# NEW CASES AT QUARANTINE

Hope That the Plague Will Be Stayed in

DMAHA PEOPLE WANT TO GET AWAY

New York Harbor.

Paxton Appeals to Washington for Help to Escape from the Normannia and Senator Paddock is Giving what Ald He Can.

QUARANTINE, New York, Sept. 7 .- The weather is brighter, frostier and in every way more bracing than any day since cholera made its appearance at this port. The oil bark Brilliant, which arrived from Hamburg on Sunday, was in-spected and fumigated by Dr. Talmage oday and allowed to go up. The steamer Wyoming, which arrived last night, was ilso boarded by Dr. Talmage. She had 278 sabin and 363 steerage passengers aboard. Among the steerage passengers were fifty Russians. The emigrants are liable to be detained some time.

A Western Union steamer left here this morning to lay a cable to Swinburn island, which will be connected with the doctors'

The C'ty of New York has arrived here. She will probably be detained five days. The Persian Monarch has been cleared and is on her way to her pier. The steamor Wassland, from Antwerp, arrived at Sandy Hook this morning. She reports all well on board.

Ex-Surgeon General Hamilton said this

afternoon that he thought the choiera could be successfully kept from getting into New

No Distinction Made.

No Distinction Made.

This afternoon Dr. Depew on the City of New York sent his compliments to Dr. Jenkins and regretted that the health officer had not been able to board the Inman liner in person. The message was received by Dr. Jenkins just as he was about to leave on his daily trip down the bay. He replied by the following message: "Present my the following my the following message: "Present my the following message: "Present my the following message: "Present my the following my the following my the following message: "Present my the following my the fol by the following message: "Present my compliments to Dr. Depew and my regrets that I must detain him and the ship until tomorrow at least"

The steamer Waesland, which arrived this morning, had on board 102 cabin and 465 steerage passengers. They are all in good

On the City of New York there are 537 first cabin and 182 second cabin passengers. These, too, are all well.

These, too, are all well.

Secretary Foster came down the bay on the revenue cutter Grant to meet his wife, who is on the City of New York. The Grant steamed alongside the City of New York and Mr. Foster held a conversation with his wife from the deck, but did not board the steamer. He had received permission to do this from Dr. Jenkins. The Portuguese steamer Oevenum has left for her pier.

With reference to General Tracy's suggestion to establish a refuge camp on Sandy Hook, Dr. Jonkins has telegraphed to Assistant Secretary Soley at the Army building in New York that he would need two or more of the largest size army tents for this pur-

# Steamships Relieved.

The passengers of the La Bourgogne will probably be released tomorrow morning and possibly the ship also. The Anchor liner Elysia has been released and is on her way

General Passenger Agent Booz of the Hamburg-American Steamship company said today that Or. Senkins had told him that the old steamer New Hampshire, which had been offered, was not large enough to accommodate the Normannia's passengers and that they would have to remain where

The following are official corrections as names of the dead contained in last night's dispatches: Ernest Token, instead of Ernest Theile, aged 35, from Frankfort-on-Main, bound for South Bend, Ind.; Gertrude Swarmm, aged 8 months, instead of Gertrude Sharmag, aged 8 years, bound to Milwaukee. The Elysia, Anchor line, inspected and

passed at 5 p. m. The Normannia has eight new cases this morning, as follows: Max Gherman, aged 24; Stanislaus Kuaus, 26; Richard Fisher, 24; Franz Gent, 31; Emil Peteri, 22; Julius Zoinez, 30; Wilhelm Kennebeg, 30; Kar Zolnez, 30; Borande, 24.

Rugia-Two cases: Katherine Fezerow need 22; Orakia Kappiuvan, 28. Hoffman Island-No new developments.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES CONCURRING

General New Says the President's Circulais Being Conformed To.

London, Sopt. 7 .- A representative of the Associated Press interviewed Mr. John C. New, American consul general here, relative to the action taken by the steamship companies in regard to the steerage traffic. Mr. New said that since the contents of President Harrison's circular was communicated to the steamship companies he had received Intimations that all of them were concurring In the regulations and promising the immedi ate and entire cessation of immigration. When asked whether it was true that the baggage of soloon passengers was not fumigated Mr. New said that in no case was fumigation omitted when the saloon passengers sailed from a suspected port. further said that he was kept advised by the American consul at Bremen, Hamburg and other ports regarding passengers from their respective jurisdictions and all other matters relating to outwardbound vessels. He declared that be had found the consuls alert in communicating to him any case requiring vir lance. The consuls at Hamburg and Bre sen had both telegraphed to him that a umor was current in those cities that the German company still provisioned its vessels at Hamburg. Mr. New said he bad caused a very strict investiga-tion to be made into this rumor by the consul at Southampton and found that it was untrue. Mr. Now expressed his pelief that the steamship companies are acting concien tionsly to meet the spirit of the circular and eir own sakes are taking all possible

Needs of Boston's Station. Boston, Mass., Sept. 7 .-- The international quarantine conference has arrived for the purpose of inspecting the quarantine faculties at this port. The commission says that Gatioupes island and serroundings furnish almost an ideal location for a quaran tine station; that the station should be prowided with a commodious chamber and boiler for disinfecting clothing, baggage, etc., by steam, the wharf supplied with a blast furnace for charging vessels with sulphur and tanks for disinfectants; that modern and ore commodious hospitals should be built and that the island should have a reliable water supply from the mainland of unques-tioned parity to take the place of the surface wells now in use, which, with endera on the island, might become a source of great

precautions.

