon it. The bill in its amended form is to be simply reported back to the house, and the chances are to be taken for debate and final action.

PERRY S. HEATH.

THE COSTA RICA EARTHQUAKES.

A Terrible Loss of Life and Property Reported.

PANAMA, Feb. 13.—The details of the recent earthquakes in Costa Rica, as published in the Costa Rican papers, which have reached here, corroborate the reports sent out in the Associated press dispatches briefly several weeks ago. The city of San Jose and other cities were terribly damaged. Whole streets are blocked with ruins, railroads are blockaded, churches closed, etc. For weeks people living in the cities camped in the streets and public squares, fearing to re-enter the shattered houses on account of the constantly recurring shocks. The monetary loss in the city of San Jose alone is over $2,000,000. The loss of life is not yet accurately known, but is believed to be great. At Laguna an extraordinary geological phenomenon took place, the earth assuming the appearance of a rough sea. A father and four children were buried alive in a crevice, while the mother and one child were thrown a distance of a thousand meters. All over the district the hills have changed their position, and the ground is full of cracks. Irazu volcano is in a state of eruption.

Trouble on the Tonquin Frontier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—The steamship Rio Janeiro arrived from China and Japan to-day, bringing Hong Kong advices to January 16, and Yokohama to January 25. Serious trouble is reported on the Tonquin frontier, and frequent skirmishes between the natives and French troops are reported outside of Honphong Haner and the coast ports. The French authorities, it is contended, have little hold upon the country at Monkay, on the Chinese frontier. A band of 1,000 recently attacked the French and have practically driven the French out of Monkay. It is claimed that the rebels were reinforced by troops from the regular Chinese army encamped opposite Monkay. In the fight three French soldiers were killed and five wounded.

The English governor of Hong Kong has been petitioned by the Chinese of Hong Kong to request the British government to address the American government with a view to the withdrawal of the exclusion bill. The petition contends that the action of the United States and Australia is contrary to international treaties, and if persisted in will result in the commercial ruin of Hong Kong.

A Chicago Millionaire Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says C. J. Hull, of Chicago, died there last evening of Bright's disease. Hull came to Chicago about forty years ago and up to ten years ago was engaged in the real estate business. He is reported to be worth $1,000,000. He has been in Texas since November.

WESTERN PACKING INTERESTS.

As Compared With Last Week an Increase in Output.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-morrow's Price Current will say: The week's packing in the west has been approximately 270,000 hogs, compared with 230,000 the preceding week, making a total of about 4,635,000 since November. Last year the packing for the week was 220,000 and the total 5,365,000, compared with which the past week shows a gain of 50,000 and the season a decrease of 670,000.

Packing, Nov. 1 to date.	1889.	1888.
Chicago	1,280,000	1,560,000
Kansas City	40,000	607,000
Omaha	268,200	285,000
St. Louis	255,000	340,000
Indianapolis	236,800	292,000
Cincinnati	240,000	242,000
Milwaukee	227,078	207,000
Cedar Rapids	122,000	141,136
Cleveland	70,000	80,000
Louisville	140,000	183,000
Sioux City, Ia	178,802	100,000
Ottumwa	72,810	67,022
Nebraska City, Neb	70,545	61,500
Keokuk	44,000	43,000
St. Joseph	68,000	108,000

ANOTHER PROHIBITION RAID.

An Attempt Made to Enforce the Law In Fort Dodge.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first movement for the enforcement of prohibition that has been made in this county for two years was inaugurated to-day. There are thirty open saloons in the county, one of which does a wholesale business of $20,000 per year. The saloons in Badger, Duncombe, Lehigh and Barnum were raided to-day and the liquors spilled. Nothing has yet been done in this city, where there are thirteen open saloons, but active measures are to be adopted at once to make the thirty "dry." This city is the anti-prohibition stronghold of Iowa outside of the river towns.

