

Plattsburgh Journal

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The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL Regular Session.

Most of the time in the senate on the 12th was occupied in disposing of the items relating to tannin and tartaric acids and alcoholic perfumery in the tariff bill. The military academy appropriation bill (410,533) was reported and a bill was passed placing Maj. Gen. George S. Green on the retired list of the regular army as a first lieutenant. In the house a resolution providing for a committee to investigate the causes of the industrial depression was offered by Mr. McGowan, of Illinois. On the 14th petitions were presented in the senate praying for the recognition of Lincoln's birthday as a national holiday. A bill was introduced making it a crime punishable by imprisonment from one year to twenty years to retard or obstruct the passage of any train carrying the United States mail. The tariff bill was further considered. In the house the resignation of Representative Compton, of Maryland, was received. Several District of Columbia bills were passed. In the senate on the 15th Senator Allen (Neb.) called up his resolution to investigate the industrial condition of the country, but it went over for the day. A bill to place Dunbar Hanson on the retired list of the army as captain was passed and the tariff measure was further considered. In the house the naval appropriation bill was passed and the agricultural appropriation bill was discussed. The committee on pensions voted to report a bill increasing the rates of all pensioners of the Mexican war and Indian war from 18 to 42 1/2 a month. On the 16th tariff discussion occupied the time of the senate. A resolution for an investigation of the charge that bribery had been attempted to defeat the tariff bill was offered. In the house the joint resolution authorizing an investigation of the industrial depression was reported from the committee on labor. A bill was introduced for the erection of a national memorial home for aged colored people in Washington. The agricultural appropriation bill was considered. In the senate a resolution for an investigation of the charge that bribery had been attempted to defeat the tariff bill was adopted on the 17th and a bill providing for the admission of Utah as a state was reported. The tariff bill was further discussed. In the house the agricultural bill was passed. DOMESTIC. At Half Moon Bay, Cal., Joseph Cantano in a fit of jealousy gave strychnine to his wife and himself and both died. TWENTY THOUSAND persons witnessed the launching of the torpedo boat Ericsson at Dubuque, Ia. ORDERED by the authorities to abandon its camp in Washington, Coxe's army moved to Biadensburg, Md., 3 miles away. In the midst of a sermon on the uncertainty of life in Emmanuel Methodist church in Philadelphia Rev. J. W. Langley was stricken with paralysis. A TANK of benzine exploded during a fire in Bradford, Pa., and at least thirty persons were burned by the flaming oil. NINE Coxeyites who captured the ferryboat at Zillah, Wash., were drowned in the Yakima river. GEORGE ROSE, the murderer of Assistant Postmaster Kuhl at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., was taken from jail by a mob and hanged. FORTY canary birds added to the interest of a sermon on "Spring," delivered by Pastor Dobbins, of the Lincoln Park Baptist church of Cincinnati. MRS. HARRIET PAXTON, Mrs. Ellen Hutchinson and Mrs. Mary A. Reeves enjoy the distinction of being the first women elected by a vote at the official polls in Ohio. Mrs. Reeves has the additional honor to be the first Ohio woman to vote. The election was for trustees of Miami township. The dam at Lima, Mont., broke and houses, barns, fences, haystacks and all kinds of stock were carried away. MAJ. B. F. WORRELL, for seventeen years an employe in the treasury department in Washington, committed suicide by shooting himself on the steps of the treasury building because of his dismissal from service. NAVAL veterans of the civil war decorated Farragut's grave in Woodlawn cemetery, New York. WILLIAM HOGAN, leader of the Montana Coxeyites, was sent to prison for six months for stealing a Northern Pacific train, and the engineer and fireman who ran the train and the forty captains and lieutenants were given thirty days each in the county jail. OVER 3,000 men employed at the national tube works in McKeesport, Pa., went on a strike for increased wages. A MOTION to expel Congressman Breckinridge from the Union League club of Chicago was adopted by the board of managers without a dissenting vote. J. S. DYERBAFF, a Keokuk (Ia.) insurance agent, killed his divorced wife because she refused to be reunited and then fatally shot himself. A NEW gas well struck near Fosteria, O., shot a steady flame 150 feet into the air. LUCIUS P. WILSON died in the electrocution chair at the penitentiary in Auburn, N. Y., for the murder of Detective Harvey on July 31, 1893, in Syracuse. EDWARD AND CHARLES MALLYO, aged 12 and 14 respectively, were killed by an Erie engine near Hancock, N. Y. THE United States supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower court denying a writ of habeas corpus to John A. McKane, now in Sing Sing prison for election frauds at Gravesend, N. Y. An army of 150 commonwealers, fifty of which were women, captured a train at Washington, Ia., and pulled out under the direction of Commander Bill Beamer. The village of Palmyra, Neb., was almost totally destroyed by fire. RESOLUTIONS opposing Breckinridge's return to congress and calling on Senator Blackburn to aid in bringing about his defeat were adopted by a mass meeting at Lexington, Ky. A TRAIN on the Lehigh Valley road was wrecked near Owego, N. Y., by an insecure rail, and Willie Mahar, aged 5, was killed and thirteen other passengers injured. GOV. FLOWER, of New York, has signed the compulsory education bill.