More Precautions by Austria VIENNA, Sept. 7 .- The government has degreed that all travelers from Russia, Germany and France shall be treated as sus-prets carrying infections while they are in

The Scourge in Paris. Panis, Sept. 7 .- According to the reports of the prefect of police eighty-nine new cases and forty-seven deaths from cholera occurred in this city Monday and Tuesday.

Russia's Cholers Returns. Sr. Peransauno, Sept. 7 .- The cholers re turns for September 4 for the whole empire place the number of new cases at 4,770 and deaths at 2,073, showing an increase of 403 new cases as compared with the returns of

of Saturday. The deaths were exactly the same. In the city of St. Petersburg thirty-four deaths were reported. This is an increase of five deaths as compared with the previous day's figures.

## WANT TO GET AWAY SO BAD.

Mr. Paxton Appeals to Washington to Let

the Omahans Out of Ogarantine, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - The Omaha prisners on board the Normannia in New York harbor are getting very anxious to escape from quarantine. Mr. Paxton this morning sent a telegram to the aidress of Senator Manderson, this city, requesting him to use his influence in securing succor for the Omaha people, who are anxious to get out of quarantine and on their way home. This telegram was turned over to Senator Paddock, and the following telegram to Mr. Paxton, just filed, explains what Senator Paddock has done in the premises:

"Saw your telegram to Manderson, Had "Saw your telegram to Manderson, Hall immediate interview with Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaiding. The Normannia is under the immediate control of the New York health officer. Secretary Foster is there actively co-operating. Efforts for the transfer of cabin passengers to another ship are progressing with the hope of early success. The government is doing all possible for the relief of passengers. I have telegraphed Foster. Will wire immediately any important official information."

On board the City of New York, which is On board the City of New York, which is now at quarantine, are Mrs. J. W. Cotton

and Miss Amy Barker of Omaha. Senator Paddocs, in answer to his telegram to Secretary Charles Foster, now in New York, requesting him to transfer from the quarantined ship the Omaha passengers, re-CHARLES FOSTER.

Senator Paddock said it is very probable that Messrs. Paxton and Wobster will be in Omaha this week.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE NORMANNIA.

Passengers Worrying Over Their Situation

and Anxious to test Ashore. New York, Sept. 7.-A letter written by a lady passenger on board the Normannia was brought to a newspaper office this morning by a member of her family. "Our chief suf-fering," says the letter, "is from pure neglect. We want a sanitary expert to take charge of such measures on the ship. A great deal has been done, but experts could do more. This feeling of neglect is demor-alizing. The strain of uncertainty of time combined with it tells on the strong, and we do not feel in anywise as if care was being taken over us, and we should be re-moved from the crew and stokers, the only people inclined to any kind of illness. There was nothing done for us with the members of the medical profession. They must realize the wickedness of our situation. The captain has no control over the stokers and crow. Wages had to be guaranteed by bassengers or the crew would not work. If we have a storm we cannot lie here-too shal-

ow. "We do not complain of our necessary detention, but to leave 483 men, women and children cooped up here in contact with infection, without medical inspection, or supervision, or disinfectants, or fresh water, or nospital boat, or regular communication with shore is a crime of the worst kind."

### Fired on the Steamer.

(Copyrighted 1872 by James Gordon Bennett.) Val.Panaiso, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 7 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. ]-The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent telegraphs that the steamer Monoburg, which arrived at Rio from German ports, en neavored to eater the harbor without stopping for proper inspection by the quarantine officials. She was fired upon by the Amation.

Holding Emigrants at Sarnia. PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 7 .- Three caroads of German emigrants stopped at Sarnia, Oat., and are still there and may not be allowed to enter the country for some days. Only three emigrants were found on coaches, but were stopped and will be held until the inspectors consider it safe to allow them to proceed. It has been practically de-cided to detain all the European emigrants arriving here for the full twenty days' time

Three More Steamers Detained. Laws, Del., Sept. 7 .- Three more steamers vere detained at the federal quarantine at Delaware breakwater this morning. They are the Illinois, which arrived from Antwerp with a large number of passengers, the freight steamer Kate Fawcett from Hamburg, August 18, and the steamer Kate from Marseilles and Carthagena, August 10.

On the Increase in Hamburg. HAMBURG, Sopt. 7-Seven bundred and wo new cases of cholera, occurred in this city yesterday. The deaths numbered 333, Compared with the last official figures these returns show an increase of twenty-eight new cases and sixty-nine deaths.

Michigan's Twenty Days Quarantine. LANSING, Mich., Sept. 7 .- The state board of health has declared a twenty days quaran tine against all immigrants from European not undergone quarantine at the seacoast.

Notes of the Plague. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7 .- Acting Secre-

tary Spaulding said today that the measures instituted to keep the cholera out of the country have proved eminently successful so far, and that he saw no reason to apprehend that the dread contagion will obtain a foot-hold in this country. BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The Imperial Board of Brutin, Sept. 7.—The Imperial Board of Health announces that there were 702 new cases of cholera and 251 deaths in Hamburg yesterday. At Altona there were eighteen cases and nine deaths.

