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SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 24th day of March next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham between the hours of twelve noon and five o'clock p. m.:—

All the right, title and interest of Mary Jones in and to all that lot or piece of property situate in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, commencing at the north-easterly corner of building lot number twenty on the southerly side of Centre street running southerly along the division lines between said lot 20 and 21 one hundred and eight feet to the northerly side of a piece of land lately in the possession of the late Hon. Jos. Cunard, thence following the said northerly side of the last mentioned piece of land easterly fifty feet to the westerly side line of building lot number thirty-one thence northerly along the westerly line of lots number thirty one and thirty-two one hundred and eight feet to the southerly side of Centre street, thence along said side of last mentioned street fifty feet to place of beginning.

Also all other lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises whatsoever and wheresoever, situate in the said County, of the said Mary Jones;

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court at the suit of Roger Flanagan against the said Mary Jones.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 12th day of December, A. D., 1893.

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We have also received a lot of home-made wool blankets, the best value in town. Call and see them

W. S. LOGGIE, Manchester House

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

The Bathurst School Matter Again.

Peaceably-inclined people are sorry to find that the holiday season had hardly closed when correspondence in reference to the Bathurst school question reappeared in the St. John papers over the signature of Rev. A. F. Thompson, who seems to heartily enjoy the difficulties which he has been so largely instrumental in creating there and who, as the facts show, is desirous that they shall not be settled.

The ADVANCE had occasion to discuss the subject of these school difficulties some time ago, but finding that negotiations for a settlement of their differences were pending between the parties immediately concerned, and believing the interests involved would be best served by non-interference by outsiders, we followed the latter course. The negotiaitons of that time—November last—appeared to have failed, but the matter was taken up again early in January at the instance of Mr. Thompson's side, known as the "Protestant minority," and in response to a suggestion of their connsel, a conference between the parties took place at Bathurst on the 16th January.

It was the opinion of Hon. C. H. Skinner, counsel for the Protestant minority, as well as of other gentlemen who really desired a settlement of the troubles on an equitable basis, that such a settlement was probable, and it seems to have been the fear of this consummation that prompted Rev. Mr. Thompson to publish letters in the Globe and Sun denying that there is any prospect of a settlement, and asserting that the representatives of the Catholic majority at Bathurst would settle with the Protestant minority "on conditions on which the wolf settled with the lamb" and that, in consequence of this, the Protestant Committee retired from the conference "in disgust!"

Our readers are acquainted with the circumstances under which this Bathurst school question has been created and had been kept in irritating existence up to last November, when propositions for a settlement were made. The first of these were submitted to counsel for the Roman Catholic ratepayers by counsel for the Protestants. The latter proposed that the moneys collected from Catholic ratepayers should go to sustain the schools attended by Catholic children and those collected from Protestant ratepayers to schools attended by the Protestant children, the expenditure of the moneys for the Catholic schools to be under the control of the two Catholic Trustees and that for the protestant schools to be under control of the Protestant trustee. It was also to be agreed—and the whole agreement was to be in writing — that there would be two Catholic trustees, approved by the Catholic ratepayers, and one Protestant trustee who should be the nominee of the Protestant ratepayers; taxes paid by non-residents and corporations were to be equally divided. It was further proposed that the Protestants should entirely support and control the Grammar school and if Catholic pupils attended it they should do so on paying such rates as might be amicably and mutually agreed upon; The Grammar School building was to be occupied by the Protestants and Catholics—one half to each—"each to have their own janitor and each to pay one half of the running expenses of the building, and each to provide their own fuel. This to apply in a similar way to the Village." It was also proposed that the County money should be applied from the same standpoint and in the same proportions as money collected from the ratepayers.

These propositions were rejected in behalf of the Catholics principally because, if entertained and an attempt were made to carry them out, it would be contrary to the spirit and intention of the Common Schools Act and regulations made thereunder. The Catholics, however, said they would willingly favor some such arrangement, were it established by law throughout the Province; but even were it not a violation of the law it would, under existing conditions, entail endless trouble and inconvenience. They believed the Board of Education would not approve of such an arrangement of the public schools, and they, the Catholics, could not entertain the proposal respecting the Village schools, the number of pupils there being 180, 20 only of whom were Protestants.

