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**FITZSIMMONS THE CHAMPION.**

Corbett Was Knocked Out in the Fourteenth Round.

**THE BATTLE BY ROUNDS.**

The Australian was too much for Gentleman Jim—A Fierce Battle from the start—Great excitement over the Contest—A surprise to many.

The great prize fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons took place at Carson city, Nevada, on Wednesday noon. It was for the Championship of the World and a purse of no less than \$40,000. For some time Jim Corbett was recognized as the best man who ever stepped into a ring, and especially after his defeat of John Sullivan the great pugilist. For several years Bob Fitzsimmons had been anxious to meet Corbett and always claimed that Corbett was afraid of him. Back and forth between these two pugilists there has been a bitter warfare of words and personalities. Fitzsimmons had a remarkable record, so had Corbett, and probably were the two best men who ever stood face to face in the prize ring. It is no doubt the greatest pugilistic encounter of the century and for that reason more than usual interest was centered in the fight. In fact the entire country was absorbed in the result of this contest, and on Wednesday the bulletin boards were watched more eagerly than when the election returns came in last November.

**FIRST ROUND.**

The men don the gloves. Fitzsimmons refuses to shake hands. Sparring opening. Fitz forces Corbett to the corner. Is very aggressive. Fitzsimmons lands a light one on neck. Jim feints and lands left hook on stomach, and follows with hook on jaw. Corbett lands a swing on ribs. Fitzsimmons lands left on head. Jim lands hard with right on ribs. Clinch. No damage. Fitzsimmons lands a heavy right on head. Jim says, "Oh," and laughs. Jim lands right on ribs. Gong.

**SECOND ROUND.**

Corbett opens carefully but quickly; lands twice heavily on Fitzsimmons' head and stomach. Much clinching. Fight of rapid character. Both men lively on feet. Jim landed hard in left half round on stomach. Followed with another same place, jabbing Fitzsimmons hard with left, on body when bell rings.

**THIRD ROUND.**

Corbett gets in left hook on Fitz's body, then jabs several times in face. Fitz lands left and right on head. Clinch. Corbett lands right over heart. Fitzsimmons mixes it up. Clinch. Jim keeps right working hard as a piston. Gong.

**FOURTH ROUND.**

Corbett rushes and lands on body. Fitz lands hard on stomach. Clinch. Fighting at terrific rate. Fitz is rushing, hitting, roughing it and breaking away. Corbett is making clever fighting and playing systematically with right and left on body.

**FIFTH ROUND.**

Corbett lands left. Draws first blood. Fitz's blows have plenty of steam but not as effective as Corbett's. Corbett lands a slow left. Fitz lands on neck. Jim throws a stiff left on nose, drawing blood. Corbett has better of it. Corbett lands stiff right on body, left on chin. Corbett's round.

**SIXTH ROUND.**

Clinch. Fitz tries to wrestle Corbett. Corbett lands left jab on face. Fitz counters jab. Corbett uppevents fiercely with left. Fitzsimmons covered with blood and fighting like a demon. Corbett showing signs of hard work. Fitz goes down on knee and takes full time limit in arising, Corbett slaughtering him with uppercuts. Corbett's leads are wild. Fitzsimmons worse for wear. Corbett puffing.

**SEVENTH ROUND.**

Corbett forces, missing, but uppevents hard in face. Fitzsimmons bleeding again. Fighting like a lion. Both looking for knockout blows. Corbett lands light on Fitzsimmons' sore mouth. Fitzsimmons misses a swing. Corbett counters over heart. Corbett very tired. Fitzsimmons strong.

**NINTH AND TENTH ROUNDS.**

Fitzsimmons forcing was lifted off feet by left swing. Lands in Corbett's face. Fitzsimmons has worst of it. Long range sparring. Fitzsimmons lands blow on belt. Cautioned. Corbett lands on wind. Fitzsimmons lands very hard on Corbett's jaw. Fitz spits blood and tries hard with left. Fitz is cooler and stronger, but bleeding freely. Is forcing Corbett back. Apparently the stronger man. In the mix-up honors are even, both fighting hard. Fitzsimmons drags Corbett to the ropes. Time.

