

The Tribune.

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Plymouth, Ind., May 7, 1903.

Now that China has refused to accede to the Russian demands concerning Manchuria, it will be up to the rest of the nations to help her make good.

Japan is laying in large quantities of rice and other food stuffs, as though she anticipated a war or at least some naval maneuvers of importance in her neighborhood.

The volcano and earthquake in the Northwestern British possessions shows that seismic disturbances may be expected some time in the Rocky mountain states, where apparently extinct volcanoes are plenty. Volcanoes long inactive are always the worst.

A decision rendered by Judge Foster, of the superior court at Evansville, is likely to attract some attention. It is in effect that a labor union, although not incorporated, may be enjoined or sued as a body, and, presumably, held responsible for its acts either as a body or as individuals.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says the sale of the Indianapolis Journal to Charles L. Henry by Harry New is regarded as one of the most important political events in Indiana in recent years. Mr. Henry says it has no political significance and his friends say that he bought the Journal as an investment only.

General Viljeen and other prominent Boers now in this country have concluded the purchase of 80,000 acres of land in Mexico for the establishment of a Boer colony where they expect to locate at least 1,000 families. The Boers will make good citizens of Mexico and good neighbors for the United States.

Here are some facts that will open one's eyes as to the growth of the United States. Fifty years ago our internal commerce was \$2,000,000,000. Last year the government statistician estimated it at \$20,000,000,000. The manufactures of the United States are nearly double those of Great Britain and Ireland, and about equal to those of France, Germany and Russia combined.

William Randolph Hearst, owner of three yellow newspapers and congressman from one of the New York city districts, has taken unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Milliken Wilson, daughter of the president of the Advance Music Company of New York. William Randolph Hearst has been a very fast young man. Unlimited sums of money at his command, he has lived like one of those gay princes of the old world. Now that he is a married man, it is to be hoped he may settle down and quit making Rome howl.—South Bend Times.

The reports from the bread-producing countries of Europe indicate short harvests—a fact which holds the price of wheat at a fair figure in the face of the promise of an unprecedented crop of winter wheat. The reported failure is likely to cause a demand which will make good prices for the producers in the United States during next year. The margin of wheat between the world's crop and the world's consumption is a very narrow one—so narrow, in fact, that a shortness of 10 per cent all around would put the crop below the quantity desired for consumption.

The assurances of Russia that it has no intention of seizing and retaining as Russian territory the province of Manchuria or of interfering with the trade of other nations in that locality are without conditions. Russia disclaims any intentions of that nature and to our government expresses the desire to have its influence and the trade of the United States continue. In short, the assurances of Russia are all that the United States could ask. Answer is made to our government because Secretary Hay was the first to make inquiry regarding the disturbing reports which came from Minister Conger in Peking.

Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, has brought himself into public notice by making an address wherein he attacked the United States senate, declaring that body to be a menace to our democratic form of government, and a danger to the life of the republic. He said the senate was the real power of the country, controlling congress and the executive. It was a body far away from the people and could in no way be reached by the tax payers. Mr. McCall did not exactly desire the abolition of the senate, but he is in favor, as a majority of American citizens are, of the election of senators by direct vote of the people.—South Bend Tribune.

Democracy is crying out, "Let's bury our differences." That would be difficult to do, as it is puzzling to tell the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee.

The Brooklyn Eagle launches another presidential boom for Mr. Cleveland and there will be something doing in Louisville when Colonel Waterson "takes his pen in hand."

Democratic leaders and papers are beginning to talk about nominating a safe, conservative man as their candidate for president. This means that they believe they can succeed by nominating a candidate selected by the trusts.

American farmers are such successful wheat growers that 56 per cent of the crop goes abroad. England alone paid \$67,000,000 for American wheat in 1901. The present prospect is that our wheat harvest of 1903 will be a record breaker.

Uncle Sam has no reason to worry over affairs in China. Russia will attempt nothing detrimental to American interests, and so far as envious and fearful European nations are concerned let them do the worrying over the Manchurian situation.

Before the Boer war the debt of Great Britain was \$3,175,000,000. Now the total is \$4,000,000,000, so the cost of the "little war" in South Africa may be placed at \$825,000,000. The British national debt is about four times that of the United States.

Ed Malloy, editor of the Laporte Daily and weekly Herald, commenced his editorial work May 1, 1886, and has been in the newspaper business continuously for thirty-seven years. He has been connected with the Laporte Herald twenty-five years. He served three years as a soldier in the war for the preservation of the union.

