

# The Democratic Sentinel

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## MARTIN IS TO BLAME.

PENNSYLVANIA SHERIFF IS SEVERELY CENSURED.

Coroner's Jury Decides the Killing of Miners at Lattimer Was Unjustifiable—Planned to Kill Nicholas—Big Wire Combine Formed.

**Verdict on the Deaths.**  
The coroner's jury which investigated the death of the striking miners at Lattimer, Pa., after an hour's deliberation rendered the following verdict: "That from the circumstances of the case and the evidence offered, the said Clement Platoon and others came to their death by gunshot wounds on Sept. 10, 1897, at the hands of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, and in that way we the jury do agree; and we, Phil J. Boyle, Thomas T. Thomas, Barton Freas and Peter McKiernan, of this jury, do further say that the said Clement Platoon, with others, was marching peaceably and unarmed on the public highway; that they were intercepted by said Sheriff Martin and his deputies and mercilessly shot to death; and we do further find that the killing was unnecessary and could have been avoided without serious injury to either person or property, and we find finally that the killing was wanton and unjustifiable; but in this we, George Maue and F. J. MacNeil of this jury, do not agree; and we the jury do further say that there was such gross suspicion of unlawful violence at the hands of person or persons unknown to this jury as to make this inequitable."

## PLOT TO KILL THE CZAR.

Socialists Tunneled Under a Street in Warsaw.

It has leaked out from official circles in Warsaw, Poland, in such a manner as leaves no room for doubt that there was a deliberate and determined plot against Emperor Nicholas at the time of his recent visit to that city. Its success was only frustrated by accident. Before the arrival of the imperial party a number of persons supposed to belong to the German socialist party undermined Noryn (Sviat), the principal street in Warsaw, between the governor general's palace and the royal castle. The work had approached completion when the conspirators became apprehensive of a collapse of the roadway, and called in several Polish masons to build supports. The masons, whose suspicious were aroused, notified the police, and 130 arrests followed.

## RAGE MADE HIM A MURDERER.

Double Crime Due to Ungovernable Temper.

Wallace J. Christian, a contractor at Middletown, N. J., in a rage over a slight misunderstanding, shot and instantly killed Horace F. Pritchard of New York. Then Christian turned his pistol on Thomas Manning, a constable of Wurtsboro, and shot him twice, mortally wounding him. The crime took place in front of Christian's cottage in the grounds of the Sullivan County Club, near Wurtsboro, and before the eyes of his wife. The murderer escaped to the woods and has not been arrested.

## BIG WIRE COMBINE.

Corporation with \$30,000,000 Capital About to Be Listed.

A \$30,000,000 corporation for the control of the manufacture of plain and barbed wire and wire nails is on the point of completion in New York, if it has not already been completed. The stock of this gigantic corporation is to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, where it promises to become one of the leading industrial properties, taking rank next to sugar and tobacco.

## Won't Use Gold Seals.

Gov. Leedy and other Kansas State officers refuse to longer use gold seals on official documents. A full supply of silver seals was ordered, because they would be more in harmony with the principles of last year's campaign. The seal in which the impression of the official or great seal of state has been made on public documents has for years been of gold leaf about two inches in diameter. Heretofore white ribbon has been used, but this, too, is abolished and gold ribbon is used in connection with the silver seals, making a 16 to 1 contrast.

## Sent by the Vatican.

Archbishop Charles Hryniewski, deposed and exiled metropolitan of Wilna, in Russian Poland, has been appointed an apostolic visitor to the United States, and is charged with the special mission of examining into and adjusting the relations of the Polish Catholics in the United States to the Holy See. The importance of this appointment is only second to that of Cardinal Sarrasin in 1892.

## Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Boston . . . 97	88 Washington . . 59
Baltimore . . 88	88 Pittsburgh . . 57
New York . . 81	47 Chicago . . 57
Cincinnati . 74	55 Philadelphia . 54
Cleveland . 69	59 Louisville . 51
Brooklyn . 60	68 St. Louis . 28

## Farmer's Awned Deed.

John Becker, aged 44 years, attended services at the church in Breda, Iowa, Sunday afternoon with his family, spent the evening brooding over some financial affairs, although he was a wealthy farmer, as farm wealth goes, and some time in the night shot and killed his wife, his six little children and himself.

