

NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Points, Labor Notes, Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-NINE ROUNDS.

The Prize-Fight Between Sullivan and Mitchell Results in a Draw.

The much talked-of fight between Sullivan and Mitchell occurred on Baron Rothschild's estate, at Creil, France, and resulted in a draw. Thirty-nine rounds were fought, Sullivan getting the first knock-down, and Mitchell the first blood. Both men were severely punished, but the reports agree that Sullivan probably had the worst of it, for the reason that he stood up and fought, while his opponent was dodging and falling to save himself. The following particulars of the fight were gleaned from the cable dispatches:

Mitchell appeared to be in the better condition before the fight, the opinion being that Sullivan was overtrained. The fight began at 12:35, Mitchell winning the toss for corner and putting the sun and wind in Sullivan's face. In the first round both contestants had given their tactics. Mitchell's aim was to avoid punishment and prolong the fight, the hope of tireing out the American. Sullivan fought for a knock-out in a few rounds. The betting at first was three to one offered on Sullivan, but toward the end of the fight the betting became even. In the first round Sullivan got home with two blows on Mitchell's head, and receive a left-hander in the stomach in return. Mitchell soon dropped to avoid punishment, but in the second round was caught by Sullivan's right on his temple and went down. The third and fourth rounds were like the first, but Mitchell was going home down in the close of each. It was evident at this time that Sullivan was surprised and disgusted. Up to the ninth round Sullivan forced the fighting and chased Mitchell around the ring, but could rarely get to close quarters. It became evident, however, in the sixth round, that Sullivan was suffering for lack of wind. Mitchell was gaining courage and taking advantage of his adversary's condition by occasionally getting in a blow. In the eighth round he was awarded first blood. During rounds nine to fifteen a fearful storm prevailed, and nearly all the wind and rain and their seconds took shelter in the shed. In one of these rounds, which lasted twenty-five minutes, Mitchell received several nasty blows, especially on the temple, but Sullivan was evidently tiring. He was shivering visibly, and his teeth were chattering from the downpour which he had endured. By and by, however, the sun came out quite warm, and with its appearance Sullivan seemed to recover. At times he made tremendous rushes, but Mitchell's agility stood him in good stead, and he milled on the retreat most of the time. The rest of the fight was tedious. The ground had become soft, which made it hard work for both men. Sullivan grew tired of chasing Mitchell, and would stand in the middle of the ring while Mitchell walked around it. Mitchell seemed little hurt, and showed great generalship and scored the best, but he appeared to be afraid of Sullivan's right. A draw had been suggested, but was declined, and between 4 and 5 o'clock all got impatient as the finish seemed at least two hours off, though probably favorable to Mitchell. The latter at last said: "Well, let us shake hands or fight on, as John likes." Hereupon, Ballock, who had been very troublesome, stepped in and joined their hands. Sullivan was nothing loath, and both were tired greatly. Sullivan's body, right eye, and mouth were more punished than Mitchell's, whose right eye and temple received the most damage. Mitchell and Sullivan were arrested after the fight, with the whole party, by French gendarmes. They were taken to Senlis. Here the rest of the party was dismissed, but Sullivan and Mitchell were locked up and held for two days, when they were released and left for London.

\$10,000 REWARD FOR TASCOTT.

The First Amount Not Being Sufficient, Mrs. Snell Raises It to \$10,000.

TASCOTT, the supposed murderer of Amos J. Snell, is still at liberty, says a Chicago special. The numberless clews which have been presented have been carefully run to earth without giving the police the slightest idea of the whereabouts of this mysterious individual. It has finally been decided to increase the reward for his capture, and 50,000 copies of the following circular have been printed in French and English and sent to all parts of the world:

CHICAGO, March 12, 1888.—Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) reward will be paid by Henrietta Snell, widow of the late Amos J. Snell, for the arrest and detention until identified by the authorities of the city of Chicago of one William B. Tascott, the supposed murderer of her husband. The above reward will hold good for sixty days from date.

HENRIETTA SNELL,
Address all information to
GEORGE W. HUBBARD,
Acting General Superintendent of Police.

RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL.

