

Sun Burst
Base
Burner

The greatest revolution of the age

100 per cent. more heat than any other stove on the market with less fuel. Entire top, front and sides mica. Double hot blast fire pot; fire pot withdrawn in half minute; Duplex grates; always cool magazine; large tea kettle attachment; heats up and down stairs at same time; guarantee bond with every stove. Sold only at

Buck's Gash Hardware
LEADER IN LOW PRICES.

The Tribune.
HENDRICKS & CO., Publishers.

Advertisements to appear in THE TRIBUNE must be in before Tuesday noon to insure their appearance in the issue of that week.

Plymouth, Ind., October 10, 1901.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. F. Spotts, of Kewanna, is visiting her sister in this city.

Frank Hendricks has returned home from his trip to New Orleans.

Arthur Young, who has been quite sick for the past few weeks, is convalescent.

Ida Ulrich, who has been quite ill with malaria fever, is able to be up and around.

Miss Harriet and Jeanette Lauer returned last week from Mattoon, Illinois.

Mary E. Gibson has filed an application to have Angeline M. Fife declared of unsound mind.

A very nervous screech owl was taken from a pipe-hole in a chimney at the residence of N. H. Oglesbee.

Mrs. T. F. Knoblock and children left Bremen Friday for Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Knoblock has been employed for some time.

Among the speakers at the conference of farmers' institute workers to be held at Lafayette this week will be Mrs. R. A. Hume.

In the case of James T. Bartlett vs. Miranda E. Williams, appealed from this county to the appellate court, a rehearing has been denied.

Glenn, the young son of Charles McLaughlin, was bitten in the hand by a dog Thursday. The injured member is severely lacerated.

Mrs. J. F. Dean, of North Michigan street, presented her husband with a bright little boy baby Friday afternoon. Mr. Dean is engaged with Clizbe Brothers.

While sinking a well near Topeka, LaGrange county, shale gas was struck at a depth of 200 feet. A company has been formed to sink the well to Trenton rock.

Clark L. Hayes, son of Attorney S. J. Hayes, of Bremen, was married to Miss Sophie Bonnell at Goshen, last Wednesday evening. The newly wedded couple left Goshen Wednesday night for Washington, D. C., where Mr. Hayes has a government position.

The funeral of Michael Fockler, who was for 55 years a highly respected resident of German township, was held at Bremen Friday. Deceased was 75 years old and was the father of nine children all of whom are living and are resident of Marshall and St. Joseph counties.

A wagon load of burning furniture was the feature of the day Thursday afternoon at the busy corner of State and Monroe streets in Chicago. Everybody jumped up and down yelling "Fire!" "Get some water!" until the doomed craft lost its identity as a moving van and looked like a spot in the alley.

The first meeting of the Saturday Club for the current season was held Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. R. Underwood. Mrs. Ida Smith had the paper, her subject being a retrospect of the club, and each member present responded to roll-call with a "treasured thought from by-gone days." The meeting was highly enjoyable and the outlook for the season's work is most auspicious.

Gen. Charles Mack Reeve, of St. Paul, nephew of Senator C. I. Reeve, has just been visiting his relatives in Plymouth and left Friday for the Pan-American. General Reeve was a colonel in the regular army and a brigadier general of volunteers. He served with distinction for a long time in the Philippines and was provost general and chief of police at Manila. He will spend the winter in California.

Those crispy mornings Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour tastes delicious. Ready in a moment. Buy from your grocer.

STATE CLIP

Fire at Laporte.

LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 4.—Yesterday afternoon fire broke out in the Phelps livery barn on Main street and destroyed an entire row of buildings, including the Phelps barn, Henry's livery barn, a stable belonging to the M. Rumely Co., the store of T. B. Armstrong & Son and the residence of Charles Phelps. The loss is partly covered by insurance. William Ulsrich, a fireman, was badly burned and almost suffocated.

Ditching Day and Night.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 4.—Work has commenced on a large drainage canal in this and Laporte counties. The canal will be fourteen miles long, half being in each county, and will cost \$35,000. Over 50,000 acres of land will be reclaimed. Two shifts work with the dredge, so that there is no stop, the dredging continuing night as well as day, electric arc lights being used at night.

Snow Storm in October.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 4.—Two inches of snow fell in the northern part of Miami county yesterday. The snowstorm was preceded by a heavy fall of hail, and the mercury dropped almost to the freezing point. At Macy the fall of snow is reported to have exceeded a depth of two inches. The weather in this part of the state today is reported the most severe experienced this early in the season twenty-five years.