## Moustapha Bey Goes Home.

Officials at the State Department at Washington have been surprised to learn through private sources that Moustapha Bey, the recently recalled Turkish minister, sailed for Constantinople from New York.

## Riody Locked Up.

Ex-Policeman John Riody of St. Louis, the defaulting treasurer of the Police Relief Association, who has been missing for three weeks, has surrendered to the authorities.

## Telegraph Operators.

Marcus Mullen and Claude Hurd, who, as telegraph operators, transmitted fictitious mining stock quotations from Kansas City, Kan., to two "dynamite" bucket shops in Kansas City, Mo., have been arrested on bench warrants and placed under \$500 bonds each.

## Gold Found in Arizona.

Authentic information is at hand that there is a great discovery of free mill gold ore in the Chocolate Mountains of Yuma County, A. T. The rush there is started and tents, stamp mills and other things are arriving at Yuma from up the river bound for there.

## TRIOBLE BREWING IN HAYTI.

Malcontents Threaten the Peace of the Black Republic.

The political horizon in the black republic (Hayti) is again becoming very cloudy. Under the regime of Hyppolyte, the late president, who ruled with a heavy but brutal hand, the uneasy spirits were kept to some extent in check, and suspects were either punished by imprisonment or at once exiled. The new president, Tiresias Augustine Simon Sam, is not a man of the same caliber, either mentally or physically, as his predecessor, and the political situation with his ministers, the unjust and corrupt administration of his dependents, and, above all, the terrible depression from which the country has been suffering during the last twelve months, have combined to rouse the populace to a state of rebellion, which unless promptly quelled will have serious results.

## WRECKED SAILORS RETURN.

Crew of Lost Whaler Brought Back from Japan.

The American schooner Progress arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., thirty-two days from Yokohama, having on board the members of the crew of the American whaler bark Cape Horn Pigeon, which was wrecked on a rocky coast eighteen miles from Hakodate the night of July 13. The Cape Horn Pigeon, Captain Scullion, left San Francisco early in the season for a whaling voyage in Japanese waters. The first part of the season was successful, and when the bark was wrecked she had 1,000 barrels of sperm oil and a lot of whalebone in her hold. Her officers and crew escaped in small boats, with no effects save the clothes on their backs.

## SHORTAGE OF RUSSIAN WHEAT.

So Small Is the Crop that There Will Be None for Export.

But little wheat will be shipped from Russia during the season of 1897-98 for the simple reason that there is little available for export. The failure of the wheat crops in Austria-Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria has brought buyers into Russia from those countries and the wheat will go to them by rail. How much of this wheat Russia can afford to let go is a question now being discussed. While hints are thrown out that the export of cereals may be altogether prohibited, it is believed there is no foundation and that the Russian Government will never again make the mistake it did in the famine year of prohibiting exports.

## FORMING A WINDOW GLASS TRUST.

Organization with a Capital of \$200,000 Being Perfected.

Representatives of window glass manufacturers from all parts of the country have been in session at Pittsburgh for the purpose of completing a plan by which the window glass manufacturers of the country will be formed into one organization, which will be known as the American Window Glass Association. The new combination represents a capital of \$200,000, and includes all of the principal plants of the United States. The output of the consolidated concern is estimated at \$10,000,000 worth of glass a year.

## Was to Be Used for Patients.

Efficient work by the New Orleans fire department in face of the attacks of a mob enabled the department to save the main portion of the Beuregaras school building. Only the annex of the structure were reduced to ashes. The alarm was sounded at 12:30 a. m. After a mass meeting of citizens held Wednesday night a riotous crowd gathered around the building and openly threatened that at the first opportunity they would fire it. Sister Agnes and a number of sisters of charity, together with help from the hospital, had been putting the building in order for the reception of yellow fever patients. The school board, meantime, had removed from the building every desk and other furniture, and the hospital people had moved into the building and other necessary adjuncts. Surgeon Bloom of the hospital, the sisters and others had been warned that they would better leave the building. They did so, and threatened they would fire it. The fire was not put under control until 1:30 a. m. The fire was caused by a mob of about 500 persons, who were engaged in attempting to quell the riotous crowd in front of the building men with a five-gallon can of oil proceeded to the rear and soon had the building in flames.