DR. TALMAGE will not again assume charge of the Brooklyn tabernacle unless \$280,000 in cash is raised for a new building and site. VICTOR BERGLUND, who deserted his newly-wedded wife in New York, was arrested in Chicago while cashing a \$15,000 check which represented all her property. The Ohio Grand Army of the Republic met in annual encampment at Canton. An incendiary fire that started in the baseball park in Boston burned over sixteen acres of territory, destroying the homes of 400 families and leaving nearly 4,000 persons homeless. The loss was placed at \$500,000. SPENCER ATKINS, a farmer, was taken from his house near Birmingham, Ala., and murdered by white caps. THREE desperados disguised as tramps tried to wreck and rob a St. Paul train near Minnesota City. They were captured after a hard fight. E. S. BEACH, W. C. Truesdell, J. F. Browne and Franklin Whithall, Harvard college students, were drowned in Boston harbor, their sailboat capsizing. TWO THOUSAND veterans participated in the parade at Rockford which opened the twenty-eighth annual encampment of the Illinois department G. A. R. OZEM JACKSON and J. A. Trusty were killed and William Hurst fatally injured by the caving in of a tunnel on the Monon road at Owensburg, Ind. PETERSON and Gaudaur were winners of the heats in the 3-mile sculling race for professionals at Austin, Tex. The barn of W. H. Senden near Marshall, Minn., was struck by lightning and destroyed, together with thirty-three good horses and forty hogs and pigs. MEMBERS of three Logansport (Ind.) families, twelve persons in all, were poisoned by eating cheese and three would probably die. FATHER O'GRADY, the murderer of pretty Mary Gilmartin, was starving himself to death in the Cincinnati jail. COOT WILLIAMS, a negro convict, was taken from Mallory's camp at Pine Grove, near Welborn, Fla., and lynched by a crowd of 100 men. THE Simonds Stone Manufacturing company in New York went into a receiver's hands with liabilities of \$445,500. NIM YOUNG (colored) was lynched in Ocala, Fla., for assaulting Lizzie Weems, a 16-year-old white girl. The bill providing for free school books in Ohio passed the senate and is now a law. THROUGH the efforts of the citizens' arbitration committee all differences between the Great Northern railway and its employes were adjusted at Minneapolis. THE commonwealth leaders, J. S. Coxe, Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones, were denied a new trial in Washington, but sentence was deferred for two days. TWO SCHOONERS and 50,000 tons of coal were consumed in a conflagration which swept the river front of Pawtucket, R. I. The loss was \$500,000. JONES woods, a popular New York resort, was destroyed by fire, with many surrounding dwellings, the loss being over \$500,000. THE Bellaire (O.) Nail company closed its entire works because of a shortage of coal and coke and 1,200 persons were idle. POISON, supposed to have been placed in the well by an enemy, killed two children of Mart Adler, of Monroe, Ind., and Adler and his wife would probably die. TENNESSEE bankers in convention at Memphis passed resolutions opposing the repeal of the state bank law. A STORM of wind and rain swept over portions of Minnesota and Wisconsin and several million dollars' worth of property was destroyed, all the railroads running through that section were blocked and four persons lost their lives. CHARLES SAMMUELL, aged 50, killed his mother, aged 90, in New York and then took his own life. Poverty was the cause. ANDREW HYATT, a well-known citizen of Waverly, N. Y., while drunk stabbed his wife fatally and then killed himself. THE National bank of Pendleton, Ore., closed its doors. IOWA prohibitionists have organized for a three years' fight for a temperance amendment to the state constitution. GAUDAUR broke his own 3-mile world's fair record of 19:06 at the professional regatta at Austin, Tex., beating Peterson in 19:02 1/4. In Chicago Election Commissioners Keenan, Hutchings and Schomer were fined \$1,000 each for contempt by Judge Chelrain for refusing to turn over ballots to the grand