

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

Sept. 27.—New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.—The great fight is over, and for a public event so much talked of, written about and discussed generally, it was over in a singularly short space of time. Seven minutes told the whole story.

Victor and Vanquished After the Agony.—Comments by Friends of the Participants and Reflections by the Way.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]
Sept. 27.—Special to The Bee.—The great fight is over, and for a public event so much talked of, written about and discussed generally, it was over in a singularly short space of time. Seven minutes told the whole story.

It would have broken Frank's heart to see in two weeks a man who had been knocked out. He had made up his mind to win this fight, and a better man than Joe McAlliffe was needed to stop him.

"Oh, about £1,000! Not bad for seven minutes work, is it?"
Although Slavins talk this confidently now that victory is theirs, there is no doubt that the surprise was as great as that of McAlliffe's backers at the rapidity of the decision, and indeed it was enough to surprise anyone. Think of it! At five minutes to this morning Joe McAlliffe, smiling and confident, stood up in the ring of the Ormeau club against Frank Slavins, the redoubtable Australian champion.

The Police Report.
LONDON, Sept. 27.—Detectives who were present at the fight have reported to the authorities that perfect order was observed and that the rules of boxing were adhered to. It is said that the police will take no further action.

At McAlliffe's Old Home.
SARASOTA, Fla., Sept. 27.—When the news of the Slavins-McAlliffe fight was received here last evening crowds were standing around the bulletin boards of the newspapers and congregated at prominent sporting resorts. It was a matter of a few minutes before the news of the fight was known to all.

Sullivan on the Late Scrap.
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—John L. Sullivan, when asked today for his opinion in regard to the Slavins-McAlliffe fight, said:
"O, I do not want to express my opinion at all. I never saw McAlliffe put up his nose and I never saw the Australian at all. McAlliffe was a large man, six feet tall, and that is too great a height for a first class fighter, in my opinion."

The Murphy-Griffin Fight.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Advises from Sydney per steamship Mariposa today give an account of the fight between Billy Murphy, the featherweight champion, and young Griffin, which took place before the Sydney Athletic and amateur club for a purse of \$1,000. Griffin was twice knocked down in three rounds, but when they came to close quarters Griffin administered severe punishment and at the end of the eighth round both men were decidedly weak. In the eleventh round Griffin went in apparently to finish Murphy and used his right and left with such effect that he had the referee stop the fight before accomplishing his object. The next three rounds were marked by wild rushes on the part of Murphy, and clever dodging by Griffin. At the end of the round Murphy fell in a limp condition. Before another round had been completed he was again on his feet and he gave the fight to Griffin. Murphy afterwards challenged Griffin to a fight with bare knuckles for £100.

The Barranda Killing.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 27.—In the official Guatemala report of the Barranda affair is a letter to the port captain of San Jose from Captain Pitts, dated on board the steamer Aqueduct, in which he says: "Barranda boarded the steamer at Acapulco, having a ticket for Panama, and was disarmed by me. On August 28 the authorities boarded the steamer, bearing a letter from Minister Mizner, telling me I must surrender Barranda if the authorities demanded it. I refused to do so, and the port captain, before I had time to react, ordered the steamer to be fired upon. I was wounded and about sixty shots were fired before Barranda was killed."

Ella Cornell's Murder Revived.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 27.—The Hawkeye's Macomb, Ill., special says the report of the detective is today given in full to the public concerning the Cornell murder. He went over the road with Ella Cornell in her father's car from Indianapolis, Ill., to Chicago from here to Keokuk via Golden, Ill. Here all track of her was lost till her blackened corpse was found in the Illinois river below Canton, Ill. The report throws great suspicion on one or two parties, but no criminal conviction was obtained. The funds were described to prosecute the case have given out.

Weather Crop Bulletin.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The weather crop bulletin for the week ending September 27 says: In the western states the crops have mostly matured and are generally beyond the influence of the weather. Dedicant rain fall has made the ground too dry for fall plowing. About the same conditions prevail in Illinois and Michigan, but in southern Indiana corn is reported as maturing slowly and is not safe from frost.

A KNOCKOUT FOR KALOZKY.

Ministers Reid and Ribot Get Ahead of the Austro-Hungarian Premier.

HE WAS A STATESMAN WITH A SCHEME.

The American Hog May Yet Have the Great Honor of Being Masticated by the People of Germany.

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BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The combined information received from the German embassy in Paris that Ribot, the French minister of foreign affairs, had negotiated with Whitehair, Ribot, American minister, for reciprocity of arrangement between France and the United States, has summarily settled the project of Count Kalozyk, Austro-Hungarian prime minister, for combined reprisals against the United States in retaliation for the McKinley tariff bill.

Count Kalozyk, however, never entertained the idea of reprisals. Chancellor von Capri appeared to have dallied with the project until the emperor's return from the manoeuvres, when the suggestion of the semi-official press here and in Vienna for a customs coalition suddenly ceased. Chancellor von Capri had a conference with Herr Miguel and accepted his scheme to lessen the cost of living to the masses by higher imports on the mangled pieces of the German market to American pork. The official impression here is that Minister Phelps' overtures for settlement, if renewed, backed by some easy concessions on German exports to the United States, will find ready responses from the chancellor.

