WILL PUT UP $25,000.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., AFTER THE CORBETT-MITCHELL FIGHT.

The Mayor of the Town Is the Chairman of the Committee—Glorious Opportunity for "Bloody Bridle." Waite to Assert Himself—Mitchell Goes Into Training on Anastasia Island, Fla.—Gov. Mitchell Accuses Local Authorities of Being in Collusion with the Duval Club.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Dec. 29.—A large meeting was held today to secure the Corbett-Mitchell fight at this place. There were present all the leading business men of the city and at least one representative from over seventy gold-producing mines. Mayor Whiting, E. H. Martin, John Nolin, and F. F. Frisbie were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions and up to last evening they had secured from the mine owners alone enough to warrant them in sending the following telegram:

James Corbett and Charles Mitchell, Jacksonville, Fla.: Gentlemen—Seventy gold-producing mines of this district have been induced to offer you a bonus of $25,000 in Cripple Creek gold bullion to bring the Corbett-Mitchell fight here. Answer.

MAYOR J. A. WHITING,
E. H. MARTIN,
JOHN NOLIN,
F. F. FRISBIE,
Committee.

The committee is still at work securing subscriptions. The *Journal* will say tomorrow: We know our business men and mine owners well enough to be satisfied if this amount will not bring them they will raise the "jack pot" several thousand more.

MITCHELL GOES INTO TRAINING.

He Takes Formal Possession of His Quarters on Anastasia Island.

ANASTASIA ISLAND, Fla., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Charles Mitchell took formal possession of his training quarters here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There are twelve people in the party all told, including two or three of Mitchell's personal friends, trainers, cooks, and servants. The day was beautiful and dozens of tourists and sportsmen were fishing off the long pier and along the jetties. One fisherman pulled out a beautiful speckled sea trout just as Mitchell stepped from the ferry boat, and, turning about, with some formality presented it to the pugilist, who carried it by the gills to his cottage and later had it cooked for his supper. At 5 o'clock the boxer appeared on the beach in his sweater and took his first run. The location, quarters, and all the surroundings are satisfactory to Mitchell. Tonight Billy Thompson received a telegram from the Duval Athletic club, announcing that at a meeting this afternoon the time for holding the fight was changed from 9 p. m. to some hour between 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Jan. 25. This is perfectly satisfactory to Mitchell as well as Corbett, but there is an opinion prevalent that the change will lessen the attendance somewhat. One reason for the change, it is said, is that both men prefer daylight to electric light to fight in.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 29.—[Special.] The sensation of the day is a private dispatch from Gov. Mitchell to County Solicitor Christie, who appeared as counsel for the prosecution in the Corbett-Mitchell cases yesterday in the County Court. The Governor has somehow conceived the idea that both Christie and Hartridge (the latter the Solicitor for the Circuit Court) are in favor of the fight and not desirous to do their duty in the matter. Christie declines to show his telegram, but his friends say that "it rips the Solicitor up the back." It accuses him of being in collusion with the Duval club and the prize fighters, and expresses regret at his lack of loyalty to the State administration and disgust at his affiliation with the Governor's enemies. As Christie acted yesterday in the line of his duty he is much hurt at this uncalled for rebuke from the Governor and not a little puzzled. The Governor has Judge Cooper, and other prominent politicians down on him because of his policy, so it will be extremely difficult to make him see that he has made a mistake in thus accusing the Solicitor of acting disloyally, and serious complications are likely to be the result.

This has been a rather "blue day" for the sports and there is rather a "shaky" feeling in regard to the pulling off of the fight. The situation is shown as follows: Gov. Mitchell and Attorney-General Lamar, the highest law officer in the State, assert that the contest will violate the laws of the State Board of the Athletic club and his lawyers say it would not. Gov. Mitchell was once on the Supreme bench and it is believed that he knows as much about the laws of the State as the attorneys for the club. It is also believed that the opinion of Attorney-General Lamar that the proposed fight would be illegal was prepared after a consultation with the Governor and members of the governing Court as to the line of the fight. It is significant in this connection that Mr. Mitchell says no decision save that of the Supreme Court will deter him from every effort to stop the fight. Those close to the Governor believe that this declaration means that the Governor knows that the decision of the Supreme Court will be against the legality of the contest.

