

THE GRAVEDIGGER'S SONG.

The crab, the bullock, and the sloe,
They burgeon in the spring;
And when the west wind melts the snow,
The redstarts build and sing.
But Death's at work at rind and root,
And loves the green buds best;
And when the piping music's mute,
He spares the empty nest.
Death! Death!
Death is master of lord and clown;
Close the coffin and hammer it down.

When nuts are brown and sere without,
And white and plump within,
And juicy gourds are passed about,
And trickle down the chin;
When comes the reaper with his scythe
And reaps and nothing leaves,
O, then it is that Death is blithe,
And sips among the sheaves.
Death! Death!
Lower the coffin and slip the cord;
Death is master of lord and lord.

When logs about the house are stacked,
And next year's hose is knitt,
And tales are told and jokes are cracked,
And taggots blaze and spit;
Death sits down in the ingle nook,
Sits down and doth not speak;
But he puts his arm round the maid that's warm,
And she tingles in the cheek.
Death! Death!
Death is master of lord and clown;
Shovel the clay in, tread it down.

Alfred Austin in "Prince Lucifer."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The international contest between Jake Kilrain, of Baltimore, and Jem Smith, of England, for the diamond belt and championship of the world took place on the Island of St. Pierre, in the River Seine, France, today, in the presence of about 100 persons. G. W. Atkinson, the referee, performed his duties with satisfaction to all concerned. Jem Smith was seconded by Jake Baldock and Jack Harper and was attended by Jem Howes and Dick Roberts. Jake Kilrain was seconded by Charles Mitchell and Ned Donnelly and was attended by Charley Rowell. Messrs. Fleming and Starding acted as time-keepers and umpires.

The referee ordered that the fight be resumed tomorrow, but later Smith and Kilrain expressed

MUTUAL RESPECT

for each other and swore eternal friendship and agreed to consider the fight a draw, and pledged each other to fight Kilrain.

The general opinion is that the fight was the gamest heavy weight contest in a generation. Smith's second chose for him the corner which would give Smith the benefit of fighting with his back to the sun which was shining brilliantly.

Smith worked with splendid pluck, took his punishment without wincing, although knocked clean down in the nineteenth round. His singling blows began to tell heavily on Kilrain's right eye, which was being rapidly banged up, much in the fashion which Sayers treated Heenan in the famous fight long ago.

AS A SET-OFF.

Kilrain got well home with his left on Smith's ear, which soon swelled up to an abnormal size, and had to be lanced by the seconds. Kilrain's back-heeling at the finish of each round told heavily on Smith, but certainly up to the fortieth round, when the men had been fighting fifty minutes, there was very little to choose between them.

Before the fight began odds of three and four to one were freely laid on the Englishman, but all betting was stopped as the fight narrowed into the question of endurance. Not once or twice, but many times it looked like an easy win for Kilrain, but the indomitable pluck of the burly English lad, who invariably came up with a smile, equalled matters. Not to enter into an elaborate description of the 106 rounds, it may safely be said a fiercer, fairer fight has

RARELY BEEN SEEN.

There were cries of "foul," but "foul" was never seriously claimed by either side. The seconds were smart in their duty in bringing their men back to their corners, and umpires Charles Johnson for Kilrain and John Fleming for Smith had few difficult points to settle. Hard hitting and tough work was the order, with a concluding trow at the end of each round, of which the long American who is tough and ugly, but with an excellent wrestler, generally had the best.

How this remarkable fight might have terminated had it been fought to a finish it is difficult to say. Kilrain undoubtedly showed qualities that even his backers never dreamed of, and had rather the best of the fight as they got into the second hour. On the other hand Smith's determined rushes and indomitable pluck over and over again raised the hopes of his backers.

THE ROUNDS.

Following is a detailed account of the fight by rounds:

Round 1.—The men had no sooner faced each other than Kilrain led off with his left and landed lightly on the head. Smith countered viciously with his left in the region of the stomach, but Kilrain nobly stopped the intend-

ed blow and returned a useful tap on the same part of Smith's anatomy. Both men now sparred cautiously, but soon closed and fell, Kilrain going under Smith.

