Northern Murder Mystery Solved

After Many Months Indians Have Been Arrested For Murdering Japs.

Made Them Intoxicated and Then Done Them to Death With Canoe Paddles.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The steamer Tees, of the C. P. R., Captain Hughes, reached port last night from Naas and way ports after a very stormy trip, she having encountered heavy southeast gales in Johnson Straits and in Queen Charlotte Sound. In the Sound heavy seas swept on board the steamer's decks and flooded some of the deck cabins, but no damage was done to the steamer.

News was brought by the Tees of the arrest of four Indians at the River's Inlet cannery, charged with the murder of two Japanese who were reported missing last summer, their empty boat having been found on the inlet. There was suspicion of murder at the time, but nothing could be learned in regard to the tragedy. Now it has developed that the Japanese were murdered by Indians, and, in a moment of drunkenness, some of those implicated have told of the tragedy, with the result that four arrests were made shortly before the Tees left River's Inlet.

It seems there had been some robberies by Indians on River's Inlet, of which the Japanese fishermen were cognizant, and the Indians, after stupifying the Japanese fishermen, murdered them. The boat was found empty, and it was thought that the two Japs had been tossed overboard by the Indians, but, according to the story which has now come to light, they were beaten on the head with clubs and done to death, the bodies being hidden beneath the water of the Inlet.

Confessions are said to have been made to Dr. Large, a Methodist missionary residing at Bella Bella, by the Indians. The Indians say they stupified the Japanese with liquor and, after getting them well intoxicated, they beat they on the head with paddles and threw their bodies overboard. They then threw the fishing boat adrift, and when it was found it was believed that the Japanese had been drowned. It seems that the murderers had been implicated in robberies which had occurred at Good Hope cannery, and the Japanese knew of the crime, and had more than once used their knowledge to get fish and money from the Indians.

Two Frenchmen who returned from the North on the steamer Tees came from Port Simpson, disgusted. They had bought lots in the city that is to be when the Grand Trunk Pacific builds its line, when at Edmonton, the purchased lots being designated by letter. On arrival at Port Simpson they were unable to find their lots, and found, moreover, that none of the lots there were designated by letter. They fear now that they have been induced in buying lots which lie below many fathoms of water—in other words, that they have been buncoed.

The steamer brought a number of passengers from northern ports, including Mike King, who has been prospecting on the Skeena, he having embarked on the steamer at Port Essington; Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, the former being bookkeeper for Peter Herman's cannery at Port Essington; H. O. Bergh, from Quatsino, via Hardy Bay, and West Huson from Alert Bay.

The steamer will leave again for the North on Tuesday evening.

THREATENING A GOVERNOR.

Denver, Col., Nov. 26.—Although General Sherman Bell declared yesterday that he had information of a plot to blow up the State house and assassinate Governor Peabody and himself, Governor Peabody said today that he had not heard of any threats or plots of that nature.

"I am in receipt of anonymous letters almost every day," said the Governor, "but have found none of a threatening nature for some time. The majority of them tell me that I have mistaken my calling and ought to vacate the governorship chair. That is my intention when my term of office is over."

General Bell would not divulge the source of his information.

WASHINGTON'S NEW STATION.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The District of Columbia authorities today issued the building permit for the new $5,000,000 Union railway station in this city. The location will embrace nine blocks.

HUNGARIAN DIET IN GREAT DISORDER

Deputies Indulge in Wordy War And Riot Almost Ensues.

Budapest, Nov. 26.—Scenes of indescribable confusion marked today's session of the lower house of the Diet. They originated in the proposal to hold sessions daily. The members of the Extreme Left vehemently protested, and several of them were suspended for disorderly conduct by the president, who was the recipient of many insulting epithets. Finally the Premier, Count Tisza, attempted to speak. He called attention to the agreement between the different parties on rules of procedure.

"You have put all the advantages of that agreement in your pocket," shouted Nycolas Bartha.

"Better not speak of pockets," retorted Count Tisza, whereupon Bartha shouted: "I am not a broken bank director."