A dispatch from Tampa says the Governor stated this evening in the most positive terms that "the fight will not come off in Florida." He says that he has his plans for preventing the fight being consummated, and that at the proper moment he will act. The "proper moment" is supposed to be, in the Governor's opinion, when Mitchell and Corbett are about ready to face one another. The Governor is further quoted as saying: "I regard this proposed fight as an offense against the peace and dignity of the State, and my determination to prevent it is fixed."

Meantime Corbett and Mitchell are engaged in slinging Billingsgate at one another to the great disgust of the public. Corbett yesterday in an interview called Mitchell a "convict and sneak," and Mitchell replies today, applying similar choice epithets to Corbett. The promoters of the fight should by no chance succeed in pulling off the contest despite the Governor, and Corbett and Mitchell fight half as well with their fists as they do with their tongues, the spectators will be sure to receive a good run for their money.

ASSASSIN MUST DIE.

[Continued from first page.]

life is concerned. I am sorry for Mrs. Prendergast. I feel the verdict will act as a deterrant with cranks and notoriety hunters and will result in much good. If Prendergast had been acquitted there is no doubt that the country would have been filled with imitators. But with the shadow of the gallows over them they would never execute their plans. The certainty of punishment alone will give protection to human life, not only from men who are what are termed cranks, but from thieves, highwaymen, and burglars. I have no doubt Prendergast would never have killed Mayor Harrison if he had believed he would be hanged for it."

State's-Attorney Kern said: "I believe the verdict fair and just and rendered from the evidence and the law. It is justice to Prendergast and to the community. There are a number of 'cranks' at large and a few severe lessons will serve to stop this kind of work. When one of these 'cranks' makes a sensation others start, and for a time there is a perfect epidemic of crime on the insane order."

JUDGE BRENTANO WILL NOT TALK.

He Does Not Care to Venture Any Opinion Upon the Case.

Judge Brentano was asked to say what he thought of the actions of Prendergast in the court-room and how he thought they affected the jury. He said: "I think it would be improper to say even that much about the trial. The whole case may come up before me for review on a motion for a new trial and therefore I cannot speak about it until I give judgment. I am completely worn out, as I never was by any other murder trial."

MISS HOWARD'S BROTHER SPEAKS.

He Is Surprised the Trial Lasted as Long as It Did.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 29—Miss Annie Howard, the bereaved fiancée of Mayor Harrison, is too weak to be seen, as she is convalescing from a severe attack of the grip. Frank T. Howard, her brother, said: "I am rather surprised, considering Chicago's usual hustling style, that they were so slow in determining upon the fate of that assassin. When I left Chicago it was said that Prendergast would be hanged before Christmas. New Orleans lawyers thought he would be acquitted. This opinion was based upon the theory that he was insane."

The *Picayune* fully approves the conviction of Prendergast. It has followed all the testimony in the case, and is satisfied thoroughly that he was sane enough to know what he was doing; a deliberate murderer and worthy of punishment. He was an enthusiast and a fanatic, but that fact did not interfere with his responsibility for his act. The people who went to the stake for their religion or their faith might as well be called insane. They knew what they were doing, and they undertook it voluntarily.

The *Times-Democrat* will say: "The verdict in the case of Prendergast will meet with universal approval, and the promptness shown in the trial is deserving of the highest praise. Chicago acted well in insisting upon a prompt but fair and impartial trial and in condemning the murderer to death by the law and preventing it by the act of a mob. Prendergast's mind was undoubtedly ill-balanced, but the trial showed he knew what he was doing and was therefore responsible for his act. There is an increasing army of cranks in the country. What are we to do with them? We cannot confine them in an asylum, because there is not enough room, nor do they belong there."

CHAUNCEY DEPEW IS GRATIFIED.

Chicago Does Well to Convict Prendergast —Russell Sage Talks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Chauncey M. Depew said tonight concerning the verdict in the Prendergast case: "The verdict is gratifying to me, and should be so to every citizen, as a vindication of the supremacy of the law. It is a verdict which does great credit to Chicago and demonstrates, as did its action in the case of the Anarchists, its fearless and determined effort to make that municipality safe for life and property. That is all I have got to say."