Round 2.—As soon as the men came together again, the American dashed out with his left, but was cleverly stopped by Smith, who sent in his left sharply on the body, and the pair closed and wrestled for a fall, which again resulted in favor of the Englishman.

Round 3.—The English party were now jubilant, as their man came up smiling. Kilrain, however, again forced the fighting, but Jem cleverly dodged out of the way of a well-meant visitation on his chest. Smith now popped in his left, and they again closed. After some severe fighting in his own corner, the Englishman got his man down.

Round 4.—The pair responded quickly to the call of time, each wearing a look of dogged determination. Kilrain was the first to commence hostilities, letting fly his left which landed heavily on Smith's head, but in return he was the recipient of a red-hot one in the right eye, Smith getting his left fairly home with such force that Kilrain's optic soon showed signs of closing. Neither appeared to care for the attention to each other, the result being that both fought with great dash. Some heavy countering followed. During this round the American landed a terrific right-hander on Smith's left ear, which narrowly escaped giving the Englishman his coup de grace. It so staggered Smith that he had great difficulty in keeping up, and he had all the worst of it when they fell.

Round 5.—It was now the Yankee's turn to crow and Kilrain, following up his advantage, forced the pace and at once went in for fighting, and threw his man, Smith going down heavily.

Round 6.—As soon as the men had their hands up some light exchanges took place. Smith dashed out his left and got a stinger on the head, when the men closed and went down.

Rounds 7 to 8.—These were remarkable for bugging tactics, in which neither man made any headway.

Round 9.—Kilrain let fly with his left and right, but was cleverly stopped by Jem, and Jem returned the intended compliment with interest, getting in a tremendous left-hand flush on the nose, following this up with his right on the body, the round closing with Smith uppermost.

Round 10.—The pair got in close quarters, Kilrain finally throwing his antagonist heavily.

Round 11.—Kilrain led, but fell short, and Smith, taking advantage of this, dashed his left hotly on the head and supplemented it with his favorite hit on the mask. Kilrain did not relish this, and retaliated with his right on the body, being repaid by a heavy smack on the ribs.

Rounds 12 and 13 were unimportant.

Round 14.—Smith dashed his left home three times on the face, when Kilrain again saved himself by getting close in and throwing his man.

Rounds 15 and 16.—The partisans of Smith appeared highly delighted when they saw the cordial refreshment administered to Kilrain. Both men sparred for wind until Kilrain brought the round to a close by heeling his opponent.

Round 17.—Kilrain shot his left in on the body and Smith slipped and fell.

Round 18.—Smith led with his left, which reached his opponent's head, but was smartly countered by Jake with a terrific surging right-hander on the jaw, sending Smith clearly off his pins. This was the first knock-down blow in the fight.

Round 19 and 20.—Very little progress was made.

Round 21.—Smith was evidently considerably distressed by his repeated heavy falls, and thanks to the terrible blow in the last round, came up a bit groggy. Kilrain took advantage of this and aimed a straight left hander, but Smith warded off the blow and gave a receipt in full on Kilrain's forehead. It was now his turn to be the aggressor, and after landing a vigorous right-hander on the ribs, he brought his left into play twice in succession before going down, Kilrain falling heavily on Smith.

During the next seventeen rounds there was very little attempt at fighting. The rounds consisted principally of wrestling, Kilrain evidently having a wholesome dread of Smith's right.

Round 39.—Kilrain, eager for business popped his left in on Smith's body. Smith aimed a terrific left-hander at the Yankee, which the latter by great good fortune just missed. Kilrain not wishing this, dashed at his man and brought him down with a thud.

Round 40 to 42.—Very little was done save hugging, Kilrain going over to Smith's corner with the usual result, throwing Smith and falling uppermost.

Round 43.—Smith following led off with his left and Kilrain got home a straight one from the shoulder on Smith's stomach. Smith rapped one on Kilrain's head, when the latter closed with him and again brought him down.

In the 45th both were more inclined to close and wrestle than to fight.

Kilrain had all the best of the 50th round.