## An Official Statement.

An official statement has been issued in Madrid, Spain, regarding the numbers and the quantities of munitions of war sent to Cuba and the Philippine Islands during the insurrections which are in progress in those quarters. Between November, 1895, and May 1897, the Spanish Government sent to Cuba 181,738 soldiers and 6,281 officers, of whom 9 were generals; 43,100 guns, 24 cannons, 24,910 kilograms of powder, 92,088,670 cartridges, 16,712 swords, 91 cannons, 12 mitrailleurs and 29,500 shells. Since the outbreak of the present revolution in the Philippines the government has sent 27,650 soldiers and 6,281 officers, of whom 9 were generals; 43,100 guns, 24 cannons, 24,910 kilograms of powder, 92,088,670 cartridges and 30,604 shells.

## San Francisco Is Well Fortified.

The United States engineers in charge of the fortifications of San Francisco are directing a survey of the shore line on the south side of the bay and Golden Gate from Black Point to Point Lobos. The purpose of the survey is to locate the forts for the information of the War Department. Army and navy officers think the harbor defenses are now sufficiently well advanced to stand off any fleet that Spain or Japan could put into action and they are strong enough with the assistance of floating batteries of the Monterey and Monitor and the aid of torpedoes to make a splendid fight against the best fleet England would be likely to send there.

## Seventy Drowned at Fiume.

A special dispatch from Vienna says that seventy persons were drowned as a result of the collision at Fiume between the steamer Ika, a local passenger vessel, and the British steamer Tiria, which was leaving that port as the Ika was entering. The latter sank in two minutes, and in full view of thousands of people who crowded to the piers.

## Great Surgical Operation.

A wonderful surgical operation has been performed by Drs. Parsons and McCaughan of the Children's Hospital at St. Louis upon 9-year-old Little Stamelin. They constructed for her a palate and a nose and upper lip. Her face was deformed and the surgeons saw but one way to remedy it; that was an operation, which was done.

## German Torpedo Boat Sinks.

Torpedo boat No. 26 has capsized and sunk near the first lightship off Cuxhaven. Eight of her crew, including her commander, Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, were drowned.

## Had an Organ in His Church.

Rev. C. S. Sapulding of Franklin Grove, charged with the offense of having an organ in his church, was reprimanded by the Illinois Free Methodist conference.

## Lieut. Peary's New Plans.

Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer, while in Philadelphia said: "In addition to se-

curing the big meteorite 'aid he plans for next year's expedition, and when I leave again, which will be about the end of next July, it will be to remain up there until I reach the pole or lose my life in the attempt if it takes five years to accomplish this object. Next summer I shall take my vessel up to Sherard Osborn fjord and make the place my base of supplies. On the last trip I made arrangements with the Arctic highlanders, a tribe of Eskimos, consisting of 230 men, women and children, known as the most northerly tribe of human beings on the earth, to put in this coming winter obtaining bear, seal and walrus skins for our clothing, and in securing all the walrus meat they can for dog food. I have signed up eight young men of the tribe, with their wives, canoes, dogs, sledges and tents, to accompany me to Sherard Osborn fjord, which is about 300 miles farther north than the present abode. My party will consist of a surgeon, possibly another white man and myself, the rest will be Eskimos. The latter know how to drive dogs; they can go hungry and know how to get food. The conditions under which I shall make the coming expedition will be the worst since the story character. The American Geographical Society has assured \$150,000 to meet all expenses and I have been given five years' leave of absence. I shall probably buy a new ship for next year, though we may use the Hope again. Mrs. Peary will not accompany me. I am quite sure I shall succeed in reaching the pole."

## CHAOS IN GUATEMALA.

Insurgents in Possession of Chomperico and San Felipe.

A letter from the city of Guatemala has been received. The writer declares that everything, at the time of writing, was in a state of chaos. Barrios, he says, has lost his head from fright, and in a delirium of terror is imprisoning and shooting all who evince the slightest leaning toward the insurgent cause. Loans collected by force and under the penalty for refusing financial assistance to the dictator. Barrios himself is in constant fear of assassination. Two hundred soldiers sleep in the palace day and night, and he is constantly attended by a guard of picked men.