The Catholics, however, through their counsel, expressed themselves desirous of having a fair and amicable settlement of the difficulties and, reminded counsel for the Protestants that, animated by that desire and in in compliance with their request, they (the Catholics) had secured Mr. O'Brien's resignation as Trustee at the annual school meeting (although he had another year to serve) and that Mr. Buttimer—a Protestant gentleman, whose views were believed to be in accord with those of the minority—had been elected in his place. [It transpired, however, that Mr. Buttimer was not acceptable to Mr. Thompson, and, through a technicality, Mr O'Brien remained as Trustee] Although the Catholics could not entertain the proposals above stated, they proposed—If the Protestant then on the Board of Trustees was not acceptable to the Protestant ratepayers, and he should be willing to resign, another Protestant ratepayer acceptable to both parties to be selected to fill the vacancy; That the Grammar School, which the Catholics were as anxious as the Protestants to retain, be under the control and management of the full board of Trustees; That the Trustees be urged and given to understand that it is in the interest of harmony that they, in so far as their duties under the law and regulations will permit, apportion their labors in such a manner as will practically place the management of the primary and intermediate departments in the Grammar school building in the hands of the Protestant Trustee, while the like management and control of the schools taught by the Sisters of Charity shall be in the hands of the Catholic Trustees. The arrangement proposed was to relate to the Bathurst schools only and continue as long as it was practicable and mutually satisfactory and could be carried out in accordance with the law and regulations and to be considered a settlement of all matters of difference between the parties. It was further suggested, in behalf of the Catholics, that a committee composed of say five from each side be selected to consider details of the proposed settlement, the committee to meet at Bathurst at a mutually convenient time.

This proposition was made early in November last, but was not replied to, and nothing further was done between the parties until early in January when it was proposed by counsel for the Protestants that the three lawyers in the case—Messrs. Skinner, Fowler and Lawlor—meet at Bathurst and again make an attempt to effect a settlement between the parties. The proposed meeting took place at Bathurst between counsel, and they discussed different schemes for a settlement. Messrs. Skinner and Fowler, representing the Protestants, claimed that the Protestants should handle their own money, elect their own trustee, etc., on the lines of the proposition we have already stated. Mr. Lawlor, representing the Catholics proposed to them, in order to enable the Protestants to say their money did not go to support schools taught by Sisters of Charity, that the general school fund should go to pay principal moneys, insurance, etc., due each year; that a sum equal to the amount contributed by the Protestant ratepayers, and one-half of corporation and non-resident taxes should be expended in maintaining the schools in the public building; separate accounts to be kept by the Secretary of Trustees of expenditure chargeable to the public building and genera school expense fund.

This seemed to contain the elements of a guarantee that the schools would be efficiently maintained. There are three departments in the public building—primary, intermediate and grammar school and in the convent building there are three teachers—primary and intermediate—teaching up to and inclusive of the sixth grade.

The propositions having passed between counsel on 16th Jany. they agreed to call in three persons on each side with the view of effecting a settlement, and as it was necessary to have the cooperation of the trustees, they also were invited to attend.

At the time appointed, Rev. Messrs. Thompson and Sellers put in an appearance, in addition to the three other Protestants agreed upon and Mr. Lawlor remonstrated with the other counsel as it was understood between them that no clergymen should take part. He was told, however, that unless Messrs. Thompson and Sellers were permitted to be present the other three Protestants would not remain and he had to explain the situation to his Catholic clients, who were aware of the understanding that the meeting was to be one of laymen only. The Catholics overlooked this breach of good faith and the negotiations proceeded, John Sivewright, Esq., having been agreed upon as Chairman and two Catholics additional being admitted after the presence of Rev. Messrs. Thompson and Sellers was insisted upon by their colleagues. The persons present were John Sivewright, Chairman, K. F. Burns, Henry White, J. J. Harrington, P. J. Burns, P. J. Venoit, Rev. A. F. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Sellars, Dr. Bishop, W. R. Johnson, Wm. Rogers, A. W. DesBrisay, Trustees J. E. O'Brien, Jacob White (town) J. E. Baldwin, J. F. McManus and Richard Branch (Village) together with Messrs. Lawlor, Skinner and Fowler counsel for the respective parties.

Discussion took place on the expenditure of the school moneys on the basis proposed by Mr. Lawlor and although no vote was taken it seemed to be the general opinion that the plan could be worked satisfactorily, although it was shown that the Protestants wanted the disposal of all their own funds if possible.