The Internal Tax on Tobacco and the License Tax on Liquors to Be Removed. SAMUEL J. RANDALL introduced his tariff bill in the House of Representatives on Monday, the 12th inst. In explanation of its terms and scope, he makes the following statement:

The bill repeals the entire internal tax on tobacco and on fruit brandies. It also repeals the license tax on wholesale and retail liquor dealers, leaving these, as recommended by Jefferson, so that "the state authorities might adopt them." It makes alcohol used in the arts free, and reduces the tax on whisky to 50 cents per gallon. On the tariff the bill is a careful and complete revision of the whole tariff system. It carries to the list a large number of articles now paying duties and which enter into consumption, either as raw material or otherwise, and in the production of which there is no injurious competition between this and other countries. The estimated reductions under this bill will be on internal taxation repealed, \$70,000,000; on tariff schedules, \$25,000,000.

Congress.

THE dependent pension bill was received in the House on the 10th inst., and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Mr. Hitt reported a bill authorizing the Government to negotiate with Mexico in a view of determining the boundary line. A bill was passed extending for two years the time of payment to purchasers of land on the Omaha Indian reservation in Nebraska. Bills were also passed to restore to the public domain part of the Uintah reservation in Utah, and prescribing a penalty of fine and imprisonment for the unlawful cutting of timber on Indian reservations. The bill for the allotment of lands in severality to the United Peoria and Miami tribes of Indians in Indian Territory gave rise to a good deal of discussion. Without taking action on the bill the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

Mrs LOUISA M. ALCOTT, the famous author of "Little Women" and other stories, died at her home in Boston Highlands on the 6th inst., aged 56 years. It will be remembered that her father, A. Bronson Alcott, expired on the 4th, and as she was born on the anniversary of his birthday, it is deemed singular that she should have followed him so soon to the grave.

DUDE & CO.'s lace factory, at Williamsbridge, a part of New York City, was burned. Loss, \$100,000.

A SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) telegram gives the following particulars of a fire horror in that city:

Six of the employees of the *Evening Union* met a horrid death by the burning of the office of that newspaper, most of them jumping from the fifth floor and being mangled in a shapeless mass below. Six others were badly injured. The fire was first discovered in the mailing room, and clouds of smoke were pouring out of the lower story windows before the fifty souls on the upper floor were aware of their danger. The flames shot up an old elevator in the rear, cutting off escape by the stairway, and most of the employees who escaped found their way to the fire by the way of the rear in the rear. The fire department responded promptly, but late, was put to the fourth story, and the sight of rescue so near seemed toadden the suffering group at the two windows, who dropped in succession to the sidewalk below. Six fell in this way, some of them forced off and some madly leaping, and the crowd groaned and turned their faces away as they whirled through the air. Following are the names of the dead: Henry J. Goulding, foreman of the *Union* composing-room; Miss G. Thompson, proof reader; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Farley, editorial department; Mr. Landon of Quebec; W. E. Hovey, of Boston; Mr. Brown, composer; The injured: Thomas Donahue, composer; Timothy Dunn, composer; Joseph W. Witty, composer; G. F. Ensworth, composer; Thomas Donahue, composer, fatally.

THE WESTERN STATES.

At Ishpeming, Mich., five men were getting ready to blast an old drill hole at the bottom of a shaft, when the charge went off while they were preparing to fire it, killing all five instantly. The cause of the accident is not known. The men were torn to pieces by the force of the explosion.

