



### GORBETT KNOCKED OUT.

FOURTEEN ROUNDS FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

Fitzsimmons Whips His Man After a Hard Fight, and is the Champion of the World.

After two years of doubt and vexatious postponements the heavyweight championship of the world was decided beyond cavil when Robert Fitzsimmons sent James A. Corbett helpless to his knees with a left hand blow under the heart after one minute and forty-five seconds in the fourteenth round of their battle in the arena at Carson City, Nevada, yesterday afternoon. The great contest was won in the simplest manner and the knockout was the result of an unwary move on the part of Corbett.

The fight was clean and speedy. It demonstrated two facts: That Corbett is the cleverest boxer of his weight in the world, and that Fitzsimmons is able to hit him. The California boy smothered the Cornishman with left jabs in the face and right and left body blows. Fitzsimmons' most effective attack was a semi-fake left swing, followed with a quick half arm hook. The first time he tried it, which was in the third round, Jim threw back his head from the fake, coming forward to a counter when he thought Fitzsimmons' glove was comfortably past his jaw. Quick as a flash Bob doubled back and barely missed Jim's jaw with a hook. Corbett's smile died away for an instant and he took no more chances on countering on that particular form of lead afterward.

The battle, as predicted, was fought on purely scientific and almost new principles. Neither of the men took any advantage of the privileges allowed under the rules.

He did get in one good uppercut in the fourth round, splitting Bob's upper lip and starting the blood in thick stream. Several times the men clinched and parted with both hands up. Frequently Bob worked Jim into a corner and reached for him right and left with blows that would win any championship battle if they had landed. Fitzsimmons himself admits that Corbett shuffled and side stepped his way to safety in a manner which simply dazed him.

The honors were about evenly divided between the pugilists until the sixth round when Corbett had Fitz almost knocked out and the fight won, and it was only the ringing of the gong which saved Fitz from losing the fight. Fitz was knocked to his knees and he was very groggy, but he rose before time was called and went to his corner. Fitz was bleeding freely from a badly cut lip, but when he came up for the seventh round, he looked fresher and stronger of the two fighters.

From the seventh round to the fourteenth the fight was without any special work on the part of either. Fitz seemed to grow stronger while the fight progressed while Jim did not seem to possess the confidence with which he started the fight. During these rounds they freely exchanged blows but none were serious.

The fourteenth round opened lively. Jim missed the opening lead with his right, but on his next attempt put his left on the jaw. Fitzsimmons countered stiffly with a right on the side of the head. Bob sent in a right and left on the jaw which jarred Jim and then piled in a left uppercut and as Jim turned to skip out of reach Fitz pasted him on the back of the head. Fitz seemed to have more power behind his blows. Jim hooked his left on the jaw, but Fitz retaliated with a heavy right on the same spot and they clinched. They broke clean. Fitz made a fake lead with his right and the blow was of the dinkiest order. Instead of keeping his body rigid and throwing his head back as was his usual custom in allowing blows of this kind to slip by his face, Corbett, under-estimating his opponent's cunning, contemptuously threw back his head and chest, thus throwing his stomach forward. The Australian's small eyes twinkled and with panther-like speed he drew back his left with the forearm rigid and ripped it up into the pit of Jim's stomach a little under the heart. Corbett was lifted about a foot off the ground, and as he pitched forward, Fitzsimmons swung his right on the jaw and Corbett came heavily down on his knees. He remained down for fifteen seconds and Referee Siler slowly announced the fatal seconds. Reaching the last count he threw up both his hands and left the ring.

Cries of "Foul" were repeated throughout the arena and the crowd clambered through the ropes and surrounded both men. Of course there was no foul as Corbett was knocked out fairly and no notice was taken of the clamor. When Jim rose to his feet with difficulty he seemed to fall prone on his face again, but steadied himself with a desperate effort and his seconds supported him until he recovered somewhat. When he got his senses back partially, he worked himself into a state of hysterical mania. He rushed at Fitzsimmons who was standing at the side of the ring opposite his own corner.

When Fitzsimmons saw the half demented pugilist coming at him he dropped his hands by his side and stood upright. Corbett swung at him wildly and Fitzsimmons, without raising his hands ducked the blow

and Corbett clinched him, striking with his right hand back of the ear as he did so. The blow was not hard, as the unfortunate Californian was very weak. Fitz took no notice of him and Brady and others of Corbett's seconds dragged him away from Fitzsimmons. He was pacified and taken to his dressing room shortly afterward. Fitzsimmons started a dance of victory when he saw his opponent down.

