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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

The International Prize Fight for the Championship of the World

Between Kilrain and Smith Ends in a Draw After 106 Rounds.

The Prohibitionists to Have a National Convention on July 6th.

Doings of Congress Yesterday.—Other News Paragraphs of Interest.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

THE BIG FIGHT.

A Hundred and Six Rounds, Ending in a Draw.

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 Harding 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 Sullivan.

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 slugging blows began to tell heavily on Kilrain's right eye, which was being rapidly bunged 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 throw at the end of each round, of which the long American who is tough and ugly, but withal 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 intended blow and reddraed 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 Englishmen.

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 counter ing 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 hugging 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 boldly 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 102d and last round, both were fighting as quickly as all hesitant 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.

The Carlisle Bill.

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.

Powderly to Resign

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 Knights of Labor, the long-continued 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."

Baseball.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—There will be a decrease of the eastern ball tossers now sojourning in this city, next week. Mulvey Philanns, third baseman, and McGuire, back stop, of the same team, will not return from the trip to Los Angeles. Sullivan of the Chicagos will return east after the holidays. Several more of the players are also expected to return. Manager Hart, possibly anticipating such a movement on the part of the players, will telegraph for other capable men immediately. One or two of the New York team have also signified their intention of returning east, and their places will have to be filled with local talent.

The Prohibitionists.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The national prohibition committee has issued a call to the national convention at Indianapolis, in June 6th, 1888.

THE CALL SAYS:

All citizens who believe the traffic in intoxicating drinks is a national disgrace and a national scourge; that it is destitute of wealth producing power, robs labor, destroys capital, breeds lawlessness and fosters anarchy; that it defies restraint, seeks to, and already to an alarming extent, does dominate in municipal, state and national governments; that it threatens the safety of our homes, and ought forever to be prohibited; who believe that to abolish the saloon will in a great measure abolish poverty, assist in solving the labor question, purify politics and add to the solidity of our institutions; who believe this desirable reform needs for its consummation the responsible agency of a political party clearly committed thereto, as a matter of principle; who favor a general and progressive system of

POPULAR EDUCATION;

who would amend our election laws to secure greater purity of the ballot; who stand for a free ballot and a fair count, for the white man of the north and the black man of the south; who favor the protection of American labor; who would foster our agricultural interests; who believe the ballot in the hands of women will be the death knell of the liquor trade; in short, all citizens who are agreed upon the wisdom and necessity of separate political action in order to secure the overthrow of the rum power, are requested to unite in sending representatives to the convention. The basis of representation fixed by the national committee was: Two delegates from the District of Columbia, two from each territory, and from each state twice as many representatives of the state as in both branches of Congress;

THE DELEGATES

to be chosen by such methods as may be decided upon in the various states and territories. A full list of alternates should be chosen. It is desirable that a fair proportion of ladies as delegates be chosen. Since the basis was fixed, there has developed a widespread feeling that the national convention so constituted will not be sufficiently large. The executive committee suggests that additional delegates, to be known as provisional delegates, be selected in each state and territory and the District of Columbia, on the basis of one delegate for each thousand prohibition votes, or the major fraction thereof, cast at the last general election, meaning the last election in which the state officers were voted for. The convention will possess full power to act upon the question of seating the provisional delegates.

A FULL LIST

of the names and addresses of all the delegates should be sent to Samuel Dickie, chairman of the national committee, as soon as selected.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Among the papers presented to the Senate was a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury with the report of Special Agent Tingle on the condition of affairs in the islands of Alaska. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Also, a like communication enclosing copies of papers relating to the recent bonding of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. Committee on commerce.

Also, the memorial of the constitutional convention of the Territory of Utah, asking admission into the Union as a State, with copies of the Constitution referred to the committee on Territories.

The following bills were reported favorably from the committees and placed on the calendar:

To establish two additional land offices in Colorado; to provide in certain cases for future wagon road grants in Oregon.

Granting to the state of California five per cent of the net proceeds of the cash sales of the public lands in that State.

To amend the law concerning the commission or fish and fisheries.

To aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools, and to enable the State of California to take lands in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections, found to be mineral lands.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced and referred, were the following:

By Platt, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia.

By Manderson, to divide the State of Nebraska into two judicial districts.

By Sherman, in relations to pensions. [This bill provides that all pensioners on the roll for the loss of limbs shall be entitled to receive the arrears of pension from the date of discharge or disability.]