Up to the 90th round Kilrain held the advantage, and had knocked Smith down three times; while Smith had only once succeeded in knocking Kilrain down.

The hundredth round had been fought in an hour and forty minutes. Light was now fast fading; Smith's

seconds urged that the keepers could not see their watches.

In the 100th and last round, both were fighting as quickly as the start when Mr. Atkinson ordered an adjournment of the contest until next day, amid loud cheers, the spectators being delighted with the pluck shown by both men.

In Sullivan's opinion, to-day's fight was the gamest witnessed in many years between big men.

New York, Dec. 19.—A Washington special to the Commercial Bulletin says that the tariff bill upon which the administration, or the Carlisle party in the House, will base its efforts contemplates a reduction of \$62,000,000 of revenue on a basis of last year's importations, and that of this amount \$50,000,000 is to come from a reduction of duties chiefly on manufactures and \$12,000,000 from adding wool, salt, lumber, coal, vegetable fibres, etc., to the free list.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Mail and Express says: "According to reports that have been received here by some of the more prominent leaders of the Klu Klux of Labor, the long-contended fight in that organization will be settled by the resignations of Master Workman Powderly, Secretary Litchman and other members of the so called 'administration' ring, and a complete reorganization of the order."

Pittsburg, Dec. 20.—John Henry, traveling passenger agent for the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway, and a number of other officials and clerks in the passenger department and ticket office yesterday received a carefully worded notification signed by President John Newell and General Superintendent Holbrook, signifying that their presence would not be required at their respective desks for a few days, as the books of the department were being audited to get ready for the new system of handling tickets about to be adopted. This is the beginning of the developments in the passenger department of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railway, which promise to assume proportions. Recently startling disclosures have been made in the freight department of the Panhandle. For months high officials of the road have suspected that something very loose or something positively crooked has existed in the ticket sales and receipts of the road, and within a few weeks they have obtained proof that they were being systematically robbed, but where, by whom or to what extent can only be told after a careful investigation of the books and accounts of the whole department. It is thought that counterfeit tickets are in existence and from the system of ticket accounts kept by the company it would hardly be possible without collusion for fraud to be perpetrated.

London, Dec. 20.—Dan Doherty, the American who shot and killed Geo. M. Graham, another American, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced for life.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 20.—It is stated that the government will not interfere with the sentence of the two Chinamen, Lee Sam and Ah Feat, who have been condemned to be hanged at Victoria, B. C., January 30th, for the murder of a Chinese woman.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 20.—Business was entirely suspended this morning and the flags were at half mast. Thousands of visitors are in the city to attend the funeral of the late Governor Badwell. At 9 a.m. the people were admitted to the capitol to take a last view of the governor. Many distinguished people were among the throng. When the hour for the public exercises arrived the doors of the house of representatives hall were opened and the entire space in the large hall was soon occupied, while hundreds were unable to obtain entrance. The Rev. C. Haydon, of Auburn, delivered the funeral address.

New York, Dec. 20.—Richard K. Fox this morning sent the following message:

"To Geo. W. Atkinson, referee in the Kilrain-Smith fight, London:—The fight must be finished. If Smith refuses, I shall claim the belt, the world's championship and the stakes for Kilrain."

Also the following to his representative, William E. Harding:

"Draw won't do. The men must meet to finish. If Smith refuses, I shall claim the belt, the world's championship and stakes for Kilrain. Am willing to back Jack against John L. Sullivan after this is settled for from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and the belt."

Washington, Dec. 20.—The House committee on elections met this morning and settled upon January 6th as the date for taking up the Theobald-Carlisle contest.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—In the federal court here today Henry Root, of San Francisco, filed a bill against the North Chicago Street Railway Company, claiming the company is using an invention of his without authority and without offering any compensation. The invention is a street cable track. Root seeks to have the company and its president, K. C. S. Yerkes, restrained by an injunction.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—An Inter-Ocean special from Lincoln, Nebraska, says that Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, has telegraphed to a Nebraska senator at Washington, protesting against the confirmation of Lamar on the ground that his past record makes him an unfit person to interpret the Constitution of the United States.