**ELEVENTH ROUND.**

Corbett's blows are weak. Fitzsimmons lands hard with left in face. Fitzsimmons crosses with right and has decidedly the better of the round. Fights Corbett to corner. Has him weak. Gong.

**TWELFTH ROUND.**

Jim rushes and passes. Fitz rushes Corbett, keeping away. Corbett lands one. Fitz spits wads of blood. Corbett rushing, lands left on Fitzsimmons' face. Corbett lands on face again. Follows with right on body.

**THIRTEENTH ROUND.**

Fitz lands right short on ribs, left on jaw. Corbett finds Fitz with a good left. Fitz rushes. Corbett in corner. Corbett

jabs Fitz. Fitz tries a hard right swing, but no good.

**FOURTEENTH ROUND.**

The round lasted a minute and forty-five seconds. A blow over the heart sent Corbett out. He arose shortly after ten seconds.

Fitzsimmons declared the winner.

**CORBETT BECOMES FRANTIC.**

When Jim rose to his feet with difficulty he seemed about to fall prone on his face again, but he steadied himself with a desperate effort and Charles White and McVey came on either side of him and threw his dressing gown over his shoulders and supported him until he recovered somewhat. When he got his senses back, partially he worked himself into a state of hysterical mania. He broke away from his seconds and rushing at Fitzsimmons who was standing 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 blows 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 notice of him and Billy 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 for 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 and Mrs. Fitzsimmons at his side, the crowd cheering the victor heartily.

**FITZSIMMONS VERSION.**

"I never saw such a clever man in my life," said Fitzsimmons this evening. "He got away from me time and again when I thought I had him dead to rights. I knew I could wear him out so I kept coming right along until my opportunity arrived. He was weak in the last round and all his cleverness could not keep him out of that left punch under the heart. The only blow that really worried me, was the one which split my lip. The others I never felt. He fought fair and hereafter he may have my respect if he continues to merit it."

**WHAT CORBETT THINKS.**

Corbett's version of his own Waterloo did not vary greatly from Fitzsimmons'. "I made a mistake in not keeping away," was the way he put it. "Fitzsimmons I know to be a terrific puncher, but I never calculated on his being able to reach me. If the sixth round had lasted ten seconds longer I would have landed him to a certainty. His nose was clogged with blood and his legs were wobbling. The gong sounded just as I was about to plug him with my right and end the battle. He recuperated wonderfully and I stayed away from him until I thought he was about ripe for another drubbing at short range. My neglect in not standing off when he tapped me on the cheek in the fourteenth lost me the championship. That heart punch simply choked me up. I could not breathe or move for fifteen seconds and it was several minutes before I realized that I had committed a breach of etiquette in trying to follow up my opponent after he put me out. I meant it when I said I would be his friend hereafter. He whipped me fair and square, but I don't think he is the best man yet and we will have another go if money can bring him into the ring."

**HASTINGS IS SATISFIED.**

Governor Denies That He Wants to become Minister to Italy.

There is nothing in the story printed by the Philadelphia papers that Governor Hastings is an applicant for the position of minister to Italy and that there was a strong probability of his selection. The governor said recently:

"While I appreciate the kindly mention of my name, I am not a candidate for that appointment or any other. I am content with the office which I now hold. Its duties are congenial to me and I know of no appointment that could be tendered to me that would offer any inducement to leave it. Occasional mention of my name has been made for sundry appointments during the past year and I repeat now what I have often said before that I have not been a candidate for any appointments since I came into the executive office, nor would I accept any position tendered to me during my term of office."

FOR RENT—A number of desirable houses for rent. Apply to A. M. Hoover Real Estate Agent. apr 1.

**LEADING EVENTS. AT WASHINGTON**

How President McKinley Will Make Appointments.

**THE NEW TARIFF BILL.**

It is an Extremely Radical Measure With very high duties—McKinley adopts Cleveland's rule—The election of Speaker Reed Expected.

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 at the House 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 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 has already has.

There is much disappointment among the republicans over the appointments McKinley has made and no end of the growling because he hasn't 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 endorsed 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 today.

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."

All of the nice things said about McKinley's accessibility are 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.