jury. DR. SAMUEL A. MURCHMONE, of Philadelphia, was chosen moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly in session at Saratoga, N. Y. H. H. McDOWELL, of Pontiac, was elected department commander of the Illinois G. A. R., and Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, of Chicago, was elected president of the Woman's Relief Corps. BANKERS, brokers and investors report no improvement in the general business situation and are correspondingly depressed. A FIRE which started in the United States appraiser's office in Boston caused a loss to the government of \$150,000 and other losses amounted to \$24,000. WHEAT touched 53 1/2 cents, the lowest price ever known in Chicago. THE conference of coal miners and operators came to an end at Cleveland, nothing having been accomplished toward settling the strike. OWING to the coal famine the Grand Trunk railroad refuses to accept lake and rail shipments of grain from Chicago. A CYCLONE passed one-fourth of a mile west of Kunkle, O., doing great damage to property and killing Daniel Barrett and his wife and their two grand-daughters, Myrtle and Martha Case, and George Oxinger. Charles Cole and his wife were fatally injured. JOHN APPLIN, a farmer in Wood county, O., was swindled out of \$4,000 by two confidence men who engaged him in cards.

NORWEGIANS in Chicago celebrated the eightieth anniversary of Norway's independence. HAILSTONES 3 inches in diameter fell at Decatur, Ill., and much damage was done to windows and vegetation. PLANS have been formulated whereby the Pacific railroads may liquidate their debt to the government in fifty years. OVER 13,000 sheep perished in a snow and windstorm on the Sierra Nevada ranges. PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows: Pennsylvania, Twenty-second district, John Dalzell (rep.) renominated; Twenty-third, W. A. Stone (rep.) renominated. Iowa, Second district, W. L. Hayes (dem.) renominated. Ohio, Eighteenth district, J. S. Coxe (pop.) and leader of the commonwealth. Iowa republicans will hold their state convention at Des Moines July 11. THE democrats of Missouri in state convention at Kansas City nominated Francis M. Black for supreme judge, W. T. Carrington for superintendent of public instruction and J. H. Finks for railroad commissioner. The platform declares in favor of the free and unimpaired coinage of silver. In the Congressional church at East Northfield, Mass., Emma R. Moody, daughter of the evangelist, was married to Arthur P. Fitt, of Chicago. JOSEPH YOUNG (colored) died at Tuscola, Ill., aged 115 years. He served in the late war and was married a second time at the age of 102. THE populist state convention of Georgia nominated J. K. Hines, of Atlanta, for governor. T. W. PHILLIPS was nominated for congress by the republicans of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district. NATHANIEL P. CHANE, aged 84, and Mrs. Chloe Gibson, aged 78, were married at Belvidere, Ill. The officiating minister is 82 years of age. REV. DR. EDWARD BRIGHT, the editor of the Examiner, a prominent Baptist newspaper, died at his home in New York, aged 86 years. THE democrats renominated H. C. Snodgrass for congress in the Third district of Tennessee. FOREIGN. THE loss to crops by last year's drought in England was placed at over \$100,000,000. PRESIDENT PEIXOTO, of Brazil, has broken off diplomatic relations with Portugal because of the latter granting asylum to insurgent refugees. SEVERE earthquakes occurred in the vicinity of Mioko and New Pomerania, N. S. W., and almost all of the houses of the missionaries and traders were destroyed. WILLIAM H. EDWARDS, of Ohio, United States consul general, died at Berlin from brain fever. THE Brazilian government forces were defeated by insurgents near Iguazu and 140 men were killed. An artist named Kellar and his three unmarried sisters, all over 50 years of age, took their own lives with poison in Vienna. Fear that they might outlive one another was the cause. GEORGE GIFFITHS, of London, completed a trip around the world in 64 days 11 hours and 20 minutes. Nellie Bly's record