The Mexican Herald.

VOL. I. NO. 34. CITY OF MEXICO, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1895. FIVE CENTS.

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL MEXICO

MEXICO MOURNS A FAVORITE SON.

Minister of the Interior, the Honorable Manuel Romero Rubio, Passes Away.

SURROUNDED BY HIS FAMILY.

A Staunch Champion of Republican Principles and a Model Citizen, the Nation and People Will Feel His Loss.

SCENES AT THE HOME OF SORROW.

Life-long Political Associates Give Expression to their Grief, with Which They Mingle Praise and Admiration for a Patriot Chief.

SKETCH OF THE DECEASED STATESMAN'S CAREER.

Momentous news flew with lightning rapidity through the city yesterday morning. It was reported that Hon Manuel Romero Rubio, Minister of the Interior and father-in-law of President Diaz, had expired a few minutes before 9 A. M. The news could not well have been more startling, for although it was known that on 1st inst he had undergone an operation for the removal of a cyst in the right temple, no one looked for a fatal issue, so that the natural impact on the minds of the inhabitants of this city of the disappearance of a statesman who, for nearly half a century, had filled so large a place in the public mind was intensified by the element of surprise.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

Nevertheless it appears that yesterday afternoon Drs. Parra, Zárraga and Lopez were fully alive to the grave condition of the patient. General Diaz was the first to be informed that his father-in-law's case was a hopeless one, but the fact was studiously kept from the other members of Mr. Romero Rubio's family.

Last night, however, at a little after 9 P. M. the appearance of the sick man became so ominous that his family could no longer be kept in ignorance of his approaching end. A high fever, alternating with spells of icy coldness gave token of speedy dissolution. His respiration became extremely labored. At mid-night the patient lost his senses which he never recovered. He made some efforts to speak which only resulted in incoherent, broken phrases. Those who watched by his bedside asked him repeatedly whether he felt any pain, but the tenor of his answers was undistinguishable. The doctors fought the disease with all the resources of science and at 7.30 A. M. this morning Dr. Lavista was also called in, only to confirm the opinion of his colleagues that the struggle was a hopeless one. The President and Mrs Diaz had retired to their Cadena house at a late hour on the previous night but at 2 o clock a.m. yesterday it was thought necessary to send for them. At about the same hour Mr Justino Fernandez, a school companion and intimate friend of Mr Romero Rubio, arrived at the sick bedside, The end came apparently without pain at 8.50 this morning. The immediate cause of death was a flow of pus to the brain. Surrounding the death bed were Madam Agustina Castellot de Romero Rubio, the wife of the deceased, his daughters Madam Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz, Maria Luisa Romero Rubio de Teresa and Miss Sofia Romero Rubio, the President of the Republic, General Diaz, Sr Jose de Teresa, Lic. Justino Fernandez, Rosendo Pineda, the private secretary of the deceased, General Ramirez, Manuel Mercado, subsecretary of the Interior, and Messrs. Vicente Lenguas, Alberto Sanchez, Enrique F. Martinez, Francisco Guzman and Luis Ortiz Molina, besides the physicians already mentioned. Mr Romero Rubio did not receive the consolations of religion, though the well known Father Violante was seen at the house during the course of the morning.

THE HOUSE OF MOURNING.

President Diaz was the Providence of the stricken house during the whole of yesterday. Though personally feeling acutely the loss of his father-in-law, who was at the same time his tried friend and political ally, he was full of practical forethought and helpfulness. He received the concourse of people of all classes who came to offer their condolence and made all the necessary arrangements for the sending out of mortuary notices and for other details connected with the funeral.

Mr. Romero Rubio died in the large bedroom on the western side of the courtyard of his town residence Nos. 5 and 6 Calle de San Andres. When life had departed, the body was removed into the boudoir of Madam Romero Rubio, which faces on the street, and there laid out by President Diaz, Jose de Teresa, Pedro Lachau, Justino Fernandez and Antonio Pliego y Perez. The dress in which the body was laid out consisted of a black frock coat and trousers, and black plastron cravat. The corpse was injected by Dr. Parra.

THE VISITORS.