Deputy Cagary added to the disorder by jeeringly shouting to Count Tisza: "You have been called a scoundrel." Immediately there was a rush of deputies towards Cagary, causing a scene of wild tumult and scuffling. As a free fight was threatened the sitting was suspended. On resumption of business Count Tisza appealed to the patriotism of the opposition, pointing out the dangers to the constitution from a policy of obstruction.

Later, when the president of the house again mentioned the motion in favor of two sessions, the disturbance broke out again and the house ultimately adjourned amid scenes of the greatest excitement.

ORGANIZER ARRESTED.

Determined Officer Takes Lawbreaker Out of Crowd of Strikers.

Colville, Utah, Nov. 25.—Lieut. Sorelson and a squad of seventeen men, with fixed bayonets, took Charles Demolli, state organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, out of a crowd of 200 striking Italian miners this afternoon, arresting him on a charge of disturbing the peace. Demolli was taken to the court house, where a heavy guard was thrown around the building. He was found guilty and sentenced to thirty days' in jail.

GARNETT ARRESTED.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—Alexander Garnett was arrested tonight in Oakland. He declared that the shooting of McClung was an accident, the revolver being discharged in a scuffle.

CLEAN DISHES WITHOUT WASHING.

A Sanitary Improvement Which Will Revolutionize Hospital Cleanliness and Make Camp and Bachelor Apartment Life Worth Living.

Have you ever gone camping? If you have, you have probably washed dishes, and become proficient, either in that art, or in the artful game of shirking duty upon someone else. The camp dishes must be washed; at least that is the law in most camps, and if you have not taken along a cook, someone in the party has to wash them. How many groans and sighs, how many battered tins and decadent knives and forks have rattled to the slap-splash accompaniment of dishwater. How many gay parties have broken up in angry discord, how many life long friendships have been shattered, how many loving ties have been severed all because of a disagreement over the momentous task of "doin' the dishes?" "Who's to wash dishes?" Since camp life first began as an outdoor sport that querulous and insidious question has hung over every camp like a bad dream over a piece of pie.

In the Berkshires last summer a party of campers had the usual experience; plenty of dishes to wash, and no one to wash them—until they finally decided to let them go unwashed, breaking camp two days earlier than they had planned, owing to the lack of anything clean to use. One of the party, Mr. Henry Rogers, of Springfield, Mass., much chagrined at having his outing suddenly terminated, thought over the matter a great deoal on his return home, and finally hit upon the most labor saving and inexpensive device that has ever been offered to campers.

By adopting his scheme everyone can have clean dishes without washing them. While this sounds incredulous enough, nevertheless it is true. The device is so simple that, like all really great labor saving inventions, it might have occurred to any ingenious mind. It consists of an aluminum plate, of the ordinary form, such as is used in every kitchen, with paper forms fitted to lie in the interior. The paper is padded in blocks, so that twenty plates make a pile only a quarter of an inch thick, and the plates are so fitted as to cling tightly to the aluminum form, and torn off one at a time as soon as the use of each plate is exhausted. This gives the user a clean plate at any time without regard to the hour, the amount of soap, hot water, or firewood on hand. The paper is sufficiently firm to retain its shape for a reasonable period, even though not resting upon the supporting aluminum form, and should one desire to use a dish already in use the paper layer can be lifted out and set aside, leaving a clean plate as already described.

This brilliant scheme has already been patented, and Mr. Rogers expects to revolutionize next year's camps. Already the plates have been tried, and found a boon to outdoor life. A party of yachtsmen going off for a cruise took six aluminum plates and about two hundred paper forms with them, making their kit of plates a pile of about four inches high a somewhat different bundle from the old crate of veneered or wooden plates, two hundred of which would have filled up all the vacant space on board the yacht. The amount of dish washing that was done on this trip was reduced to a minimum, and the members of the party reported the scheme a great success.

One unique feature about the paper plate is that it can be crushed in the hand and thrown overboard, and will quickly sink out of sight, thus rendering the wake of a cruising yacht less like the rearward path of a small boy with a bag of peanuts. One unsightly effect of the ever present sea-going picnic is the lunch strewn floatsam washing in on the coast from the wake of passing excursion steamers, yachts, etc. This can be lessened and practically stopped when excursionists provide themselves with portable and convenient dishes, such as these described.

