

The Democratic Sentinel

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RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

KILLED BY MOSLEMS.

ONE HUNDRED ARMENIANS SLAIN IN CHURCH.

Massacre Takes Place at Toka, Asia Minor—Concert of the Powers Believed to Mean Merely a Desire to Prevent War.

Sultan in No Fear.

Authentic details of the outbreak Sunday at Toka, in the Sivas district of Asia Minor, where the Turks attacked the Armenians while the latter were in church, show that 100 Christians were massacred. The Armenian quarter and bazaar were given over to pillage for eight hours. The representations of the ambassadors of the foreign powers regarding the condition of Anatolia have made but little impression upon the sultan, who, relying upon the support of Russia, is convinced that he has nothing to fear from the so-called concert of the powers, which is continually harped upon, although it is believed that little or no concert beyond the desire in some quarters to postpone an outbreak of war really exists. The diplomats are said to be once more turning their attention to the conduct of the sultan, and it is semi-officially intimated that they are again of the opinion that the system of friendly representations on the subject of Armenia, which have hitherto been followed, must be changed for stern methods of dealing with the evils. The sultan, however, has heard this story many times during the last few years and he consoles himself with the belief that he will survive this new fit of righteous indignation, as he has lived over others of a much more serious character.

Are in a Bad Way.

Just now the Baptists are facing a crisis in their financial affairs. The American Baptist Home Missionary Society and the American Baptist Missionary Society will, by the end of the month, have run in debt to the amount of \$480,000 since the first of the year. Since the panic of 1893 the society has felt the effect of hard times and its income has fallen away enormously. Unless large offerings are received a wholesale policy of retrenchment will undoubtedly be followed.

Miser Worth \$190,000.

The Mexican authorities have just made an examination of the effects of Manuel Ruiz, a miser who died in apparent poverty at Guadalupe, Mex., recently. They found in one box of papers money to the amount of \$190,000. Ruiz came from Spain about twenty years ago, and as the money is Spanish it is believed that he brought his fortune over with him. He has no known relatives, and the wealth goes to the Government.

Blockade of Little Use.

The opinion prevails in Constantinople that the blockade of the island of Crete by the fleets of the foreign powers will be a useless proceeding, as Col. Vassos, commander of the Greek army of occupation, is well supplied with provisions. It is now thought that the best way to accomplish the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete would be to withdraw the Turkish troops.

Successor for Lamoreux.

The President Monday sent the following nominations to the Senate: Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas, to be fourth assistant postmaster general; Binger Hermann of Oregon, to be commissioner of the general land office; James D. Elliott of South Dakota, to be attorney of the United States for the district of South Dakota; Commodore Joseph N. Miller, to be a rear admiral.

Against the Roads.

The Supreme Court has decided the case of the United States versus the Trans-Missouri Freight Association against the railroad. The opinion was rendered by Justice Peckham and reversed the decision of the court below and holds the anti-trust law of 1890 to be applicable to railroad transportation and the traffic agreement of the pool illegal.

Crashed Through a Bridge.

The engine and four cars of the north-bound local on the Chicago and Texas Railway went down with the bridge across the Big Muddy river at Aldridge station, south of Grand Tower, Ill. Engineer Joe Forester and fireman James Anderson were drowned. The Big Muddy is raging, and the bridge failed to withstand the pressure.

Bad Fire in Huron.

At Huron, S. D., \$70,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire, including the Alliance building, valued at \$25,000 and insured for \$100,000. The Government land office saved most of its records; the United States weather bureau lost all its instruments and most of the records for the past seventeen years.

Suspected Murderer's End.

The man recently arrested at Valley Mills, Texas, as Joseph Blanton, the San Francisco murderer, for whom a reward of \$1,000 is offered, committed suicide by taking morphine in the county jail at Houston. He was teaching school at the time of his arrest, and stood well in the community.

Cabinet Will Attend.

President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart and the members of the cabinet will attend the dedication of the new Grant tomb in New York.

Tents for the Homeless.

The Senate Tuesday passed a joint resolution, offered by Mr. Berry of Arkansas, for the purchase of 50,000 tents for Mississippi river flood sufferers.

Sends Mail in Secret.