Welcomed a Tramp.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Rosa Lupton, living at the edge of this city, was attacked at her home by a tramp. The big burly fellow was attempting to force an entrance through a door that Mrs. Lupton had barred when she first detected his presence. When the door gave way Mrs. Lupton met him with a revolver, and as the tramp fled she emptied the contents of the gun in his direction. The tramp fell at the last shot, but made his escape. Mrs. Lupton then notified the police.

Wilson-Humphreys Plant Burned.

LOGANSPOUT, Ind., Sept. 30.—The printing plant of the Wilson-Humphreys company on Erie avenue was damaged by fire Saturday afternoon. The second story, in which were three linotype machines and the composing rooms, was wrecked. The bindery on the third floor was badly damaged and all the stock ruined by smoke and water, while the pressroom on the first floor was flooded, although little damage was done there by the flames. The fire started in the linotype-room, it is thought, from a defective electric wire. The company estimates its loss at \$40,000, about one-half insured. One hundred persons will be out of employment until the company can make repairs.

To Kidnap Gov. Taylor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30.—Governor Durbin has been told that an attempt will be made to arrest W. S. Taylor, former governor of Kentucky, and Charles Finley, former secretary of state, and an endeavor made to take them out of Indiana.

Governor Durbin immediately notified Arthur Goebel, who is awaiting the governor's action on the requisition presented for Taylor and Finley, that if any such move is made he will hold the guilty parties responsible, no matter who or where they are.

Despite denials of Police Superintendent Quigley, it has been established that his men have not for a minute lost sight of Taylor and Finley for some days.

It is generally believed Governor Durbin will refuse to honor the requisition.

The Cashier Played Craps.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 30.—After the bank officials had kept the matter secret from the public for several weeks, it became known that R. C. Davis, who recently resigned as cashier of the People's national bank, was forced to the action because of an alleged shortage of \$51,680. Davis claims his downfall was due to gambling, and it is said he lost \$30,000 "shooting craps."

It is said that the condition of the cashier's accounts was discovered by his recalling a letter mailed by President Burke of the People's bank to the Capital national bank at Indianapolis, which dealt with the business relations of the Indianapolis bank. The president of the Capital bank telephoned Mr. Burke concerning the matter and learned that there was a wide misunderstanding in regard to their dealings. The next day Vice President Packard of the Capital national bank arrived from Indianapolis and readily proved to the People's bank officials that the Washington bank was the Capital bank's debtor in the sum of \$15,000 instead of having a credit of \$8,000, as the People's bank books showed. When the discrepancy was made clear the resignation of Davis was demanded and his books were investigated.

A MODEL FARM

The Estate of Senator Parks in Bourbon Township.

Many Plymouth visitors to the Bourbon fair last week have remarked upon the clean and progressive appearance of the magnificent estate owned by Senator John W. Parks, adjoining Bourbon on the west and lying on both sides of the railroad. This is one of the best, as it is one of the largest, farms in Marshall county and it demonstrates what intelligent scientific direction can accomplish in agriculture, for the property, though a very old farm, is today yielding profitable returns, while other farms that were equally good in soil and opportunity have worn out and lost value.

James O. Parks, the father of the senator, was the first settler in Bourbon township; he named the township and afterwards the town after the Kentucky county in which he was raised. He entered considerable tracts of land and bought other tracts from the original entrymen until he owned a very large estate near Bourbon. He built the first frame house in that locality, and in this house John W. Parks was born, and he set an example of thrift, energy and intelligent agriculture that did much to influence his neighbors in the direction of right farm practice.

On the death of his father Senator Parks inherited that body of land lying on the west of Bourbon and to this he has added other tracts until the present splendid holding is the result. In his management of the property he has continued the wise example of his father in enterprise and progressiveness. While Mr. Parks is a busy lawyer he is never too busy to give close personal attention to his farming interests and to devise new plans, consider new methods and to superintend all important undertakings. He is foremost in farmers' institutes and believes in scientific education as the most important factor of success in agriculture.

The prosperity of Marshall county must depend almost exclusively upon the land and its productiveness and it is a pleasure to chronicle the efforts of prominent farmers to raise the standards of their profession and in this manner contribute to the general welfare of the community, as Mr. Parks and others whom we have named and will hereafter name are doing.

SOME TRUTHS ABOUT THE TAYLOR REQUISITION

(Sol. Hathaway in The Indianapolis Independent.)