As soon as the news spread abroad, a considerable crowd gathered in the street in front of the house of the departed statesman. One half of the great *porte cochere* was closed, but through the portion left open an uninterrupted stream of callers began to enter. The foot of the twofold staircase was guarded by four policemen with crape knots on their sleeves. The *patio* was filled with groups of men prominent in the world of politics and business, many of them being the early friends and associates of the deceased. Quite a number made no effort to conceal their emotion. But what spoke most eloquently for the character of the dead statesman was the unaffected grief of his dependants. His valet, the faithful Gabriel, was active in carrying out the orders communicated to him by the President and was almost constantly at the telephone, forwarding instructions to undertakers, decorators, etc.

The visitors were received upstairs by President Diaz. Madam Romero Rubio was too overcome to appear. The dead man's daughters gave way to the liveliest manifestations of sorrow, being unable to leave his side and repeatedly kissing his hands and face. One of the most amiable traits of the Minister's character was the intense reciprocal devotion between himself and his daughters and to them his loss will be simply irreparable.

To give a complete list of the visitors to the house of mourning would be to give the names of all the prominent people in Mexico. The members of the Cabinet were of course there, Mr. Limantour distinguishing himself by his practical sympathy. The HERALD representative was invited to go upstairs, and while there he saw the Governor of the Federal District, General Pedro Rincon Gallardo, his brother Don Eduardo Rincon Gallardo, Samuel Knight, Lic. Pablo Macedo, Senator Alfonso Lancaster Jones, Subsecretary of Foreign Affairs Manuel Aspiroz, City Engineer Roberto Gayol, Senator Carlos Rivas, Jose Ignacio Ieaza, Chief of Police General Carballeda, Lic. Manuel Sanchez Marmol, Senator Gumersindo Enriquez, Guillermo Barron, Generals Rocha and Berriozabal, Count Cortina, Treasurer General Francisco Espinosa, Lic. Telesforo Barroso, Roman de Lascurain, Dr. Ramon Fernandez, ex-minister of Mexico to France, Guillermo Prieto, General Escobedo, Delfin Sanchez, Jose Sanchez Ramos, Thomas Braniff, Apolinar Castillo, Benito Juarez, Lic. Agustin Castro, Roberto Nuñez, Luis L. La Barra, Francisco L. La Barra, Rafael M. de Arozarena, etc.

Some ladies arrived, too, in the morning, but by far the greater number came to offer their sympathy in the afternoon, when they were received in the drawing room by Madame Diaz and her sisters. The visiting ladies included Madam Corona and her daughters, Mrs. Barroso and Miss Paz Barroso, Mrs. Chavero and Sara Chavero, Mrs. Osio de Landa, Mrs. Pedro Rincon Gallardo and Miss Paz Calderon, Mrs. Eduardo Rincon Gallardo and her daughter Miss Carmen Rincon Gallardo, Mrs. Velasco, Mrs. Espinosa, Mrs. Amor and many others.

Upstairs the corridors were crowded with the brilliantly uniformed members of the President's staff and with the more immediate friends of the deceased, including the Messrs. Fernandez, sons of Mr. Justino Fernandez, Mr. Francisco Espinosa, Mr. Rafael Donde, a fellow student in law of the deceased, etc. Mr. Donde, as well as some others of Mr. Romero Rubio's early friends, were permitted to view the body.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

It was first announced that Mr. Romero Rubio was to be buried in the Rotunda of Illustrious Citizens, in the Dolores cemetery. But this plan was changed at the request of the family, whose wishes in such a matter and at such a time had of course to be respected. In accordance with the desires of his wife and daughters Mr. Romero Rubio will be buried in the family vault in the French cemetery. Two sets of mortuary notices were sent out, one official and the other private. The former reads as follows: "The President of the Republic and his Secretaries of State inform you with deep sorrow that today at 8.50 A. M. died the Hon. Manuel Romero Rubio, Secretary of State for the Interior, and they request your presence at the funeral which will take place on October 4th at 3 P. M. Mexico October 3rd, 1895. The mourners will meet at the Chamber of Deputies and will separate at the French cemetery."

It was decided that the body should lie in state to-night and to-morrow in the Chamber of Deputies, and Mr. Ignacio Bejarano was charged with the transformation of the House into a Chapelle Ardente.