He waved a little flag above his head and stepped lightly down the ladder and into the arms of his wife who sat awaiting him in a box right behind the chair.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons kissed her husband's face, taking no notice of the blood which was trickling freely from his mouth and nose. Martin Julian headed the procession to the dressing room, followed by Fitzsimmons with Mrs. Fitzsimmons at his side, the crowd cheering the victor heartily.

**HASTINGS SCHEME REJECTED.**

Legislators Opposed to the Governor's Plan for a Half-Million Dollar Capitol.

The house put itself on record on Tuesday at Harrisburg, as being opposed to Governor Hastings' scheme to erect a new capitol for a half million dollars. The question came up on a motion to concur in a senate resolution calling for a conference between the executive and the house and senate building committees to discuss the feasibility of erecting the new state house on the old site and to ascertain the cost of the proposed structure. The resolution was offered Monday night by Senator Saylor and went through without a dissenting vote. When it came up in the house three speeches were made against it and then it was voted down by an almost unanimous vote.

Ward R. Bliss started the opposition with a red-hot speech against the governor's plan. He said it was time the house took definite action in the matter and that there was no need of a conference with the executive. His views are set forth in his special message and they are not likely to be changed by a conference. Mr. Bliss did not see any necessity for further delay. A bill creating a commission to supervise the erection of a capitol building is now pending in both house and senate. It should be passed at once so that work may begin on the structure.

Mr. Nesbit, of Northumberland, took the same view. He did not think it was necessary for a conference with the governor when he had already given the legislature his views. The thing to do was for the members to take the initiative and do it at once.

The discussion on this bill was followed later in the day by a short debate on the Heagy bill providing that the material to be used in the construction of the proposed capitol shall be furnished by Pennsylvania firms and that none but citizens of Pennsylvania be employed in the construction of the building. The house went into committee of the whole and "Dick" Baldwin, of Delaware, amended the bill to make it general by substituting United States for Pennsylvania. Mr. Heagy did not want the change and demanded a roll call on the report of the committee, which was adopted by a vote of 84 to 66.

Mr. Woodruff then started the flow of "oratory" by moving to postpone further consideration of the bill for the present. This brought Mr. Baldwin to his feet with a vigorous speech in support of the measure. He said his amendment was just what was needed to make the bill effective and that no good reason could be given why it should not now become a law. Mr. Bare said he wanted to see the capitol built on the site of the old structure and of the same design. "I want to see a building erected," he added, "in accord with the governor's views." "No," "No," cried members in every part of the house.

Mr. Woodruff made a strong speech in favor of his motion. He said he yielded to no man on the floor in his Americanism, but he did not believe in such legislation as this and, therefore, he moved to postpone further consideration. Mr. Woodruff thought the building ought to be erected of Pennsylvania material and by Pennsylvania labor after a fair competition. If Pennsylvanians were given a chance to bid for the work they would get it and there is no need for such a law. The motion failed and the bill passed third reading and was laid aside for printing.

Senator Durham has a scheme which is regarded by many as the most feasible that has yet been offered. His idea is that the legislature should pass a bill directing the new capitol to be erected under the supervision of the board of public buildings and grounds and that if it is not completed at the end of their official terms they shall be continued as members of the commission along with their successors in office. The board is composed of Governor Hastings, Auditor General Mylin and State Treasurer Haywood. If this plan is adopted it would give these officials a say in the erection of the building until it is completed. The governor will agree to this proposition and it is thought the differences between the executive and the legislature will be settled by the enactment of such a law.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

REED AGAIN ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

His Opposition Had not the Nerve to Show their Hands, and the Czar Will Dictate as Before.

WASHINGTON, March 15. Representative Bailey, of Texas, had the honor of receiving the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the House, and every Democrat who was present at the meeting of the House to-day, voted for him. Mr. Reed was, of course, elected, but the present House has a Republican majority of about 100 less than the last House. There was more or less talk about an attempt being made at the Republican caucus to curtail the power of the Speaker, but when the time came for action, the nerve was lacking, and Mr. Reed will dictate the business of this House just as he did that of the last. The Democratic nomination for Speaker was equivalent to an election of the Democratic leader in the House, and Mr. Bailey will be so recognized during the fifty-fifth Congress. He is a comparatively young man for so responsible a position, but during his service in the House his natural ability has forced him to the front and no doubts are entertained of his making a good leader and adding to the reputation he already has.