## A Plucky Woman.

The announcement that the widow of Dr. Rizal, the massacred leader of the Philippine revolt, was in Philadelphia arranging a filibustering expedition, created widespread interest among Cuban patriots. General Emilio Nunez, when seen a few hours after he arrived in the city, after leading a successful filibustering expedition to Cuba, spoke enthusiastically of the courageous woman who plans systematic patriotic support with a desire for revenge for the death of her husband. Nunez said: "Dr. Rizal was a wonderful man, with great intellectual ability, combined with the highest courage and patriotism. He was the life and soul of the Philippine revolution. His inception was his work and the active campaign was under his immediate direction. Grave mistakes were made at first from a mistaken idea that the Spaniards could be taken in pitched open battle. Advice was sent from Cuba upon guerrilla warfare, and they are now in a fair way to win their struggle."

## Fatal Fire in Toronto.

While fire was destroying the Musée Theatre at Toronto, Ont., a team of horses attached to a large fire engine fought and ran away with the engine, the fatal results. The engine was getting up steam and was thickly surrounded by people. The horses plunged madly into the crowd, killing one boy and injuring ten persons, some of them possibly fatally. The flames made rapid headway, and before the fire was got under control the Musée, or Bijou, Theatre, where the actors were preparing to give an entertainment, was completely destroyed. Rogers' furniture warehouses and factory adjoining were damaged. The loss will be about \$50,000.

## British Victory Assured.

According to special dispatches from Simla, the British, who captured Badmal pass, held by the Haddad Mullah, with a large force of Mohammedans and Shikaris, have pushed on from the pass, and without opposition have occupied Jaroli, the village and headquarters of the Haddad Mullah, who has fled. It is believed that the capture of the village and the flight of the priest will break the back of the opposition of the tribesmen to the further advance of the British.

## Steamer Ethelgonda Saved.

News has been received in New York of the saving of the British steamer Ethelgonda, which was ashore in the harbor of St. Lucia, West Indies, last June. The Ethelgonda is a 2,100-ton vessel, and at the time of the accident was bound from Buenos Ayres with 4,000 bales of wool consigned to Boston merchants. The vessel was putting into St. Lucia for coal the afternoon of June 4, when she ran on the rocks and was abandoned.

## Washington Mortgage Law In Vind.

The Supreme Court of Washington State has handed down a most important decision, declaring that the new mortgage law passed by the last Legislature is unconstitutional.

## Will Wed Prince Esterhazy.

The announcement that Mrs. Lily Langtry will marry Prince Esterhazy is confirmed.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; new potatoes, 50c to 60c per bushel.	Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; new potatoes, 50c to 60c per bushel.	St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; new potatoes, 50c to 60c per bushel.	Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; new potatoes, 50c to 60c per bushel.	Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; new potatoes, 50c to 60c per bushel.	Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c; clover seed, \$3.35 to \$3.45.	Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 3, 28c to 31c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 1, 45c to 50c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 45c; pork, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50.	Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, winter, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c.	New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 96c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2, white, 24c to 26c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 18c to 19c.
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## THE POPULAR DRIFT.

In undertaking to make an estimate of the political situation throughout the country this year it must not be forgotten that, despite the raising of false issues by the Republicans, and the enormous expenditure of money on their behalf by the millionaire trusts and monopolies, the Democratic candidate for the presidency, William J. Bryan, polled over six and a half million votes, and that McKinley had only about 200,000 more ballots than his opponents combined—an exceedingly small margin, indeed.

With the Republican tariff fiasco and the "sound money" game, it is safe to say that at least one out of ten of those who voted outright for McKinley are thoroughly disgusted to-day. Were a vote to be taken in the Union to-morrow, the Democratic party would be found with very good majorities even in the States which were most thoroughly deceived last year.

New York State itself cannot be relied on for the Republicans this year, although McKinley did carry it over Bryan by 268,000 last year. They are decidedly nervous about keeping control of the Assembly, essential as that is to their legislative dominance during the development of the greater city government. Not only is there the likelihood of the Democrats going to the polls with their old-time enthusiasm, but there is every reason for expecting a very large percentage of their regular political opponents to "go fishing" on next election day. There has not, in fact, been a more marked revulsion in popular political feeling in recent American experience than there has been right here during the past twelve months.—New York News.