A number of housekeepers have already tried the new utensil, and have found it admirably suited for a multitude of home uses. The paper being of a paraffine treated nature, is rendered impervious, so that a cake or pie baked in a two-part dish may be readily removed from the tin without breaking. The waterproof nature of the paper renders the plates especially valuable, inasmuch as they will stand almost any amount of wetting, without losing their shape or durability. They cannot mold, and the aluminum form in which they are placed in use will not rust, so the camper the yachtsman, the housekeeper, or whoever finds the plates of convenience can use them at any time without hesitation.

One of the largest catering establishments in New York City has tried the plate scheme, and expects soon to adopt it for their bakeries. For sending out baked beans alone this concern uses on an average one thousand plates a day, and as soon as practicable they will adopt the paper forms throughout their entire establishment.

One great advantage of the "inside paper form" idea is from a sanitary point of view; there is absolutely no opportunity for contracting germs in washing, and for this reason it has been found especially well adapted for hospital use. A plate, with an accompanying pad of twenty or thirty papers inside may be assigned to a patient, and with the paper sheet torn off at the conclusion of each meal there is no opportunity for conveying germs from one dish to another in washing, and no need of a rigorous disinfection. This fact, as well as the convenience of having a plate at hand for any occasion, trebles the value of this ingenious contrivance. In one city in the vicinity of New York a philanthropic gentleman has already signified his intention of equipping several hospitals with the paper plates, and Mr. Rogers has received encouraging reports from a large number of public and private institutions pronouncing the idea excellent from a medicinal point of view, and assuring the inventor of their endorsement.

From the numerous uses such an article can be made to serve, either in or out of doors, the inventor will doubtless be richly rewarded for thus manifolding the service of the most common and useful of domestic dishes, the plate.

OFFERS A THOUSAND STARS FOR A CENT.

Harvard Observatory Will Send Out Duplicates of Its Famous Stellar Photographic Negatives—Director Pickering Solves a Scientific Problem.

A thousand stars for a cent—that is the bargain offered by the Harvard Astronomical Observatory. Not that the Observatory is rash enough to hold out any hope of being able to deliver the actual goods, but to astronomers, professional or amateur, who know how to use the stars when they see them, Director E. C. Pickering holds out a very attractive proposition, which, briefly stated, is this:

The Harvard Observatory offers to other observatories, or to individual astronomers anywhere, accurate copies of its famous photographic negatives in the form of glass negatives made by the double-contact process. This is a practical solution reached in the problem to which for some time Professor Pickering has been giving serious thought—that of making available a photographic catalogue or map of the sky. Harvard, as is well known, has been for many years—in fact, ever since the Professors Bond, father and son, were the first to photograph the stars, more than half a century ago—the leading centre in the world of stellar photography, for nowhere else has the camera as an adjunct of astronomy been so effectively used. Regularly every night when the conditions of the atmosphere permit, negatives are taken both at the central observatory in Cambridge and at the high altitude observatory which Harvard has maintained for a number of years at Arequipa, Peru. Under this plan the entire sky is photographed at least once a month in either place, and the collection of these negatives gathered into specially constructed stack rooms at Cambridge, numbers already about 115,000 plates, and constitutes a unique astronomical "reference library."

Indeed, it has become the regular thing when an astronomical discovery is announced—perhaps a new comet, like Borelli's, or a new variable like the one noted by Mme. Ceraskie at the Moscow Observatory in 1900—that the Harvard records are promptly searched to ascertain if any previous appearance of such a body can be traced. There is also, naturally, a minute inspection of each photographic negative as it comes in on the chance that some new heavenly body or other remarkable manifestation will appear; and this scrutiny, as is well understood among astronomers, has not been unrewarded, for of the eight new stars that have appeared in the sky during the past 15 years, six were first detected by Mrs. W. P. Fleming of the Harvard Observatory and further, when the star Nova Aurigae was discovered in 1891 by Dr. T. D. Anderson of Edinburgh, examination of Harvard plates showed that it had been in existence six weeks before the eye of any astronomer caught sight of it.