Lewes Det., Sept. 7.—The Illinois this morning displayed signals announcing that all were well on board.

Hampan, N. S., Sept. 7.—The Halifan Board of Health today voted that no ship from any foreign port shall land any passengers or freight at Halifan until after receiving permission from the port physician.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—The secretary of state has received a telegram from the United consul States at Brussels, saying that Brussels officials report one case of cholera and the newspapers several.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED,

Frightful Accident to the Members of Nebraska Man's Family. LUSE, Wyo., Sept. 7 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-One of the suddest accidents in the history of Converse county occurred Monday at the ranch of D. A. Wucherer, one mile south of Lusk. The roof of the main ranch building caved in and instantly killed two children, aged 15 and 6, of Michael Brady, and so seriously injured the wife of Mr. Brany that her recovery is doubtful. The family, who are recent arrivals from Ewing, Neb., had only moved into the building the Friday provious. An infant in the same part of the house with the two children killed was uninjured.

Movements of Ocean Steamers. Queenstown-Arrived-Nevada, from York, and Carthagenian, from Mon-

At Lewis Island Passed Hekla, from New York for Christiana. Poland, from At Rotterdam - Arrived - Poland, from At Liverpool-Arrived-Numidian, from At London-Arrived Buffalo, from New

At New York-Arrived-Spree, from Bre-At Hamburg-Arrived-Slavonia, from

New York.
At Philadelphia—Arrived -Lord Gough, from Liverpool.

ITS EVER INCREASING LIST OF CASES

Government Officials Blamed for Allowing the Epidemic to Reach Its Present Proportions-Prof. Virehow Talks of Cholera and Contagion,

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] HAMBURG, Sept. 7.- By New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The senate cholera commission, at a meeting today, decided to instruct the statistical bureau to revise the cholera statistics of the medical bureau, as these showed a discrepancy of over 2,000.

In the twenty-four hours ending Septemper 6 at 10 a. m., 690 bodies were buried in one cemetery; on the 5th inst. there were 674

new cases and 264 deaths in Hamburg. According to statements made by the Berlin sanitary commission the city of Hamburg has voted a credit of 500,000 marks for the immediate expenses of the citizens. It is said the committee collected in two days 325,000 marks, and further collections swell the totals to 403,000 marks. Much more, however, is needed.

Many bodies brought from the hospitals have been buried as unknown dead, and relatives often do not know of their death until days after the burials.

The medical inspectors are blamed for allowing the disease to assume such proportions before notifying the authorities. Gross negligence is certainly responsible for the rapid increase of the epidemic. All the cases within 100 miles of Hamburg are invariably proven to have been brought from there. Statistics just published by the statistical bureau for yesterday say there were reported 702 new cases and 333 deaths; of these 436 cases and 179 deaths took place MELTZER. previous to yesterday.

### OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

What Prof. Virchow Has to Say About the

Dangers of Cholera. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]
Paris, Sept. 7.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. | - Prof. Virchow, who has just returned from Russia, devoted half an hour of his valuable time to a discussion of the cholera and kindred subjects with me today. "In view," said I, "of the great anxiety which prevails in New York, will you oblige me with your opinion in regard to quarantine?" "The anxiety is natural," replied the pro-

fessor; "put your questions." "First, then, can cholera be shut out by

quarantine!" "Yes," was the cautious answer, "under certain conditions, which are seldom, if ever, met with. If quarantine were absolute, if countries could be closed nermetically, epidemic diseases might be excluded. This was shown in the case of Religoland. For ten years at a time ship; did not touch at the island, and as a result we were secured from even common children's scourges, scarlet fever and the like, until ships began to revisit us. Give quarantine a chance, however. The strictest precautions should be taken at the beginning, as well as at the end of the journey. Each traveler should be carefully examined before going aboard. Hamburg officials have at last recognized the truth of this princi-

Twenty Days Quarantine Unnecessary. "Is it necessary to impose a quarantine of

twenty days on immigration !" "That seems an exaggetation," said the professor. "It is generally held that one week's delay is sufficient."

"Can saloon passengers be safely quaran. tined less strictly than steerage passengers?" "They are equally dangerous if they have been on infected vessels." "Do you think it indispensable to shut up

any passengers on such vessels?" "Not if they can be landed very quickly without contact with other people; but all depends on circumstances. I have not been to New York. If, as you say, there are islands near at hand where passengers could be directly transferred it is needless to con-

fine them to the ships." "Does any danger threaten the land from the vessels now detained at New York quarantine?" I asked, first explaining the relative positions of the plague-stricken steamers and Staten island.

"None at all." "I hear cholera cannot be transmitted

through the air!" "I will answer that by saving that we do not want to treat our Berlin cholera patients in the Moabit hospital, which I helped found. and which, although it once stood in the middle of open nelds, now almost touches the surrounding houses."