The Cuban junta now forwards mail from this country to Cuba and delivers it on the island. It is taken by a secret messenger from New York to an eastern port in Cuba, and by him to a native messenger, who in turn delivers the mail to inland couriers.

Gave All to Charity.

Mrs. Sarah J. Brown, who died recently at Bloomington, Ind., gave all of her fortune of \$300,000 to Methodist charities, the church extension society being the largest beneficiary.

To Preserve Personal Rights.

A bill was introduced in the New York Senate by Senator Charles L. Gray which proposes to incorporate the Society for the Preservation of Personal Rights, and every line of it breathes defiance to the Gerry and Constock societies and their methods of procedure.

Coron Prince in Captivity.

Prince Eui Wha, who is expected to succeed to the throne of Corea upon the death of his father, the reigning king, is at present restrained of his liberty by a band of Korean exiles in Yokohama with the full knowledge and consent of the Japanese authorities.

WEST SECTION UNDER WATER.

Eight Hundred Miles in Arkansas Lowlands Are Covered by Flood.

The United States weather bureau gives out the startling information that 800 square miles of the State of Arkansas is under water, and that the Mississippi river will continue to rise. In the district to the west of Marion, Ark., hundreds of people were picked up. The work of saving stock has been abandoned and from now on all efforts will be directed toward saving human life. Many wild and altogether improbable reports are circulated as to the number of drowned by the refugees (negroes) in an endeavor to stir sympathy. One negro gave out that twenty-five persons were drowned near his place. It was proven that these had sought the high lands at the first approach of the flood. Thousands of people are homeless and dependent on charity. Reports from up and down the river say the levees are all in good shape, and it is hoped will continue to withstand the pressure. The total number of lives lost has not yet been reported officially. The relief committee is one dozen. Six steamers and masted and half a hundred skiffs are engaged in rescue work. As a heavy rainfall has been pretty general throughout Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, it is expected that there will be considerable rise in the Mississippi river. The river at Cairo, Ill., is twenty-five miles wide, the water being about up to the 50-foot mark and rising slowly. It has now passed the 1893 stage of 49.3 feet, the last high-water mark there, but lacks nearly three feet of the high-water mark of 1883. The Missouri and Kentucky bottoms for a distance of twenty-five miles are covered with the overflow. As the rise has been gradual, nearly all of the inhabitants have had ample time to save their stock and personal effects.

SINKS GREEK SHIP.

Austrian Gunboat Fires Upon Vessel Loaded with Provisions.

The Austrian gunboat Zebibio fired upon and sunk, near Candia, a Greek vessel loaded with provisions and munitions which were intended for the Greek forces in Crete. It appears that the Zebibio, while watching the Greek ship, was fired on by a party of insurgents. To this the Austrian warship replied by sinking the Greek craft and driving off the insurgents. It is generally known that when the news became known that the Greeks were in possession of the island, it is reported that Prince Henry of Orleans will be offered the position of governor of Crete. Activity in the ministries of war and marine continues unabated. The cabinet meets twice daily. Official reports give the number of Greek troops at Athens as 27,000 and Turkish as 17,000. The military commanders on the frontier are steadily strengthening the positions likely to be attacked by the Turks, who are reported to be under German officers.

BULLETS FOR FIVE.

Killed Himself After Trying to Exterminate His Wife's Family.

William Fees, a farmer living five miles west of Namego, Kan., blew out his brains after trying to exterminate his wife's family. Three of his victims were probably dead and a fourth is terribly wounded. Fees' wife recently left him and returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Johnson. After she had positively refused to return to him Fees went to the home and shot down his wife and her mother and his sister-in-law, Miss Johnson, and his wife's father. None of the three women can recover, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Johnson will live. Fees then returned to his own home and killed himself.

Commits Triple Crime.