In the exercise of the low cunning that distinguishes the late Senator Goebel's followers, they have taken advantage of the state of public feeling brought about by the assassination of President McKinley to renew the demand for the extradition of William S. Taylor and Charles Finley, to answer to the charge of conspiring with others to murder Senator Goebel, who was assassinated at Frankfort, Ky., a year ago last January. It is not necessary to review the circumstances leading up to the tragedy further than to recall the fact that Senator Goebel himself was a man of violent methods and actions. His memorable contest for the nomination for governor and the methods employed to accomplish that end resulted in a split in the Democratic party in Kentucky and raised up for him in the ranks of his own party thousands of bitter enemies who hated him with an intensity that could not have been equalled or surpassed in republican circles. Nothing brought out in the trials at Frankfort gives anything like conclusive proof that a conspiracy to kill Senator Goebel existed. The evidence upon which men have been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life was purely circumstantial, and very weak at that. So far as the proceedings were made public—and all the evidence was published through the Associated Press—there is nothing to show why the senator should not have been killed by an anti-Goebel democrat as well as by a republican. Be that as it may, however, there is absolutely nothing in the testimony as far as published that connects Mr. Taylor with the crime.

But because he considered himself the regularly and legally chosen governor of Kentucky, and defended his title and rights within the limits of the constitution as was his duty as well as privilege to do, the Goebel gang, headed by the notorious Campbell—whose debauching of courts and juries in Hamilton county, O., made his name infamous—have persistently but vainly sought to emmesh him in the so-called conspiracy. But failure to connect Taylor with any conspiracy has not cooled their thirst for his blood. They would glut their vengeance with his life whether innocent or guilty because he refused to surrender to their chief the office to which he (Taylor) had been fairly elected and which Goebel by fraud and other illegal methods sought to

deprive him of. Revenge is the sole motive that prompts Arthur Goebel, Campbell, Chinn and the rest of the unsavory gang to clamor once more at Governor Durbin's door for Taylor's return. The conservative and peace-loving democrats of Kentucky have no sympathy with their efforts. They feel that Goebelism has sufficiently disgraced the state without adding another forbidding chapter. In common with fair-minded people of all classes they trust that Governor Durbin will adhere to the policy adopted by the late Governor Mount and refuse to honor Governor Beckham's requisition for Taylor and Finley. Public sentiment in Indiana will fully sustain Governor Durbin if he sends Goebel and Campbell back to Kentucky empty handed.

THE BOERS HAVE A CASE.

After two years of tremendous and exhausting effort the power of Great Britain is still unable to quell the disturbance in South Africa and peace is apparently as far off as at any time. The annexation of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State to the British crown has never been made effective, changes of British commanders and policies have failed of results, Kitchener's proclamations declaring that the war is over and armed Boers are to be seized and punished as brigands and guerrillas did not frighten the burghers in the least. Open warfare exists as much now as at any time in the unhappy republics of South Africa and the ability of the Boers to carry it on indefinitely appears to be beyond dispute, while Great Britain has approached very near the necessity for conscription to keep her army in the field.

The situation is such as to bring in question the propriety and even the legality under international law of Kitchener's proclamation announcing his intention to treat armed Boers as robbers and pirates, should he be so fortunate as to capture any of them. We think his action is not justified by the commonly recognized usages of war and that it will tend to prolong rather than to shorten the period of hostility.

That the British government has recognized and admitted a state of belligerency with the Boer republic is unquestioned and that Botha, Dewet, and other Boer generals now in the field represent the war power of the Boers has also been admitted by England's offers to treat with them for peace. General Kitchener has not driven the Boer armies from the field, nor has he compelled either commanders or soldiers to surrender. He has not captured or occupied the territory of the enemy or made any headway toward subjugation or pacification. How, then, can he do by words and threats what he has failed to do by force of arms?

The war has not been ended by agreement of the parties, neither have the Boers at any time suspended military operations or been driven from the country for which they are fighting. They have an organized government and organized armies. They range over the greater part of their territory with fully as much freedom as the British and they are strong enough to confine the British troops to narrow strips close to the railroads and to prevent any general occupation of the Transvaal by the hostile army. They have observed the rules of civilized warfare and are entitled to all the benefits of those rules.

Should Great Britain now persist in her declared purpose to treat the Boer commander and his subordinate officers and soldiers as pirates and robbers, as mere marauders of the mountains, instead of as soldiers of an organized army in a recognized war, the Boers will have a case on which they can appeal to the civilized powers for protection. Soldiers acting under the orders of their superiors and proceeding regularly under usages of war are not brigands and any attempt to treat them as such is a breach of the world's peace such as the nations cannot tolerate.

Pushing Wheat into the Ground.

As an instance of what can be done by intelligent men when they get in a hurry of work a passerby relates that on Jesse Miller's farm in North township one of the boys was driving six horses to two harrows side by side, another was following with three horses hitched to a large float and still another following him with three horses to an extra width drill. He says they were simply pushing the wheat into the ground.

Rural Delivery.