# How the Disease is Communicated.

"Can cholera be communicated other than through direct contact with excreta?" "Only through exercts or vomit, but, rememb r, there are many ways of coming in contact with both. The commonest medium of contagion is soiled linen. Boots and shoes may be a source of danger if one has stepped on a dirty, infected floor. Cholera may also be transmitted by the mouth on soiled hands. On the Prusso-Russian fronti r, where I bave just had some experience of the annoyances of quarantine, an official whom I noticed moistening his fingers as he counted a pile of Russian banknotes asked me if he risked catching cholera. asswered, certainly, advising him to dip his fingers in water instead of licking them." "Is it necessary to isolate cholera-stricken

houses !" "No; only to isolate patients. One of the best disinfections is probably sublimate and carbolic acid. After touching patients care should be taken to wash one's hands."

"Could cholera be spread through the post!" "Pardon me, for saying that a question of that sort invites a foolish answer. The point is not what could or might occur in theoryalmost anything is possible-but what does occur. On acquittal of a certain Jew the other day an appeal in behalf of a testimonial fund was issued. A gentleman who signed the appeal soon after received a letter containing a scrap of filthy paper. From this you see how the choiera might be transmit. ted through the post. To reassure your country men," said the professor, "let me remind them that the cholera is much less danger ous than diphtheria and other diseases which cause less commotion. To be sure," he added, "I am not going to Hamburg; I have seen

enough of the cholera." JACQUES ST. CERE.

Made the Elevator Men Mad. PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 7 .- The cievator men are very indignant over the action the Treasury department in refusing to issue a certificate for the unloading of the

HAMBURG'S PITIFUL STATE

Awful Tales of Suffering and Death from the Plague-Stricken City.

ITS EVER INCREASING LIST OF CASES

Empire. The Empire was to best through the canal after the imposition of the tolis. She had on board a lot of Manitoba wheat from Port Artnur. Arrangements had been made to unload at this port to avoid canal tolls. The collector of customs declined to issue a certificate of unloading without instructions from Washington. The department refused to act without full information by mail. The steamer could not delay and the cargo was put off at Sarnia.

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.

JOHN GREEN LEAF WHITTIER,

Peacefully the Aged Poet Passes to His Final Rest.

O heart so tired, thou hast the best That heaven itself could give thee, rest. HANPTON FALLS, N. H., Sept. 7.—John G. Whittier, the poet, died at 4:30 this morning. Whittier passed away peacefully. His nearest relatives and Dr. Douglas were at the bedside when death came and he seemed to be conscious of his surroundings to the last moment. The tuneral will take place at Amesberry, Mass.,

next Saturday.

The poet's last conscious utterance was one of recognition of his niece, Mrs. Samuel L. Pickard, who lived with him for some years previous to her marriage. Mrs. Pickard asked him during the afternoon vesterday if he know her. He replied: "Yes, I have known you all the time," and immediately layed into unconsciousness, in which state he remained until 4:30 this morning, when he remained until 4:30 this morning, when he passed quietly away. His end was peace-ful and apparently painless, like one falling asleep, a fitting close for such a life. His body has been taken to his home in Amea-bury, and his funeral will be held at 2:33 p. m. on Saturday.

body has been taken to his home in Amesbury, and his funeral will be held at 2:30 p. m. on Saturday.

John Greenleaf Whittier was born at Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807. His parents were Quaker people. His earliest ancestor in this country was one Thomas Whittier, who left South imptos, Enrland, for Boston, which he reached April 24, 1683. The Quakers, who never use titles, called Mr. Whitt'er "John," and as John he was a piain country homestead of the kind which begets ideal memories when time has softened and sanctified its work-a-day spirit. It is well described by the poet himself in "Snow Bound." H.s father was a man of very few words, and he is fitty recalled in the terse command after the snow storm, "Boys, a path!"

Until recently the little old schoolhouse at which the poet received a common education still stood near Haverhill proper. Here Whittler read his pocket bible when the other boys were playing tag or getting into scrapes. He was a sensitive, delicate, bashful bay, and the stories he then learned from the bible history have been used over and over again in allusions in his poems.

Until the age of 18 he worked on a farm and occusionally as a shoemaker. In 1825 he entered a school of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, and in 1829 went to Boston as editor of a newspaper, the American Manufacturer, and in the following year became clitor of the New England weekly Review, published at Hartford. Conn., but in 1822 returned to 'Haverhill to edit the Haverhill Gazetie and work upon his farm. He remained there until 18.6, being twice a representative in the le islature of the National Era, published at Washington.

The first poem Whittler had published was printed when he was in his 19th year. In 1820, he returned to Massachusetts and settled at Amesbury, where he has since resided, being for some years corresponding editor of the National Era, published at Washington.

The first poem Whittler had published was printed when he was in his 19th year. In 1820, he returned to Massachus

when they were associated in anti-slavery movements.

Mr. Whittier's contributions to American literature have not shared the usual fate of the works of cenius—they have been paid for and appreciated during his life time. If they have not enriched nio, they gave him a comfortable fortune and the kind of life which best suited his sensit ye nature. His latest poems showed no departure from his established excellence.

In 1885 he published a collection of poetry under the title of "songs of Three Centuries." and a final edition of his works in seven volumes, revised by himself, was published in 1880.