New York, Dec. 20.—James A. Goodsell's suit against the Western Union Company, to recover over half a million dollars for an alleged breach

of contract, has been decided in favor of the Western Union Company by the superior court. The suit was brought for alleged breach of contract in failing to send, as it claimed, the news of plaintiff over its wires. Plaintiff was at the time proprietor of a press association.

New York, Dec. 20.—This afternoon President Dexter, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, was served with a summons at the instance of Henry S. Ives, who brings suit against Dexter, laying the damages at \$10,000 for arrest.

Espanola, N. M., Dec. 20.—There was a wedding yesterday at San Pedro, a mile east of Espanola, and a dance at night. Whisky was plentiful, and a row broke out about 11 o'clock. Three men were badly cut. The principal fighter, Gabriel Sanchez, left the house, and in a short time several shots were fired through the window. A little girl was

SHOT IN THE EYE, the ball glancing around the face, making an ugly but not fatal wound. Mrs. Gonzales was struck by a ball in the neck and another passed through both breasts. Her recovery is extremely doubtful. The assassin is not yet arrested.

Detroit, Dec. 20.—The woman arrested yesterday with \$39,000 in United States bonds in her possession, which she had vainly tried to negotiate, is still locked up. Her name is now said to be Sophie Victorine.

It is claimed that the man Hoffman, in Windsor, Ontario, who is connected with the woman who was arrested here while trying to negotiate United States bonds, is no other than Isadore Cohnfeld, the great feather merchant of New York, who failed a few weeks ago and fled to Canada.

New York, Dec. 20.—Sometime ago the steamer Miranda started from Nova Scotia for this port, having in tow a great log raft containing 30,000 sticks of spruce timber. The raft was longer than the largest ocean steamer, drawing more water, and of about the same width. It was held together by a complex system of chains, and required nearly six months to get it prepared for starting. It is said that to bring this amount of lumber by ship would require nearly 100 vessels. When the Miranda was off Newport shoals Sunday morning in a

SEVERE STORM.

she was compelled to allow the raft to go adrift, and it was lost. The Miranda arrived at this port badly damaged today.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.—A serious collision occurred this morning near Newport, Arkansas, between a passenger train and a freight on the Iron Mountain Railway. The fireman of the passenger train was instantly killed and the engineer fatally injured. The baggage master and express messenger were hurt slightly.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—News Joliet: By the falling of a wall in the new Barber block this afternoon two workmen were killed and five injured, three fatally. The killed are Wm. Stage and John Palmer.

New York, Dec. 20.—The World will publish the

FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS

tomorrow in relation to the Kilrain-Smith fight:

London, Dec. 20.—Richard K. Fox, New York:—Just arrived. London is crazy over the fight. The battle was the greatest on record. Kilrain was strongest at the finish. Kilrain is pronounced the best fighter ever seen in England. Conceded that he would have won only the darkness ended the battle. What about stakes?

(Signed) HARDING.

This went to Kilrain: Jake Kilrain, Champion of the World, London:—My warmest congratulations on your great fight. The press and public all do honor to the American champion and hail you champion of the world. Will back you against any man in the world for \$5,000 to \$10,000.

(Signed) RICHARD K. FOX.

SULLIVAN.

London, Dec. 23.—John L. Sullivan has issued a challenge to Smith or Kilrain for \$5000 a side.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The Senate committee on appropriations has agreed to favorably report on the House resolution for the adjournment for the holiday recess on Thursday next.

The President has sent the

FOLLOWING NOMINATIONS

to the Senate: Stephen A. De Wolfe to be associate justice of the Territory of Montana; Newton W. McConnell, of Tennessee, to be chief justice of the supreme court of Montana; E. Henry Lacombe, of New York, additional circuit judge for the second judicial circuit; Edward F. Bingham, of Ohio, chief justice of the supreme court, District of Columbia; Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, as associate justice of the supreme court, District of Columbia; William J. Allen, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Illinois. To be United States attorney, Geo. E. Pritchett for the district of Nebraska; Thomas E. Hayden for the district of Nevada; George S. Peters, of Ohio, for the Territory of Utah; Whitaker M. Grant, of Iowa, for the district of Alaska. John Myers, United States marshal for the district of Oregon.