**Arnold for Governor.**

Hon. William C. Arnold, of DuBois, our present member of Congress, is spoken of by the Washington Times in its issue of March 3, as a probable candidate for governor before the next Republican convention. Mr. Arnold no doubt could fill the position, but then there are others after the same position.

—To cure a cough or cold, in one day, take Krumrine's Compound Syrup of Tar. If it fails to cure, money refunded.

**WOMEN AND WHISKERS.**

How Women Act When They Become Howling Politicians.

The middle of the road Populists met at Denver, Col., on Saturday and adjourned after three hours of fighting. Women were in the thick of the melee and they were in several instances instigators of the attack.

The first assault was provoked by the remarks of a woman that she would not sit in a convention with the hirelings of corporations, indicating one of the delegates. The latter replied that the accuser was a liar and her husband flew to the rescue, while his wife and women companions stood by and cheered the fighters.

Mrs. E. W. Reed started another row by saying that she had seen too much of politics to blush any more; as that was a perfunctory effort that did the party no good. Miss Alice Faulkner took a hand in the row and "eulogized" "Grand Old Man Waite." She grew excited and some one made a slighting remark that precipitated further trouble.

The event of the afternoon was when Miss Holmes replied to the attack of the boiler inspector, W. R. Frazier. He said that the corporations were more powerful than the Populist principles.

"That's a lie," shouted half a dozen. Men and women were on their feet making for the speaker.

"If the shoe fits put it on," retorted Frazier, bracing himself for the rush. He was no match for the crowd and was driven from his position, but fought desperately to the door.

Mr. Akers next came in for the rough treatment. On being asked by Mrs. Reed if it was not "time for him to go out and choke himself to death" Akers retorted by his reputation as a street singer. Miss Holmes demanded why the men stood silently by and saw the women insulted. Mrs. Reed and Miss Holmes administered the punishment themselves and tore most of Mr. Akers' beard out of his face.

**A Careless Mother.**

A few days ago, in Eagle valley, Lycoming county, Mrs. Charles Johnson left a razor, with which she had been parting her curls, lying on a chair while she went to the door to answer a rap. While talking to a neighbor she heard her baby scream. Turning around, she saw the child covered with blood. The little one, attracted by the glitter of the blade had toddled to the chair, picked up the razor, and attempted to put the instrument in its mouth. In doing so it drew it across its throat several times, inflicting severe and dangerous wounds. Assistance was summoned by the distracted mother and the wounds dressed and sewed. After being bandaged, and when no one was looking, the baby took the bandage off and tore open the wounds. The little one came near bleeding to death, but will recover.

**Condemned a Policeman.**

A sensation was created in court at Williamsport Friday when Judge Metzger summoned the grand jury before him and announced that he had learned that some of the grand jurors had been approached by friends of defendants in a certain case. His honor informed the jurymen that if such a thing occurred again they must inform the court forthwith. Jurymen Burrows arose to make a statement, but the judge ordered him to keep silent, stating that if the thing occurred again an indictment should be presented at once. The grand jury in their report Saturday condemned the action of one Charles J. Keeler, a policeman, who questioned the integrity of the jury for not finding true bills against parties whom he was interested.

**Herd of Cattle Slaughtered.**

The largest herd of cattle which the law has ever ordered slaughtered in the history of the world was killed on the 22 ultimo. They belonged to Wyoming county, and were owned by Louis and John C. Piolet, the former being a member of the legislature from Bradford county. The herd numbered one hundred and sixty eight cows of the finest looking Durhams, and all were pronounced afflicted with tuberculosis by the state veterinarian, and 156 of them, on being slaughtered, revealed that the diagnosis was right. The loss to the owners will be about \$10,000.

**Keep it Going.**

The Honesdale Herald recently received a \$5 bill from a farmer for subscription on account. The editor pasted a small tag on the bill for identification and immediately paid it out and detailed a reporter to keep track of the note for the rest of the day. The reporter followed the bill on its travels and at night reported that it had paid eighteen different debts—amounting in all to \$50—and, strange to relate, was again in possession of the farmer who paid it to the Herald man next morning.

**THE COUNTY PAYS THE COSTS.**

Final Disposition of the Sheriff Contest.