Frederick Franks shot and killed his son, William, aged 9 years; shot and badly wounded his daughter, Anna, aged 8 years, and then turned the revolver on himself, sending a bullet into his breast near the heart, at his home in Philadelphia. Franks and his daughter were taken to a hospital, where the father died a few hours later and little hope is given for the recovery of the child. An examination of the house showed that Franks had made deliberate preparations for his terrible work. He arose earlier than usual and told his wife to go to the grocery store for something for breakfast while he went to the office. When she left he locked both doors. The two children were asleep in a second story back room. Neighbors heard several pistol shots, but did not know where the reports came from until a few minutes later, when Mrs. Franks returned to her house. She found the door locked, and failing to get a response to her pulls at the bell, called for her husband to open the door. The little girl, hearing her mother's call, staggered down stairs, opened the door and fell unconscious at the woman's feet. Picking up the woman rushed into the parlor, where she found her husband lying on the floor, and there, with a bullet wound near the heart, was her husband. On the bed upstairs was the body of the boy. Death had probably been instantaneous. The murderer had gone upstairs and sent three bullets into his son's head and body. He then shot the little girl and went down stairs and fatally wounded himself. It is believed the man was suddenly seized with a fit of insanity.

Corbett Laid Low.

James J. Corbett, of California, champion pugilist of the world, was knocked out by Robert Fitzsimmons, of Australia, at Carson City, Nev., Wednesday, in the fourteenth round of the fiercest battle seen in the prize ring within half a century. Corbett had shown himself the cleverest fighter and general, and Fitzsimmons had been terribly punished, though at the end he seemed the stronger. A terrific punch in the head and a drive directly over the heart were the blows which laid Corbett low.

Pingree Is Defeated.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan, will no more appear before the public in his dual capacity, the Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion having decided that when he accepted and agreed upon the duties of the office of Governor he vacated the office of Mayor of the city of Detroit. He is not given the opportunity of choosing between the two offices, although he prefers to be Mayor.

"Greater Indianapolis."

Mayor Theodore Tilton of Indianapolis has approved the ordinances for a "Greater Indianapolis," and four suburbs will soon be incorporated, which will add 25,000 to the population and something over six miles of territory. The assessed valuation of the property thus added is \$7,500,000 and \$45,000 will be added to the revenue and \$25,000 to the local school fund.

Druggists to Organize.

There is a probability that there will be an alliance of the dispensing druggists of the United States and Canada. There was a meeting held in New York, which had this object in view and the outlook for the organization is bright.

Woes of a Faithless Man.

B. L. Short, of Kansas City, Kan., learned that it does not pay to be fickle in love. Mr. Short is City Clerk and was a candidate for the Republican primaries for the nomination for Mayor. But Mr. Short had a record, and this record took him down to defeat. For twelve years he "kept company" with Miss Sadie Parsons, and had been engaged to marry her. One day Miss Parsons was startled by a notice in a Kansas City paper that Mr. Short had been married the evening before to Mrs. Grace Forester, a divorcee. Women vote at Kansas municipal elections and at primaries as well, and when they heard Miss Parsons' story they declared war on Short's candidacy. When the returns came in about midnight a great shout went up in hundreds of households, for Short, the men's candidate, was beaten, and the jilting of Miss Parsons was avenged.

Tragedy of the Deep.

The steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, belonging to the French line to the West Indies, sailed from New York March 6, for Port au Prince, Maya Guay, etc., with thirty-seven persons on board, and has not since been reported. She was a bark-rigged screw steamer of 2,640 tons register. The New York World Thursday morning has a story that the schooner or ketch came into port Wednesday night bearing with her a story horrible even in the annals of the Atlantic Ocean. She carried in her cabin four passengers whom she had picked up in a boat Monday, ten miles off shore. When Capt. Berri, the first to recover, was able to give out some news, it was that there were thirty-seven souls on that boat when we abandoned the St. Nazaire. Of all those men and women, we four are the only ones left alive. The others starved or were frozen where they sat. They died in all ways. They sunk, dropped off one by one, until there were none left, and then some jumped into the sea and ended in that way. The captain was the first to go. The men were quiet enough mostly, until they saw the women die; then they seemed all at once to get raving, sick and mad. One of them, One, my comrade, Dr. Marc Stants, our engineer, and Tagaro, first mate.

Her Check Was Not Good.

A woman giving her name as Mrs. Lena Dunbar, of Texas, went to Columbia, Mo., with the intention of purchasing stock. She was a dashing blonde, and soon started negotiations for a number of cars of cattle. She bought a carload of cattle from Charles Turner and tendered a check for \$900 on the Exchange National Bank. On presentation the check was refused payment. The woman can make no explanation of the transaction, and is thought to be insane. She is handsome, about 30 and is an inveterate smoker.