By Stewart in relation to public lands. [It provides for the appointment of a chief justice and two associate justices to sit at Washington and to have jurisdiction to hear and decide contested land cases. All applicants for public lands, whose claims are rejected by the commissioner of the land office, are given the right within sixty days to appeal to one of the justices. Jurisdiction is also conferred on the justices to hear all cases arising out of private land claims in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.]

By Cullom, to annex a portion of Montana to Idaho.

By Palmer, to extirpate contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth diseases and rinderpest among cattle; to facilitate the exportation of cattle and other live stock.

OTHER BUSINESS.

On motion of Sawyer, Butler's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the advisability of the establishment of a government postal telegraph, was reconsidered and the bill was referred to the postoffice committee.

Sherman moved that the President's message and accompanying documents be referred to the committee on finance, and gave notice that after the holidays he would address the Senate on the subject. Motion agreed to.

Pugh offered the following resolution and proceeded to address the Senate in support of it:

Resolved, The most important and impressive duty of the present session of Congress is to revise and so amend the existing internal taxes and tariff laws as to reduce the annual revenue to be collected therefrom to the necessary wants of the federal government, and no more than it needs to pay its matured debts and discharge its obligations under the laws of Congress, without crippling or deranging any American industry or business interest connected with the subjects of tariff taxation or interfering with the just rights of the American working people intended to be secured to them by the incidental effects of revenue duties, to share in the joint product of the labor and capital employed in American mining and manufacturing industries to the full measure of the difference in cost of their labor and the labor of those engaged in similar industries in Europe;

Resolved, That the Senate will concur in no joint resolution for the final adjournment of the present session of Congress, until after the passage of such remedial laws as are specified in the foregoing resolution.

The senator had never heard any valid reason why whisky drinkers should be relieved from the payment of tax, and why the revenue which it yields should be extorted by the tariff from the consumers of the necessaries of life. He knew no better use to which whisky could be applied than to the production of the $90,000,000 of revenue necessary to pay the pension and interest of the war debt, instead of extorting that amount from the harmless consumption of imported articles. As a general compromise, he would repeal the internal tax on tobacco, for the reason that tobacco was an agricultural product, and let the tax on whisky stand for future consideration. He would vote for no duty on any article made in this country that would hurt any home industry. Both the republicans and democratic parties had promised to reduce the income to the wants of the government, and it was trifling for the republicans to charge upon the Democratic party the blame of the failure to revise the tariff. This Congress will not adjourn until such a change is made in the revenue taxes as would stop the flow of money from the people into the national treasury beyond the needs of the government. He would put on the free list, chemicals and raw wool of all low grades, and salt, and might be willing to add other articles. There could be no mistake as to what the President believed to be the paramount duty of Congress. There was not a single sentence in his message that was not the truth and the whole truth.

At the close of Pugh's remarks the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Blair gave notice that he would tomorrow ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of his educational bill.

The Senate then proceeded to executive business, and when the doors were re-opened, adjourned.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Speaker announced the appointment of the committee on rules, as follows: The Speaker, Messrs. Randall, Mills, Reed and Cannon.

Dibble, of South Carolina, offered a resolution referring to the committee on appropriations the reports of the court of claims on the French spoliation claims, with instructions to that committee to report all claims which have been decided favorably to claimants in the general deficiency bill. After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted by a vote of 163 to 84.

Buckalew offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the election of President, Vice-President and representatives in Congress. Referred to the committee on rules.

Grosvenor of Ohio offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of the plan and scope of the compilation of the official records of the war of the rebellion, specifying any change in the arrangement or subject matter to be published from that followed while the publication was in charge of the late Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and also for copies of all orders and communications relating to permitting or refusing access to such portions of the war records as have been selected for publication. Referred.

The House then adjourned until tomorrow.

REMOVAL!

MRS. DR. E. B. FERGUSON
is to announce that she has REMOVED from her former residence on South Temple Street, to her new house
121 B STREET,
where she will be pleased to have her friends and all who may need her Professional Services call upon her.

Telephone 51. d

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY the CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

QUONG WONG SING,
HAS RECEIVED A LOT OF JAPANese Lily Bulbs. Has on hand and is constantly receiving Chinese and Japanese Crockeryware—Silk Goods in Handkerchiefs, Shawls and other Novelties, Curiosities, Ornaments and Toys, at
50 E., First South St., S. L. City.

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PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE IN a light pleasant business paying large profits on investments; experience not necessary. Call on E. S. Naylor, Cliff House, City, from 9 to 4 daily.
P. S. To parties prepared to handle sub agencies a fortune is assured. dlw

SOUTH JORDAN CANAL COMPANY.

