

# The Tribune.

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Plymouth, Ind., November 14, 1901.

Gormau has succeeded in electing a majority of the legislature of Maryland by resorting to practices more corrupt than ever disgraced Tammany; but Gorman in the senate will be an improvement over Wellington the present incumbent from Maryland.

The Chicago Chronicle says Governor Durbin was fully justified in refusing to send ex-Governor Taylor back to Kentucky for trial in Judge Cantrell's court. This is the opinion of all honest democrats and honest well-meaning men of all parties who watched the trial of Caleb Powers.

Indianapolis leads all other cities in clearing house gains this week, its total being \$11,446,706, an increase of \$2.3 per cent over the same week last year. This is a remarkable gain and indicates that Indianapolis is prospering as never before. The total clearings for the country for the week ending Friday is \$2,007,388,158 a gain of 28.4 per cent.

The retail business of Plymouth during the first ten months of 1901 exceeds that of the entire previous year, and in that year it was greater than in the one before. And the doddering dicker of the Independent says patronizingly that during the last seven or eight months Plymouth has been looking up! A cubbyhole sheet naturally has cubbyhole ideas of things.

McKinley's memory was the real motive force of the republican victory. The industrial and manufacturing interests realized the importance of maintaining the policies outlined by the dead executive and the people at large felt that President Roosevelt should be upheld in his promises to continue McKinley's policies. It is a triumph for McKinley dead and Roosevelt living.

The Sugar refining trust is working the democratic newspapers to secure the free entrance of foreign sugars into our ports. This saves the sugar trust from paying the duty so that they can make a larger profit on their refined sugars. It is strange that the democratic newspapers will permit themselves to be used for this purpose when they pretend to have such a holy horror of trusts.

If anything were needed to fill the public with loathing for William R. Hearst and his vile newspapers it is the exhibition of abject and pitiful cowardice since the bullets of one of his pupils struck down the President. From an attitude of brazen effrontery, a poor imitation of fiery independence, his newspapers have changed to cringing, crying hypocrisy. They are down on their marrowbones begging for their lives while Hearst himself is in hiding, skulking somewhere under an assumed name, afraid to show himself among honest men. The public condemnation upon him has been swift and terrible. \* \* \* But that is not enough. His newspapers must fall under the same withering curse that is pursuing him, the poor fool who created them. They too must be driven into cellars and sewers. There must be no room for them among self respecting Americans. The people are showing their abhorrence of the Hearst newspapers to an extent that is sending them back upon his hands by the railroad.—New Yorker.

Appeals to the envy of the unfortunate, the indolent, the intemperate and improvident are the chief power agents of those de nagones in American politics who generate, nourish and organize discontent. These desperate place hunters and power seekers who assault all who have acquired even a competency, and who condemn as dishonest and disreputable all who have accumulated large fortunes, teach the less fortunate that they have been wronged and robbed by the well-to-do and the rich. Those eloquent sophists instruct the plain people that wealth has seldom been honestly obtained in the United States and that there ought to be a redistribution, directly or indirectly, of all the personal and real property of the country. The appeals to envy, malice, jealousy, covetousness and indolence made to the American people since 1896 by uneasy vagabonds, by the molders of the discontent and by ambitious and conscienceless agitators, seeking high political positions, have spawned anarchy and nerved anarchists to assassination. Yellow statesmanship and yellow journalism have inspired to arson, to robbery and to murder.—The Conservative.

## MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

The money in circulation Nov. 1 in the United States is put at \$2,246,300,542 by the Treasury Department, which is \$28.72 per capita. This is as much per capita as the country had a year before the resumption of specie payments. The money in circulation is \$107,119,130 greater than it was a year ago, in spite of the fact that \$240,000,000 of the treasury notes of 1890 were retired during the year and replaced by silver coinage. The amount of silver certificates in circulation is \$441,810,337, and of silver dollars \$83,999,351—a total of \$525,809,688 of silver funds, exclusive of subsidiary coin.

## A LESSON FOR CHICAGO.

The voters of New York have served notice on Chicago, the second city in the nation, that its citizens can have good government if they want it. The Democratic organization of Chicago under the management of Burke and Harrison has patterned after Tammany, adopting as far as possible all the reprehensible subtleties and tactics of Croker and his subalterns until today it is the worst governed city in the United States and the voters are abjectly crying "we cannot help it." New York voters have shown that they can help it and Chicago voters should heed this object lesson.

This overbearing corrupt ring rule had reached the stage in Chicago that it was actually believed, by those controlling, that the democratic forces of the two big cities named would be most potential in shaping the policy and nominations of democracy in 1904 and that Carter Harrison, the weak mayor of Chicago, would be the democratic nominee for vice president, if indeed he did not grasp the highest nomination. But the voters of New York have knocked all those close and corrupt corporation plans higher than Gilderoy's kite. And for this every-body who wants good government will give thanks.