Would Bar Caterers to Pugilists.

Miss Frances Willard has in communication with the leading women engaged in philanthropy and reform, asking if there cannot be a combination of influence whereby women throughout the country will agree to give their patronage only to the newspapers that avoid furnishing extended accounts of prize fights. She also asks that a protest be made by the womanhood of the country on the ground that the arbitration treaty and the "Nevada bruising ring" present in combination a most incongruous spectacle.

Challenges All Pie Eaters.

William J. McCormack, champion pie eater of Brooklyn, is making a challenge to any biter in the world to eat two pies to his one for any amount of money and gate receipts. No kind of pies are barred. Hard or soft, open-face or hunting-case pies go. The champion of Brooklyn is a sparsely set young man of 24 years of age. His month measurements are two and one-half inches in diameter. When when distended. He expects to make some arrangements with the kinetoscope people in case of a match.

Offended by His Sermon on Jonah.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, was not allowed to lecture in the Young Men's Christian Association's Hall at Philadelphia because of his recent utterances regarding Jonah and the whale. The hall was engaged for Dr. Abbott before he delivered his sermon, but when he advanced his theories about Jonah the managers of the Young Men's Christian Association took steps to keep him away from their building.

Two Men Killed.

Alexander Frank, engineer, and E. B. Smith, fireman, were instantly killed by the explosion of a passenger locomotive running through the yards of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad at Chicago Sunday morning. The engine was reduced almost to scrap iron and passengers in the cars being drawn by the engine were badly shaken up, but none of the passengers require the services of the ambulances.

Served Her Right.

Jenny M. Laird, a pretty New York matron, has sued Charles Judge for \$5,000 for not keeping his promise to marry her. She asserts that Judge induced her to get a divorce from her husband, promising to marry her when the decree was granted.

Royal Jap Dead.

Captain S. A. Day, just returned from several months' stay in Japan, says the crown prince of Japan died of cholera. The event was being openly discussed in diplomatic circles, although the news is a state secret and is kept from the public.

Fortune to the Church.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, a wealthy New York widow, who died March 10, has bequeathed \$500,000 to Catholic institutions in which she was interested.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hog, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 11c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; brown corn, common growth to choice green hull, 2c to 3c per pound.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, 35c to 37c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 90c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$5.25 to \$5.37.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 38c; rye, No. 1, 33c to 35c; pork, mess, \$8.50 to \$9.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 81c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, West-ern, 10c to 11c.

IT IS LEGAL ROBBERY

DINGLEY TARIFF MEASURE IS OUTRAGEOUS.

The Only Abominable Measure of the McKinley Bill Which Is Not Reproduced in the Bounty Upon Sugar—Office Seekers Harass the President.

Revenue vs. Spoils.

Washington correspondence: If the Democrats are looking for an issue to unite the party they will find it in the Dingley tariff bill. Close critics say that if it becomes a law it will be the worst system of legalized robbery ever inflicted upon the people of any country. There is no doubt whatever that the bill will become a law. It will be forced through the house under the peculiar rules which govern that body without any opportunity for amendment and with only limited opportunity for debate. But just when it will be enacted is a question. One prominent Republican authority says:

Chairman Dingley estimates that his tariff bill will produce at least seventy millions more revenue for the first year than the present law. He puts in a proviso, however, that: "Unless a considerable delay in the enactment of the bill should greatly enlarge the opportunity for imports of articles on which duties are to be raised—particularly wool and woollens for speculative purposes. Undoubtedly a delay beyond May 1 in placing the bill on the statute book would result in a large loss of revenue."

Nobody seems to believe the bill will pass by May 1. The general opinion seems to be that it will become a law about July 1. Hence there will be "a large loss of revenue." Has the chairman estimated what that loss will be, not merely on wool and woollens, but also on sugar? If so, he ought to give those figures and then it will be known how much revenue his bill will produce in case it is "held up" in the Senate for the next three months. The McKinley bill reached a Republican Senate May 21. It passed the Senate, with amendments, Sept. 10. It became a law Oct. 1.

It is practically certain that the bill will be exhaustively discussed before it is put upon its passage. The Democrats in the house are powerless to make such a fight against the bill as they would like to make, but they look to the Democratic Senators to resist its passage with all the means at their command. They will not be disappointed, as a number of the Democrats in the Senate are now preparing the arguments which they intend to present against the measure.