The great convenience to scietists of such a history of the sky extending over many years may be readily imagined. The 115,000 negatives are so arranged in their stacks that if anyone wishes to know what a particular star was doing, or in general what was happening in any special tract of the sky, on a particular night in any year since the records were begun, one of the twenty skilled assistants who are kept continually busy caring for the plates can make the examination of the plate, or series of plates, that will reveal the full truth. This is a privilege of which astronomers in various parts of the world very frequently avail themselves; for the value of the evidence of these records cannot be easily overestimated. An excellent example of this appears in the information they offer regarding Borelli's comet that is now looking into the Great Dipper with bibulous glance.

It happens that photographs of the region in which the comet first appeared were taken at the observatory in Cambridge on the nights of May 28 and May 30—that is about three weeks before the discovery—and, curiously enough, there is a slight blur, which may be the faint image of the distant comet, on the plate for the former date, though the one for May 30 shows no such trace. Whether this blur really is to be regarded as an initial appearance of the comet or not may perhaps be determined when certain negatives from Arequipa arrive to furnish more definitely conclusive evidence. It is known that the portion of the sky in question was covered at Arequipa on the dates of May 4, 14 and 29, so that if the comet was bright enough to "come down," as the photographer's term is, during the month of May, it should certainly appear on one or more of the negatives made at the Southern station. These have not yet been received here but are now on their way from South America; for the present Professor Pickering, with scientific caution, inclines to the opinion that the comet was not visible even to large telescopes until after June 1.

So much by way of illustration of the usefulness of the plates. How to render this unique collection of greatest value to astronomers generally by placing in their hands some form of useful copies has long been a perplexing question to the Harvard authorities. Indeed, the whole matter of co-operation among astronomers is so perplexing that Professor Pickering was led recently to propose a sort of "astronomical trust," with provisions for the endowment of special research—a proposition which has been favorably received and is steadily making progress. In the case of the collection of negatives it was proposed at first to issue a series of engravings on the same scale as the charts of the great "Durchmusterung," the star catalogue of the Germans, which is a classic among astronomical publications. But this plan, besides its great expense, would not necessarily lead to dependable results; that is to say, the defects due to the use of ink and paper would inevitably cause deviations from ideal accuracy. Then, too, the difference in intensity between black ink and white paper is not enough to represent fairly the differences that occur on the glass negative. The example also of the failure of the so-called "Paris plan" under which the photographic results obtained by 17 European observatories were to be printed regularly as obtained may have had a deterring effect, for it is no secret that only 300 out of the 11,000 charts planned for have been issued and that the undertaking has proved stupendous beyond anybody's calculation.

Some simple, workable scheme plainly must be evolved. Accordingly the plan is to be tried of sending out copies of the original negatives, in the form of double contact prints. These give a negative that for many purposes is practically as useful in the hands of anyone who is accustomed to do astronomical work as the original. The full set sent out consists of 55 glass plates, eight by ten inches, covering the entire sky, and containing between one and two million stars, some of these as faint as the twelfth magnitude. The charge is less than their actual cost, the balance being paid from the Advancement of Astronomical Science Fund of the Harvard Observatory.

A Jap Dowieite.—Among the passengers in the steerage on the steamer Riojun Maru, which arrived a few days ago, was a would-be Japanese Dowieite. This prospective disciple of John Alexander Dowie, or rather, the Second Elijah, is Kadawa Seizo. Questioning on the part of the United States immigration officers at Seattle revealed that Seizo is bound for the Zion City college, Zion City, Illinois. He purposes entering that institution to imbibe the teachings of the prophet. The Seattle immigration officers are detaining Maruyama Sawo, a Japanese girl, also a passenger of the Riojun. She claims to have been married by proxy in Japan to T. Maruyama, a Japanese restaurant keeper, of Fresno, California. The latter has been informed that his proxy wife will not be permitted to land unless he comes and marries her in accordance with the customs of the United States. This Maruyama has wired that he will do so. He is now en route to Seattle.