There is much disappointment among the Republicans over the appointments McKinley has made and no end of growling because he has not made more, but he has shifted most of the responsibility upon the state delegations in Congress by requiring them to unite upon every applicant for office from their states before he will even promise to consider them. This may be merely a bluff to save time. If so, it is a good one, as many of the Republican Senators and Representatives are known to have indorsed as many as five or six men for the same position, and it will require time for them to settle upon one man and to fix up things so as to save themselves at home. Many of the delegations are also split up among themselves and it will require time for them to unite upon men for the offices allotted to their state. Meanwhile Mr. McKinley gains time to devote to some of his other troubles, including the extra session of Congress which convened to-day.

Representative McMillin, of Tenn., has been made Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and will direct the arrangements for the general celebration by all the clubs in the Association, of Jefferson's birthday, April 13th. The event is to be celebrated in Washington by a dinner at the same hotel in which the first celebration of Jefferson's birthday was held, in 1830, which was attended by President Andrew Jackson, Vice-President John C. Calhoun, the entire Cabinet and a large number of Senators and Representatives. Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan has accepted an invitation to be present and to respond to the toast "Thomas Jefferson."

The credentials of all three of the gentlemen appointed to the Senate by the Governors of Kentucky, Oregon and Florida, are now in Washington, but that is about as near a seat in the Senate as any of these presenting them will get. The reasons for not seating the Republicans from Kentucky and Oregon, are so weighty that no serious attempt will be made to upset them. The Democratic appointee of the Governor of Florida is thought to have a valid claim to a seat, but before it could be established the Florida legislature will probably have elected a Senator; consequently it is not probable that the attempt will be made.

All of the nice things said about McKinley's accessibility to callers during his first few days in the White House, were rather too premature. He has since adopted rules which, excepting that they do not shut everybody out one day in every week, are practically the same as those made by Mr. Cleveland, and it is now just as hard for a private individual to get an interview with Mr. McKinley as it was with Mr. Cleveland.

If the new tariff bill is what its framers call a "conservative" measure, it would be decidedly interesting to know what they would call radical. Although the country denounced and drove from power the Republican party because of the high duties imposed by the McKinley tariff law, the average rates of duty to be imposed by the new tariff bill have been made higher than the McKinley bill. And about the heaviest taxation carried by the new bill is that imposed upon such necessities as sugar and clothing. There may not be such plain sailing ahead of this measure as Mr. McKinley and his personal worshippers expect. It will, of course, be railroaded through the

House all right, but that it will be materially amended before it gets through the Senate is very probable.

Two of the numerous candidates for Assistant Secretary of the Navy, both of whom served in the Navy and are strongly backed, have presumably been thrown down by the exposure of ugly blots on their naval record. They were both court martialed; one was sentenced to dismissal and the other suspended from the service for a time. They both afterwards patched up matters in some way and were allowed to resign.

### UNEASY LIES THE HEAD.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Among the figure-heads of the nation none needs profounder sympathy than he, most potent of them all, who this week assumes the realities without the gaudy external insignia, though some would give even this, of authentic sovereignty. If he shares no dynastic dreads that rot thrones of their restful allurements, the new successor of the great Washington and the noble Lincoln, with malice toward none and charity for all faces the keener perils of difficulties all but insuperable, and of expectations made poignant by the patient long-suffering of a people unused to adversity. The pent-up hopes of seventy millions await the word that shall change gloom into joy. No fiercer light ever beat upon a throne than the pitiless glare of hungry eyes that long have yearned, and now agonizingly implore, and may yet flash despairing demands for some imperious fiat that shall compel swift restitution of the right to life with happiness to the wronged. The land quivers, the rumblings of threatening convulsions are heard, a great nation awaits its master servant, and the times cry aloud for a strong man who can lead, build up and protect, and give back to the industrious millions cursed with idleness and despoiled of the fruits of their toil, the right to breathe, to work, to live.