The appointment of a Protestant trustee was next discussed and the Catholics expressed their willingness to guarantee that a Protestant should be retained on the board and given a free hand to manage the primary and intermediate departments in the Public Schools building and to employ a Protestant teacher. The Protestants wanted to have the power of appointing teachers and managing those two departments through their Trustee. It was pointed out that one Trustee could not legally make agreements with Teachers, and that the legal power of Trustees could not be exercised at any time by one trustee, and to avoid any charge of breach of faith between the parties hereafter it should be understood that their powers could not be delegated absolutely to one.

After the matter was fully ventilated Judge Skinner referred to the situation in St. John where school matters worked harmoniously and, having regard to the views of both parties, he expressed the belief that an arrangement similar to that carried out there would work well in Bathurst, and he proposed the following:

"Resolved that the Protestant Trustee have control of the two rooms and the employment of the Teacher in Primary and Intermediate departments, without the interference of the other Trustees—subject, however, to the control of the whole Board in cases where it may be considered that the Protestant Trustee has not discharged his duty in the intereset of the trust reposed in him."

He then argued the matter fully from the standpoints of both parties and said that, in his opinion, the resolution should be mutually acceptable to them and he hoped the meeting would agree to it.

All the Catholics present belonging to the town, as well as their counsel, stated their views affirmatively. The Protestants, however, said that they felt they could not accept the resolution.

When the Protestants were asked by Mr. Burns what it was they wanted, Dr. Bishop stated he was appointed to speak for his Protestant associates and he said they wanted "absolute and unquestioned control of the two schools and the selection of a teacher. If we are not given that we cannot settle."

The resolution proposed by Judge Skinner was again explained and its acceptance urged upon the Protestants. Dr. Bishop again replied in exactly the words above quoted and added "If our Trustee does wrong we will put him out and elect another who will do what is right."

It was then suggested to Dr. Bishop that a trustee is elected for three years and he would probably have something to say about retiring. This seemed to be a new idea to the doctor, and he said no more.

Another gentleman expressed his opinion on the resolution that if it were accepted by the Protestants they were getting nothing at all.

Rev. Mr. Thompson referred to a rumor that he had heard, viz: that this conference met at their request. This he repudiated and said the Protestants had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Lawlor then read an extract from a letter he had received from Judge Skinner dated at St. John January 3d proposing to meet as stated at Bathurst, "and that," said Mr. Lawlor, "is why I am here." His clients were willing to give everything reasonable to the other side, but he had learned, as, no doubt, their own counsel had also learned, from the position taken by some persons interested, that they did not want a settlement of the difficulties. They could repudiate the acts and suggestions of their counsel with such ease that he was convinced it was only wasting time prolonging the discussion.

Trustee McManus spoke for the Village.—Everything in connection with their schools was working harmoniously and well. The Protestant on the Board had selected the efficient teachers there. No change could be made there without impairing the efficiency of the schools. No Protestant pupil is obliged to attend the school taught by the Sisters, as all the grades are taught in the Superior school building by Protestant ladies.

We give these particulars at length in order to show how unreasonably Rev. Mr. Thompson and the gentlemen who are so much under his control that they cannot venture to attend a school conference without him to coach them, are. They have employed eminent counsel and will not listen even to his suggestions; and it is evident that it is not an end of the Bathurst school troubles, on a fair, equitable and Christian-like basis they are seeking, but a continuation of a grievance that is magnified and aggravated by them for unworthy and ulterior purposes. The Protestants of Bathurst are unfortunate in having amongst them a clergyman of Mr. Thompson's intolerant spirit and disregard for facts when dealing with this school matter.

BAD FOR THE HOWLERS:—Papers of the "calamity howler" class will be sorry to find the following in the Scottish-American Journal of New York: "Canada seems to be the only part of the world which is not keenly suffering from the widespread depression of the past year."

It is true, nevertheless, and every independent Canadian—liberal and conservative—rejoices in the fact.

The Papineau Case.

The church trouble at Montebello is attracting a good deal of attention at present. The cure proposed to build a new church to cost $20,000. Mr. Papineau, seigneur of the place, and the largest proprietor, objected, maintaining that a new church was not necessary; that repairs to the amount of $2,000 would be sufficient to make the old building last for half a century yet, and offering in the latter case to contribute himself $500. The cure insisted on a new church, and got nearly all the parishioners to join him. The Archbishop approved of the scheme. As the decision of the majority binds the minority, and as the assessment can be collected by legal process from the Roman Catholic inhabitants, the only way in which Mr. Papineau could avoid paying what he considered was an altogether unnecessary tax was to leave the Roman Catholic Church. This he did last week, but he declared in a brief address that he had studied the matter of religious belief for many years, and that his abjuration was the result of conviction. [Empire.