was 74 days. ONE HUNDRED German Baptists from Kherson and Volhynia, in Russia, embarked from Liban for America. Religious persecution forced them to emigrate. THE British royal commissioners to the world's fair, in their official report, pay a glowing tribute to the great enterprise. LATER. A RESOLUTION calling upon the attorney general for information as to the existence of a sugar trust in violation of the law was adopted in the United States senate on the 18th. The tariff bill was considered. In the house the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was discussed. At the evening session private bills were considered. Adjourning to the 21st. FIVE men and a woman were drowned by the wrecking of the schooner M. J. Cummings at Milwaukee. THERE were 230 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 18th, against 206 the week previous and 247 in the corresponding time in 1893. THE populists in the Second district of Indiana nominated E. A. Riggins, of Davies county, for congress. ONE man was killed, one fatally injured and four seriously hurt by the explosion of a boiler at West Bay City, Mich. WILLIAM McKEILL was hanged at Mobile, Ala., for the murder of his wife, whom he found to be unfaithful to him. THE National Editorial association will meet in tenth annual convention at Asbury Park, N. J., July 2 to 9. THE prohibitionists in state convention at Oakland, Cal., nominated a full state ticket, headed by Henry French, of Santa Clara, for governor. VIOLENT storms of wind and snow swept over Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana, doing vast damage to crops and buildings and causing some deaths. APPLICATION was made in Philadelphia for a receiver for the order of Tonti. The liabilities were said to reach into the millions. An agent for the Missouri Pacific bought the Kansas City & Beatrice railroad at auction for \$100,000. CINCINNATI authorities forced food down the throat of Father O'Grady, the murderer of Mollie Gilmartin, who was starving himself. THE Nebraska populists will hold their state convention at Grand Island on August 15. DURING a terrific gale on Lake Michigan the beach from Glencoe to South Chicago was strewn with wreckage. Eight vessels came to grief and at least ten lives were sacrificed. The financial loss was estimated at \$100,000. The scene off the lake front was unparalleled in Chicago's history. During the storm the old cottonwood tree in Chicago, marking the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812 was blown down.

DEATH IN THE WAVES. Lake Michigan Is Swept by a Furious Nor'easter. A Great Many Vessels Are Wrecked—Ten Sailors Perish in Sight of Thousands Along the Lake Front in Chicago—Lost Off Milwaukee. VICTIMS OF THE STORM. CHICAGO, May 19.—The northeast gale which began with the change of weather Thursday night blew with increasing force all day Friday. The gale approached the dignity of a hurricane, blowing at intervals at 60 miles an hour. The beach in the neighborhood of Chicago was a "lee shore." From Glencoe to South Chicago it was strewn with wreckage. Eight vessels came to grief and at least ten lives were sacrificed. The lumber loss suffered most. The financial loss approaches \$100,000. The scene off the lake front was unparalleled in Chicago's history and thousands of people turned out to witness the thrilling incidents of the day. At midnight several craft were in danger of going on the beach. Following are the vessels wrecked in the vicinity of Chicago: Schooner Evening Star, Capt. M. W. Kilton, went ashore at Twenty-sixth street at 4:30 p. m.; crew of five rescued by people on shore. Schooner C. G. Mixer, Capt. Henry Ahelabs, went ashore at One Hundredth street at 4 p. m.; crew of seven rescued by South Chicago life-saving crew. Schooner Myrtle, Capt. Wilson, went down off Thirty-fifth street at 6:30 p. m.; crew of six supposed to be drowned. Schooner Lincoln Hall, Capt. S. Johnson, went ashore at Glencoe at 9:30; Anton Gundersen, Manistee, Mich., deckhand drowned; crew of four rescued by Evanston life-saving crew. Schooner Jack