

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890.

NUMBER 101.

IT ONLY LASTED TWO ROUNDS.

The McAuliffe-Slavin Battle Proves to be a Big Fizzle.

AN EASY VICTORY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN.

The California Cruiser Starts in with a Great Flourish and Winds Up a Badly Whipped Man.

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LOMONT, Sept. 26.—New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.—I have just arrived at the Ormonde club. Crowds of losers are outside and numerous bobbies. The doors are closed and guarded by a corps of formidable looking commissioners. Neither money nor love can secure admission without a ticket. The scene in the front room of the club house is like a babel. Sporting men everywhere in excited groups are betting on the result. John Bull, Sullivan's former backer, gorgeous in diamond rings and studs, is crying out in stentorian tones, "I'll take \$50 to \$50 on Slavin." The Australian seems to be the general favorite, but at slight odds. I recognize in the very noisy crowd Sir William Eden, who has come in place of Lord Lansdale, who is absent. Also Esse Gordon, Lord Roxton, Mr. Abingdon Baird, Richard K. Fox, Lord M. Beresford, Charley Mitchell, Pony Moore and representatives of all the principal newspapers are passing through into the hall to the back room, where the ring is prepared. I found myself seated just back of Charley Mitchell and Pony Moore.

The hall is about forty feet by twenty, and the ring in the center measures nineteen feet each way, the space being enclosed by a stout rope and sprinkled with sawdust. Two notices are posted on the wall, one cautioning gentlemen against approaching the ropes, and second reading: "Seconds are cautioned against shouting during the contest. No instructions must be given the men except during the intervals for rest."

Have just seen Mr. Presse, Slavin's backer. He says: "The betting is slightly in favor of Slavin, probably because McAuliffe is little known in England. I have personally only £150 on Slavin, and would have some trouble getting more, as American money seems scarce."

Richard K. Fox has just entered the room looking as chipper as possible. "I shall bet £100 even on McAuliffe just before the fight begins," said he. "I am sure Joe will win." "Of course he will," echoes Charley Mitchell, with conviction. Nevertheless, the odds continue slightly in the Australian's favor.

4 a.m.—The hall is packed. Six tiers of seats on either side and not a chair vacant. There is no sign of the fighters, and betting is going on briskly. A man who should know assures me that £2,000 will change hands.

The men have just arrived and are getting ready. Fat John Bull, alias Chippy Norton, is getting jolly and says he'll fight any man in the room of his weight, eighteen stone after Slavin and McAuliffe have finished. George Vise and J. B. Angel, the referees, have just arrived and are greeted with applause. They are both well known gentlemen amateurs. John Giddon, who has come from Paris especially for the fight, has been appointed timekeeper and great applause. In spite of his eighty years his judgment is still respected as second to none. On second thought, Giddon declines on the ground that he has never had anything to do with a fight conducted in so grand a manner as this one. Charley Mitchell, the principal financial institution of the city, who was a member of the committee, has come from Paris especially for the fight, and don't like him personally you know. I had a quiet fight with him myself a few days before he went into training, and knocked him over easy enough."

4:30 a.m.—Slavin and McAuliffe appear amid roar of applause. Both wear white sweaters. McAuliffe wears white tights, while Slavin wears dark blue jacks. Lewis sponges Frank, while Joe in the opposite corner sits quiet, looking cool and confident. Mr. Atkinson of the Sporting Life is finally appointed timekeeper for McAuliffe and Mr. Pless for Slavin. Mr. Montague is their chosen as third and official timekeeper.

The room is intensely hot from the crowd and flaming gas jets. The respective seconds are looking after their men industriously. McAuliffe's superior size and stature cause the opinion of the crowd to veer in his favor. 4:45 a.m.—Mr. Vise, the referee, rises and exhorts the audience to remember that the eyes of the sporting world of Australia, America and England are on them, and to do nothing to bring discredit upon the pugilistic art. The crowd applauds, the heat grows stifling, and what will it be before the fight is over?