Incompetent Wives.

There is no greater injustice that can be inflicted upon a girl than for a mother to allow a daughter to enter womanhood or wifehood without a practical knowledge of a household and its requirements, writes Edward W. Bok in 'At Home with the Editor' in the January Ladies' Home Journal. I care not how easy her beginning may be made for her, how everything may be provided her by generous parents when she begins her new career, nor how many servants she may have at her call, a woman is cruelly handicapped who comes to her own home without an intelligent conception of its management. It is a popular thing in certain 'smart sets' to scoff at the utility of housekeeping, but nothing more surely stamps the intellectual calibre of a girl than an indulgence in such feather-brained commonplaces. The girl who believes she becomes fashionable by being untrue to the best instincts of her sex is the girl who some day wakes up to wonder why other women are so happily married, and she still retains her single blessedness (?) Wealth does not lessen the necessity of a knowledge of home-making and home-keeping on the part of a girl. The largest retinue of servants requires a head, and an intelligent one, just as the largest business requires a master, and servants, whether in a home or in an office, are quick to discover incapacity and take advantage of it. The woman who comes closest to the solution of the servant-girl problem is the woman whom her servants know is as capable of doing their work as they are themselves. Servants of any kind work best and only under direction, and proper direction requires knowledge. No study is more vital to a girl than this. Many a girl, after marriage, has wished that she knew less of comic sections and more about cooking. The strongest love of a husband for a wife is not a safeguard for the discontent which is sure to enter a home where the wife betrays constant domestic incapacity. If the husband be the master of his business he expects his wife to be the master of her home.

Writers and public speakers have done much harm in referring to cooking as a homely art; on the contrary no practical art exists which is more grateful. A woman who fills her home in every sense of the word elicits more true applause, worthy at all of the having, than the woman gifted of any other quality. This fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon our girls.

Parrsboro, N. S.

D. S. Howard, the well known merchant of Parrsboro, N. S., sends The Hawker Medicine Co'y the following unsolicited testimonial: Some months ago, when suffeirng from a severe cold, I was advised to try Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry and Hawker's Liver Pills, which I am thankful to say completely cured me. I have recommended Hawker's Balsam to very many suffering from La Grippe and severe colds and in every case it has proved to be effective. Sold everywhere, 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

THE GREAT FIGHT!

$30,000 at Stake!

The Governor of Florida and the Sheriff of Duval county declare they will stop it, and call out troops!

A Judge, however, grants an injunction which quiets the Governor and Sheriff.

Corbett and Mitchell in the Ring!

Mitchell is Knocked Out in Three Rounds.

The two Men's Records! Etc., Etc.

[Special to the Advance.]

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 25.

No event in the sporting world for a long time past has created so great an interest as the fight arranged to take place to-day somewhere in Florida between James J. Corbett, of California, and Charles Mitchell, of England, for the Championship of the world, and stakes amounting to $30,000.

Strenuous attempts had been made to prevent the fight taking place, and the Duval Club, of Jacksonville had been much inconvenienced by the action of Governor Mitchell and the sheriff of the county, who made every effort to that end.

The governor ordered the state militia out and the club had leased a railway for the purpose of conveying the fighters and their friends and those who had purchased tickets to see the contest to some place sufficiently remote from Jacksonville to ensure noninterference by the authorities during the progress of the battle.

On Wednesday, however, Judge Call issued an injunction order forbidding the governor, sheriff, militia and all others from interfering with the fight, on the ground that it did not come under the law relating to duelling, as had been alleged, but was a contest with gloves and, therefore, a trial of skill between the men.

Betting at St. James and Windsor hotels continued heavy at odds of 10 to 40 on Corbett. There was a scarcity of Mitchell money at the close.

It is raining this morning but with clearing indications.

Mitchell's admirers want odds of thirty to a hundred.

2 P. M.:—Fully 2,000 people are present. The fighters are expected every moment.

A large squad of the militiamen can be seen outside the gate, but they are unarmed, and their intentions are not hostile.