Thompson, Capt. Thomas Williams, went ashore at Twenty-sixth street at 3:25 p. m.; John Johnson, cook, drowned; crew of six saved by people on shore. Schooner J. Loomis McLaren, Capt. K. Johnson, went ashore at Twenty-seventh street at 7:30; J. Poland, mate, killed in midlake; crew of six rescued by police. Schooner Mercury, Capt. M. Shumer, went ashore at Twenty-seventh street at 5 p. m.; crew of seven rescued at Illinois Central pier. Schooner Rainbow, Capt. Pugh, fouled off the harbor at noon and capsized by the Jack Thompson, sank at 3:40 p. m. off Twelfth street; four men rescued from vessel by tug Spencer; the captain and two men went ashore on a hatchway at Twenty-fifth street at 5 p. m. The number of lives lost is estimated as ten, as follows: Anton Gundersen, Manistee, Mich., sailor on Lincoln Hall, drowned at Glencoe; John Johnson, cook on schooner Jack Thompson, fell from life lines and drowned; J. Poland, mate schooner J. Loomis McLaren, killed in midlake by falling spar; Thomas Siddle, steerman, Chicago, swept from the government breakwater and drowned; Capt. Wilson and five unknown sailors of the schooner Myrtle. In addition to the vessels already named, the following are reported wrecked: Schooner M. J. Cummings, sunk, Milwaukee, seven lives; schooner C. C. Barry, ashore, Milwaukee; unknown schooner, ashore, Cudahy, Wis.; schooner Moses Gage, ashore, Michigan City, Ind.; schooner Mineral State, scuttled, Elk Rapids, Mich.; schooner Surprise, ashore, Two Rivers Point, Wis.; steamer E. S. Tice, ashore, Green Bay, Wis.; schooner St. Catherine, ashore, Sand Beach, Mich.; schooner Myrtle Lamp, ashore near Menominee, Mich.; schooner Emily Taylor, ashore, Manitowish, Wis.; schooner Ishpeming, disabled, Alpena, Mich.; schooner Sizer, ashore, Menominee, Mich.; schooner Winslow, ashore, Menominee, Mich.; steamer Bielman, damaged, Ashland, O. SIX MORE PERISH. Wreck of the Schooner M. J. Cummings at Milwaukee. MILWAUKEE, May 19.—Six lives, two vessels wrecked and a number of others damaged is the record of the disaster occasioned at this port by the northeast gale which set in Thursday night and continued with increasing velocity until the wind was blowing 40 miles an hour Friday morning. The schooner M. J. Cummings foundered in the bay at 9 o'clock Friday morning, carrying down five men and one woman. One man, Robert Patterson, of Kingston, was saved. Those lost are as follows: Timothy Bessaur, mate, Buffalo, N. Y.; John McCullough, captain, Marine City, Mich.; Thomas Tuscott, sailor, Marine City, Mich.; unknown sailors, two, known as "Jim" and "Ed," Marine City, Mich.; unknown woman, cook, of Marine City. The Cummings entered the bay at about 8 o'clock and dropped her anchors off Michigan street, but they failed to hold and the vessel drifted southward and shoreward until she reached the breakers, when she evidently filled through her cabin and fore-castle and went down in 20 feet of water about 9 o'clock. The crew took to the rigging, and the life-saving crew went out into the lake and drifted down to the wreck. Some of the crew were seen to make their way down the ratlines as the lifeboat approached. A huge wave then swept along and carried the lifeboat, with its brave crew of rescuers, toward Bay View, when they were drawn into the breakers and capsized. All of the crew of the Cummings were left in the rigging of the sunken vessel, together with one of the life-saving crew, who went into the rigging to make a line fast to aid in the rescue of the imperiled men. Before anything could be done, however, the line parted and the would-be rescuer was left to share the fate of the Cummings' crew, while the lifeboat drifted off into the breakers. As soon as the vessel struck the bar the crew took to the rigging and remained there until late in the afternoon, when they dropped off one by one, exhausted from the cold. They were in plain view of the crowd on the shore, which increased every moment as the news of the ship in distress spread through the city, and when the rescue of the sole survivor was finally made numbered several thousand.