The injection of the corpse was a lengthy proceeding, and up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, chemicals and necessary apparatus were being passed in and out of the death room. At 4 o'clock the large number of letter carriers who had been waiting in the patio were sent out to distribute the mortuary cards. At 4 30 the casket arrived at the house. It is of cedar covered with black velvet, relieved by black satin trimmings, with silver handles and mountings, and lined interiorly with white silk. Quite a large number of wreaths were also received, those sent by Mr. Jose Viadero and Mr. Francisco Diaz Barroso, a godson of the deceased, being particularly handsome. Soon after the arrival of the casket, the ominous ring of the hammer resounded through the house.

During the course of the day President Diaz had been attired in a simple black jacket with black cravat and black pearl pin, but at 5 p. m. he made a hurried excursion to his house to put on a frock coat, returning at 5. 30. Mr Jose de Teresa had previously crossed the street for the same purpose.

A deputation from the Chamber of Deputies to convey the condolence of the Legislature with the family and to obtain permission to transport the body to the Chamber of Deputies arrived at 5 p. m. It consisted of Messrs Manuel Contreras, Roberto Gayol, Alberto Santa Fe, Francisco L. Barra and Secretary Garcia.

Between 5 and 6 the sky became densely overcast and a severe thunderstorm, accompanied by rain, came on. At half past six the violence of the storm had somewhat abated, and at that hour the casket, carried on the shoulders of deputies and senators, appeared on the staircase. The patio at this moment was crowded with the friends of the deceased, the most prominent persons being those whose names have already been mentioned in the list of visitors. When the casket reached the courtyard, all uncovered, and through a line of weeping dependants it was borne into the street. It is not the custom in Mexico for the ladies of a family to attend a funeral, so that when the body was removed from the house, the wife and daughters of Mr. Romero Rubio took their last adieu of him. The forms of dark-robed, sobbing ladies were seen leaning on the balustrade of the upstairs corridor as the coffin was passing through the courtyard.

The line of march from the house of Mr. Romero Rubio to the Chamber of Deputies is not long. Many of the houses *en route* were draped with crape, including the residences of Dr. Liceaga, Mr. Jose V. del Collado and others. The cortege was on foot, the casket preceding, followed by the President with his staff, his cabinet, friends carrying wreaths, and last of all the large train of mourners. It was still raining, and most of the participants in the procession carried umbrellas. The arc light had been fitted for the occasion with tricolor lamps, a well meant but ill judged compliment, for the green light gave an unnecessarily weird effect to the slowmoving procession.

THE CHAPELLE ARDENTE.

The Chamber of Deputies was decorated with Mr. Bejarano's proven skill, and was ablaze with light and color. The employes of the Chamber, together with the employes of the Government departments and the private employes of the deceased, mounted guard over the body during the night. Cannon were discharged at the Ciudadela at intervals of half an hour during the whole of yesterday.

The orators in the Chamber of Deputies to-day are to be Hon. Ignacio Mariscal for the Executive, Mr. Alfredo Chavero, for the deputies, Mr. Jesus Castañeda, for the Senate and Mr. Felix Romero for the Supreme Court. Mexico's Longfellow, Juan de Dios Peza, is to speak at the cemetery.

There will be 40 street cars in the funeral to-day, the following being reserved, viz., one for the President, his Ministers and the Diplomatic Corps, one for intimate friends and relatives of the deceased, one for secretaries of legation, attaches, consuls, etc., three for the Senate, six for the Chamber of Deputies, two for the employes of the Department of the Interior, one for the Supreme Court, one for the Municipal corporation, one for the Supreme Military Court and two for the employes of the Government of the District. The other cars are unreserved.

The legislative chambers will observe mourning for three days and the Municipal Government for nine.

Special notices were posted, suspending the performances in the theatres last night.

A delegation from the National Bank, consisting of Mr. Carlos Varona, Mr. Pedro Pelaez, Jose V. del Collado, Jose Gargollo and Antonio Escandon, will accompany the remains of Mr. Romero Rubio to their last resting place. There will also be delegations from the various societies for benevolent or educational purposes to which the Minister gave his support.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE DECEASED STATESMAN.