# SPUD FARRISH'S SENSATION.

Robbed of a Diamond Stud in Washington He Catches the Thief. Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.-[Special Telegram to The Bee.]-An Omaha man caused considerable excitement here late last night, being the victim of one of the boldest robberies yet recorded in Washington. It occurred in front of the National hotel about 11:3) o'clock. Mr. J. C. Farrish of Omaha is a guest of the National hotel and is on his way to Virginia to visit his mother, who is daugerously ill at the old family home. He was weary from his long ride and sat out in front of the hotel leaning his head on his hand and apparently asleep. He had in his scarf a

apparently handsome diamond stud. A stranger, who had seen this, pulled a chair up close to Farrish, and waiting till most of the crowd around were not watching grabbed the stud and ran. Farrish jumped up and followed the thief, who ran up Sixth to E. down C to the avenue and Seventh street. It was a hard race, but Farrish is something of a sprinter and caught the thief at the corner of Seventh street and the avenue. When he saw he would be caught, the robber threw the diamond away. Officer Kimball and Special Officer Lane

happened to be near by and took the thief to the Sixth preduct station. There he gave the name of Joseph Hart, Steuben ville, O. fie was thoroughly searched, but the diamond was not found. He refused to tell what he had done with it.

it is improbable that he will ever see it

In the police court this afternoon the thief pleaded guilty and Judge Miller held him to the grand jury in default of a \$3,000 bond. There is no doubt that Hart will get seven years, the maximum punishment meted out here for highway robbery. Hart came to at-tend the Grand Army of the Republic encampment and do up the veterans. Mr. Farrish this afternoon proceeded on his way into Virginia.

# HELD UP BY ONE MAN.

Good Haul Made | A. Lone Train Robber on the Misseuri Pacific. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept 7 .- A lone bandit held up the Pacitic express messenger on the Wichita and Little Book express on the Missouri Pacific rallway tonight, and after ransacking the sale made good his escape. The train left t union depot at 9:10 o'clock, and when it reached the Grand avenue station a marked man entered the combination baggage and express car which was in charge of G. McLaughtin, combination baggagemen and express messenger. The bandit intimidated the messenger by pointing two revolvers and finally succeeding in binding and gagging him. He then extracted the key of the express company's safe from the messenger's pocket, and opening the safe secured several thou-sand collars. When the train reached Sueffield, a suburb some distance out of Sheffield, a suburb some distance out of the city, the robber disembarked and made off with his booty. The train proceeded several stations down the road before the robbery was discovered. The conductor found McLaughlin bound and gagged, who after being released told the story of the robbery as given above and telegraphed headquarters in this city. Officers started on the trail of the robber late tenight.

Charged with Stealing a Watch.

The police arrested Frank Sutton yester day afternoon for stealing a watch from John Wilson some time ago. Sutton had pawned the watch, but the ticket was found in his cargo of grain at this port of the steamer | pocket and the property will be recovered.

John L. Sullivan Succumbs to the Hard Hammering of the California Giant.

TWENTY-ONE ROUNDS OF FIERCE FIGHTING

Both Men Were Like Tigers in Their Efforts to Defeat Each Other.

CORBETT WAS ALWAYS THE AGGRESSON

He Mot the Mighty Rushes of the Great

Unconquered with Hard Jabs. SULLIVAN WAS WHIPPED ALL THROUGH

Every Round After the First Went to the Genial Pompadour Jim.

SURPRISE PARTY FOR THE BOSTONIAN

He Was Terribly Punished. CLEVER WORK OF THE CALIFORNIAN

His Giant Blows Had Little Effect, While

Beautiful Scientific Sparring Coupled with Genuine Sledge Hammer Slugging.

DOWNFALL OF THE KING OF KNOCKERS OUT

Greatest Fight Ever Watched Carried Out Without Hitch or Hindrance-Story of the Argument from First to Last Blow.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7 .- [Special relegram to THE BEE. |-The great New Orleans fistic carnival is history. Two of the champions of the world are champions still. but the premier lies writhing ignominiously in the dust. The great John L. is a shattered idol. McAuliffe and Dixon stand out in bold silhouette without a peer. Sullivan, the ex-champion of champions, is a common piece of clay. Who will ever be so foothardy, so misguided, as to again propound the question:

"What has Corbett ever done?" It was answered tonight for all time, and

in stentorian tones, when he met and easily defeated the idol of the athletic world, and more's the shame, when it is said he went down amidst the thunderous plaudits of the largest crowd that ever witnessed a gladratorial combat in the history of the new world. The physical phenomenon of these latter

days, the man who has defeated the best men America, or the world, could produce, is a vanquished and humiliated hero. The magnificent giant was the victim of misplaced confidence, of erring judgment. His fame was susceptible of no additional luster. His triumphal march has reached the apex. His cup of personal joy, revenge, satisfaction and vindication was already full to overflowing.

Was a Fatal Mistake.

It was a fatal mistake to inveigle him to such irretrievable disaster. The greatest man modern or ancient athleticism ever produced is tonight a hopeless wreck. He should have retired within the flood of hi great glory and ended his days in prosperity, in peace and repose. His faculties for sub sistence and the welfare of those closest to him did not warrant further indulgence in the questionable calling which had vested him in an armament of imperishable fame.