A carriage has just driven up and the excitement is at fever heat.

Here is Corbett!

The spectators arose as one man and greeted him with tumultuous applause as he stepped on the platform and shook hands with Billy Madden.

2.10 P. M.: Mitchell arives!

His reception was almost equal to Corbett's. He smiled as he entered the ring and eyed his opponent curiously.

2.12 P. M.: Both men are burnt brown by the southern sun, and look trained to perfection.

As the fight was about to begin Referee Kelly called upon the men to shake hands but Corbett refused and Mitchell used abusive language to him. Corbett, however, looked savage but bided his time, feeling he would not have long to wait for his revenge.

FIRST ROUND.

2.22 P. M. FIRST ROUND: The fight begins!

Referee Kelly called "time" the word seemed to act upon the doughty little Englishman like an electric shock. He stepped forward from his corner, holding his guard high and sparring as prettily as if this were an exhibition set-to. Before he made two strides the big Californian was upon him. Somehow Corbett advanced to the Englishman's corner without seeming to half try. He held his guard low and drifted nearer and nearer, apparently without effort. He feinted again and again, but Mitchell would not be drawn into the risk of leading. He broke ground and away to the left. Go where he would there loomed the big man above him. Unless appearances were very deceptive Mitchell weighed fully twenty pounds less than the champion. But this does not express the difference between them. The Californian was fully four and a half inches taller than the Briton. He did not keep his feet so far apart, and therefore looked even taller. Mitchell was very wary. His face expressed intense application to a particularly worrisome problem. He feinted rapidly in order to coax Corbett to lead at him. The big man simply refused. He smiled with grim humor at Mitchell's attempt to draw him out. It was a wicked and wintry smile, and it deepened the puzzled frown on Charley's brown forehead.

Remembering how gayly Mitchell had chaffed and bantered John L. Sullivan during their famous battle at Chantilly in 1888 I expected a rare treat on this occasion. But it was not to be. Mitchell was too busy looking for the safety of his head to bother with sarcasm or repartee. Corbett always seemed to be on the very point of launching a blow at him, yet the blow was never started. Mitchell for the second time darted out of the corner into which his adversary had pinned him. There was some cheering as Corbett flew after him.

"You haven't got old John L. in front of you now!" yelled a man from the bleaching boards, but he failed to state whether this rude remark was addressed to Mitchell or Corbett.

The second change of base brought Mitchell over close to where I was sitting. He seemed in distress. His chest was rising and falling rapidly. He panted. His lips seemed parched, for he kept moistening them continually. When he had had fun enough chasing Mitchell around the ring Corbett suddenly darted his left fist at Mitchell's mouth. His feints had been straight as piston rods but when he actually delivered the blow he had swung it. Mitchell took no chances. He cleverly ducked out of harm's way, and running in under Corbett's guard threw both arms around his waist. Before the referee could call "Break" Corbett had thrown away the little man and stood feinting at him again.

The picture that the two gladiators presented now was intensely interesting. Mitchell faced me, his countenance tensely drawn as he again studied the man before him. I had a back view of Corbett. Every muscle in his body was in full play under his smooth white skin. His nerves seemed quivering. It was not necessary to see his face to know that here was a destroyer awaiting only the proper moment to leap upon and crush his victim. Suddenly Mitchell bends forward and thrusts his left fist at the pit of Corbett's stomach. The champion guards the blow with his right forearm. Up comes the Englishman's head, and he follows with a right hand drive at the point of the jaw. Corbett guards this, too, with his omnipresent right arm. Mitchell jumps away backward out of distance, looking more surprised than ever. The long, low, ducking lead at the body has been, hitherto, one of his favorite attacks. He landed it on John L. Sullivan almost as often as he chose, but Corbett threw off the blow and laughed at it. Still Corbett's failure to hit a counter or even a return blow was encouraging; so quickly shifting his ground the Englishman tried for Corbett's short ribs with the right fist. The champion gave ground so swiftly that the glove barely reached his body.

MITCHELL TRIES AGAIN.

With a pleasant smile Mitchell tried the trick again, and with the same result. Next he drove his left fist at the 'mark' or pit of the stomach, but the Californian guarded it easily. This angered the little fellow, for he ran in, swinging his right for the chin, but landed it on Corbett's shoulder and quickly clinched.