**JUDGE LOVE'S DECREE FILED.**

The Court makes a brief review of the case—List of expenses incurred—Why the County should pay the Costs—The Re-count was granted at the instance of both sides.

On Monday Judge Love filed his decree in the sheriff contest. It is a brief summary of the proceedings in the case. The expense incurred is set forth and the same is placed upon the county for payment. The court gives his reason for this disposition of the costs. Here-with the decree is given in full:

R. V. Miller et al., vs. W. M. Cronister. In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county, No. 34 January session, 1897. In re-election contest.

In this case the contestants filed their petition December 3, 1896, laying the ground to contest the election of W. M. Cronister, sheriff of Centre county, who had been returned as duly elected at the general election of Nov. 3, 1896, by a majority of sixteen votes over Abraham V. Miller, his competitor for the office.

The chief ground for the contest alleged specifically in the petition was that a number of ballots, in the several districts named, had been illegally marked by the voters that were counted for W. M. Cronister, and that a number of ballots in the several districts named were legally marked that should have been counted for A. V. Miller, the contestant, that were not counted for him, and that a recount of the ballots would show that the said Miller had been duly elected by a considerable majority of the legal votes polled. We held the petition, which was in due form and specific in its allegations of fact to be sufficient, and called upon the contestee to answer.

The answer of contestee was duly filed January 23, 1897, denying generally the allegations in the contestant's petition and alleging additional matter, charging that a large number of illegal votes had been polled and counted for the contestant.

At the same time to wit, Jan. 23, 1897, the contestee filed quite a number of affidavits of election officers, denying generally that no illegal votes were polled or counted for the contestee in a number of the precincts named in the contestant's petition, but did not specifically deny that any ballots were marked as alleged in contestant's petition.

January 23, 1897, contestant presented a petition asking for the impounding of certain ballot boxes. As the best evidence of how a ballot is marked is the ballot itself, we made the order that the ballot boxes be impounded.

January 16th, 1897, the contestee (notwithstanding the affidavits of the election officers, filed January 23, 1897), presented a second petition setting forth that a large number of ballots were marked with a cross in the circle at top opposite the name of A. V. Miller that were counted for Miller, and should not have been, and contained other allegations of ballots illegally marked and illegally counted for contestant and asked that certain ballot boxes, about twenty in number, be impounded. The order impounding the same was made.

Knowing that the best evidence of illegally marked ballots was the ballots themselves, and believing that an examination of the ballots and recount evinced that the information upon which the contest was based was incorrect, and practically made no change in the result of the election as returned by the election officers. This the contestant admits by petition presented to the Court March 3, 1897.

While we are satisfied the contest was commenced in good faith, and upon what was regarded as reliable information as to how certain ballots were marked, yet we are gratified to know that the investigation, so far as it went, clearly shows no illegal voting to have been done, and that the result shows that W. M. Cronister was duly and legally elected as returned by the election officers.

The only question left to determine is the disposition of the costs, which are as follows, viz:

Examiner's fee.....	\$10 00
R. F. Hunter, clerk.....	30 00
H. C. Brew,.....	25 00
Constable Montgomery, mileage 455 and 10 days, impounding boxes.....	65 30
Constable Dunlap, mileage 455 and 10 days, impounding boxes.....	65 30
	\$235 60

Inasmuch as the ballot boxes were impounded at the instance of both the contestant and contestee, each practically asking for about an equal number of ballot boxes to be impounded, and as the contest was commenced in good faith, we are of the opinion it is proper that the county pay the costs, and so order, and now March 15th, 1897, for the foregoing reasons it is ordered that the county pay the costs as above set forth, and the record costs in this case.

By the Court.  
 JOHN G. LOVE, P. J.

Governor's Sister Here.

Governor Hastings sister, Mrs. McKain, of Iowa, whom he has not seen since he was a boy, is spending the winter at the mansion in Harrisburg. She is several years older than the governor and is justly proud of her big brother.