Mr Romero Rubio was born in this city in the Calle de la Acequia, on March 14th, 1828. At an early age he entered the Seminario Conciliar, of this city, an ecclesiastical institution where many besides those intended for the church received their early education. Among his school fellows there were the present Archbishop of Mexico, and other persons noted at the bar and in politics. He decided to enter the legal profession and was admitted in 1851. Among those who attended the law school at the same time as he, were Messrs Justino Fernandez, Isidro Diaz, Jose Linares, Manuel Saavedra, Rafael Donde and Joaquin Alcalde. Mr Donde said to a HERALD representative: "Manuel Romero Rubio was very popular with his fellow students. He was of a cheerful, happy disposition, always ready for fun, and readier still to do a friend a good turn." This cheerful temper never deserted him through life.

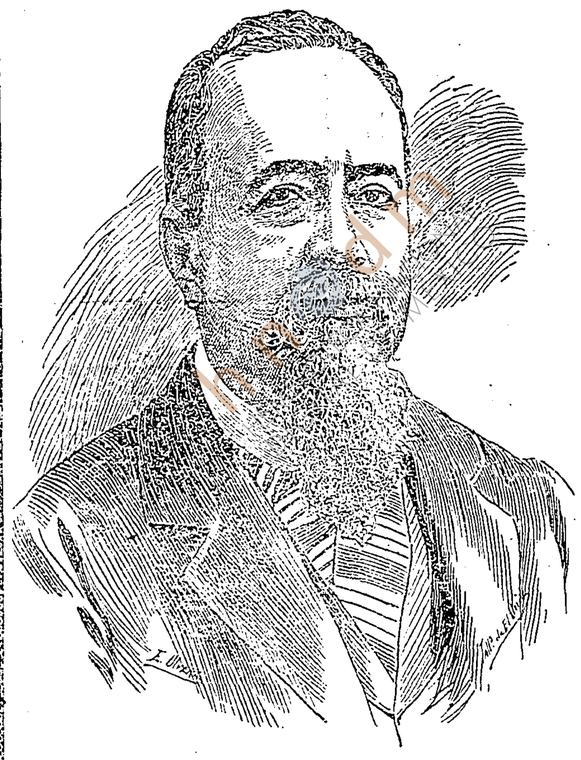
Romero Rubio at a very early age gave indications of the advanced opinions in politico-religious matters which characterized his subsequent career. He threw himself heart and soul into the struggle to upset the power of the Church and to establish a form of government in accordance with Liberal ideals. The first political movement in which he took part was the revolution of Ayutla which upset the conservative or clerical administration of Santa Ana in 1854. The initiator of that movement was Juan Alvarez. On the expulsion of Santa Ana, Alvarez became president, but after a short time resigned in favor of Comonfort. About this time, that is to say in 1855, Romero Rubio filled his first public position, viz, that of the Secretary of the District Government, Gen. Alcerreca being Governor.

Soon afterwards, in 1857, came the framing of the present Constitution and Romero Rubio was one who appended his signature to that famous document. He continued a member of Congress until the overthow of Comonfort's government by the Consertive leader, Gen Zuloaga. Then followed the three years' war, as it is called, between the liberals and conservatives, during which time Romero Rubio joined Gen. Juan Jose de la Garza in Tamaulipas. It was at this time that he made the acquaintance of his wife, Madame Agustina Castello de Romero Rubio, a native of Tampico. When the Liberal Party triumphed in December 1860 by the Victory of Calpulalpam, and Juarez entered Mexico in triumph early in 1861, Romero Rubio proved of invaluable use to his party in planning and carrying out its complete reorganization. He served in several successive congresses.

During the time of the Intervention he again retreated to Tamaulipas, and contributed by his personal courage, his eloquence and popularity, in inspiriting the energies of the people to resist the invaders. When the Empire fell by the shooting of Maximilian in 1867, Romero Rubio again returned to Mexico, and served in successive Congresses as deputy and senator. During the closing months of the administration of Lerdo he filled the position of Secretary of Foreign Affairs. On the overthrow of Lerdo in 1876 through the revolution of Tuxtepec, Romero Rubio accompanied the fallen president to his exile in the United States. But when Lerdo's legal term had expired, Romero Rubio returned to Mexico. For a time he gave himself to the exercise of his profession. During the Presidency of General Gonzalez he was in the Senate, and when General Diaz come in as President in 1884, he appointed Romero Rubio Minister of the Interior, a position which he held continuously to the time of his death.