THE CARLISLE CONTEST.

The House committee on elections met this morning and settled upon

January 6th as the date for taking up the Theobald-Carlisle contest.

The Senate has removed the injunction of secrecy following these nominations which were confirmed in secret session on the fifteenth instant: Chas. S. Fairchild, to be secretary of the treasury; George L. Rives to be assistant secretary of the treasury; James W. Hyatt to be United States treasurer; Bayles W. Hanna to be minister to the Argentine Republic; Alexander S. Lawton to be minister to Austria-Hungary; James F. Benedict, of Colorado, collector of internal revenue for the district of Colorado.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—After Call's strong rejoinder to Edmunds, the latter thanked the senator from Florida for his gratifying allusions to him. He certainly had not questioned the sincerity of the senator from Florida, for he (Call) had stood behind this polygamy hierarchy every time that he had any interest to advance or any whole-some legislation to resist. He had done so with a great deal of ability and considerable zeal. He could give the senator the praise of being

ABSOLUTELY SINCERE

standing by this body of persons through thick and thin, and expected that the senator would continue to do so; and if in time Utah should become a state and the United States Constitution should be changed so that one person might be a senator from two states, he had no doubt the senator from Florida would be the first senator whom the Mormon hierarchy would select. He (Edmunds) could produce and ask to have printed in the Record other statements showing the utter hypocrisy and gammon of the performance, and that it was a mere trick to get out from under the hands of Congress and from under the laws of the United States. Everybody understood that, and he (Edmunds) did not propose to vote for spending money in order to print in the Record that sort of thing.

CALL SAID

the senator from Vermont was not more sincere than correct in his statement that he (Call) had stood behind the Mormon hierarchy. He had stood behind human rights when the senator with exquisite cruelty sought to punish innocent women and children in Utah by legislation which he (Call) regarded as unconstitutional, uncivilized and inhuman. The senator had never heard him advocate corrupt judicial tribunals or packed juries, or the prostitution of courts of justice. He (Call) had never expressed an opinion as to how he should vote on the admission of Utah; that was a question for future consideration. He understood by the statements of reliable citizens, republicans and democrats, that not more than five per cent of the population of Utah favored polygamy, and that the

YOUNG PEOPLE

of the territory were unanimously opposed to it and submitted conclusively to the legislation of Congress. The objections of the senator from Vermont were void and idle, and were unworthy of that senator. They were not reasonable as a matter of logic and were not true as a matter of fact.

Stewart was opposed to printing the memorial in the Record, as it might raise false hopes in Utah as being an expression of opinion that its admission as a state was possible. At present he feared very much that Utah was not in condition to become a state. She was governed by a close corporate hierarchy. He did not believe there was such a thing as freedom in Utah. Free schools, as understood elsewhere, did not exist there. Everything was subservient to a political organization known as the

MORMON CHURCH.

It was impossible for United States citizens to live in any part of Utah outside of the towns, where there was no military protection. The various modes which the Mormons had of riding themselves of the Gentiles were cruel, unheard of, unreasonable, the details of which he would not relate at present. He would be sorry to see the vote given in the Senate that would favor the admission of Utah as a state until more people were ready and prepared to establish a government where citizens of all denominations might reside in peace and be protected. He did not want to see Utah admitted with a weak promise that she would abolish the organization which governed the Mormons with a rod of iron, and exclude other citizens living among them. He would think it

GREAT CALAMITY

to have these people put in a position where they could change their Constitution at will, and perpetuate an organization hostile to liberty, and founded on a pretended religious hierarchy.

Platt argued that there was no more reason why the memorial of a self-constituted convention should be printed in the Record than the memorial of any citizen or any number of citizens.

Paddock denied that the memorial represented the wishes of 200,000 people, of which about 140,000 were Mormons. As to the statement that not more than three per cent of the Mormons were polygamists, he asserted that they were all polygamists, so far as an endorsement of the doctrine was concerned, and the belief that it was a

DIVINE REVELATION.

Call said that the memorial, having been read by him, would necessarily be printed in the Record. As he did