Poor John L! Greatest Fight Ever Watched, But to review the bloody combat. It was oold and scientific clash of nature's arms Such fierce onslaughts; such noble and im pregnable defense l never saw before. No two greater exponents of the art ever pulled on a pair of fighting shoes, and it will be a long time before such another pair will come together as con-

fronted each other tonight for the first time

Man never gazed on two more marchiess liv-ing and breathing statues. Sullivan, Samson esque in his physical grandeur; the Californian from the girth up an Apollo in alabaster. Although Corbett looked next to perfection. he was markedly overshadowed by Sullivan I sat breathless, almost, in my pew, wit my face pressed close up to the ropes during the entire twenty-one rounds, and noted will both mind and pencil every blow the twe giants delivered or essaved to deliver. studied closely each man's style of at-tack and defense, intent on not only the analysis, but the result, and many times my heart was in my mouth. I felt that if Sulivan was defeated I would never want any more prize fighting in mine For years I have thought him the only one

and manly purilist on the globe. He has numerous characteristics that transcend those of any other fistic gladiator.

in his class, and the most sterling, square

Corbett Meant Business. It would be an injustice to a gallant ring It would be an injustice to a gallant ring general and scientific man to say that Corbett was anything but courageous to the point of heroism. He looked grave and serious when he entered the ring, as well he might, for seemingly it was a most produgious undertaking he had on hand, but it was mere play for him. The mighty John Lawrence Sullivan was a more pigmy. He had no power of execution, and incontinently no defense. He was slow, blind and mert, the most abject reflex of his old-time self. He was utterly incapable of reaching his spry and youthful adversary. His feeble his spry and youthful adversary. His feeble attempts were piteous. On the other hand, Corpett's blows were swift as boits of electricity, def: and of frightful impelling force.

Fought Like a Hurricane.

Not once did be fail to find the point of impact, and his crushing lunges might well be likened to the battering rams of the days of Hannibal and the Corintalians. His aggression was something wondrous and fear-ful to behold. He would clinch his teeth and rush the senile and defenseless champion with a speed, a determination and irresisti-bility that could only sweep all before him. rapid jabs, straights, cross-counters uppercuts were lightning-like, deadly and intensely savage. John L. could only retreat and shield his bleeding face and bruised stomach with

hands and arms made of straw. No quality of mercy ever entered into Corbett's work. He was all-devouring, issatiable as a fiend of some unhallowed arona, intil every ves-tige of opposition had been swept away.

He was the aggressor in all the fighting, and while his charges were furious and well timed, his defense was invulnerable. He would turn and twist and writhe from im-positing blows with a skill and outstance. pending blows with a skill and quickness that was marvelous, snifting first to this and then to that side and ducking with the sup-

When Sullivan's Glory Passed.

It was in the twenty-first round that the Californian made the devastating rush that gained for him the honor of being the mightiest of men. He chased the big giant

to the ropes, and while one thunderboit of a fist mas face the other created a and a crushing of the bones and gristle of the body. He never a he aimed at, and poor Sullivan's g was a pitcous spectacle indeed, down like a log—like a man stribut from the heavers.

bolt from the heavens.

The Brobdigragian form lay motionless a moment and then rolled over on his side. He raised himself to his elbow and lifted up his gory head to the frenzied throng who, so short a time ago, bowed in homage to his mighty name. Exhaused nature was incapa-

bie of anything more.

The crimson life-blood poured in terrents from his mouth and nostrils. There were great red-stained splotenes all about his strugging body. The merciless shouts of fierce joy from the populace broke his heart. His massive arm weakened. He plunged forward and his gray head made a furrow in

#### the incardined sands. What Will Be the Result?

It is safe to say that instead of receiving renewed momentum by the champion's an-

nihilation, pugliism has received a blow that will take it years to recover from. Now for the closing scenes in and about the arena when the long arms of Referee Duffy had stroked the fatat ten seconds. My unpretentious pench is powerless to convey the slightest conception. Maniacal men tore through all barriers into the ring and fell upon the smiling Corbett with an avalanche of embraces, kisses and caressing. The blood-bespattered turf was in the flash of an eye a bed of roses thrown there by the partisans of the young hero. Handreds of bouquets littered the ring, while the air was full of flying hats and waving handkerchiefs. The

llying bats and waving handkerchiefs. The scene was one of overwhelming joy and may never be witnessed again.

On the way up town the streets were lined for miles and miles by frenzied men, women and children, almost to the exclusion of the right of way. The occupants of the carriages, coupes, and hacks and cabs were guyed and jeered by the crowding and jostling raphile until their engrachments approximately. jostling rabble, until their encroachments ap-peared actually slarming. The crowd took for granted that every man returning from the fight was a loser on Sullivan, and they found their delight in hooting and jeering. The St. Charles was actually beleaguered by SANDY GRISWOLD.

#### BEFORE THE BIG BATTLE,

Scenes in and Around the Club House and on the Streets. RINGSIDE, OLYMPIC CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7.-The excitement which prevails in this city has had no parallel since the Italian assassination. There has been no subject of conversation discussed in any quarter save the event of the evening, in which every portion of the civilized world has been more or less deeply interested. The crowds on the streets have grown day by day until tonight the aggregation of visitors was as great as the crowds of the carniyal. The wait for evening was tiresome to all. There was a universal movement in the direction of the club room, even before the

shades of evening had begun to fail.