MACE WARNER was hanged at Jeffersonville, Ind., for the murder of a fellow-convict and went down. The third and fourth rounds were like the first, but Mitchell was going home down in the close of each. It was evident at this time that Sullivan was surprised and disgusted. Up to the ninth round Sullivan forced the fighting and chased Mitchell around the ring, but could rarely get to close quarters. It became evident, however, in the sixth round, that Sullivan was suffering for lack of wind. Mitchell was gaining courage and taking advantage of his adversary's condition by occasionally getting in a blow. In the eighth round he was awarded first blood. During rounds nine to fifteen a fearful storm prevailed, and nearly all the wind and rain and their seconds took shelter in the shed. In one of these rounds, which lasted twenty-five minutes, Mitchell received several nasty blows, especially on the temple, but Sullivan was evidently tiring. He was shivering visibly, and his teeth were chattering from the downpour which he had endured. By and by, however, the sun came out quite warm, and with its appearance Sullivan seemed to recover. At times he made tremendous rushes, but Mitchell's agility stood him in good stead, and he milled on the retreat most of the time. The rest of the fight was tedious. The ground had become soft, which made it hard work for both men. Sullivan grew tired of chasing Mitchell, and would stand in the middle of the ring while Mitchell walked around it. Mitchell seemed little hurt, and showed great generalship and scored the best, but he appeared to be afraid of Sullivan's right. A draw had been suggested, but was declined, and between 4 and 5 o'clock all got impatient as the finish seemed at least two hours off, though probably favorable to Mitchell. The latter at last said: "Well, let us shake hands or fight on, as John likes." Hereupon, Ballock, who had been very troublesome, stepped in and joined their hands. Sullivan was nothing loath, and both were tired greatly. Sullivan's body, right eye, and mouth were more punished than Mitchell's, whose right eye and temple received the most damage. Mitchell and Sullivan were arrested after the fight, with the whole party, by French gendarmes. They were taken to Senlis. Here the rest of the party was dismissed, but Sullivan and Mitchell were locked up and held for two days, when they were released and left for London.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A POLITICAL quarrel in Clark County, Georgia, between Sheriff George W. Allen and ex-Sheriff Davis Carter, resulted in a murder and suicide. Allen shot Carter dead and then killed himself.

A CHARLESTON (W. Va.) dispatch announces the death of Gen. D. H. Strother, an old-time and popular author. His literary career was begun in 1853 by the publication in *Harper's Magazine* of a series of illustrated sketches of Virginia life, over the nom de plume of "Forte Crayon," which were continued for several years. He was 72 years old at the time of his death.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The new internal-revenue bill was submitted by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee to the full committee on the 6th inst. The following is a brief outline of the measure:

It begins by removing the tax from tobacco on July 1, 1888, after which date manufacturers of cigar will pay a special tax of \$3 annually and each box will pay a tax of \$1 annually as a special tax. Drawings and bates to the full amount of the tax will be allowed on original and unbroken packages held by manufacturers and dealers on July 1. The statute and all the laws imposing restrictions upon the sale of leaf tobacco are repealed. Wherever minimum punishments are laid down for infractions of internal-revenue laws in the statutes they are abolished, and it is left in the discretion of the court to fix the punishment, not exceeding the maximum limit fixed by the statutes. Warrants issued under the internal-revenue laws, upon affidavit making charge upon information and belief, shall only issue when the affidavit is made by a collector or deputy collector; with this exception warrants will only be issued on a sworn complaint setting forth the facts and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant. Fees to court officers in prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws shall only be paid in cases where a conviction is secured, or when the district attorney approves of the prosecution, or wherein the prosecution began with information or indictment. Persons arrested upon warrants under the internal-revenue laws must be taken before a designated judicial officer in the county of arrest, or if there be none, in another county nearest the county of arrest, and this judicial officer shall have power to make the preliminary examination and discharge, admit to bail, or commit to prison that person so arrested. This section does not apply to the Indian Territory. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is given the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may compromise civil or criminal cases and reduce or remit fines, penalties, or assessments under the internal-revenue laws. When the returns are not made, or are made fraudulently, the Collector may enter the premises of any one having taxable property and prepare a tax return upon which the tax shall be assessed with a penalty of five per cent and interest at ten per cent. All fruit brands from any fruit are brought under the provision of the act of March 3, 1887. When a distiller is seized the machinery and apparatus must be sold without being mutilated or destroyed. Distilleries which mash less than twenty-five bushels of grain per day shall be taxed upon their capacity, and may be operated without storekeeper or gauger. Special warehouses may be established where the product of any designated industry in these districts may be deposited which products shall then become subject to the customary laws. All special taxes on manufacturers of stills, retail dealers in liquors, and retail dealers in malt liquors are repealed. The act provides that it shall go into effect July, 1888. The total reduction in revenue made by the act is about \$25,000,000, made up of \$20,000,000 on tobacco and \$5,000,000 on the special taxes removed.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have resolved to add this bill to the Mills tariff bill, making it an integral part of the scheme for revenue reduction.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The House Committee on Elections unanimously confirmed the decision of the sub-committee in favor of Gen. Post's title to the seat as representative of the Tenth District of Illinois. Before beginning the tedious examination of the ninety pages of printed record it was