But though seventy millions of people await the master-hand that guide our country out of the gloom of industrial depression into the light of renewed activity and prosperity many despair of finding in Mr. McKinley that master-hand. Mr. McKinley has been entrusted with the reigns of government, the reins to guide the country along the high road of prosperity, he has come from Canton and been installed in the Presidential chair, but he has not brought with him the ground-work upon which to build prosperity. Mr. Cleveland has vacated the White House, but he has left his policy, pursuit of which has scattered disaster broadcast among our people, behind him. Mr. McKinley has entered the White House to pick up this policy, not to reverse it, and until the policy that breeds disaster and has been the cause of our sufferings is revised, we can, as a people, know no happiness, no prosperity. Mr. McKinley is at variance, it is true, with Mr. Cleveland's tariff policy and he will, it is assumed, reverse this much of Mr. Cleveland's policy if he can, but tariff is a minor question. And even over a reversal of this much of Mr. Cleveland's policy we may expect the McKinley administration to grow lukewarm, for have we not at the head of the Treasury Department, in the person of Mr. Gage, a tariff reformer who voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and 1888? And a thoroughgoing believer in low tariff, a tariff for revenue with incidental protection cannot be expected to enter enthusiastically into a struggle for protection for protection's sake.—American.

### OAK HALL.

What Our Correspondent Up the Valley Has to Say.

Mrs. J. G. Irvin returned home last week after a long visit with his daughter, Mrs. Johnson, at Holidaysburg. Annie Reninger, of Rising Springs, was a guest of Mrs. H. P. Korman last week.

John Homan, of near Shiloh, was visiting friends at this place Friday.

J. J. Tressler moved his engine to J. H. Williams on Monday and sawed quite a number of ties into stove wood.

Emanuel Peters and wife, James Peters and wife, J. A. Rupp, Jacob Klingler and J. C. Korman, all of this place transacted business in Bellefonte Tuesday.

B. F. Homan wears a smile since the arrival of a young son.

Clement Dale has returned home after taking a short visit among friends down south.

Several persons from this place attended the funeral of Mrs. George Williams at Lemont Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Wm. Meyer, of Oak Grove, was visiting at this place Wednesday.

Wm. Lowry, from Buffalo Run, was transacting business here Wednesday. Mr. Dale, from below Lemont, was at this place Wednesday gathering a car load of cattle to ship them.

### WATER TAXES.

CENTRE HALL AS COMPARED WITH OTHER TOWNS.

Rates at Home and Abroad—Paste in Memorandum for Reference.—Higher than Rates Here.

It will be of interest to our people to have some data as to water rents or taxes, here and in other towns. The rates below are from printed official tables of charges in the towns named and are about the same on an average over the state and with nasty river water at that, causing much sickness and big doctor bills, from all of which Centre Hall is exempt.

Nearly every town in the state has a system of its own to fix its water taxes. In Centre Hall, for family use it is put on the assessor's valuation of the property, which seems the most equitable, as it puts the least taxes on the poor; in some towns the poor are taxed as high for water as the rich.

### THE WATER RENTS:

Centre Hall, per year, tax from \$3 up to \$13, privilege for family use, street sprinkling, lawn and garden sprinkling, bath, horses and cows, including any number of hydrants, average, per year, \$6.66

Williamsport charges for the same benefits, per year, . . . . . \$26.00

Avalon boro, as fixed by town council, same privileges, per year, . . . . . \$18.00

Meyersdale, same water uses, per year, . . . . . \$14.00

Lewisburg, for the same water uses, per year, . . . . . \$19.00

Shamokin, same privileges, . . \$16.00

Bellefonte, for same uses of water per year, . . . . . \$15.00

Observe, Centre Hall makes no extra charge for hydrants, on premises; all the above towns are for one hydrant, and all additional hydrants are charged \$4 to \$6 each.

### HOTELS, LIVERIES, &C.

Lewisburg, hotels, \$40 to \$60.

Shamokin, hotels, \$60, and extra for additional hydrants.

Centre Hall hotel with half dozen hydrants, \$17.00.

Stores and offices, Meyersdale, \$3 to \$5.

" " Lewisburg, \$6.00. Shops 1 hydrant \$6, each employe \$1.

Centre Hall stores and offices \$1.50 to \$5.

Wash basins in stores and shops of other towns, \$2 to \$3. Centre Hall nothing.

Butcher shops in other towns, \$10; Centre Hall \$3.