Russell Sage said: "Prendergast's pretensions of insanity were made up to gain the sympathy of those who might believe in him. I think the influence of the verdict will be a wholesome one. It will teach the masses to have no sympathy for cranks; that they are responsible to the law, which is the bulwark and protection of our lives, liberty, and property. Its influence will be restraining to cranks and make them lead lives of good and respectable citizens."

Includes Only Pennsylvania Lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29. There was considerable comment in financial circles in reference to what seems a discrepancy in the earnings and expenses of the Pennsylvania railroad company's report for November as compared with the previous month. In speaking of this difference Second Vice-President Green said today: "Prior to November the accounts of the Vandalia and Grand Rapids railroads were included in the Pennsylvania company's. They have now been thrown out, and no lines are to be included in

OAKES IS THEIR GAME.

IVES AND HIS FRIENDS HUNTING FOR HIS SCALP LOCK.

Recent Northern Pacific Developments Due to Old Wall Street Rivalry—Grievance Committee Kindly Received at St. Paul, but No Progress Made—Petition to Oust Receivers May Go Over for Months—Trust Companies Dislike Receiver Wilson Because He Is a Western Man.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—It may be months before there is a decision in the petition for the removal of the receivers of the Northern Pacific company which was filed here yesterday. The petition is so lengthy it is not probable that an answer can be filed within the twenty days, the time fixed in the order of Judge Jenkins. When Judge Jenkins' attention was called to this yesterday he said that if necessary he would grant an extension of time. Then, before there can be a hearing, it will be necessary to take many depositions for evidence. This will take several weeks. Judge Jenkins says that the hearing on the petition will be had before him in Chicago.

It is said that when the Northern Pacific receivers file their answer to the petition for their removal there will be some sensational counter charges made. Receiver Payne and Mr. Cromwell of New York, counsel for the receivers, left last evening for St. Paul to have a consultation with Mr. Oakes and to talk with the employés about the new scale of wages. Before he left Mr. Payne said that the petition transferred to the courts a fight which has long been going on in Wall street between the Oakes party on the one side and the Ives party on the other. The receivers, he said, had faithfully administered their trust and had managed the road economically and profitably. There was no ground for the charge that the receivers were inexperienced, he said, because Mr. Oakes and Mr. Rouse were two of the best railroad managers in the country. The fight, he understood, was principally against Mr. Oakes, the removal of Mr. Rouse and himself having been asked only because they were found in Mr. Oakes' company. Mr. Cromwell said that it was simply an attempt on the part of Mr. Ives to have himself made a receiver in place of Mr. Oakes. The receivers had managed the road successfully and had made a remarkable record. In four months they had protected a floating debt of $5,000,000, paid past debts amounting to $3,500,000, and provided for the payment of $2,000,000 of interest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 29.—Receiver Payne of the Northern Pacific arrived this morning from Milwaukee, accompanied by Senator Spooner and others, right upon the heels of the announcement of the formal declaration of war against Receiver Oakes made by Brayton Ives. General Manager Kendrick denies that the presence of Mr. Payne has anything to do with the grievance committees. Both Mr. Oakes and Mr. Payne refused to be interviewed, and the former gentleman stated that when he was ready to talk he would give out something that could not be misunderstood, merely saying at the present time that the whole matter was a family row with the party attacked in possession. The grievance committees are still in the city, and as they have been treated very kindly by Mr. Oakes they feel that it is his disposition to help them. The end of two weeks' hard work, however, leaves them with but a glimmer of hope and they are sore. The circular as it stands goes into effect Monday, Jan. 1, and no one is confident that its provisions will be departed from.

Mr. Oakes read the petition over carefully for the first time this evening, and afterwards gave out the following statement: "I just read the petition, and I find that it is a repetition in another form of the statements made by the socalled Ives committee about a year ago, and which were fully answered at the time in the official reply of the corporation. While, of course, regretting the annoyance of a renewal of these general charges and insinuations, I am glad they have been at last transferred from the columns of the newspapers to the court, where in the usual way they can be met and finally disposed of. All I care to say now is that, so far as this petition reflects upon the integrity of my conduct as a director and executive officer of the Northern Pacific railroad company, it is absolutely without any justification in fact, as can and will be easily shown to the court in due time."