One Democratic Senator said:

The Republicans claim that they will have fifty votes for the bill in the Senate, and the claim is doubtless well founded. So, you see, there is no chance to prevent the bill from becoming a law. The best thing the Democrats can do is to expose the monstrousness of the enactment. We do not intend to allow a vote to be taken until the bill has been thoroughly discussed. The McKinley tariff law is the most odious measure that ever became a statute in this country. I do not exaggerate when I say that the Dingley bill is a great deal worse than the act of 1890.

The only abnormal provision of the McKinley law which is not preserved in the Dingley bill is that giving a bounty to the producers of sugar. But there are a great many bad features in the Dingley bill which were not contained in the McKinley law. The verdict of the conservative and independent thought in this country was not allowed to be expressed by the McKinley law. The President has prescribed the relief of the treasury. The President tenders the prescription with a gloved hand, but the Democrats will not swallow the nauseating dose without registering a solemn protest against it.

The worst feature of the present tariff is that it is a tax on the people. The Senate was an advisory body when the McKinley law was enacted. It was intended not to give offense to the Democrats, and there was nothing in it to offend anybody. He did not discuss the tariff in the communication which he sent to Congress, but his real message of that subject is contained in the Dingley bill. The Senate's present action by the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee were submitted to and approved by the President before they were adopted.

The pressure which is being brought to bear on President McKinley to go ahead and distribute the patronage without waiting for the passage of the tariff bill is becoming terrific.

The office-seekers are unable to see the President personally, but they manage to reach him through the Senators and Representatives. Mr. McKinley is beginning to show signs of annoyance at the persistent clamor for office. He told a number of Congressmen that they were not treating him fairly by urging him to take up the patronage question after he had announced that there should be no general division of the spoils in advance of the passage of the tariff. He went further and gave some of the more insistent ones to understand that they were prejudicing the claims of the men they were trying to benefit by their efforts to hurry up matters.

The politicians are feeling very sore toward the President, but they have not yet reached the point where they are willing to condemn him openly.

Publicly they say they hope everything will turn out all right in the end, while in private they say many harsh things about McKinley.

The worst grumblers at the President's dilatory policy are the Republicans from Maryland, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Those states went Republican last fall for the first time in their history. It was only natural, therefore, that the Republican leaders in these hitherto Democratic strongholds should expect that all their demands would be honored promptly when Mr. McKinley became President.

They came believing that the "pie" would be dealt out to them in liberal slices as fast as it was called for. They think they are receiving rough treatment when they are told that their names cannot go on the pay roll until the country gets a new tariff. It is anticipated that some of the Southern Republicans will go on the warpath before very long.

Folly of the Shipping Laws.

It has been finally decided that Mr. Vanderbilt may import a pleasure yacht free of duty. If, however, Mr. Vanderbilt had sought to bring here a vessel built abroad, to engage in commerce and earn something in the carrying trade under the American flag, he would have found an insuperable obstacle in these same "protective" laws. In the one case, the laws favor luxuries for the personal enjoyment of a very rich man; in the other, they forbid the

same privileges to commercial enterprise for the benefit of the whole country.—Boston Post.

Charge of the Starved Brigade.

Half a foot, half a foot, Half a foot onward! All round the White House doors Charged the six hundred. "Forward the starved brigade, Into the hall," they said. Porter then barred the doors On the six hundred.

Barred out the starved brigade!

Was there a man dismayed? No! They decided that Porter had blundered. Theirs not to brook reply, Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to reach for pie! In over Porter's form Strode the six hundred!

Starved ones to right of him.

Starved ones to left of him, Starved ones to right of him For the spoils thundered! Stormed at by all that mob, All he could hear was "Job!" Bravely the major stood, With his hand on the knob, Facing six hundred!

Waving their arms in air,

Wild-eyed they loitered there, While, down behind the stair, Porter, the debonair, Trembled and wondered. Few words the major spoke, Then through the ranks he broke Leaving them guessing: And from the scene, at length, Sadly they wandered, Out in the cold again, Hungry six hundred.