Mr. Beer not only declares that he will charge all the coal for coal, but intimates that he is in a position to charge a good deal. If the consumers don't like it they are at liberty to make all the complaints they choose as long as they pay the price. Mr. Beer evidently occupies the same attitude toward the people as the late Mr. Vanderbilt.—Indianapolis News.

Charles L. Henry, ex-Congressman, promoter of interurban railroads, and builder of the Cincinnati & Indianapolis traction line, who will soon move to Indianapolis from Anderson, has bought the Indianapolis Journal. He will take charge within a day or two. The Journal has been published by John C. New & Son during the past twenty-three years and under their management has been one of the best and most reliable newspapers in the United States. The new owner is a man of considerable wealth, and will make improvements in the plant but says there will be no change in the character of the Journal. It will not be the organ of any man or set of men, but will stand in the future as it has in the past for true republican principles.

Pensioners and Pensions.
Two hundred names are being dropped from the pension rolls in Indiana every week. The average has been noted since the first of the year and probably the highest record shown for years.

During 1902 the loss from the rolls was an average of almost 100 per week. The loss last year was considered below the average.
On January 1, 1902, there were 67,028 names on the pension rolls for the entire state. On January 1, 1903, there were 66,955, or a net loss of 73. The new names that are being constantly being added to the rolls almost overbalance the losses, yet the percentage of decrease is marked. For the year 1902, 3,839 new names were added to the list, while 3,912 names were dropped, a difference of 73.

More money is paid out to pensioners in Indiana in proportion to its population than those of any other state in the union. Over 2,675,000 goes into circulation every three months, \$10,700,000 every year. This gives some notion of what would happen to the business and mercantile interests of the state if by any misfortune this entire amount should be cut off. It is said that there is not doubt that such a move would cause a financial panic far worse than any ever experienced in the history of this country. "The kickers" who sometimes advocate such radical measures in regard to pensions have no real ideal of what such a move would involve.—Indianapolis Sun (Independent).

Life Insured for \$2,000,000.
The Prudential Insurance Company, through its Philadelphia agents, has insured L. Rodman Wansmaker, son of John Wansmaker for \$1,000,000. The premium on the insurance is over \$30,000 a year. This makes Mr. Wansmaker one of the most heavily insured private individuals in the world, as he carries policies for \$2,000,000. His insurance is said to be exceeded only by that of King Edward VII. John Wansmaker, his father, carries policies aggregating \$1,500,000 and John M. Mack carries \$1,250,000, of which \$1,000,000 was placed recently.

Napoleon's Greatest Act.

While we are celebrating the Louisiana purchase, which was so fortunate for America and the world, it will not be amiss for us to recall the fact that in this as in other transfers of property there was not only a buyer but a seller. The seller in this case was France, which at that time was the Emperor Napoleon I.

Napoleon was a deliberate empire builder. He made bold and elaborate plans to extend the dominion of France not only in Europe but elsewhere, and he sought to do this by conquest. His theory was that France should seek glory, not by natural growth and the voluntary acceptance of French sovereignty, but by main strength. Colonies, dependencies and subject states were to be obtained and held by the strong arm.

Napoleon acted upon this theory with what for a considerable time seemed to be phenomenal success. He made himself dictator over the greater part of Europe and his career seemed irresistible. He believed implicitly in his own destiny and conceived it to be his duty to swallow and benevolently assimilate for France about everything in sight.

But there was one notable exception to his rule of conquest and assimilation. Instead of seeking to add to the French possessions on this continent he sold the vast territory which now seems ridiculously small. He sold a wilderness; the wilderness is now peopled by millions and overflowing with riches.

The best thing Napoleon ever did for mankind was his sale of that territory. By the sale an imperial domain passed from a foreign and distant owner and master and in due time was divided into self-governing states of the American union and became in numbers, intelligence, energy and wealth a veritable empire.

All of Napoleon's great plans of empire-building, brilliant as their success seemed to be for a time, came to naught. Of the vast imperial structure which he reared nothing remains. All of it vanished long ago. His conscious efforts to create an empire resulted in disappointment and disastrous failure. His one act opposed to imperialism, diminishing the extent of French sovereignty, resulted in true empire—the empire of civilization and a free, self-governing people.—Chicago Chronicle.

Brightside Notes.

Referring to the recent escape from Brightside, of Edwin Ottman, a ward of the Evansville board of guardians, I would respectfully call the attention of the public to sec. 1916 of the revised statutes which reads as follows: "Whoever takes, leads, carries, decoys or entices away a child the age of 12 years, with the intent unlawfully to detain or conceal such child from its parents, guardians or other person having the lawful charge or custody thereof; and whoever, with the intent aforesaid, knowingly harbors or conceals any such child so led, taken, carried, decoyed or enticed away, upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars, and imprisoned in the state prison not more than fourteen years nor less than two years."