agreed by the sub-committee that their guide upon disputed points of law should be the statutes of Illinois, as construed by the Supreme Court of the State. The disputed votes were taken up one by one, and it was found that irregular and illegal votes had been cast for both parties to the contest, but after giving Mr. Worthington the benefit of all doubts the net result of the sifting was about fifty-nine majority for Gen. Post.

The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means are standing like a stone wall between their tariff bill and criticism, says a Washington special to the Chicago Daily News.

They are determined that the bill shall be rejected by the House, and, if possible, passed just as it is, without a change in punctuation or the additional dottings, as it is. The majority of the committee have had great tribulation in the preparation of the bill. They have toiled long and late, and with immense difficulty have finally secured an agreement among themselves upon such a narrow majority that they dare not risk any further consideration lest an entering wedge shall split the whole measure in pieces. They have all sworn holy oaths to stand by and if need be fall by their bill, and all attempts to amend are to be resisted and voted down.

When the committee met on Wednesday Mr. Reed presented a petition from a cement company in Louisville, asking to be heard. That petition was denied by a strict party vote.

Then Mr. Reed presented a similar petition from a New York cement company, which was denied also. Several other petitions representing various interests were presented, one after another, but all met the same fate. Then Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, made a motion that all the applications be denied, and that the different interests involved be requested to submit statements in writing. This was carried by a party vote. Judge Kelley then moved that statements so presented be read to the committee by the clerk. This was voted down.

The swords in the possession of Mrs. Shields belonging to her late husband, Gen. James Shields, are to be purchased by Congress for \$10,000.

EFFORTS are being made to have locomotive engineers, like marine engineers, licensed and controlled by the Government. It is said that a bill has been prepared on the subject, and will be submitted to Congress.

THE Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has agreed to make a favorable report on Judge Hayes' bill appropriating \$75,000 for a Government building in Denver.

An investigation designed to cover the general subject of combinations and monopolies was begun Thursday by the House Committee on Manufactures. The sugar trust was the first to be investigated. John E. Parsons, a New York lawyer, was the only witness examined, and his testimony did not throw much light on the subject.

THE United States Minister at Pekin has informed the Department of State that the ports of China at which foreigners have the right to reside, to procure property, and to do business are as follows: Shanghai, Newchwang, Tientsin, Chefoo, Ickang, Hankow, Kinkiang, Wukee, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Wuchow, Foo Chow, Famsin, Takow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiung-Chow, and Pakkoi.

In the death of Thomas J. Potter, Vice President and General Manager of the Union Pacific system, that company loses an executive officer whose services were almost invaluable, and from the list of the really great railroad magnates of America one of the most conspicuous names will be missed. Mr. Potter died in Washington.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

In the city election at Sioux City, Iowa, Mayor Cleland was re-elected by a majority of 350 over Flynn, the Democratic candidate. The latter was supported by the Law and Order League and was pledged to enforce the prohibitory law. At Des Moines, Iowa, W. L. Carpenter, a Prohibition Democrat, was elected Mayor on the citizens' ticket. The people's ticket, headed by E. I. Cady for Mayor, was elected at Iowa Falls, Iowa. A. H. Brackett, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Nashua, Iowa. Webster City, Iowa, elected three Republican Aldermen. Three Republican Aldermen and two Democrats were elected at Waverly, Iowa. At Waterloo, Iowa, three Republicans and one Democrat were elected Aldermen. The village of Gridley, McLean County, Ill., elected three license trustees, and two anti-license trustees. H. C. Hutzokin, Republican, was elected Mayor of Waukegan, Ill. At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, P. Mullally, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 700. The Democrats elected four Aldermen. Four Republicans and two Democratic Aldermen were elected at Ottumwa, Iowa.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD, in his report submitted to Congress, early in December, estimated that the Treasury surplus would reach \$140,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year. It is now estimated at the department that the surplus at the end of June, 1888, will probably be \$155,000,000.