Lanky Bob Gets Decision

Out Boxed and Out Generaled Gardner For Twenty Rounds.

Had Opponent Going But Could Not Knock Him Out.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—Bob Fitzsimmons proved tonight that he was not a dead one, when he outboxed and out-generaled George Gardner for twenty full rounds. Fitz was as awkward and as cunning as of yore, and apparently realizing that he must father his strength, there was not a moment that he was not carefulness personified. While the old man could avoid punishment from Gardner, he could not knock him out, although he landed a number of vicious blows.

From his performance tonight Gardner is not in Fitzsimmon's class. He landed on the old-timer once in awhile, but Fitz was always going away from him and the blows were harmless. Several times Fitz apparently had Gardner almost out, but he was either too tired or lacked his old strength and could not land a knockout punch.

The fight has started.

1. They went to the centre quickly and indulged in sparring. Gardner danced around lively and ducked a vicious left for the jaw. They came together without result and Fitz missed a left swing for the jaw and then evaded a similar blow from Gardner. Fitz sent a straight left high on the chest. The fighting was slow, both men taking great care. Gardner was short with a right uppercut for the jaw. Both then missed lefts for the head, and Gardner received a stinging straight left on the jaw. Fitz followed this with another left to the jaw and a right to the face. Fitz sent Gardner's head back with a left hook on the jaw; Gardner then placed right to face. Fitz blocked a hard left for the stomach, and the bell rang.

2. After considerable sparring both missed lefts for the body. Fitz got in a light right to the head and Gardner landed twice on the kidneys with the right. Gardner drove his right twice to body and received a left to the body and a right to the jaw in return. Gardner sent his right to the body and Fitz slipped to the floor as he backed from a right swing. Both drove a straight left to the stomach and missed a right for the jaw. Both then planted left to the body and a right swing to the jaw. Gardner sent in a right and left to body and both returned with a right and left to the jaw as the bell sounded. This round was even.

3. Gardner was short with a left for the body, and a moment later drove a hard right to Fitz's ribs. Then they exchanged blows to the body. Fitz missed a left swing for the face and was met with a straight right to the body. Gardner followed it with a right swing to the ribs and two rights to the kidneys. Gardner sent in a left and right to the jaw. Fitz was trying occasional swings, and did not do much sparring. Fitz swung a terrific right to the jaw and rushed Gardner to the ropes. Fitz put left to the face and right to the body. Gardner fought back hard. This was Fitz's round.

4. Fitz swung a right to the jaw and they mixed it. Bob ducked and blocked cleverly. Fitz stood back and then tried left and right for the jaw, but was blocked. He repeated the attempt a moment later, but Gardner met him with a straight left to the jaw. Fitz then sent Gardner down for seven seconds with two straight lefts to the jaw. Gardner came up fighting wildly. Fitz forced him to the ropes with a straight left to the jaw, sending Gardner against the ropes. Fitz then hooked a right to the jaw and Gardner went to the floor. He came up and Fitz planted several frightful lefts and rights to the face and body that sent the Lowell man to his corner groggy. The tumult for Fitz at this stage was tremendous. Fitz was very cool. He had Gardner nearly twice.

5. Fitz landed a left swing to jaw and Gardner went down for the count of nine. Fitz chased him around the ring and had Gardner staggering. Fitz forced Gardner to the ropes with a left to the jaw and right hook to the body. Fitz looked a bit tired, but put in a left to the body. They came to a mix-up, Gardner being desperate and rushing. He was bleeding from the nose. Fitz swung left and right to the face and forced Gardner to a clinch. Fitz laughed and tried to create an impression of being tired. Gardner drove in two lefts and a right to the body. As the gong rang Gardner put in left and right to body without apparent damage. Fitz had the crowd guessing as to whether he was shaming or actually tired.

6. Fitz missed a right swing for the head and backed away from Gardner. Fitz missed another left for the head and sent in a straight right to head as Gardner was going away Fitz took a couple of left jabs to the face. Fitz cleverly evaded several rights and lefts for the body and they mixed it in a corner, fighting tamely. Both exchange straight lefts to the face and Gardner drove a straight right to the body. The crowd hissed at the tameness of the fighting. After a mix-up Fitz caught Gardner with left and right to the face, cutting Gardner's eye open. Gardner got in a straight left to the stomach at the clang of the bell.