Barber shops, two chairs, \$6, Centre Hall about \$3.

### STEAM ENGINES, &C.

Steam engines, Lewisburg, \$40 to \$60 per year.

Lewisburg, steam engines, ten horse power, and under, \$3 per year, per horse power for day work; each additional horse power extra.

Williamsport, engines, 12 hours per day, 5 horse power and under, \$12 per year; each additional horse power, \$1.50.

Centre Hall engines can be run day and night at \$15 for 15 horse power and under; each additional horse power, 15 to 20 at 75cts, 20 to 30 at 65cts, 30 to 50 at 40cts.

Blacksmiths, one forge, in other towns, \$5.00; Centre Hall no charge.

In all towns generally, all water tax must be paid six months in advance or water shut off. In Centre Hall it is collected in a month after the six months are up.

Every town has its water regulations far more stringent than Centre Hall, down to the smallest items.

It will be seen that Centre Hall rates are at least one half less than in other towns in the state.

### Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for La Grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills; R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Bicycles re-enamelled with baking process at L. C. Weizer's, Bellefonte.

### PRESIDENT McKinLEY'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Those who in State and nation are intrusted with legislation will be held responsible for the manner in which they deal with the questions which now confront our people. Without excluding other questions from consideration, I desire to call attention to two—the money question and the trusts.

Of the money question first. The contest between bimetalism and gold monometallism has begun, and will not end until one system or the other secures a complete triumph.

Silver is now in an intermediate state. While gold has a monopoly of mint privileges, standard silver dollars are a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where they are specifically contracted against.

Silver cannot be left in this position permanently. It must either be restored to equality with gold or relegated to the plane of token money and made a limited legal tender.

From 1792 down to 1873 gold and silver were alike standard money. They were coined without limit at a fixed ratio (at first 15 to 1 and afterward 16 to 1) without discrimination against either metal, and during a part of the time, at least, they were coined without charge for mintage.

Bimetallists seek to return to that system, and, as the means of restoring bimetalism as it existed prior to 1873, favor the opening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation.—Wm. J. Bryan.

### Editorial Notes.

St. Louis had a million dollar fire on Monday by the burning of a large dry goods establishment.

A Philadelphia councilman and 15 members of the city police force have been found guilty of bribery.

Lord Salisbury said that instructions had been sent to the admirals commanding foreign warships in Cretan waters to put the blockade of the ports of the island of Crete into operation at once.

Since the powers have ordered a blockade of the Cretan ports, Greece finds it necessary to declare war against Turkey which will compel the powers to raise the blockade and stand aside.

The rolling mills of Lancaster and also of Columbia have ordered a reduction 10 per cent in wages. Harrisburg and Lebanon mills have made a similar reduction.

The governor, auditor-general, state treasurer, Private Secretary Beitel and a discharged coachman of the governor were subpoenaed as witnesses for Dr. Swallow. The governor on account of his position will refuse to be a witness.

Postmasters will be allowed to serve the end of their 4-year's term under the new administration unless removed for cause.

### Tours to California via P. R. R.

In Southern California is found the realization of a dream of the ancients. Here are the "Golden Apples of the Hesperides," ripening beneath a sky more beautiful than that of Rome, and in a climate more perfect than that of Athens. Never in the wildest flights of his imagination did either Homer or Herod ever conceive of a garden richer in verdant beauty, more productive of luscious fruit, or set amid more picturesque and lovely surroundings.

The last of the Pennsylvania Railroad tours to the Golden Gate will leave New York and Philadelphia March 27, stopping at Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs and the "Garden of the Gods," and Salt Lake City. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman palace cars going, and return on regular trains via any route within nine months. Round-trip tickets, including transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth,) meals, and other tour features going, and railroad transportation on regular trains returning; and one-way tickets, including transportation and all tour features going, will be sold at the following rates:

	Roundtrip.	One way.
New York	\$28 00	\$14 75
Philadelphia	23 00	14 00
Washington, D. C.	17 00	13 00
Harrisburg, Pa.	17 00	12 25
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	20 00	13 25
Altoona, Pa.	19 25	12 75
Pittsburg	18 25	12 25

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. mar11-3t

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

—Those who have bought our Lake Fish speak very highly of their quality. Try them.—Wolf & Crawford.

—Watch Lyon & Co's new ad.