## HOW THE BOERS SUCCEEDED.

The Boers are cut up into innumerable bands, or commandoes, some of them with no more than 100 men, that operate on no general principle except the one of dashing into and surprising the British in as many places as possible. They know the country better than the British. They are operating amid a people in sympathy with them, and so they have not merely the advantage of familiarity, but a secret service supplied by the Dutch people who dare not take the field, that keeps them in perfect touch with the situation. On the other hand, Lord Kitchener has not merely to follow these raiding parties, to be prepared against them, but to operate in a hostile country and to guard long lines of communication. The main line running to the base on which the British depend and which they must preserve at all costs, stretches from Cape Town to Johannesburg and Pretoria. This railroad is 1,040 miles long, or, roughly speaking, the distance from here to Boston, and this is through a sparsely settled country. At right angles crosses another line which stretches from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean, a distance of about 700 miles, and along this line the Boer commandoes operate from time to time, at points as widely separated as the Natal frontier and the Atlantic coast. So Lord Kitchener's problem is to keep his lines clear and at the same time chase down these raiding bands, one by one, garrisoning posts and making, in short, a position impregnable except against the surprises which are suffered from time to time, and which will be suffered until the vast task is completed.

## WHAT THE ELECTION MEANS.

The campaign that ended November 5, was fought mainly on national issues, and the sweeping republican victories show that the people were determined to express by their votes their confidence in the republican party.

In Iowa the democrats endorsed Bryan and the republicans stood by the issues of 1900. The issue was straight out republicanism and Bryanism and the republicans won by a plurality of 90,000 against a plurality of 56,000 two years ago.

In Ohio the democrats ignored free silver but declared against the expansion and tariff policies of the republican party. Governor Nash, on a platform favoring the McKinley policies, was re-elected by a plurality of 66,000, against a plurality of 49,023 two years ago.

In Massachusetts the democrats went to the country on a violent anti-expansion, anti-republican platform. The republicans carried the state by a plurality of over 70,000 against a plurality of 38,000 two years ago. In New Jersey the same issues were presented, and the republicans elected their governor by a plurality of 8,000 against a plurality in 1898 of 5,499. In Rhode Island the fight was on national issues, and the republicans carried the state by a plurality of 5,000.

In Nebraska the democrats and populists united on a ticket under the personal leadership of William J. Bry-

an who declared that he would redeem the state and again make himself the leader of the democratic party, if not its candidate for President. The result was an increased republican majority in Nebraska and republican gains in almost every county in the state.

In Maryland there was a personal issue as well as a political issue. Thirty thousand colored voters were disfranchised while Gorman, the shrewdest democratic politician of America, made the fight of his life to return to the United States senate; if he has succeeded it is by the skin of his teeth and by means of which any honorable man would be ashamed.

In all the states, except Maryland, republican candidates and republican policies were matched against Democratic candidates and democratic policies. The result is a vote of confidence for the republican party and a vote of confidence in President Roosevelt, who, more than any other man, represents the republican policies and purposes at this time.

The election of Seth Low as mayor of New York city although a republican victory in the long run, should be limited, as he was in reality the fusion candidate and as such had the indorsement of many others than republicans. It was a popular rising to overthrow Tammany and national politics did not figure in the contest.

## THRIFTY SOUTHERN BUILDS A CHURCH.

(Detroit Free Press.)

"I have heard how thrifty the Yankees are," remarked the man who goes about from place to place, "but the thriftest man I ever came across lived considerably south of Mason and Dixon's line. As far south, in fact, as Georgia. He was a farmer in the poor part of the state—though Georgians may say there are no poor parts in their great and glorious state—and, unlike most of his neighbors, he had a little money ahead. Not a great deal, perhaps, but enough to allow him some swing if anything turned up worth considering. One of the sore needs of the community was a church building, but for years they had not seen their way clear to the erection of one. There were people enough in the neighborhood to have put up a house, but there were denominational differences, and they could not unite, and unless they did no one denomination could raise funds, sufficient for the purpose. Thus the case stood for a long, long time, services being held in the woods in summer and in the cabins in winter.

"Now, it happened that the thrifty man was not a member of any church, so that he could look upon the matter dispassionately, and he did. He made a calculation or two, and finally concluded he would take a business risk and build a church of his own. He got a few assurances from the Methodists and Baptists, but they were not very encouraging. He knew, however, that the human kind is slow to catch on, especially to the unseen and unknown, and he took long chances and went ahead with his proposition.