The champion thurst his left forearm under Mitchell's chin at the moment he closed in. Now he thrust Mitchell violently away with a movement of the left arm and drove his head backward with the palm of his right hand. Rapidly following his victim Corbett landed a hard left hand punch on the mouth that drove him still further away. But the champion was careful. He waited a moment, then tried the left again at the head. Mitchell ducked under it and ran away. Just then Timekeeper Garrison whacked the gong, signifying the end of the round.

Mitchell, looking relieved, walked to his corner and sat down. He wiped his mouth with his right hand. His seconds worked over him vigorously, sponging, rubbing and fanning him, Corbett's seconds were working hard, too. He talked earnestly with Delaney. "I've got him measured right now and I'm going at him," the champion remarked as he left his corner for the second round. Mitchell's face did not show a mark.

SECOND ROUND.

Crobett was upon him in a moment. Feinting swift and straight for a few seconds he suddenly half swung his left fist and landed it on Mitchell's cheek. Mitchell replied with one of his ducking leads for the "mark," but the champion stepped backward and the blow fell short once more. Corbett half swung his left fist on the Englishman's right cheek, Mitchell rushed in to try a rally at half arm work, but Corbett drove him back with a hard right hand drive in the ribs. Charley ran away and his relentless enemy kept boring in upon him.

In Corbett's corner Mitchell turned, sadly mixed up. The punishment he had received had jolted him a great deal. He was in such a hurry to hit Corbett that his left foot slid out in front of him and he almost fell. Recovering himself he tried again, this time an attempt to get over the champion's guard for the face, but missed completely. He clinched and would have wrestled, but Corbett thrust him away gently but firmly, like a big schoolmaster struggling with a fractious boy. Now Corbett missed one of his short left hand swings at the head but jabbed his right fist hard on the short ribs.

After a moments' sparring Mitchell made a wild swipe for the body with his right fist, but it did not go within a foot of Corbett. The Englishman was bluffing to save himself and to gain time to think.

CORBETT DRAWS BLOOD.

Now came sparring for a few seconds. Then Corbett jabbed his victim in the ribs with his right. Mitchell backed into Corbett's corner, but slipped out unhurt. The champion tapped Mitchell on the nose with his left fist, drawing a trace of blood. He followed with a right hander on the ribs. Mitchell ducked and led for the body without any result except that he caught an awful upper cut on the mouth from Corbett's right hand. The pace now became furious. Bulldog-like, the Englishman rushed and succeeded in landing his left fist on Corbett's cheek. The Californian gave way and as the Englishman ran savagely in pursuit stopped him with a right hander on the ribs. Once more Mitchell tried his duck lead for the body and plunged against a right hand upper cut that staggered him. Gamely he charged on Corbett again, and this time the champion banged him on the jaw with his right, knocking him down in a sitting position. Corbett was on top poised above Mitchell like an angry hawk.

Slowly and carefully the Briton turned round, balancing himself with both hands on the floor. He paused a moment, then got his left foot under him.

With a last effort at his usual sneering tactics he looked upward and winked and grinned at his infuriated conqueror.

CORBETT ALMOST LOSES ON A FOUL.

Corbett's temper could not be controlled. He swung his right fist in an upper cut that would have ended the business then and there if it had landed. As it was, the blow barely grazed Mitchell's cheek.

In an instant Delaney, Dempsey and McVey rushed into the ring and caught Corbett, who struggled with them like a madman. Big McVey seized his right wrist and was swung to and fro like a child. Referee Kelly stood between the champion and his victim. He began to slowly count Mitchell out, while Delaney screeched in Corbett's ear. "You d—fool, do you want to commit a foul and stop the fight?"

Corbett backed away. Very slowly and warily Mitchell then got up. He rushed at Corbett and clinched. Corbett punched his body with the right fist and bored him back to the ropes. As they hung there the gong clanged the end of the second round. Mitchell's second declared that Corbett had committed a foul.

"I did not see any foul," shouted Referee Kelly.

THIRD AND LAST ROUND.

More astonished than ever Mitchell wandered out of his corner for the third round. Corbett pounced on him. The Englishman clinched. Corbett backed away and broke his nose with a right handed half swinging blow. Mitchell came away slowly from the ropes and Corbett again landed his right on the nose, flattening it and causing the blood to gush out freely.

Down went Mitchell, his back to the ropes. As he tried to arise from a sitting posture he toppled over on his face. His head rocked from side to side. Game to the last he was conscious of only one thing. He must get up and fight.