Tracking the Grave Robbers.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Jacob Randolph, postmaster at Ridgedale, Jefferson township, in this county, was arrested and gave bonds before Justice Johnson in this city to-day, charged with receiving a portion of the clothing stolen from the grave which was desecrated there. This is the grave of Mrs. Grove, whose body was stolen some time ago and has not yet been found. Some of the articles taken from the corpse were found in Randolph's home. He does not deny that they were in his possession, but he says he found them on the grave; but he had them in his possession for two or three weeks before the fact was made known. It is now thought that the robbery of the body was committed by a young man residing in the country near Ridgedale, who is attending a medical college in this city. Others were implicated with him, and the officers are now following these clues.

A Frightful Runaway Accident.

DES MOINES Ia., Feb. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—L. W. Hastings and wife, of Capital Park, had a frightful runaway experience this morning. They were driving a spirited horse to a road cart and were going west on East Walnut street. Near East Fourth and Walnut the horse took fright and started to run at a terrific speed. The wheel soon caught in a street car track and the cart gave a violent lurch throwing Mr. Hastings to the ground. The cart wheel was crushed and the hub struck his head, cutting several deep gashes and stunning him. The horse then whirled and Mrs. Hastings was thrown out her foot catching in the cart spring so that she was dragged over a block and painfully bruised.

Red Oak Prohibition.

RED OAK, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A day or two ago one "Buck" Fisher, who resides here with his parents, went home minus his $12.50 overcoat. His father made inquiry about the missing article, and finally Buck confessed that he had put it up as collateral for a whisky bill. This stirred up the father's blood. He found the dispenser of liquids wearing his son's overcoat, had him arrested and jailed, where he languishes at present. The trial is set for Friday, and some rich developments are expected, as the prisoner says he can name a car load of parties here who are implicated in the traffic.

The A. O. U. W.

WATERLOO, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The executive and financial committee of seceding lodge of the A. O. U. W. have been in session at this city for the last two days. It was presumed that some proposition would be received toward reconciliation from the grand lodge, now in annual conclave at Marshalltown. Nothing has been received yet. The litigation has cost the defeated grand lodge nearly $10,000, and they are still full of fight. The recent decision of the supreme court of Iowa, favoring the rebel faction, makes it necessary for the loyal lodge to come to terms or suspend the insurance clause.

Shot By a Policeman.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The night watch at New Hampton, while attempting to prevent the escape of a man by the name of Defrankie, whom he had just arrested, shot and probably fatally injured him, last Monday night. He was accompanied by a young woman, a cousin of Horace Greeley, and he was charged with a small theft from a hotel in Bassett. It was also reported that he was securing girls for a Wisconsin den.

Crushed In a Hay Press.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Monday afternoon J. M. Johnson, a young farmer residing near Belmont, Wright county, while engaged in feeding a hay press, attempted to push some hay into the press with his foot, when he was caught by the machinery, dragged into the press and his whole body crushed to a pulp. He was a single man.

They Disturbed Meetings.

OGDEN, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Yesterday a request came from Moingona for an officer to arrest some miscreants there for disturbing revival meetings. A constable was sent from here. He returned last night, bringing with him six young rascals who have been disturbing meetings. They were arraigned before Justice Colvin and gave bonds to appear for trial February 23.

The Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The January term of the supreme court has practically closed, and all the judges have gone home. But there has been no adjournment and there probably will be none till a few days before the beginning of the May term. It is the policy of the court to keep the session open, so that it can sit at any time when it is necessary.

Ottumwa's New Depot.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The new Union depot is to be thrown open to the public and occupied this evening. It is 34x212 feet in dimensions, two stories high, and is constructed of St. Louis pressed brick, trimmed with red rock stone. The general style of architecture is Queen Anne.

The Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The record of the proceedings of the senate in executive session upon the British extradition treaty from July 8, 1886, until the 11th inst., when the injunction of secresy was removed, makes a very long document, but the substance of most of it has been made known from time to time through the press.

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD

While His Dazed Brother Looks Helplessly on.

THEY HAD BEEN QUARRELING.

**But