"He found that he could put up a very good building for the purpose for \$500, which would cover the cost of a stove to keep it warm and a cupola with a small bell in it. He picked out a favorable site in a grove near the road on his farm, and before Thanksgiving he had his house ready for occupancy. He opened it on that day with an all-day service, inviting the Crackers for miles around to come and bring their baskets. They weren't much on Thanksgiving, as a rule, but this was a new departure, and they were there in force, regardless of denomination. The Methodist and Baptist preachers delivered sermons in the morning, and there was a union meeting of all denominations after dinner, which was handed around to the people in their seats by the sisters. It was a day of thanks and rejoicing, and everybody went home feeling good and very happy that a real church-house was in their midst.

"Before the next Sunday the thrifty man was visited by the Methodist brethren to know if they could use the building on that day. The thrifty man said they could, the price for the day was \$5, they to furnish heat and light. The terms were accepted, after some higgling, and the next Sunday was a great one for Cracker Methodism. The next Sunday the Baptists, determined not to be outdone, had the church at the same figure, and there was a big time. Then came the Episcopalians for a Sunday, and then one or two 'scattering,' and it was time again for the Methodists, who were just as game as ever. In the meantime, to show that he meant well, the thrifty man offered the church free for an hour and a half every Sunday morning for the holding of a union Sunday school for the children. This was a boon and pleased the thrifty man mightily. And so it kept up, with services every Sunday by some denomination or other at a price that they could pay and no church debt, and at the end of the year the owner made a calculation and discovered that his investment had paid 50 per cent net. When I heard of it last the church was still paying at that rate, and the thrifty man had got his money back and was a thousand dollars ahead of the deal."

## GOVERNOR DURBIN DID RIGHT

The Leading Democratic Paper of the Northwest Says His Course is Manly and Praiseworthy.

Ex-Governor William S. Taylor of Kentucky will not stand trial for alleged complicity in the murder of Governor William Goebel through any action of an Indiana governor. The refusal of the late Governor Mount to sign extradition papers in Taylor's case has been duplicated by Governor Durbin, and in the latter's letters to the Kentucky authorities he gives with pointed emphasis his reasons for denying their extradition requests.

Like his predecessor, Governor Durbin finds in the prevailing state of public sentiment in Kentucky sufficient grounds for refusal to be a party in handling over ex-Governor Taylor for trial under the latter's indictment. Governor Durbin says he exercises the discretionary power of refusal "to the end that the purposes of persecution, which seem to be the conspicuous feature of this prosecution may not force these men referring to ex-Governor Taylor and Charles W. Finley before a court partisan to the very extreme of vindictiveness and a jury organized for conviction in its personnel and impartialment."

These are severe words, but he would be a careless reader of contemporary events in the blue grass state who would say they are not justified. The orderly processes of law are the foundation stones of our form of government, and if these indicted men had prospect of fair trial neither Governor Mount nor Governor Durbin could make just excuse in refusing extradition papers. That the reverse is unfortunately true most fair minded men, regardless of party affiliations, believe. At least Governor Durbin has so convinced himself and, acting on such belief, his course is manly and praiseworthy.—Chicago Chronicle.

## FUNERAL ORATION BY TWAIN

Humorist Gives Characteristic Discourse on Downfall of Tammany.

Mark Twain delivered a funeral oration on the death of Tammany at a meeting of the Acorn club Thursday. He said: "Instead of carrying New York by a great majority it seems to me a strange thing that Tammany got a single vote. Almost the entire pulpit, almost the whole press, all the women's organizations—yes, every moral force in the city and throughout the union was arrayed against Tammany hall. Tammany is dead and there is no use to blackguard a corpse.

"The election makes me think of a story of a man who was dying. He had only two minutes to live, so he sent for a clergyman and asked him: 'Where is the best place to go to?' He was undecided about it, so the minister told him that each place had its advantages—heaven for climate and the other place for society."

After a burst of laughter and applause Mr. Clemens continued: "But although this is a meeting for jubilation, it is one for sorrow, too. Tammany is dead and there is wailing in the land. We have met here to attend the funeral. We miss a few familiar faces now. It is a long farewell to Van Wyck, that gentle peddler, selling ice to the poor at 60 cents a hundred. We must bid farewell to Unger (in the original German, you know, it had an H)—yes, Unger's gone with that appetite of his unsatisfied.

"Good-by to Murphy, the political specter, the shadow of a shadow, the fragment of unsolidified space. Good-by to Bird Gardiner, with his peculiar Tammany-like motto of 'To h— with reform!' We've started his kind of reform in that direction. If he wants to follow he knows the road.

"Good-by to Bissert, with his unique appetite, and good-by to Devery, the indescribable. The Egyptian darkness in the days of old at its blackest would be a white mark compared to Devery's character. Good-by to all that machinery, that nursery of gambling holes, bleeder of corporations—it is all gone—the 'Red light' Cadet, with his disposition to break the hearts of mothers and all. Satan must take care of his children, considering what good care they have taken of him.

"And finally, a long farewell, a pathetic farewell, an eternal farewell to Richard Croker. Let him go to the barony of Wantage, the latest addition to the aristocracy of Great Britain, with his baronial bearings of the swindled gibbet and his motto, 'My pocket all the time.'"