REPUBLICANS UNREGARDFUL OF THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE. The country is still in a broad grin over the beautiful manner in which Tom Reed and the republicans were "put to sleep" by Speaker Crisp when the question of passing the seigniorage bill over the president's veto came up in the house the other day. When Mr. Bland brought up the subject there was great glee among the republicans. Their leaders, with smiling faces and chuckling lips, eagerly gathered in consultation, laying their plans for the fun they expected to have at the expense of the democratic side of the house. They would set their opponents by the ears; they would "egg" them on; they would give them plenty of time and plenty of room, and they expected the fur and dust to fly and the democratic party to split wide open. So engrossed were they in digging this pit for their opponents that the speaker, in accordance with the rules, had ordered the vote, the first name on the roll had been called, and the republicans were buried in their own pit before they could bat their eyes. Their weak, dazed and wholly ineffectual efforts to extricate themselves make one of the most ludicrous chapters in congressional history. Their little plot, which was thus frustrated, was in keeping with their entire course since the democracy assumed power. Since the 4th of March, 1893, the republicans have never made a movement which did not look to the advantage of their party rather than to the good of the country. It matters not how grave has been the public necessity, or how serious the demand for statesmanship and patriotism rather than political intrigue and partisanship, the republicans have never risen above a desire to tie the hands of the party in power, to divide it with dissensions, and to protract and intensify the evils from which the country was suffering and from which it was crying for speedy relief, because by so doing they thought they could arouse the wrath of the people against the democrats. They pursued this policy of obstruction and irritation with reference to the repeal of the Sherman act, voting for it at last when they could no longer prevent a vote, and immediately afterward making a concerted effort to prevent the recuperation of the country by insisting that the business depression had not been due to the Sherman act, but to the fear of tariff reform, proceeding, at the same time, with systematic efforts to incite a fear of tariff reform. They are pursuing the same policy with reference to the tariff bill, doing all they can to prevent a settlement of tariff legislation because they believe that continued uncertainty, however much it may injure the country, will also injure the democratic party. Their plan in the house to get up a long wrangle over the seigniorage bill was simply another effort to make party capital at whatever cost to the common good, which is now so dependent upon financial stability and integrity.—Louisville Courier-Journal. TAXES AND PROSPERITY. High Tariff Productive of Hard Times and Bankruptcy. When the failure of a prudent farmer's crops creates a gap between the receipts and expenditures on settlement day he immediately contrives to reduce expenses and increase revenues. Any other course would entail bankruptcy in the end. When business is dull and the profits on reduced sales fails to meet the fixed charges of the enterprise the prudent merchant or manufacturer sets about devising means to reduce rents and minimize other expenditures to the end that threatened insolvency may be averted. When an intelligent people are burdened with charges beyond their capacity to pay, the wise course is to adopt measures to lessen the charges so that their labor may be released from needless taxation. The American people are suffering from excessive taxation. When business is brisk, sales rapid and profits large the merchant can stand high rates of liberal wages to employes and costly methods of transacting business. When crops are abundant and a ready market supplies an active demand at high prices, the farmer doesn't feel the expense of implements. But when conditions are reversed, and instead of profits as the result of business effort in the store or ceaseless toil on the farm, the round-up shows a loss, economies must be introduced to prevent disaster. Then a difference of a few hundred dollars a year in wages and rent and a few dollars apiece on farm machinery becomes a matter of importance. After the war the release of a vast army with large sums representing their wages in their pockets made business all through the country lively. Prices were high because the money was actively employed. Taxes were high, but that made no difference. Profits were so large that the amounts drawn by means of taxation were not missed. But gradually things have changed. Profits have dwindled and everything has decreased except taxes. They go on and increase while the ability to pay is lessened. The consequence is bankruptcy, and the remedy is in reducing the charges. Any capable business man or intelligent farmer understands this.—Kansas City Times. Gen. John C. New has given the tip to the Harrisonians. He says that Mr. Harrison will not accept a renomination unless there should be "a great emergency." The Harrisonian plan of campaign includes the manufacture of "a great emergency." The thing is very simple. All the Harrison men have to do is to capture a majority of the delegates to the national convention and nominate Mr. Harrison. This would create an emergency sufficiently great for all practical purposes.—Buffalo Courier. Again Gen. Harrison denies that he is a candidate for the presidency. Even the incredulous will begin to realize that he is in the running and in to stay.—Detroit Free Press.