Late this afternoon a subcommittee of the Northern Pacific Conference committee met General Manager Kendrick and arranged with him that the grievances should be presented by a full union committee, beginning with the engineers at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Each brotherhood has been granted the privilege of submitting a written statement and following it with a brief oral argument.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Roswell G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, was not in a pleasant frame of mind today when he read the day, but Receiver Wilson did not arrive in time from the West, and no conference was held. Wilson is expected tomorrow.

REINHART RUFFLED BY CRITICISM.

Denies That He Misled English Bondholders—Repudiated Interviews.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—President Joseph W. Reinhart of the Atchison railroad system feels deeply grieved at what he terms the injustice of the English press. The London newspapers have denounced him for holding out false hopes to British bondholders, claiming that while he was making rosy statements as to the condition of his road all the arrangements for the filing of the bill of the Union Trust company of this city for the appointment of receivers were completed, and that in consequence all confidence in American railroads had been destroyed. President Reinhart tonight said:

"The decision to put the Atchison system in the hands of a receiver was arrived at Tuesday, Dec. 19. Twenty-four hours prior to that the management was confident it would pay its interest Jan. 1. At no time preceding that date was the receivership of the company contemplated, nor were any steps in any direction taken by any person to bring about that result. It has been stated in interviews accredited to Mr. Wilson, one of the receivers, and to George R. Peck, General Solicitor of the road, that the company was known to be insolvent as early as in August last, and that papers were drawn then in anticipation. Both these gentlemen deny most emphatically having made any such declaration and, for that matter, could not have; in the first instance, because Mr. Wilson's connection with the company only began with his appointment as receiver Dec. 23, and Mr. Peck's duties as chief executive law officer do not anticipate a knowledge of the road's finances. The statements made by the English press are based upon these bogus interviews. The condition of the company was clearly shown in the circular of the Board of Directors Dec. 23, and that was that its Western accounts were normal. This is proven by the fact that the company's pay-rolls, which aggregate monthly for 9,345 miles of railroad $1,500,000, were practically not in default excepting only during the few days in which the receivership papers were filed. The pay-rolls for the month of November have now been paid.

"The financiering of the Atchison company at this time would be an exceedingly simple operation in ordinary times. Its condition of $6,300,000 collateral loans, all of which since the appointment of receivers, have been continued and the collateral saved for the company. This practically leaves the company owing but $3,000,000, the aggregate amount of the interest due Jan. 1. There has been no statement given to the public in any kind from official source suggestive of financial reorganization of the company, so that all stories published in America and Europe of proposed assessments on stock, for the return of the second mortgage bonds to income bonds, or the disintegration of the system are absolutely and entirely creations of those who in the times assume to know more of the company's affairs than those in charge."

Both Mr. Peck and Mr. Wilson, who are of the Holland House with President Reinhart, deny firmly having made any statement of the Atchison's finances, although they have been liberally quoted by Western correspondents.

M'LEOD GIVES UP THE FIGHT.

New England Likely to Be Gobbled Up by the Hartford Company.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The New York and New England railroad "mystery" may now be said to have run its course. Mr. McLeod, according to reliable information, has given up the fight and he has made up his mind that he is "done for" so far as the New York and New England railroad is concerned. His friends said today that he did not intend to contest the receivership, and as for his offering to raise the $330,000 to pay the interest due on the first mortgage bonds Jan. 1, which some think might be a means of getting the temporary receivers discharged at the hearing Jan. 10, nothing further from his purpose. The development since the receivership points to the acquisition of the New England by the New York, New Haven and Hartford company, thus fulfilling the "manifest destiny" which up to McLeod's advent into the former company was considered as sure to come. The New Haven interests, it is said, have been conferring with the friends of Receiver Platt to ascertain what attitude the latter proposed to assume toward the New York, New Haven and Hartford company in case it is agreed that he shall be appointed in permanent charge. The temporary receiver in Connecticut represents the New Haven people. It is believed that before Jan. 10 the New Haven company will have a complete understanding with Receiver Platt and that he will at least not manage things with a hostile hand. The New Haven people made their plans for a foreclosure at the earliest attempt that the law allows, which is sixty days after default of the interest. There seems no reason to doubt that a default will be made.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—In the United States Circuit Court at 10 o'clock this forenoon before Judge Colt arguments were resumed on the application for the appointment of temporary receivers for the New York and New England railroad company in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The different inter-