Principal Place of Business, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE.—THERE ARE DELINQUENT upon the following described Stock on account of assessment levied on the 1st day of October, 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective Shareholders, as follows:

NAME.	No. of Shar's.	No. of Certificate.	Amy $ cts.
Bennion, John R.	8	54	4 00
" "	2	261	1 00
" "	3	970	1 50
" "	2	1070	1 00
Beckstead, Aaron	1	972	50
" "	1	1129	50
Crump, Wm. C.	1	1141	50
Hope, James	4	438	2 00
" "	2	687	1 00
" "	1	739	50
" "	1	851	50
Jenson, Mary C.	15	833	7 50
" "	2	734	1 00
Matthews, James	5	131	2 50
Marriott, Henry	1	319	50
Neilson, Nels	3	133	1 50
" "	5	658	2 50
" "	2	902	1 00
" "	3	759	1 50
" "	7	1023	3 50
Petersen, Christen	10	92	5 00
Parr, John C.	2	1042	1 00
Richards, Thomas	3	18	1 50
Shields, James (Estate)	35	339	17 50
" " "	4	392	2 00
" " "	1	505	50
" " "	6	610	3 00
" " "	1	680	50
Stocking, Ensign J.	14	267	7 00
" "	1	334	50
" "	1	418	50
" "	2	494	1 00
Taylor, Thos. E. & Bro.	1	268	50
Taylor, Thos. E.	6	237	3 00
" "	8	550	4 00
" "	2	733	1 00
" "	1	804	50

And in accordance with law, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the Company's office, No. 8, Hooper & Eldredge Block, Salt Lake City, on Dec. 30th, 1887, at o'clock of such day to pay delinquent assessment thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale.

JESSE W. FOX, JUN.,
Secretary.
d&s tvl

THE INCURABLE CURED!

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Feb. 24, 1887.
Gentlemen—Some years ago a sore developed on my nose from a finger nail scratch. I tried a few simple remedies, but the sore would not yield. I grew worse every year for seven years. Many thought I had a cancer. Over a year ago I commenced taking S. S. S., and two dozen bottles entirely cured me. When I began with Swift's Specific was in very poor health, and could hardly digest food. After I had finished the course of S. S. S. I was strong and buoyant, and had a good appetite. Found it as a most valuable medicine for ladies in weak, delicate health. It is a household medicine with me.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. R. W. WILSON.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 2, 1887.
Gentlemen—For twenty years I have had a sore on my left cheek. It had gradually been growing worse. The many physicians whom I had consulted were unable to do me any good. Last fall a year ago I began using S. S. S. At first it inflamed the sore, and it became more virulent than ever; so much so, indeed, that my family insisted that I should leave off the medicine. I persisted in using the S. S. S. At the end of two months the sore was entirely healed. Thinking that the evil was out of my constitution, I left off the medicine; but in November, ten months after, a very slight breaking out appeared. I at once began again on S. S. S., and now that is also disappearing. I have every faith in S. S. S. It has done me more good than all the doctors and other medicines I ever took. Yours truly,
A. J. SHANDS.

WINSTON, N. C., April 13, 1887.
Gentlemen—Two or three years ago a cancer came on my face. It soon grew to be quite large. It would not heal, my general health was very poor. Last September I began a course of S. S. S., which I have continued to the present time with the happiest result. The cancer has entirely disappeared, there being no evidence or symptom of a cancerous character left. My general health is good now, and my appetite better than it has been in years. I am 62 years old, and to-day I am working in the field planting corn. Yours truly, JONAS LEHMACH.

Gentlemen—I had a sore on my upper lip for eight years. Ten different doctors attempted in vain to heal it. One gave me a small vial for five dollars, which was a "certain cure." It is needless to say that it did me no good. About two years ago I became quite uneasy, as people thought I had a cancer, and I took a course of eighteen bottles of S. S. S. The result has been a complete cure. The ulcer or cancer healed beautifully, leaving scarcely a perceptible scar. From that day I have been in excellent health, the Specific having purified my blood thoroughly, increased my appetite and perfected my digestion. In a word, I feel like a new woman, and, best of all, the eight year ulcer is gone entirely. Yours sincerely,
MRS. W. F. CANNON.
Trenton, Todd Co., Ky., Feb. 26, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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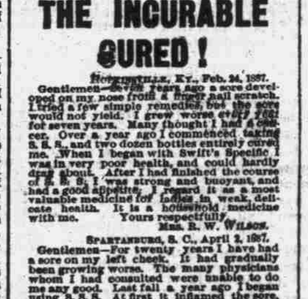

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