A CRUSHING BURDEN. The Extortionate Tribute Levied on the Country by the Republicans. In his recent speech on the tariff bill Senator Voorhees admirably presented the reasons why the country should be freed from the crushing burden of McKinleyism. So convincing were his arguments for the necessity of radical reform and so scathing his denunciation of the system which brought the country to the verge of ruin that there was added humiliation in his admission that the measure reported by the committee was not to his liking. Congress had been made to a powerful and unscrupulous opposition in order to secure a passage of the bill. Those men had their way when the eloquent senator pictures as striding the corridors of the capitol issuing their edicts in the tones of dictators for or against the enactment of pending measures in the halls of congress. It was a most significant admission of the senator that "those men who own and represent these woolen interests do not hesitate to declare on what terms a bill vitally affecting seventy million of people will be permitted to become a law and in default of what provisions for financial profits to themselves they will insure its defeat." It is conceded that the bill does not meet the popular demand which it aims to appease. It is a step in the right direction, but a much shorter and more disappointing step than the people called for in the exercise of their sovereign right. But let there be no misapprehension as to where the responsibility for this deplorable state of affairs belongs. It rests with that arrogant and grasping power which has been protected in the accumulation of a strength which dares to essay control of national legislation. It was dominant and unquestioned in the latter days of republican supremacy. It owned legislators and dictated their line of policy. It was as powerful in political as in financial affairs. It was a plutocracy representing but an insignificant fraction in the number of our population, yet it was in absolute control of our national affairs. The republican party served it and the entire country paid extortionate tribute. It is this element which has asserted itself in the senate and forced the submission of an unacceptable tariff bill. It has triumphed for the time but has called attention to an influence that must be suppressed before the rule of the people can be assured. In this view of the case the present loss and humiliation of the country may in the end be its gain. It is made plainer than ever before to the average citizen that his wishes count as nothing against those who are rapidly absorbing the wealth as well as the power of the nation. Senator Voorhees has pointed out the evils for which they are responsible, and time will accomplish the changes which the safety of the country demands.—Detroit Free Press. COMMENTS OF THE PRESS. Mr. Harrison points with pride to the election returns from his state. Gov. McKinley doesn't.—N. Y. World. When Gen. Harrison says he does not intend to become a presidential candidate in 1896 he winks with the other eye.—Washington Times (Ind.). Harrison is not big enough to stand a two years' open campaign for the nomination, but a still humbler may give it to him.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.). The eternal fitness of things is admirably illustrated in the selection of McKinley to advocate national bankruptcy as a republican success.—Chicago Herald. This is a great country, and considering the fact that it is still afflicted with Coxeyism and McKinleyism, twin relics of republicanism, it is doing remarkably well.—N. Y. World. The funny republican editors having had a real good time over the news that Louisville, Ky., had gone republican, it may do no harm now to tell them that Louisville has not had an election since last November, at which time it went as democratic as usual.—Louisville Courier-Journal. Tom Reed's reputation as a Jonah has been well sustained by the result in the Third Ohio district. Reed has elected more democrats to congress than he ever put out of it by abuse of the powers of speaker.—St. Louis Republic. It is easy to see that the republican newspapers do not care anything about the democratic victory in McKinley's old district by the frequency and emphasis with which they make the assertion. Roscoe Conkling said: "The shallows murmur while the deeps are dumb."—Detroit Free Press. A doleful Chicago McKinley organ breaks out thus: "The unexpected strike at Pullman is a very foolish affair and shakes one's confidence in the intelligence of the expert mechanics who have been employed by that company." Its confidence in the intelligence of these workmen has been shaken so seriously that it has already presumed to tell them that they need monopoly tariff taxation to make them prosperous.—Chicago Herald. Kept It Up Too Long. It is a good time for the republicans to pause and see how foolish they have been in committing themselves to the position that any bill the democrats might pass would ruin the country. They have been irreconcilable all through, finding each revision worse than the preceding, and growing shriller as the evil day of the passage of some bill approached. In this way they have burned their bridges behind them. They cannot now fall back on the protective features left in the bill and say that these have kept the country from going to the dogs, where it will yet surely go if the wicked democrats are allowed to do any more tariff revising. They have so thoroughly overdone the bugaboo business, and staked their all on the irredeemably bad character of the Wilson bill, that they will find it very hard to keep up their hysterics in the future. Even if they try to, they will find the business public so sick of the thing that they will soon have to quit it.—N. Y. Post.