For blocks and blocks carriages were strung along the curbstones. Every street corner had a throng, and every throng chattered of the fight, or shot its eager glances into the backs in search of notables of the day. Business men, lawyers, journalists took their dinners downtown and had their vehicles ordered early. They were willing to wait at the club, but they were unwilling to waste time going down. At 6 o'clock carriages were already heading down Canal street; it was crowded with people and vehicles. Down latersecting streets carriages were rushing to the scene of battle. Every avenue leading away from the broad boulevard was black with people. The evening was hot, and windows and doors were wide open and dark with occupants. Every carriage got a cheer were so many carriages that Bedlam seemed to have temporarily broken loose and discharged all its inmates on prize fighting. Down in the neighborhood of the club sights were stirring.

Every man of any prominence got an ova tion that was startling in its strength Those who could not get into the club felt authorized to hang on the outside for buildtins from the ring. On both Royal and St. Charles streets the blue coats showed their clubs and made their presence felt. They were responsible for the decorum of the event, and they did their work well. There was a ripple of excitement when the Dixon party drove up to the club curb and handed up their tickets. Their fight was over and their anxiety passed. Dixon looked as chipper as a bird. His suit was nobby, his smile broad, his hat was tilted on his head at an angle of many degrees and his wealth was on the big man. He had a smile for everybody and very body treated him with courtesy.

Greatest Ever Known. In all respects tonight's fight was the greatest of the three. In point of purse, in point of men and in point of crowds and in point of excitement it excelled the others It was no wonder, therefore, that those who could not go or would not go forsook their neds and crowded around butletin boards eager for a word of news from the struggle of the gladiators. When they made the match they meant it to be decisive in its re There was plenty of money to back

each man.

The Sullivan people dictated the term and the other side had to meet them. Then \$10,000 a side was named as the wager. The Corbett people agreed to this without demur. Then there came the question of a purse. The Olympic is the Sulrivan official club and wanted the match at all hazards. It offered \$25,000 for the mill and the princely sum was accepted. It was agreed that the winner should have the whole of it. The loser would find no solace for his woe. The conditions were brief. They were to the effect that the fight was to be to a finish under Queensberry rules. That means that the men must stand up squarely and box, stripped to the waist, each round to last three minutes and one minute. Nothing was said about weights. was privileged to carry as much flesh as he pleased. Along with the purse for the win-ner of the light goes the championship title, and to each of the gladiators the fight meant more than the coin that had been wagered on the result. Sullivan's Triumphal Approach.

The Sullivan people came to the club first. They took a carriage at the hotel before 7 o'clock and drove leisurely down with a string of backs. The carriages were closed, and few on the streets knew it contained the man from Boston. When it reached the fighting their way into the club. The bir boned coppers cleared the way, and the cham-pion and his party went in. Jacz McAuliffe, Frank Morau, Jack Ashton and Phil Casey and lesser lights went in. Suilivan wore a dark suit, his heavy sweater peeping through his half open coat. He looked strong and determined. He walked with a jointy air and came in so easy with the line of people entering at the time that few noticed him. He went to his room and his friends prepared him for the fray,
A big policeman stood at the door, which

but the seconds and the trainers of the lighter and President Noel, who came to suc how the champion looked.

Sullivan took the room downstairs which Skelly occupied the night before. In the toss for corners Corbett won and chose lucky one that Dixon and McAuliffe fought in.

was locked juside, and no one was admitted

Corbett Had a Following. Big Jim Corpett followed in the wake of the champion, coming in fifteen minutes later. He had remained in his room until the very last moment that he could with safety, and then, with his trainers and seconds and representatives of the Southern Athletic ciub, he jumped into a carriege and sped down to the club. When his party pulled up in front of the door the street was cleared

in front of the door the street was cleared and an avenue opened into the building.

Corbett came in first, with a light step and face wreathed in smiles. He were a tweed suit, a cap and yellow shoes and his hands were stuck in the pockets of his coat. He nedded to friends as he walked rapidly to his room and showed no sign of nervousness in the face of the battle before him. Mike Donovan, Billy Brady, Dennis Dillon, Jim Daley and one or two others trotted behind and when they entered the little room upstars they went to work to strip the gladiator. The heavyweights roamed in their rooms until called to the ring. a the

#### Seen From the Seats,

The arena in its colarged condition pre-sents a striking appearance, being filled to its utmost capacity, even the overhanging galleries, which seemed to jut out at a glddy height above the wast throng that lined the almost countless tiers of seats in the male body of the arena, being packed with an eager throng, all intently watching every move that was made in the ring and without. In looking over the immense throng one In looking over the immense throng one could not help reflecting upon the tremendous strides in popular favor that has been made in boxing since Heenan and Morris fought on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie ittle over thirty vears ago. In those days men were in the habit of going to prize fights "only on the siy." At that time, too, going to a prize fight meant long and fatiguing rides in badly managed trains or on board the slowest and most uncomfortably crowded steamboats staggering under a huge load of profane and foul-mouthed humanity. load of profane and four-mouthed humanity.