7. Fitz rushed in and swung hard with left and right to the head. He fought fiercely in a mix-up and Fitz was hissed for hugging. Gardner missed hard right swing for the jaw. Fitz swung left hard to the jaw and Gardner countered with right to the jaw and left to the body. Gardner missed a right uppercut for the jaw and chased Fitz to a corner without landing a blow. Fitz then missed a left swing for the jaw. Both men looked very tired at this stage. They got to close quarters and both tried left and rights for the body, but the efforts were futile. The gong sounded, both fighting tamely, with the crowd jeering and urging them on. Fitz appeared to be losing his speed and seemed content with acting more on the defensive.

8. Both were short with lefts for face. Fitz feinted with right and put a good left to the face. The Australian backed away and allowed Gardner to do the leading. Gardner finally planted left and right to the stomach and a left hook lightly to the face. Gardner blocked a vicious left for the jaw and sent a straight left lightly to the face. Fitz missed left and right swings for the body, and they came to a clinch in Gardner's corner. Fitz sent Gardner against the ropes with left and right to the jaw, and then put a left to the jaw and a right to the body. Gardner then clinched and blocked a right and left uppercut for the jaw. Fitz improved again this round and had the advantage.

9. The Cornishman backed away, allowing Gardner to do the leading. Gardner was short with left for the head and missed a right swing for the body. Fitz then met him with a left hook to jaw and danced away as the Lowell man chased him around the ring. Fitz missed a hard left swing for the body. Gardner continued to chase Fitz around the ring, but did not succeed in landing. Fitz finally waded and forced Gardner to the ropes, but more from wrestling than from blows. Gardner swung a good right to the kidneys and swung a right to the jaw as the bell sounded, but it was a glancing blow and Fitz only smiled. Fitz has slowed up considerably, but is evidently laying for his famous knockout blow.

10. Fitz missed a fierce right hook for the head and Gardner was wild with a right swing. Fitz backed away and contented himself with blocking Gardner's leads. Fitz jolted Gardner with a left to the jaw, but Gardner retaliated with a hard right to the jaw. Fitz hooked his left to the face and they came together. Fitz broke it up with a left hook for the stomach, and Gardner jabbed Fitz three times in the mouth, drawing blood. Fitz crossed left to the face. Gardner kept jabbing with left to the mouth and tantalizing Bob. Fitz, however, took the blows good naturedly. They came together with considerable force at the close of the round, and Gardner slipped to haunches. He was up quickly and went on to his corner.

11. Fitz caught Gardner with right to the stomach and then hooked him viciously with a left on the wind. They fought hard and Gardner blocked him. Gardner's punches seemed to lack force. Gardner swung his left to the body and backed away from two left swings for the face. Fitz jolted Gardner with a straight left to the stomach, and Fitz cleverly blocked Gardner's attempts. Fitz took most of the light blows and blocked the hard ones. Gardner sent a straight right to the face and Fitz sailed in with a left swing to the jaw, staggering Gardner. The gong rang at this stage. Fitz had the advantage of the round.

12. Bob, as usual, ducked away. They came together in a mix-up but no damage was done. Gardner jabbed a left into Fitz's face and closed in as the latter tried a straight left for the jaw. The pace again slowed up and the crowd yelled at the contestants. Fitz shifted and brought a hard left swing to the jaw. He tried to follow with a right, but missed his mark. Fitz then swung for the head, missed. Gardner landed a few light blows on Fitz, but Fitz took them, at the same time trying to bring his right into play. Gardner's blows were light. He has failed to land, so far in the fight, a telling blow on the lanky Australian.