**FREE SILVER MEXICO.**

Last week the Gazette and this paper contained short sketches of Mr. A. S. Garman's recent trip to Mexico. Some of our enthusiastic republicans, who can see through a mill-stone or extract honey from vinegar and gall, have been rejoicing over Mr. Garman's article as they claim it is another vindication for the gold standard and a verification of what free silver will and has done. Now for the benefit of some of our short sighted, enthusiastic republican nincompoops, who know it all and never will concede that there are others, we publish the following on Mexico, from Brann's Iconoclast which will show exactly what merit there is in the Mexican silver argument:

Mexico is frequently cited as an awful example of the evils of free silver. Were I a sixteen-to-one I'd weave our sister Republic into song and sing her on every stump. I could pour forth a strain of argentiferous melody that would transform Peffer's whiskers into a halo of glory and waft him into the White House, while Carlisle regretted that he sold his presidential birthright for a bad mess of cabinet postage. We are told that wages are nominally lower in Mexico than with us, and are paid in currency of one half the value of our coin; that the country is poverty-stricken, in debt, and has to give two silver dollars for one of gold with which to meet the interest on her bonds. Granted. Now let's view the other side of the hen-coop awhile: For ten years past wages have been rising in Mexico and declining in Texas. You can procure more of the necessities and comforts of life over there with a Mexican dollar than here with an American gold dollar. And that's no fairy tale—I've tried it. For instance: You can buy a better cigar for 5 cents, Mexican money, in the land of the Montezumas, than with 15 cents gold basis coin in McLennan county. Mexico pays her foreign indebtedness with her products, just as does her big sister on this side of the Rio Grande. If she sometimes buys gold with her silver "dollars" at the ratio of two to one, she is only giving two pints for a quart, two halves for a whole, so there's nobody hurt. The eastern states of our Union, which are making the most noise anent the "50-cent dollar," ship their capital clear across this blessed gold standard country and invest it in free-silver Mexico. The country is still poor and labor scandalously cheap; but it is a semi-barbarous Indian nation that is but now feeling the thrill of progress, while America has been peopled with the dominant race for more than two centuries. Skilled white workmen obtain better wages in Mexico—both nominally and relatively—than with us; common Mexican labor receives precious small pay on both sides of the Rio Grande, but the least it gets is usually more than it is worth. The plea that free silver coinage is responsible for low wages in Mexico is rank dishonesty. Spain is the "mother country" of Mexico and South America. She is on a gold, while they are on a silver basis. According to the United States consular reports, the average weekly wages paid the building trades in Spain is \$3.80. In Mexico it is \$1.00, in Peru and Venezuela \$0.90. The same disproportion prevails in all occupations. Italy is on a gold basis, and the average weekly wages of her shoemakers is \$2; in Mexico and South American countries it ranges from \$0.75 to \$1.25, and this proportion extends to all occupations. Wages are five times as high in the United States as in many other countries, some on a gold, some on a silver basis, which clearly demonstrates that wages may be high or low regardless of the character of the currency. It is time the people ceased listening to these partisan blatherers, with governmental axes to grind, and considered economic questions solely upon their merits.

**MEXICAN DOLLAR "OBJECT LESSON."**

One of the most interesting object lessons of the failure of an "object lesson" comes to us from Chicago. It is always a disagreeable editorial duty to record the failure of a business firm, but in the case of Willoughby, Hunt & Co., the oldest and largest ready made clothing house in Chicago, it is a doubly painful duty, because it wipes out one of the business enterprises that stood in the forefront of that progressive business city. They succumbed last week to a judgment for only \$81,611 and their establishment was seized by the sheriff.

Probably many of our readers will remember that this firm, during the last campaign, invented and first presented the well known "Mexican dollar object lesson" against Bryanism, and therefore, their failure is, if possible, more pitiful than it might otherwise have been. As the projectors of this brilliant scheme of "education," they certainly deserved a better fate. In vain they secure a number of Mexican dollars, labeled some of them with instructive texts, and put them in their show windows, and sold the rest at 53 cents each.

In vain, we mean, to avert disaster for although Willoughby, Hunt and Co., sacrificed so much to save the national honor, and despite the fact that Bryanism and bimetalism, against which their "object lesson" was directed, were defeated the advance agent of prosperity, in the form of the sheriff invaded their office last week and nailed up the shutters. There are "object lessons" and "object lesson."

—To cure a cough or cold, in one day, take Krumrine's Compound Syrup of Tar. If it fails to cure, money refunded.