He threw his arms back and clutched the ropes. As he began to straighten himself up Corbett was still standing in his own corner, whither he had retreated when Mitchell fell.

KNOCKED OUT.

At the moment Mitchell stood erect and came from the ropes Corbett was upon him with a bound like an angry panther. Once more that swift right crashed upon Mitchell's broken nose and the Englishman leaped forward convulsively as if he had been shot.

His body seemed to collapse as he plunged face downward. His forehead struck the floor first and scraped along the powdered rosin as his powerful body straightened.

Referee Kelly counted ten seconds and declared Mitchell out. His seconds carried him, limp as a bag of flour, to his corner, and propped him up on his stool. It was a long time before he was revived.

Corbett left the ring laughing.

THE MEN ARRESTED.

Corbett and Mitchell were arrested as they were leaving the grounds. Sherriff Broward, under the advice of Attorney General Lamar and County Solicitor Christie, swore out a warrant in the County Court charging them with having met by previous arrangement and engaged in a fight.

The men were escorted to their hotels and allowed to change their clothes and then they were taken to the Court House. Warrants were also served on "Billy" Thompson, W. A. Brady, J. E. Bowden, Louis Schiller, B. F. Blake, C. W. Richardson, Joseph Vendig, Harry Mason and Charles E. Smith. The last seven are Duval Club members.

When they appeared in the County Court the County Solicitor stated that information had been filled before the Criminal Court against all the parties, Corbett and Mitchell as principles and the others as aiders and abettors. He asked that the first charge be dismissed from the County Judge's Court.

Colonel Cockrell, for the defence, applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus before Circuit Judge Call. The latter said that it being a criminal case it was out of his jurisdiction and he could not have anything to do with it.

Both Corbett and Mitchell, after nearly two hours delay, were admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each to appear at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Senator Genavor, of St. Augustine, was Mitchell's bondsman, and J. D. Burbridge became Corbett's.

CORBETT AND MITCHELL MAKE UP WITH EACH OTHER.

When Mitchell and Corbett met in the court room they looked rather crestfallen. Mitchell sat over in a corner looking bruised and battered and full of remorse. Corbett was all right physically, but it could be plainly seen that he was mentally perturbed.

Suddenly Mitchell raised his head and said to one of his friends, "Go over and ask Mr. Corbett if he will shake hands."

When Corbett was told what Mitchell wanted he walked quickly over to the Englishman and held out his hand:—

"I want to say that I think you are the cleverest big man I ever saw," said Mitchell.

"The man that is able to whip you is not yet born. You can whip any man on earth."

"I would like to say," returned Corbett, "that I wish to take back anything I ever said regarding your gameness. I have found it to be untrue. You made a good and a game fight."

Then the two men separated with mutual expressions of good will. They chatted again in the anteroom of the Court House. "I know I have said a great many things about you that were wrong," said Mitchell, "and I apologize for it all. A good deal has been credited to me that I never uttered about you. I am sorry to lose, but you beat me fairly and squarely to-day." They shook hands again and became as chummy as two old schoolmates.

THE CLUB A WINNER.

The Duval people made a startling discovery when they began to count up their cash to-night. Instead of the deficit of $20,000 which they expected it is said they will come out $5,000 winner on the fight. Now they are grieving because they did not make $50,000 out of it, and they say they would have done so if the newspapers had not roasted them.

MITCHELL OWNS DEFEAT ON HIS MERITS.

"Bat" Masterson was in the lobby of the Everett House when I saw him. "We are losers and we are not kicking, regardless of the fact that 'Charley' had been fouled twice," said he.

Just after the fight "Charley said, "Boys I met a man bigger, stronger and cleverer than I am and he put me out."

Some one asked him about the fouls. "No use of talking about that; stop right where you are," Charley said. "If he was not a better man than I am, I would not have been knocked down; that's just how it stands."

WHAT MRS. CORBETT SAID.

Mrs. Corbett was in her room at the St. James Hotel and heard the news soon after Mitchell was knocked out. She was'nt in the least doubtful about the issue. In the afternoon she was asked what she thought of the fight. She said:—

"Oh, of course, I knew 'Jim' would win—everybody knows what a great fighter 'Jim' is—but I thought the fight would be longer. You know, 'Jim' is very careful when he goes into the ring. Nervous? No indeed. 'Jim' can whip anybody in the world.