Soft snaps to right of them,

Soft snaps to right of them, Soft snaps to left of them, Offices everywhere, Made to be plundered. Oh, what a shame to tell! Not one person fell, Though they had pushed so well! Through the barred doors, No one had got a smell, No, they must wait a spell, Growing six hundred!

Never was such a raid!

Oh, the wild swoop they made, All the world wondered! But they withdrew dismayed, After their cards were played, Wiser six hundred! —Cleveland Leader.

Extravagance in Government.

Three-quarters of a century ago, when this country had already entered on its vast career of development, the ordinary expense of carrying on the government at Washington was about a dollar a head of population, or about \$13,000,000 in all, each year. Now it costs over \$7 a year per head, and the total, independent of the interest on the public debt, which amounts to \$120,000,000, figures up \$400,000,000.

The growth has been pretty steady during all these years, and it costs more per head of population to meet the ordinary outlay of our Federal rulers today than it did thirty or thirty-five years ago by nearly \$3, and quite \$2 more than it did as recently as 1890, when it was \$5 per capita.

The general impression is that as the country becomes more densely populated the cost of government for each individual should decrease, but the experience of the United States proves that it increases almost four-fold in a third of a century. It took less than \$2 for each of the thirty-odd millions of people that constituted this nation in 1860, and it takes \$7 for every one of the seventy-odd millions that we number now.

There is evidence of waste in these figures at present expenditures. The incomes of the working masses have certainly not increased in any such ratio as the cost of running the government has increased. In fact, it is doubtful whether wage-earners do, as a body, earn more per individual now than in 1860.

That the Republican party, which set the pace in expenditures, will do a single thing to put a stop to extravagance is not at all likely. The Congress which came to an end only ten days ago increased the per capita outlay of the government from \$5 fixed by its predecessor to \$7, which is more than likely to be exceeded by the one which meets to-morrow for the first time.

When we reflect, however, that, while a person's ability to pay taxes has not increased since 1860, the taxes needed for the ordinary running expenses of the government have increased almost fourfold, the necessity of a return to the economy practiced by the Democratic fathers is only too apparent if the life is not to be crushed out of the people.—New York News.

Political Notes.

One explanation of Tom Reed and McKinley burying the hatchet is that the former foresees that the tariff bill will kill off all chances of the latter's nomination four years hence.—Kansas City Times.

With Pres McKinley's help, Mark Hanna hopes to have a highly successful administration. He has already announced, with characteristic patriotism, that the first duty will be to take care of "our friends."—Boston Globe.

The people want a sincere enforcement of the civil service law. The party which imagines that the public can be deceived in this matter is sure to find itself mistaken. It is certain to discover that its record is remembered when it comes before the people for indorsement.—Philadelphia Press.

The Republican newspapers are speaking of President McKinley as "the ruler" of the country, but it will be to inform these benighted sheets that the country is ruled by the people themselves and not by their President, who is merely an administrative officer and nothing more.—New Orleans States.

The duty of ½ cent a pound on refined sugar is for the benefit of the sugar trust and for no other purpose. It will bring in no revenue. It is not necessary for protection. It means a clear gift of \$5,000,000, levied on the American people by the tariff impost, for the benefit of the millionaires of the sugar trust.—Philadelphia Press.

Notice has been served in advance upon President McKinley that he was not expected to live up to the platform upon which he was chosen nor to fulfill his own pledges in the matter of distributing the spoils. It will not be many days before he will be at swords' points with all the active and energetic spoils mongers in his party unless he shall bend himself to their demands.—Philadelphia Record.

FITZ WINS THE FIGHT

KNOCKS OUT CORBETT IN A LIVELY BATTLE.

Cornishman Is Loudly Cheered—Big Crowd Is Present—Estimated that at Least \$500,000 Was Staked on the Result of the Contest.

Championship Is His.

Robert Fitzsimmons was declared the winner in the big pugilistic match at Carson, Nev.

The great arena filled rapidly and the streets adjacent to it were black with people. All the notable sports of the continent were gathered together to see the battle of the century. When the crowd was first admitted, workmen were still busily engaged in putting finishing touches on the arena. Half an hour after the gates opened there were about 1,000 people comfortably seated. They put in the time gazing with interest on the platform where Corbett and Fitzsimmons were to fight for supremacy. The floor of the ring was of inch pine boards, closely drawn together and sprinkled liberally with resin.