Advices from Vienna indicate that the Austrian government also accepts the principle of reciprocity. Count Kalozyk having instructed the Austrian minister at Washington to make representations in the matter of pearl and other Austrian industries affected by the McKinley bill, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty. Herr Miguel's financial statements here also decisively influenced military reforms and led to the retirement of General Du Veroy from the war ministry and the professional resignation of Count von Walders, who had urged the adoption of Schamborn's plan for reorganization of the army, involving a heavy increase in the war budget. Despite the popularity of Schamborn's scheme in military circles the chancellor has thrown the whole weight of his influence against adoption of the war budget. The emperor's definite approval of Miguel's ideas marked the retirement of the Austrian minister at Vienna and the commencement of the semi-official press maintains silence in regard to the renewal of the triple alliance.

Preparations against the socialist manifestations on October 1 are equal to the contingencies of a civil war. The police will act on the mobilized system and reinforce every populous center where it is supposed that they will be required. Troops will be sent to reinforce the police. The socialist ridicule the expectation of a riot, knowing the pacific character of the arrangements.

Lord Rosebery and Count Herbert Bismarck arrived today from Friedrichsruhe, where Lord Rosebery has been sojourning for several days. He obtained from Prince Bismarck a promise that he would visit the emperor in the spring if the political situation permitted.

In letters to several members of the heretofore Bismarck states his intention to attend debated on questions of national importance. The Breslauer Zeitung, in its report of an interview with the ex-chancellor, made him say that he is still vice president of the Reichstag. Secret official communications in the press affirm that the resignation was held by virtue of his official functions and that it ceased on the day his resignation from the chancellor was accepted. The point debatable is whether Bismarck's honorary rank qualifies him for the seat.

The recent scandals involving members of the aristocracy are heavily discussed by the press and are the ground of guarded political attacks. The Kaiser's Zouave regiments, the cadence of the nobility and warm members that they must lead a better life if they do not wish to provoke the masses to revolution. The Germania, on the other hand, with general corruption, holding that only those are corrupt whose materialistic conceptions have destroyed their moral consciences. The Reichsbank attributes the moral decay of the nobility to the fact that they have no serious work, no moral discipline, gross living and depraved company. It invokes the aristocracy leaders to combine to purify society and to exercise stricter control of their families.

The emperor has ordered that a report be made on the conduct of the military schools, and a private investigation into it touches closely upon the gambling habits and secret dissipation of a number of officers. The president of the East Africa evangelic mission has received a statement from Baron Wissmann that Emin Pasha, who is accompanied by only forty soldiers, was instructed to only establish a station on Victoria Nyamara and not to invite the allegiance of the natives. Baron Wissmann is not yet free of fever. He is pressing the government to immediately construct a railway from Bagemoyo to Dar Es Salaam.

UNDER THE GALLOWS' ARM.

Deserted by Family and Friends, Purdy Awaits His Doom.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Sitting beneath the shadow of the gallows in his lonely cell in "murderers' row," William E. Purdy awaits with what fortitude he can the approach of death. There are many circumstances that were not brought out at the trial that throw a sort of gloom of mystery around the doomed man. In this trying hour when Purdy needs all the sympathy and aid possible, from his family friends, he is deserted. From his family he need expect neither help nor sympathy, for they have abandoned him. His attorney, Orlando Briggs, hopes to secure a favorable decision from the supreme court, and on that point his chances depend. Purdy's life, with its accounts of his family in Gander, O., refuse to believe that his life is jeopardized and that the day of his execution has been fixed. From the letters they have written, which are today published, it appears that they firmly believe Purdy to be the victim of a conspiracy, and his lawyers to be unprincipled men. His father, although not a poor man, has sternly refused to give a dollar for the defense of his son, who he says, "May hang for all of him."

May Play in Pension Matters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The secretary of the interior has issued an order that such action shall be taken by all officers and employees of the pension bureau who prevent any undue preference of any claim in time of

FATAL WRECK ON THE ELKHORN.

One Man Killed and Another Severely Injured in a Tail-End Collision.

FLAMES ADD TO THE HORROR.

Attempted Suicide of a Lincoln Contractor—Congressman Connelly at Nebraska City—Webster Speaks at Crete.

Crete, Neb., Sept. 27.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A collision of two sections of a special street train occurred at nine o'clock west of Crete at 10 o'clock this morning. The front section, Conductor Saborn and Engineer McKelvey, was stopped by a hot box on a locomotive truck. The second section, Conductor Mosher and Engineer Gehn, was so closely following that a collision occurred, wrecking the way car, an empty box car and one loaded street stock car of the front section and the locomotive and a Street car of the second section. Charles Shurt of Rapid City was crushed in the debris of the way car. The fire from the stove ignited the wood work, burning three cars and a locomotive and charring the body beyond recognition.

Mr. Shurt was a clerk in the International hotel at Rapid City. He formerly lived near Plattsmouth, where his parents now reside. He remains will be sent to Rapid City tonight.