13. Fitz missed left swing for the jaw and received a left on the mouth. Gardner then poked Fitz in the stomach with a straight left and chased Fitz into a corner. They danced around the ring for fully a minute without a blow being landed. Gardner kept pegging away at Fitz, but the latter easily got out of harm's way. Finally Fitz brought his right to the body and left to the nose. Gardner sent in two straight lefts to the face and a light left to the body, but there was little force to them. Just as the round closed Fitz swung a hard right to the jaw, sending Gardner to the floor. He was up within two seconds and showed no effects of the blow as he took his chair.

14. Gardner was short with a straight left for the body. Fitz feinted with right and sent two lefts to the jaw. He followed it with a hard left hook to the jaw and a hard right to the body. Swinging fiercely, he sent the Lowell man to the floor for five seconds. Fitz then missed a fearful right swing for the jaw and chased Gardner to the ropes, trying to put in a final blow, but his efforts were wild. Gardner looked groggy and stalled repeatedly. The blood was streaming from his nose, and as they went to a clinch, the crowd hissed Gardner for hitting in the clinch. Fitz swung his right to the jaw and sent Gardner against the ropes. He followed him around the ring and missed a right swing that would have ended the fight had it landed, as the bell rang. Gardner went to his corner groggy. Fitz appeared cool and smiled at his friends.

15. Fitz swung with left and missed. They they both went to a clinch. Fitz missed a swing for the jaw, and Gardner succeeded in getting a glancing left to the jaw. Fitz drove his right to the body, and then shifted it to the head and evaded counters. Fitz fought carefully and made his blows count when he reached the Lowell man's anatomy. Fitz landed left and right swings to the head, and just missed another for the same place. Fitz jarred Gardner with a hard right swing to the jaw and left hook to the body. Gardner again stalled. Fitz missed another right swing for the jaw, and as they came together Gardner got in a straight left to the face. This was Fitz's round.

Round 16. Gardner got in a light right on Bob's face and forced him to a corner. Fitz came back with a stinging straight left for the face. Fitz nursed his strength carefully, and made no unnecessary moves. Fitz swung hard with right for the jaw, but Gardner ducked. Gardner mixed it, but Fitz caught him with a short arm left to the face. Gardner then hooked his left to Fitz's stomach. Fitz caught Gardner on the head with a hard right swing and covered up well. Gardner swung a right to jaw at the end of the round, but the force was slight. Gardner has been putting up a very disappointing fight.

Round 17. They spent much time in desultory sparring, Fitz looking for an opening. Fitz got a light one to the face and missed a right for the body. Fitz was short with a straight left for the body, and Gardner put in a right to the head, and a left to the face, forcing Fitz to the ropes. No harm was done, however, the blows being weak. Fitz missed a hard left hood for the body, and they went to a mix up, in which the Australian did some clever blocking. Gardner put his left high on the body, and Fitz missed a left swing for the jaw and body. Gardner sent a hard right to the jaw at the end of the round. It was the hardest blow Gardner has turned loose during the fight, but was not hard enough to worry Fitz, who went to his corner smiling.

Round 18. Gardner forced Fitz about the ring, missed left and right swings for the jaw. Fitz tried a hard left swing for the jaw, but Gardner got inside of it and tried a right for the body, but Bob blocked it. Gardner swung right to the face lightly. Bob feinted with right and swung hard with the left, and tried a right hook to the jaw that made him wince. Fitz backed away and Gardner got in a glancing left to the face. Fitz got in two rights hard to the jaw and as they closed in and blocked a right upper cut for the jaw.

Round 19. Gardner forced Fitz to the ropes. Fitz came back with a left to the head. Gardner then slipped to the floor, but Fitz assisted him to his feet. Gardner sent a straight left for Fitz's nose and followed it with two more weak lefts to the face. Fitz swung a left for the head, but it went around Gardner's head. Fitz missed a swing for the head, and Gardner rushed in and got right and left to the body. Gardner then hit Fitz rather low and was cautioned by the referee. Gardner then got in several good rights to the body, and Fitz sent him back with a swing to the head. The bell rang with Gardner fighting fiercely and he succeeded in landing several short arms to Fitz's stomach. As usual both were weak.