GEN. NEAL Dow, the venerable "father of Prohibition," was snowed under in his race for the Mayoralty of Portland, Me., on Tuesday, by the Republican candidate, Charles J. Chapman, with a majority of 1,600. It was a fight of rum against prohibition, and prohibition was badly beaten. Dow was the united candidate of the Prohibitionists and Democrats, heading both their tickets. The clergymen and women, who had been holding meetings, rallied for Dow, but did not think it necessary to go to the polls to insure the veteran Prohibitionist's election.

At a meeting of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee held in Chicago on the 6th inst., it was decided to hold the Republican State Convention at Springfield May 2.

THE Maine State Democratic Convention will be held at Augusta, May 22, for the nomination of a State ticket and delegates to St. Louis.

It has been decided to hold the Democratic National Convention in the north nave of the Exposition Building at St. Louis, which will be arranged to seat 11,000 people.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

The question of the legal obligations of railroads as common carriers in connection with the Burlington strike, says a Chicago telegram, is now brought up for adjudication before Judge Gresham in the United States Circuit Court in the form of an application for injunctions restraining the Wabash road from further refusing to receive or deliver Burlington freight, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and its officers from issuing orders to engineers and firemen to refuse to haul Burlington freight.

The Burlington case is thus appealing to the law is considered to be the stronger because the Wabash road is in the hands of a receiver appointed by and acting under the directions of the United States Court. The decision in this case will determine the relations and legal standing of all the roads that have entered into pledges of neutrality as a means of avoiding trouble with the brotherhood.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Saturday says: The Burlington officials received the following telegram from the General Manager of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway in Nebraska:

Judge Dundy, of the United States Court, has issued an order requiring the Union Pacific Railway Company to take our business in accordance with the interstate commerce law, and restraining the engineers of the Union Pacific Railway Company from refusing to take our business; also restraining the engineers from striking, combining, or confederating for the purpose of organization or advising a strike.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

DELAY in the settlement of the Bulgarian question continues to threaten the peace of Europe. Increasing irritation in Russia is plainly indicated in the cable dispatches. Orders have been issued to hasten the collection of military stores at Warsaw and for the immediate return of officers absent on furlough from their regiments. Should the powers continue to postpone action Russia may any day turn to the pressure of inflamed public sentiment and herself undertake the expulsion of Ferdinand and the selection of his successor.

A BULLETIN was issued at San Remo on the 6th inst., signed by all of the six doctors in attendance upon the Crown Prince, which ran as follows:

In view of the reports published in the press alleging that there are differences of opinion among the physicians attending the Crown Prince of Germany, the undersigned, that as regards their ideas of the nature of the illness no single divergency exist.

Just as little do they mind that a dangerous turn in the malady is imminent. The local disturbances in the larynx have not appreciably altered. The wound has healed and the canula lies comfortably. The patient's lungs are in a healthy condition. The cough and expectoration have diminished. His appetite is increasing. There is no digestive disorder, no pain or swelling, and no headache. He sleeps, with interruptions, for hours together.

LODGE LONSDALE is on his way to the far northwestern portions of the Queen's dominions in America, to hunt polar bear and musk oxen.

"THE grief of Berlin at the loss of the Kaiser is pitiful," says a cable dispatch from the German capital.

The streets and churches are thronged with weeping men and women, heartbroken over the common sorrow. The people are congregated near the monument of Frederick the Great, opposite the palace, gazing with tearful eyes at the windows of the darkened imperial chamber, where the body of the late Emperor lies.

Later Thursday night the royal station gave an astonishing exhibition of that wonderful vitality which has marked the closing days of his life. About 11 o'clock he recovered from the effects of a swoon, which gave rise to the premature announcement of death, and found Bismarck and his grandson William close to the bedside. Despite the remonstrance of the physicians