Mr. Romero Rubio was largely a self made man. His characteristic gift was address, though he was by no means lacking in solid ability. His manners were uniformly polished. His model family relations have already been noted. As an occasional orator he had no equal in Mexico. His after dinner speeches, always delivered impromptu, were remarkably felicitous efforts. He was a liberal supporter of charitable and educational establishments and took great pleasure in visiting them. He was firm in upholding his political opinions at times when there appeared little prospect of their triumph. He was a believer in the progressive administration of Gen'l Diaz and was one of his most valued associates.

THE HERALD offers its sympathy to the family of the deceased and to the President of the Republic, General Porfirio Diaz.



THE LATE HON. MANUEL ROMERO RUBIO

Banana Cargoes won't pay.

(Associated Press. via Laredo.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Thomas O'Hara, United States Consul at Greytown, reports that the belief prevails in Bluefields that the Southern Pacific Railway Company is about to discontinue its steamer line (The Morgan Line) between New Orleans and Bluefields, owing to the low prices of bananas and the trouble experienced in competing with Norwegian vessels managed by poorly paid sailors.

ANOTHER CRUISER FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The "Brooklyn" successfully launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

(Associated Press. via Laredo.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The mammoth cruiser Brooklyn, the latest addition and probably the most powerful and fastest of the fleet ever launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was launched under auspicious circumstances. It was exactly 1:07 p. m. when the vessel slowly began her first voyage. The big vessel sped gracefully down the greased ways and it was one of the prettiest launches ever made at the shipyard.

Trying to involve the United States with Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Directors of the Manoa company which secured concessions to land in territory in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain will hold a meeting in New York tonight. The Syndicate will take possession of the land this month and the course of the company is to be determined in the coming meeting. President Bowman in an interview denied emphatically that a grant has been made with the idea that the United States could be brought into trouble.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Inquiries made at the United States Embassy here today resulted in information that no instructions have been received there from Secretary Olney to notify the British Government that unless the Venezuelan question is submitted to arbitration within ninety days, the United States Government will enforce the Monroe Doctrine. No such instructions are thought to have been given.

GENERAL GUTIERREZ IS HIGHLY HONORED.

Saint Luis Potosi's Governor Visits the Atlanta Exposition and Makes a Speech.

ACCOMPANIED BY FRIENDS.

Who Are Met at the Depot by the Exposition Managers and Treated with Distinction.

COMMENDED BY PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Fully Satisfied of the True Friendship of the United States for Her Southern Sister.

THANKS TO THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

(Associated Press. via Laredo.)

ATLANTA, Ga, Oct. 3.—General Carlos Diez Gutierrez, of the Mexican state of San Luis Potosi, arrived here this morning at 11:45 accompanied by an interpreter and several distinguished citizens of San Luis Potosi. The party consists of the Governor and Maurice Mandil, interpreter, Manuel Medina, a lawyer Magistrate, and Paulino Almanza, merchant. Governor Gutierrez is here to see the Cotton States Exposition and is especially commended to the management by President Diaz.

His party was met at the depot by the Exposition managers, among them the president of the Exposition.

The Governor was escorted to the Kimball house where he was received by manager Warren Leland.

An elaborate programme of entertainment and sight seeing will be arranged for the session and will close Saturday with a pyrotechnic display in honor of the Governor. At five o'clock the Governor was received by the Board of Directors and in response to a few words of welcome from President Collier, the Governor delivered the following impressive address. "I had neverdreamed that so close to our border; we had such a friendly nation, notwithstanding that I had seen a number of excursionists come into our country from Texas points and from accounts I had formed a vague idea of this country. A few years back it would have seemed like going to Africa to come to this country, but today we are so closely connected by railways that it seems all one nation one home. Never did I have before me such an enlightened gathering of representative Americans as is here today. Since I crossed the border, I have felt the warmth of friendship towards us by the Americans. It seemed as I entered the country further, that the Mexican was welcome as I received on entering your city, and I am becoming more and more satisfied of the true friendship of the United States towards her southern sister.