## Silver Sentiment.

The "decline of the silver sentiment," which the advocates of gold apparently take so much pleasure in talking about, is truly a very peculiar phenomenon.

A glance at the history of the monetary reform movement will show just how rapid and extensive this decline has been.

In 1876 the question was made a political issue, and Peter Cooper, who represented the cause, received 81,740 votes. That was a small beginning, but the seed germinated.

Four years later, in 1880, the contest was renewed at the polls and monetary reform received a vote of 307,306. The sentiment had "died out" to the extent of quadrupling the number of its advocates.

In 1892 there was another battle of the ballots in the cause of reform in the currency, and the friends of the movement made a record of 1,041,028 votes. Another "decline" increasing four times that of 1880.

But in 1896 came the tidal wave. The Democratic party nominated William J. Bryan for President on a strong metallic platform, and the silver sentiment "declined" again and registered the fact of its fallen condition by casting a vote of 5,508,681. Judging by the past, the Republicans can easily figure out a continued "decline in the silver sentiment" that will place a Democratic President, a friend of the people and an advocate of bimetalism in the chair in 1900.

## Injunction, Then Murder.

The more light there is thrown on the shooting of the coal strikers at Hazleton, Pa., the blacker this deed of cowardice and cruelty appears.

Only two of the murdered men were shot with their faces toward the rifle-men; all the rest of those poor fellows were shot in the back. Nothing but a frenzy of uncontrollable fear or a deep-seated malice to deal death among the miners could have resulted in such a showing. The refusal of the commanding officer of the militia now maintaining martial law at Hazleton to allow warrants to be served on Martin and his deputies will tend to increase the feeling of bitterness and to deepen the impression that there is no justice to be found anywhere for the poor man.

That government by injunction has resulted in wholesale murder is nothing more than might have been expected. A radical reform in the matter of arbitrary rule on the part of Federal judges must be inaugurated if serious trouble in the near future is to be avoided. Constitutional rights cannot be trampled on with impunity, and there can be no doubt that the results, as manifested at Hazleton, have set the people of the United States to thinking seriously.

## Not What the Platform Demanded.

The Republican national platform, after denouncing the Wilson tariff as a breeder of deficiencies, demanded a tariff that "will furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government." The Dingley law is the answer to this demand, and it starts with a deficiency of \$14,000,000 its first month. But for the money in the treasury as the result of the Cleveland bond sales it would be bankrupt and unable to meet the current expenditures of the government.—Pittsburgh Post.

## All Goes to the Trust.

Dingleyism lays its heavy hand on every breakfast table in the land. The protectionists tell us that the sugar duty is a duty for revenue, but as a matter of fact, not a single cent of the increased price the people are paying for sugar under the new tariff goes into the hands of the Government as revenue. Every cent of it goes as extra profit to the sugar trust. The people are taxed, not to support the Government, but to further enrich an already bloated monopoly.—Minneapolis Times.

## Too Much Prosperity Cry.

The truth is that the prosperity root-er is getting to be almost as much of a bore as the calamity howler. In some respects he can make an even bigger nuisance of himself. We do not believe—we do not think there is any sensible man in the country who believes—that the change is anywhere near so great as some of the metropolitan papers are trying to make out that it is.—We believe that they are injur-

ing the cause of prosperity by putting up claims that are so ridiculous that anyone can see there is nothing in them.—Peoria Herald.

## Cleveland's Honesty.

Rockefeller is not the only rich man who is having trouble with the assessors.

Grover Cleveland, who was such a stickler for the "honor of the nation" that he bonded this country for \$200,000,000 to buy gold to keep up the fiction that "coin" means gold, has returned a schedule to the authorities placing the value of all his holdings at the modest figure of \$130,000.