"I am told 'Jim' got angry and settled Mitchell quickly on that account. Mitchell has said a lot of mean things about 'Jim,' and I hear he called him a name that made 'Jim' mad.

"WHEN 'JIM' IS MAD"

"When 'Jim' is mad he is liable to hurt somebody badly. But then, 'Jim' dosen't get mad often. He's awfully good natured. He isn't like those prize fighters, although you know prize fighting is 'Jim's' profession. I don't say it because 'Jim's' my husband, but everybody says it and you know it is true."

Corbett was in an anteroom in the Court House while his wife was talking. When I saw him there Mitchell was sitting near by. They were waiting to be bailed out. Corbett didn't want Mitchell to overhear what he was saying and spoke in a low tone.

HOW CORBETT LOST HIS TEMPER.

"It was a very easy fight," said he, "but I lost my temper. Mitchell called me a name that simply made me crazy. I had been waiting so long for the meeting, and there had been so much bad blood between us, that I couldn't stand the strain. When he called me that I had intended to take no chances and make him do most of the leading for eight or ten rounds.

"I simply got frantic in the second round, and made up my mind to put him out as quickly as I could. When I drove him over into my corner and knocked him down he called me another name. What I did then I cannot remember, but I wanted revenge for everything he had said about me.

RECOVERED HIS TEMPER.

"Delaney and Dempsey rushed at me and I recovered my temper a little. I wasn't trying to do anything particular, but took Mitchell's measure in the first round. When I knew his weak spots I was prepared to do the rest."

Mitchell has a jaw on him that is a wonder. His left cheek is torn and his nose and mouth are puffed and discolored.

Corbett is unmarked. It was simply good strong exercise for him.

HOW MRS. MITCHELL RECEIVED THE NEWS.

Mrs Mitchell, and her young son "Charley", her mother and Mrs. Tony Pastor were in a room in the New York Herald office at the time of the fight. There was a Herald wire working directly with the arena in which the contest was going on.

Shortly before the fight began the following message was received by Mrs. Mitchell from her husband:—

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25, 1894.
To MRS. CHARLES MITCHELL, HERALD Building New York:—
Feel fairly well. With you soon as possible after contest. Fancy my chance muchly. With love.
CHARLEY.

Up to this time Mrs. Mitchell's manner was very thoughtful, but the receipt of the telegram tended to cheer her up and she seemed to see victory for her husband in the hopeful message he had sent.

At twenty-one minutes past three the ladies were told the fight had commenced and one of the party exclaimed:—

"Now let us pray!"

HOW THE BAD NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

"Corbett led off and landed on Mitchell's chin," the instrument then said.

This threw a shadow over the hopes of the waiting woman. Mrs Mitchell was visibly excited, and placing her hand to her side, she said:—

"My heart is jumping up and down."

Merrily the little instrument ticked, telling about body "blows," "sparring for wind," "clinching" and "honors even," and to it all Mrs Mitchell eagerly listened.

There was no mistaking it. The fight was on, and the news from the scene of battle was not very encouraging for Mitchell.

There was a faint suspicion of tears in the blue eyes, but a dainty cambric handkerchief would be brought across them and the eyes would brighten up.

The gentleman who conveyed the messages to the ladies displayed some hesitation in telling when Corbett's blows were landing on Mitchell. Mrs Mitchell, noticing this remarked:—"Don't be backward in telling me. I am not a bit nervous."

THEY TRY TO CHEER HER UP.

Mrs. Pastor and Mrs Moore, seeing the increasing thoughtfulness of their companion tried to cheer her up. They laughed and chatted, but it was idle.

Every one had settled down for several hours of waiting when the message came over the the wire:—

"Mitchell knocked out. Corbett declared the winner. Time, nine minutes."

At first it was thought there was some mistake, and the ladies were advised to wait before accepting the message as true.

It was too true—subsequent messages confirmed it, and the truth had to be accepted—"Charlie" had lost the fight.

How did Mrs. Mitchell accept it? Like a major. Not a change in the pretty face.

Every one in the room had expected that in the event of her husband's defeat she would give way to tears. But not a tear.

One of the ladies, the one who was so anxious in the earlier part of the day that Mrs. Mitchell should not allow herself to be overcome, burst into tears when the news came that the Englishman had lost.

"Oh