In those times the crowd assembled at a ringside, while not wholly made up of the worst classes, was usually of such a character that ruflianism was vastly in ascendancy throughout the whole journey from

Surroundings at the Ringside Contrasted. In those good early days, too, it was not always that the better man proved the vic-tor, for as a rule the crowd at the ringside had much more to say about the settlement of a doubtful point than the referee had and the fighter who had the strongest party at the fighter who had the strongest party at his back was reasonably sure to win unless the man of the weaker party proved his superior before any point requiring the intervention of the referee had time to arise. Of course, there was not nearly as much money in prize fighting as there is now. The excursion money should usually have footed up a considerable sum but the managers of each side had to pay the fares of so many rufflan retainers that their shares of the receipts were greatly lessened.

All these things had a tendency to make prize fighting disreputable in the early times, but as conducted at the Olympic club these contests have come to wear a different as-

contests have come to wear a different as-pect. Now men travel to great boxing contests in vestibuled limited trains; they sleen in the best hotels, fare sumptuously every day, and when the time for the contest arrives they find themselves in a grand, brilliantly lighted arena, in comfortably and al-most luxurious seats without having undergone anything like discomfort on their jour-ney to the battle ground. Instead of a dis-orderly mon, they find surrounding them men of respectability, who are in the ordi-nary waiks of life, who have no notion of creating any disturbance, and, in addition to this safeguard against anything of rowdy ism, they see a strong force of police ready to stamp out anything resembling disorder, They see a ring made with the most scrupu-lous regard for the safety of contestants, having heavily padded posts and ropes firmly adjusted.

## Noisy in a Quiet Way.

The picture presented by the interior of the club house tonight was one to be long remembered. All about the ring were deep remembered. All about the ring were deep rows of boxes filled to overflowing with people who were willing to pay an extravagant price for choice seats, and between these and the ring were rows of press seats running all around the outer ring, provided with a long planed board, which served the reporters as a table upon which to write their copy as the fight was in progress. Beyond the boxes was a broad aisic, and then from its outer edge to the extreme top of the waits rose tier upon tier of seats, all of which were crowded with spectators.

The night was warm, and long before the

The night was warm, and long before the hour for the men to enter the ring had arrived, coats had been laid aside, and these races of black, white and pink in regular rows, the darker black line presenting the trocsers and waistcoats of the spectators, the white the shirt sleeves, and the pink the faces, which, in the distance, in spite of the brilliant electric lights, looked dim and in-

Though the best of order and good humor prevailed, what would have been only a low hum of voices in an ordinary sized crowed was magnified into a loud hourse roat as the voices of fully 8,000 people were blended into a gigantic whole. Occasionally some one would recognize a friend on the opposite side of the arena and make an at-tempt to attract his attention, which attempt was always in vain, for the roar made by the vast crowd was such that an individual voice counted for almost nothing as compared

with it. The crowd appeared to be pretty evenly divided in its sympathies. Both men had plenty of friends, but it would have been difficult to tell which was the favorite from anything that could be gathered in the arena before the boxers made their appearance. There was no betting allowed by the club, and those who had strong preferences which they were willing to support with their money had no opportunity of making any investments except in the most secret manner.

Handsome Jim in the Ring. may well be questioned if two such giants ever faced each other in the prize ring Certainly neither of these had ever faced such a formidable looking antagonist. Both were splendid specimens of physical development, but they were as unlike as Apollo and Her

Beautiful in every outline from neck to his the wnitest marble in herote proportions. His skin had the pale that of the purest Parian marble. But in spite of this delicate hue there was no delicacy of form. A large well formed head and a pleasing face suggestive rather of the tragedian than the pugilist, but with a firm set jaw and a bold, fearless eye. A neck that was a model of grace and strength, though possibly a triff longer than would fit the typical pugliist. From the broad base of the tower-shaped neck the wide shoulders drooped gracefully need the wide shoulders away, rounding out to great thickness over the blades and a corresponding fullness across the whole width of the chest, giving an enormous trunk, gracefully tapering to the hips. With grand width and weight of muscular coil Corbett's large but shapely trunk was strapped to strong, massive and muscular hips and thighs well init together and as graceful in outline as the greatest of sculpters could have moided those of an Apollo. That was James Corbett as he stood in the ring that was to make or sniff him out as a puglist. With great issues trembling in the balance he looked as gay and jaunts as though he had been putting on the gloves "to oblige a friend" at some benefit.

Polydeuces Redivivus. In the opposite corner of the ring sat an-

other figure which, though massive, powerful and muscular, presented a strange trast with the form just described. was a grandly imposing snape, bus not an ornamental one. He was grand and imposing in effect, though faulty in minute detail. He was a symmetrical whole but rough in extreme, as though the grand conception of the designer had scorned to be hampered and fettered by petty rules and small de-tails. A head of fair proportions, a face, while not handsome, had still a look that was far from unpleasant, big oright blue oyes, a short, massive and powerful neck sustaining a lower jaw that betokened the stubborn courage of a buildog and then came the feature of Sullivan's physical makeup that must always be regarded as the most striaing. Here are to be found the chest and shoulders of a giant, attached to the remaining pertions of a large, powerful and well developed man. The arms and hands appeared to belong to the same mold as the enormous to belong to the same mold as the enormous trunk, but while the legs were rugged and powerful they and the hips seemed to be out of harmony with that tremendous section from the ears to the bips. As the sturdy giant stood up in his corner and one looked at those muscular and shapely legs by them-selves they looked strong energh to support the most gigantic frame, but when the eyo ranged upward to that great chest, arms and shoulders, 11 was at once