The railway connections of Texas have brought us more closely together and the hand of the American has grasped the hand of the Mexican in a close grasp. I had an idea that Atlanta was a very pretty city with a hundred thousand inhabitants but I did not conceive that such an important exposition as this was to be seen. Had I been asked the population of Atlanta, judging by this Exposition, I would says it was the home of at least a million people.

I say long live the United States, long live Atlanta and long live the directors of this exposition."

General Gutierrez sent today the following telegram to President Diaz: "With surprise, I find here a splendid reception which I believe is due to your kindly recommendations of myself to the good offices of these people. I have received it as an honor to our country and to its government of which you are the dignified Chief. (Signed) Carlos Diez Gutierrez.

PHLEGMATIC TURK DISPLAYS PANIC FEAR.

Constantinople Is Visited by an Earthquake Which Temporarily Suspends Civil Strife.

ARMENIANS TERROR-STRICKEN.

Five of Their Number Assassinated after Being Made Prisoners---German Gunboat to the Rescue.

DEATH OF SERVIET BEY.

Was Shot by Armenians on Whom He Ordered the Police to Open Fire---In Command as a Turkish Major.

Two Hundred Killed in Monday's Riots According to Most Reliable Reports---Turkish Officials Blame England for the Tronble.

FRENCH CONSUL ASSAULTED.

For Which Prompt Redress is Demanded from the Porte—Envoys of the Powers Meet at the Austrian Embassy—Situation Extremely Critical.

RELIGION PLAYS IMPORTANT PART.

(Associated Press. via Laredo.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—To add to the state of terror which prevails here, a slight earthquake shock was experienced here yesterday. This; with rioting and bloodshed; imprisonment of about five hundred Armenians; killing of prisoners in cold blood and presence of the troops under arms at all points was calculated to excite even the most phlegmatic Turk. Rioting and bloodshedding which began on Monday; exclusively detailed in these dispatches was renewed Tuesday. The principal rioting was the work of the Mohammedan theological students who chased and beat with bludgeons every Armenian they met during Tuesday night.

Amob of turks attacked the house of the Armenian, Kassim Pasha; storming the building and threatening its destruction and killing several persons. This mob also attacked a cafe frequented by Armenians and twenty of those unfortunate people found there were beaten with bludgeons. Not a single policeman appeared on the scene and no attempt was made to save the lives of the Armenians.

Naturally the Armenians of Constantinople and its vicinity are stricken with terror and put no faith in assurance of protection from further violence at the hands of the Turkish mobs. Many of them sought refuge in the church where they earnestly addressed their clergy who enjoined them to be calm and give the Turks no further pretexts for attacking them. The authorities stationed troops and police at every threatened point and asserted this morning that there is no danger of further disturbances. This however, is not generally believed. Introduction of religious element into the disturbances makes the situation more grave than otherwise it would have been, although the outward cause of the Armenian outbreak is said to be long delays of the negotiation between the Powers and the Porte on the question of reform in Armenia, which delays have increased the despair of the Armenians.

Prominent Turkish officials, however, claim that the present troubles are the outcome of agitation which prevails in Europe, especially in England in favor of the Armenians. Owing to the critical situation here envoys of the powers met at the Austrian Embassy to day and the German gun boat Lorelia, has been ordered to remain at the disposal of the German Embassy. It is now known definitely that at least five Armenians were killed after they had been arrested on Monday, and this caused great indignation. Regarding the death of the Turkish Major Serviet Bey, witnesses of the affair affirm that Armenians did not use their revolvers until he ordered the police to fire upon them. According to police report only twenty persons were killed and eighty wounded during the rioting Monday, but more reliable reports place the number killed at probably over two hundred. News has been received here from Damascus that the French Consul at that place has been attacked by mob, grossly insulted and pelted with mud. French Embassy complained to the Porte and has demanded prompt redress for the outrage.

Further News of the English Storm.