John Richford of Rapid City was seriously injured about the shoulders and back. Four cars of stock were crushed in the collision, belonging to Driscoll Brothers of Mansfield, were crushed. Eight head of cattle were killed and the rest escaped. Four cars in the train were crushed and the locomotive was burned. C. Phillips of Douglas, of one car was killed, six of the cattle killed, and the remainder escaped. Some of the train men suffered slight injuries. A wrecking train in charge of Superintendent Seley has cleared the track and traffic will not be delayed.

Attended Suicide.

LISSOLE, Neb., Sept. 27.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—William J. Mead, a well known contractor, attempted suicide at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Mead lives in Belmont addition and has been bedfast for several weeks with rheumatism. He finally grew despondent, and with a razor cut his wrist and severed the artery in his wrist. He bled an immense quantity and when his wife came into the room later she found him unconscious and the bed saturated with blood. A physician was summoned and the flow of blood stopped. Stimulants were administered and the doctors are now hoping to revive him, although he has but little life left in him. Mr. Mead is a man over thirty-five years of age and has a wife and two or three children.

Connell at Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 27.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The first republican meeting of the campaign in Nebraska City, was held at the opera house tonight and was addressed by Will F. Garley and Hon. W. J. Connel. The opera house was crowded to its utmost capacity with an attentive and enthusiastic audience, and many friends and voters were made for Congressman Connel.

The first speaker was Will Garley of Omaha, who reviewed the splendid record of the republican party and asked why the government of the state or district should be turned over to some other party. He referred to an insidious slander the assertions of some of the democratic and alliance speakers, that the farmers were just beginning to think, and said they had been thinking long before. Garley and Connel were warmly applauded by the republican party for their interests and for good government. Mr. Garley's address was well received and frequently interrupted by loud applause.

Dech Makes a Bad Break.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Sept. 27.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A basket picnic was held here today at the fair grounds by the farmers' alliance of Colfax, Platte, Butler and Dodge counties. A procession of over a mile of wagons and teams was in the line at noon, and then proceeded to the fair grounds where an old-fashioned basket dinner was spread. Upwards of twenty-five hundred people were assembled. Speeches were made by alliance candidates J. V. Wolfe, J. W. Edgeron, and William H. Dech, which lasted for over three hours. During Dech's speech he made the following remark: "Jeff Davis was a better man than any of the present officeholders of today, including the members of congress and senate of the United States. Dech has less votes tonight than he had before this speech."

ROSE COGLAN DIVORCED.

SIoux Falls, S. D., Sept. 27.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Clinton J. Edgerly, the son of the president of the Massachusetts life insurance company, on April 30, 1885, was married to Rose Coghlan, the actress. Four months ago Mr. Edgerly came to Sioux Falls and opened up an office, and residing in a grand house, he was the most famous actress. The complaint filed by Mr. Edgerly was on the grounds of desertion, but in the evidence it is claimed that the plaintiff caused a free bottle of some and is addicted to strong drink.

Independents at Yankton.

YANKTON, S. D., Sept. 27.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The gathering at the independent barbeque here today was the largest political demonstration ever seen in the country. Nearly three hundred wagons were in line and some two thousand people were present. Speeches were made by Wardell, Pease and Deary. The independent barbeque is an important figure in Dakota politics this year.

A Tariff Correction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—In the abstract of the conference report on the tariff bill sent out in these dispatches last night the rate of duty on iron plates mill July next was erroneously stated at an advance of 1/4 of a cent per pound over the rate on sheet iron. As fixed upon in conference the rate of duty on iron plates will be 1 cent per pound.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Queenstown.—The Lord Clive, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

At New York.—Passel: The City of Rome, from Brooklyn for Liverpool.

WOODRUFF'S MANIFESTO.

The Views of Governor Thomas of Utah on the Situation.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 27.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Governor Arthur L. Thomas of Utah territory has the following to say in this morning's Tribune on Willford Woodruff's manifesto:
"It is impossible now to give a definite opinion of the purpose or effect of this proclamation. It is put forth and heretofore observed with faith. It is an important step and will do much to remove one of the political objections to Mormonism. The general sentiment is a hope that it is made in good faith. Many things lead to doubt, however, and it is put forth in the present political situation, the fact that it does not come in the usual channel, and its studious and deliberate language. The last general election on the subject, in 1883, was the general conference and asserted that the Mormons could not yield the doctrine of plural marriage in language. The whole proclamation is based on the clause that because certain laws have been passed and decided constitutional, and that the Mormons are not to be subjected to the same laws as the rest of the people, it is an injunction to obey the laws; that it is two years since the decision affirming the constitutionality was made, that nothing is said of the constitutionality of the law, which has also been affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, and under which the Mormons are not to be subjected to the same laws as the rest of the people, it is an injunction to obey the laws; that it is two years since the decision affirming the constitutionality was made, that nothing is said of the constitutionality of the law, which has also been affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, and under which the Mormons are not to be subjected to the same laws as the rest of the people, it is an injunction to obey the laws; that it is two years since the decision affirming the constitutionality was made, that nothing is said of the constitutionality of the law, which has also been affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, and under which the Mormons are not to be subjected to the same laws as the rest of the people, it is an injunction to obey the laws; 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