The rural carriers from the Plymouth postoffice report constantly increasing patronage. In the month of September carrier number 1 handled 4,102 pieces, number 2 handled 3,160 and number 3 made a record of 3,763, being a total of 11,025 pieces of mail collected and delivered in the farming community near this city. This is greater than the August record and much greater than a year ago.

Vitality, nerves like steel, clear eyes, active brain, strength, health and happiness come to those who take Rocky Mountain Tea made by Madison Medicine Co. 35c. J. W. Hess.



THROUGH A GLASS.

IVORY SOAP is a skin soap. On one square inch of your hand there are 2,800 pores. On the whole body you have 2,381,284 of these little cavities to look after. Every one of these openings must be kept clear, or the impurities of the body can not pass out. Now, to cleanse the pores, you need a fine, pure soap. Scientists who speak not from opinion, but from scientific analyses, urge the use of Ivory Soap. 99 1/2 per cent. pure.

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The Outlook for a Better Price for Wheat within ninety days is good.

A survey of the wheat situation throughout the world reveals two contingencies that may operate to check an advance in prices. If the Argentina crop comes off good in December and January, depending on favorable weather, or if the Russian exports continue large, the influence on the markets would be depressing; but if the contrary should prove true a higher price would be the inevitable result. It is impossible to predict the outcome, but it is likely that wheat will not be lower and it may be higher.

A Breakfast Table Decision.

"I understand that Jenkins took the thirty-third degree."

"Yes. His wife says it must not occur again."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

May Move to Kewanna.

Owing to the scarcity of milk in this vicinity Schlosser Bros. have decided to remove the machinery from the creamery here and only continue this point as a skimming station. The creamery has been of considerable benefit to the farmers of this vicinity and we regret that the business here is to be curtailed. We understand the machinery will be moved to Kewanna.—North Liberty News.

Record Yield of Clover.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 4.—Six and one-half acres of land yielded Willard Meyers, of this county, thirty-four bushels of clover seed. This is thought to be one of the largest yields on record.

The Woman's Choice.

Will She Choose Dr. Experience or Dr. Experiment?

Put the question plainly to any woman: Will you choose the experienced or the experimenting doctor? and there's no doubt about the answer. What woman wants to be the subject of experiments, to drag out weary months while the unskilled practitioner vainly tries various medicines, and charges the sick woman liberally for his experimental failures? Yet willing or unwilling a great many women have to go through just such an ordeal. Their disease baffles the local physician. He tries all he knows to effect a cure and fails. Sometimes this

kinds of work in the house and out doors too. I am sorry I did not take Dr. Pierce's medicine when I first began to have poor health. I could have saved what I paid to Hamburg. My friends say that I do not look like the same woman. When I commenced your medicine I only weighed one hundred pounds. Now I weigh one hundred and forty. I thank you a thousand times for your good medicine and your kind advice. I used four bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' four of 'Favorite Prescription' and two vials of your 'Pleasant Pellets.'



WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE between experiment and experience in treating womanly diseases? The difference between success and failure. The difference between health and sickness, happiness and misery. The reason that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures so many women is that it is a medicine which is the product of years of experience in the treatment of womanly diseases. It is a medicine made to do certain things and it does what it is made to do. Every woman understands the fine points of this difference between experiment and experience. When the housewife engages a cook she demands experience. She does not want a cook who is experimenting with unfamiliar recipes. The inexperienced man might say—Why, there's the cook very much better than you make anything. All you've got to do is to measure and mix as it instructs and you can't come out wrong. Can't you? The wife knows very much better than that. Given the best recipe in the world it takes experience to make a success of it. The difference between the success of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and the failure of other medicines is the difference of experience. It is no experiment to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of womanly ills. Experience—the experience of hundreds of thousands of women proclaiming that it makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Thousands of grateful letters have been written to Dr. Pierce. They cover cures of every form of womanly disease which is medically curable. They show that "Favorite Prescription" is a perfect regulator, that it dries enfeebling drains; that it heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. They prove "Favorite Prescription" is the best preparative for maternity; that it keeps the mother strong and healthy and makes the baby's advent practically painless.

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is privately read, promptly answered and the failure of cures are guarded by the same strict professional privacy which protects the womanly confidences made in a personal consultation with Dr. Pierce. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. As chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce (assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians), has in a little more than thirty years, treated and cured hundreds of thousands of weak and sick women.

CAN YOU AFFORD to invest twenty-one cents in stamps for expense of mailing one of the greatest medical works of the age? Can you afford not to invest twenty-one cents for a book which teaches how to preserve health and prolong life? This great work, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, contains 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations. It is sent free, in paper covers, on receipt of 21 cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. For cloth-binding send 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.