(Associated Press. via Laredo.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Much additional wreckage has been washed ashore on the north coast of Devonshire and it is thought that several vessels have foundered in the British channel during the recent gale. This would make the number of craft of various descriptions lost over fifty and may considerably increase the loss of life previously estimated at twenty four.

PRIZE FIGHT STILL THE RAGE.

But Governor Culberson Has Signed the Bill Making It a Felony.

ALL EYES TURNED TO MEXICO.

Minister Romero Suggests the Possibility of Non-interference Outside Federal District.

Alleged Mexican Official and Others Claiming to Have a "Pull" Make a Proposition to Stuart of the Florida Athletic Club.

TAMAULIPAS WANTS IT.

And So Do Coahuila and Chihuahua, Say the Gentlemen of High and Influential Connection in Mexican Official Life.

INDIAN TERRITORY ALSO CONSIDERED.

Uncle Sam or President Diaz Will Not Tolerate the Exhibition, According to Latest and Most Reliable Accounts.

(Associated Press. via Laredo.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Action yesterday in the Legislature of Texas having rendered it practically impossible for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight to take place in that state the question has again arisen as to whether there were any statutory or territorial law against prize fighting in the adjacent Indian Territory. Attorney General Harmon was questioned to day on the subject but thought it would be manifestly improper and injudicious policy to discuss whether the Government would take steps to prevent the fight if attempted in any of the territories, though he felt no doubt as to the governments intention to avail itself to the fullest of any authority it may in the Territory to prevent the fight and it is thought that law can be found to stop it.

In the opinion of the Attorney General it would be a public disgrace for the Federal authorities to permit an exhibition of this character and it might be positively stated on his authority that the fight would not take place in the United States territory,

Although the Attorney General would not disclose his purpose. it is thought almost certain that if found necessary, United States troops would be ordered out to prevent the fight. Treaties between U. S. and the Indians of the five civilized tribes are being examined in view of reports that Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place in the Indian Territory. Lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws are ruled by laws providing for government by a council or assembly of Indians which shall legislate on affairs pertaining to the management of the Nations and administration of justice between members of the several tribes of said territory and persons other than said Indians and members of said tribes or nations.

The United States agrees to exclude from the Indian lands such whites as are not authorized by laws of both Nations to remain there, and it is further provided that "they (the Indians) shall also be provided against intrusion or intrusions of all authorized citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle upon their lands or reside in their territory."

Under these provisions it is held the government can keep out the prize fighters unless the Indians agree to their entrance. Whether the Federal Government can, if the Indians consent, prevent it-is not clear and some persons who have examined the law claim that the fight can be brought about without violation of law. The Government may be able to meet this state of things.

Señor Romero, Mexican Minister was seen this morning, and asked about the prospects of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight taking place across the Texas border on Mexican soil. Dispatches from Laredo, Texas, this morning said: The Florida Athletic Club had secured the consent of the Nuevo Laredo authorities who were negotiating with the Governor of Tamaulipas.

"Personally," said Minister Romero: "I have no knowledge of the matter, but the states of the Mexican Republic like those of the U. S. are sovereign within certain limitations. They have their legislatures and make their own local laws. I do not know whether Tamaulipas has a law against prize fighting, but I am inclined to think it has not."

"Do you think President Diaz would interfere in behalf of the Central Government?"

"I do not know," replied the Minister, "President Diaz was quoted and I think some time ago as being opposed to allowing the fight to come off in Mexico, but I understood his opposition to relate to the Federal District surrounding the City of Mexico, over which the Central Government has complete jurisdiction just as congress has over the district of Columbia. Of course President Diaz could advise the governor of Tamaulipas against allowing the fight and the Governor would act on his recommendation, but the President has no authority over that or any other state."

Minister Romero would express no positive opinion as to whether the fight could be pulled off on Mexican soil.

SAN ANTONIO Texas, Oct. 3.—Charles R. Campbell and several other parties in this city among them a Mexican official have made a proposition to Dan Stuart to get a concession in Mexico to pull off the fight there. Stuart has agreed if absolute immunity from interference is guaranteed.