Reliable and Gentle.

There are pills and pills. You want an pill which is certain, thorough and gentle, mustn't gripe. DeWitt's Little Early Risers fill the bill. Purely vegetable. Do not force but assist the bowels. J. W. Hess, Druggist.

## WORK OF PENSION BUREAU

Interesting Statement is Issued by Commissioner H. Clay Evans.

Hon. H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, submits figures in the way of comparison showing the work accomplished by his bureau up to a recent date. Mr. Evans says the authorized number of employes for the present year is 1,741 against 2,009 for the year 1894. The number of certificates issued for 1901 was 109,668, against 80,213, in 1894. The average number of certificates for each employe in 1901 was 63 against 40 in 1894. These certificates are classified as follows:

Number of originals for 1901, 44,868; for 1894, 39,085. Number of restorations for 1901, 4,510; for 1894, 2,398. Number of increases and additions for 1901, 42,053; for 1894, 26,235. Number of accrued, duplicates, etc., for 1901, 18,237; for 1894, 12,595. Number of rejections for 1901, 120,090; for 1894, 132,873.

Although the number of employes was reduced, Mr. Evans says, by action of congress from 2,009 to 1,741, a reduction of 268, the statement shows that the actual number of certificates issued was 29,445 more in 1901 than in 1894, or 37 per cent. Considering the reduced number of employes the increased output of work for 1901 over 1894 amounted to nearly 51 per cent.

## No Corrective Like the Rod.

The Indianapolis News discusses the subject of whipping as a punishment, brought about by the fact that the city courts there have been practicing a plan of suspending fines for certain juvenile offenses in case a parent of the convicted child would give him a good "trouncing" in the presence of the court. The plan has worked admirably and the News says: "It has been demonstrated that there is no such corrective for juvenile offenses, at least in most cases, as the rod.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets Try them When you feel dull after eating. When you have no appetite. When you have a bad taste in mouth. When your liver is torpid. When your bowels are constipated. When you have a headache. When you feel bilious. They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach and regulate your liver and bowels. For sale by J. W. Hess, Druggist.

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No other organs in the body have such direct effect on the general health. See that you keep them in good repair. Every drop of blood is strained by them. If they fail in their work, it will result in the accumulation of poisons that cause rheumatism, urinary troubles and many worse disorders often ending in dreaded Bright's disease.

#### WATCH YOUR LIVER AND KIDNEYS

and at the first sign of inactivity and inability to perform their natural functions, take a remedy which will gently force them to renewed vigor.

#### McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

stimulates these organs to immediate healthy action, reduces acute pain, purifies the blood, and so removes the cause of disease. Better buy a bottle to-day and be prepared. It may save you years of suffering.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Here is a Problem. Does a man who hunts with a shotgun but without a dog violate the law forbidding hunting from Oct. 1 to Nov. 10 without a permit from the game warden? Does a man who hunts with a rifle and a dog violate the law? These are questions that may arise in a test case appealed from Justice Smock's court at Indianapolis this week. The law says it shall be unlawful to hunt "with a shotgun and a dog." Herbert Reller was fined for hunting with a shotgun, but without a dog. Did he violate the law?

Injures Friend, Kills Himself. SOUTH BEND, Ind. Nov. 8.—Peter Mataczek of Cleveland, a Notre Dame student, while wrestling injured a fellow student, as he thought, fatally. In his fright over the accident he shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly.

H. T. McIntyre, St. Louis, Mo., who has been troubled with a read-ed stomach, says, "I bought Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They did more good than anything I had ever taken." For sale by J. W. Hess, Druggist.

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### GREAT SPECIAL SALE IN Our Men's and Boys' Suit Department 2,800 Suits of All Kinds.

125 Men's Dress Overcoats Kersey, black, blue, brown and Gray, \$7.50 value.	..... \$4.85
150 Men's Imported Kersey, Irish Frieze, Meltons, real \$11.00 value, at.....	..... \$7.50
200 Young Men's Nobby Yoke and Raglan Overcoats, \$12.50 to \$15.00 value at.....	..... \$10.00
75 Men's Neat Oxford Gray and Black Suits in \$7.50 values, at.....	..... \$4.50
300 Men's Fine Imported Clay Worsted, French Back Worsted and Globe Cassimeres, all designs, \$10.00 and \$11.00 values, at.....	..... \$7.50

Great Special Sale on all Men's and Boys' Underwear, Gloves and Mittens, Cell Boots and Rubber Goods of all kinds. We are underselling them all on Mishawaka Rubber Goods. Look out for cold weather and be prepared. We want you to see us before you purchase, as we are in position to save you money and give you reliable goods—as our reputation for 40 years is a guarantee that we handle no trash.

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