It is but justice to the champion of honor and honesty to state that he did not make oath to this statement, but this omission on his part makes him subject to a fine of \$200. Some statistically inclined person has made the following estimate of what Grover Cleveland is actually worth:

Saved in twelve years . . . . .	\$300,000
Present value of Gray Gables . . .	250,000
Houses and carriages . . . . .	15,000
Boats, yachts, etc. . . . .	3,000
Furniture . . . . .	5,000
Present value of Woodley . . . . .	150,000
Present value Princeton, N. J., home . . . . .	40,000
Furniture . . . . .	5,000
Personal property and other real estate . . . . .	428,000
Stocks and bonds . . . . .	600,000

The Cleveland fortune . . . \$1,706,000  
Admitting that this may be somewhat in excess of his property, there is a marked discrepancy between \$130,000 and \$1,706,000 which the assessor of Mercer township, New Jersey, has a perfect right to investigate. With the examples of Rockefeller and Cleveland before them, is it any wonder that the plain people are beginning to believe that there is more or less justice in the talk about "the classes and the masses."—Chicago Dispatch.

## Hanna's Fight in Ohio.

He wants to be elected Senator and he will leave no stone unturned that has a vote under it which he can control. If he is defeated this year it will be because the Foraker men stayed at home, as the Hanna and Sherman men did when Senator Foraker was a candidate for Governor against Campbell. This is the condition of things, plain and distinct. If Marcus A. Hanna whips the Foraker men into line it will be one of the most masterly displays of political power ever made manifest in the United States.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

## Natural Result of Dingleyism.

Retaliation against the Dingley tariff was to be expected, and appears to be coming from various directions. The president of the Argentine republic recommends to the congress there that duties on petroleum, plows and other agricultural implements, timber and boots and shoes, which are largely imported from the United States, be radically increased. This would be a fair return, he thinks, for the treatment given the chief products of Argentine in the new United States tariff.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

## Most Unwilling of Gold Regions.

Yes, there are tons of gold in Alaska, and here and there one in a thousand, or so may win fortune, but the great mass of those who are tempted by the stories of tons of gold to be found in the Klondike fields will be fortunate if they ever get back to their homes, even with utterly shattered health. The gold is there, as it is in many other States of the Union, but of all the gold fields of the world the most uninviting for the adventurer is the Klondike region.—Philadelphia Times.

## Ring-Ridden Pennsylvania.

The appointment of the notorious Dave Martin to the position of Secretary of State in Pennsylvania, made vacant by the enforced resignation of his predecessor, looks like another example of the sort of politics that flourishes in that ringridden commonwealth. They seem to have become callous to this sort of thing there, so they will probably be able to put up even with Dave Martin, Secretary of State.—Boston Herald.

## Political Pith.

The people are handling more money now than they did a while ago, because the new tariff law compels them to pay more for the necessities of life.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

There is a gradually but steadily growing impression that as a President Mr. McKinley is, to borrow an expression from the vernacular of the street, a "four flusher."—Wheeling Register.

The Ohio gold Democrats will have no trouble in securing enough names to their petition to get the ticket on the official ballot. Mr. Hanna's machinery is in perfect working order and can execute commissions of that sort with neatness and dispatch.—Washington Post.

It is a mistake to suppose that the salary of a Senator—\$5,000 a year—will not support him and his family in comfort. In fact, since tariff bills have been at the front it is said some Senators, by strict attention to business, manage to save four or five times as much as their salary.—Louisville Post.

There seems to be no good reason why Secretary John Sherman should speak in this year's campaign. He has already said more than he can atone for or explain in the rest of his natural life. Anything he might say now would probably be an extension of his iniquities rather than apology or reparation for the past.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

So far from increasing the revenue, the Dingley monstrosity seems to have dried up the sources of revenue. So that, although we have had half a year of Republicanism, although the Republican Congress has met and adjourned, the country is still face to face with the dangerous condition which the advocates of McKinley and which the protectionists pledged themselves to remedy.—Atlanta Constitution.

## DEATH OF "BUCK" KILGORE.

Former Congressman from Texas Expires at Ardmore, I. T.  
Judge C. Buckley Kilgore, ex-Congressman from Texas, died at Ardmore, I. T., after a short illness. Mr. Kilgore was born in Newman, Ga., Feb. 20, 1835. In 1846 he removed, with his parents, to Rusk County, Texas, where he received a common-school education. He served



"BUCK" KILGORE.

In the Confederate army, first as private, and by successive promotions reached the grade of adjutant general. He was wounded at Chickamauga, and in 1