5:00 a.m.—After some argument about gloves Mr. Angel reads the Marquis of Queensbury rules, and time is called.

First Round.—The men come up smiling, particularly McAuliffe, who keeps a broad grin. Joe has a marked advantage and draws first blood by a slashing lunge on the nose, which he follows up by many of the same sort. Slavin seems to have no chance whatever, and only gets in an occasional blow with perhaps a few head hits. The American's chances are reckoned far better than those of his opponent. At the end of the prescribed three minutes Charley Mitchell jumps up excitedly and wagers £100 to £50 on McAuliffe, with no takers, so great was the confidence of the Slavians shaken.

In a prize fight, as in other things, it is always the unexpected which happens, and never, surely, in affairs of prize fighting was there such a surprise as that reserved in the second round.

Second Round.—The men came up lively after the ten seconds interval. McAuliffe looks fresh and Slavin bleeds over the left eye. Those who watched him closely, however, might have seen a wicked look under his heavy brows, and not only was there a wicked look, but a wicked intention back of it. In less than two minutes the tables were turned, and so was America's proud bruiser turned over on his back sprawling prone in the sand, knocked out entirely and so dazed that when he attempted to rise he was so giddy that he fell back again, and bruised and bleeding, was carried back to his corner, defeated. Slavin's terrific blow had done their unopposed but deadly work, and McAuliffe's apparently brilliant opening had been only a frantic dash, worthless against Australian's superior grit and science.

Suit for Separate Maintenance.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Before Judge Shepard today Margaret V. Fitzpatrick gave evidence of separate maintenance against her hus-

band, John Fitzpatrick, a wealthy farmer of Tazewell county. She said he had treated her cruelly and that in November he burned down their home containing furniture worth \$1,000 belonging to her and collected \$1,000 from the insurance company to be worth \$3,000, owing 240 acres of farm land a few miles from Peoria. Ill. The court will consider the amount Mrs. Fitzpatrick is entitled to for support. She lives in Chicago with Frank Ambrose, her only son by a former marriage.

NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

Some Interesting Papers Read Before That Body.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 26.—The first thing on the programme of the national prison congress today was the reading of the report of the standing committee on criminal law reform by Charles Reeve of Plymouth, Ind. Following this was a paper on "The Lease System of Alabama and Its Practical Workings" by J. W. Lee of Greensburg, Ala., member of the board of inspectors of that state. This was followed by a discussion.

At the afternoon session there was a dinner meeting presided over by Captain Joseph Nicholson, who made an address. Major R. W. McClaughry of the Pennsylvania reformatory read a paper on "The Parole System," and Prof. H. D. Falmer of the University of Pennsylvania read a paper on "Criminal Statistics." The reading of the papers was followed by a long and animated discussion.

During the discussion Secretary Ulines said he wished that the people of Ohio were before him to hear what he had to say about the method of administering the system. He went on to relate what he had seen in a visit to the Ohio reformatory last January, when the head of management was in session. He found that applicants for parole were admitted before the board half a dozen at a time and that each one was referred to the member or representative of the county from which the prisoner came. Then shall be paid from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated under the provisions of section 3589 of the revised statutes to the producer of sugar testing not less than 90 degrees by the refractometer, from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown within the United States or from maple sap produced within the United States a bounty of 2 cents per pound, and upon such sugar testing less than 90 degrees and not less than 80 degrees a bounty of 1½ cents per pound under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe. In the case of sugar the conference, in place of a uniform bounty of 2 cents on grades of 30 and above, provided by the house, included maple sugar and adopted the following provision: "On and after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1892, there shall be paid from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated under the provisions of section 3589 of the revised statutes to the producer of sugar testing not less than 90 degrees by the refractometer, from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown within the United States or from maple sap produced within the United States a bounty of 2 cents per pound, and upon such sugar testing less than 90 degrees and not less than 80 degrees a bounty of 1½ cents per pound under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe. 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