Round 20. Fitz missed a straight left for the face and they went to a clinch. Fitz led with a left for the face. In a mix-up Gardner bombarded Fitz's stomach, but the blows were all blocked. Gardner got in a light left to the stomach and blocked two left swings for the body. Gardner swung a right to the body, and in a mix up landed several rights and lefts to the body. They clinched, and the referees could hardly separate them. Fitz sent a straight left to the face and both clung to each other, Gardner doing most of the hanging on. Gardner was clinging to Fitz and Referee Graney could not separate them as the final gong rang.

Graney promptly gave the decision to Fitzsimmons, who was greeted with cheers.

Will Run for Mayor.

—His Worship Mayor McCandless, having announced his determination not to seek re-election at the forthcoming municipal elections, Ald. G. H. Barnard has yielded to the wishes of many friends, and will be a candidate for the mayoralty. The names of Ald. H. L. Grahame and C. E. Redfern are also mentioned in connection with the post.

Eskimo dogs have been driven 45 miles over the ice in five hours. A picked team of these dogs once traveled six miles in 28 minutes.

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SHOOTING AFFAIR AT PALACE HOTEL

San Francisco Clubman Fatally Wounded While Trying to Protect a Lady.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—Major W. J. McClung, a well-known broker and club man, was shot through the abdomen last night at the Palace hotel by Alex. Garnet. McClung was taken to a private sanitarium, and is reported to be dying. The shooting took place in the rooms of Mrs. Lillie Hitchcock Coit, who is famous as the only woman ever actively connected with the local fire department. In pioneer days she ran to fires with the firemen, and was later elected a member of a company.

Garnet was her business agent in minor matters and Mrs. Coit had a disagreement with him a few days ago that resulted in his dismissal from her employ. Major McClung, who is an elderly gentleman, was visiting Mrs. Coit this evening when Garnet appeared in an intoxicated condition. He drew a revolver and attempted to shoot Mrs. Coit, when Mr. McClung attempted to save her, and received the bullet intended for the woman.

The police have not yet succeeded in arresting Alexander Garnet, who shot down Major J. W. McClung while defending Mrs. E. Coit from a murderous attack by Garnet. Garnet is a cousin of Mrs. Coit and over 50 years old. He is a native of Virginia and fought through the civil war on the Confederate side. Major McClung, whom he shot and who is now in a dying condition, also served in the Confederate army during the war.

Major J. W. McClung, who was shot last night by H. L. Garnet while protecting Mrs. Lillian Hitchcock Coit in the Palace hotel in this city, died of his wounds this afternoon. Garnet, who escaped immediately after the shooting, is still at large.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

Colombia Will Address Objection to France Concerning United States.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The French Foreign Office has received notice from Colombia, through her representatives here, that she will submit a protest against the action of the United States in connection with Panama. No action favorable to Colombia will be taken by the French government. Senor Pasadow, the Colombian consul here, in the course of an interview, said that if the mission of General Reyes to Washington fails to secure a settlement favorable to Colombia, he is certain Colombia will strenuously defend her independence. Other members of the Colombian colony here say that Colombia intends to fight to the last extreme. One hundred thousand men, well armed and equipped, will be put in the field.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Printer Charged With Grave Offence Kills Wife and Takes Own Life.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Robert J. Hale, a compositor in the United States government printing office, killed his wife and then committed suicide at their home in this city at an early hour this morning. Hale had been under suspicion of being responsible for the condition of a young woman, who, it is claimed, died a few days ago as a result of an operation performed at a sanitarium near this city. When he heard the announcement in the morning paper of the arrest of the physician charged with causing the girl's death, he wrote a number of notes and proceeding to his wife's room killed her and himself.

REACHING FOR PEKIN.

Russians Complete Survey of a Direct Line to China's Capital.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—The surveys have been completed for a railroad from Kiakhta, Siberia, to Pekin by way of Ougou. The length of the road will be about 1,000 miles. It will give a short cut to the Chinese capital.

A MURDERER GOES FREE.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—Naval Ensign Huessener, whose sentence for killing a soldier at Esset because he did not salute him properly was quashed by the Imperial court, has been dismissed from the service.

The farms of the United States cover 841,000,000 acres and employ nearly 10,500,000 people.

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