The gentlemen who have very high and influential connection in Mexican official life, to day received telegrams announcing that the States of Chihuahua. Coahuila and Tamaulipas, had granted concessions to pull off "a general athletic and bull fighting exhibition" in those states October 31st. Which concession will be used will not be determined for several days.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—In an interview ex-champion John L. Sullivan said: "I never authorized or asked any man to suggest my name as referee for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight and what is more, I would not, under any circumstances, or for any amount of money accept the job."

BOSTON, MASS, OCT. 3.—It is reported here that arrangements are rapidly progressing to pull off the prize fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons near Fredericktown; N. B. and it is stated that a party of prominent sporting men have been in New Brunswick for the past ten days arranging for the battle.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oc. 3.—At 4: 50 this afternoon Governor Culberson affixed his signature to the anti-prize fight bill which became a law, and prize fighting in Texas hereafter will be punished as a felony. The Senate received the bill from the House this morning and agreed to the amendments, and the bill was sent to the Governor at 4:15 and within forty minutes there after the bill was filed with Secretary of State and is now a law.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Oct. 3.—Fitzsimmons said today in reference to yesterday's action of the Legislature; "It is only a part of the game of Corbett and his gang.

They selected Texas for the battle ground because they thought the fight would not come off here. They had a tip that the fight would not come off at Dallas. Corbett will have to fight me sooner or later or get out of the ring."

The training quarters are finished and Fitz is working just as hard as though he was going to fight Corbett tomorrow.

Martin Julian, his manager, has expressed himself as not at all surprised at the action of the legislature he said "We have spent a great deal of money in preparing for this fight, relying upon Dan Stuart and upon his assurances. I am surprised that Mr. Stuart has not yet advised me of any change in the arrangements We have a contract with The Florida Athletic Club and I shall see that it is carried out to the letter. Fitzsimons will stay here and train until October 31st, when he will go to Dallas, ready to go into the ring and go in to win the greatest victory of the century."

"Will you let Fitzimmons fight at Nuevo Laredo?" was asked of Julian.

"It will be impossible for me to say anything until after Oct. 31 st and our present contract with Florida A. C. is satisfactorily carried out, but if Fitzsimmons does not get at Corbett before Christmas, he will be broken hearted. He will be ready to go into the ring in the best possible condition of his life at the proper time and place. If the Florida Athletic Club cannot pull off the fight, I can produce parties who will carry out the contract, offer the same purse, and $6,000 forfeit if the fight is not pulled off by November 31 st."

Emperor William Writes to the Czar.

(Associated Press. via Laredo.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A Special to HERALD from Berlin says; "The German Emperor's autograph letter to the Czar which was delivered by Col Von Molke refers to pending events in western Asia as being of the gravest character. The reception accorded Col Von Molke by the Czar was most friendly.

The Czar greatly admired the picture painted and sent to him by the Kaiser illustrating the intervention of the powers between China and Japan. The Czarina also was very cordial and begged Col Von Molke to express to the Imperial Court how keenly she desired to see Berlin again.

WAITING FOR GENERAL EZETA.

Republic of Salvador in a Ferment over his Expected Arrival.

Bustamante Shot and Covered With Oil Think President Diaz Would Help Ezeta.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The steamer Cecilie has arrived. Captain Johnson reports that the little republic of Salvador, the control of which is so ardently desired by Antonio Ezeta is in a state of feverish unrest. Rumors have been thick at all the ports where the vessel stopped.

"At Acajutla, La Libertad and La Union, the beach is full of soldiers and at the ports there were guards watching for Ezeta. They told me the friends of Ezeta were suffering for his acts. No less than half a dozen very wealthy men were on the chain gang, but what the charges made against them are, I could not find out. The President of the Republic has been in Venezuela. I carried the party to Libertad. What the conference was about, I do not know."

According to the Captain. Bustamente, Ezeta's aid was shot and there was boiling oil poured on him. It is said that Ezeta has many friends in Salvador but they are afraid to open their mouths, lest they be imprisoned. These men have a firm faith in their leader's return; they think he can get the assistance of president Diaz of Mexico and with this backing Guatemala will not dare oppose him. so, he will be able to march through Barrios country and get into San Salvador.