A recent conviction in the Vanderburgh county circuit court establishes the authority of the Evansville board of children's guardians under this act, the man convicted being a relative of one of their wards.

The superintendent at Brightside is the legal custodian of all children committed to her care either by juvenile court commitment, boards of children's guardians, county commissioners, township trustees or other officials having the custody of dependent children and is held responsible for their safe-keeping. Therefore, in the event of future escapes it would be wise for any person having knowledge of such escape, or any one harboring such child, to communicate at once with the authority at Brightside in order that the child be speedily returned to the institution and that the ends of justice be subserved. Any expense incurred in caring for the child—provided his whereabouts be promptly reported, or time and traveling expense incurred in returning him to the institution, will be cheerfully met. JULIA E. WORK, Supt. Brightside.

Indiana Heads the List.

Indiana is a good state and the fact is recognized probably to a greater extent outside her boundaries than inside. At Washington the state is given first consideration by the post-office department in establishing a complete rural route service. Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, says in the use of the telephone on farms Indiana leads the country. A. E. Ramsey learned while in the east that Indiana is conceded to be the coming center of the interurban business of the country. In literature the Hoosier state has had late years taken high rank. Indiana is in fact the garden spot of the world.

If you want all the news, and in a clear and readable shape, you'll get it in THE TRIBUNE.

AN ELEVEN-CENT CASE.

The Supreme Court of Indiana to Pass Upon the Constitutionality of an Act of 1901.

Some time ago Abe Levy, of Fort Wayne, took a stock of goods to Chubbuck and proceeded to sell it without a license. Among other things he sold a pair of 11-cent suspenders. He was arrested and fined \$50 and costs. This was in accordance with an act of the legislature of 1901. The act referred to provides that before a transient merchant can sell goods in any town in this state, it is necessary for him to obtain a license from the county auditor. In all counties containing towns with a population of 20,000 or less the license fee is \$10 per day. This fee must be paid to the county treasurer before the auditor can issue the license. For violation of the act the fine is not less than \$50 nor more than \$500. Levy's attorneys argue that the act is class legislation; that it violates the federal constitution providing that no person shall be deprived of equal protection of the laws and the state constitution preventing the granting of special privileges, that it provides a tax and not a license; that it provides for exemptions of sheriffs, assignees and receivers and traveling men selling from samples; that it prevents a person from following a useful vocation not harmful to public welfare. The attorney-general argues that it is not class legislation, for the reason that transient merchants are a class to themselves, and the law applies to the whole class; that it does not provide a property tax within the meaning of the constitution; that it is a valid exercise of the police power, which is not limited to health and public morals, but extends to protection of society against fraud, imposition and deception. Merchants in all parts of the state are deeply interested in the case as they are in hopes that the law will be sustained. It practically wipes out "red flag" sales in this state and does away with the transient merchant by taxing him out.

Nonsense in the Postal Service.

A new book of regulations for the guidance of the public is soon to be issued by the postoffice department, in which one of the subjects treated will be that of torn stamps. The postoffice officials are quoted as saying that the ignorance of the public in regard to the use of torn stamps is "almost universal." A torn stamp cannot be used under the rules of the department, and yet thousands of people, it is declared, are in the habit, when a stamp has been accidentally torn, of pasting it together and putting it on an envelope. It seems to us that in this rule, of the existence of which the public is so strangely ignorant, we have an excellent specimen of the petty, stupid and utterly needless regulations and restrictions which the department at Washington has introduced into the service for no other end, apparently, than to make the use of the mails by the people as costly and embarrassing as possible. If the rules of the service were as few and simple as they should be the department would not need to issue an encyclopedia to teach people the art of mailing a letter. If a new and unused postage stamp is accidentally torn, as often happens, there is no earthly reason why the possessor of it should not adjust the two parts and use it on a letter, and any rule requiring that letters so stamped shall not be delivered is a silly piece of official snobdom.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Rise in Silver Bullion.

The price of silver bullion has advanced about 3 cents per ounce during the last three months, and dealers are looking for a still further advance. The rise in price is attributed in part to the purchases by our government for the Philippine coinage and in part to a more active demand outside of the United States. Inasmuch as the purchases for the Philippine coinage are not to exceed \$2,000,000 per month, the rise must be due mainly to outside demand. What this demand is for does not clearly appear. There has been no "remonetization" of silver anywhere in the world. On the contrary, the tendency still is to make the gold standard worldwide. Mexico is preparing for a change to the gold basis, and even China, which now has no legal tender of any kind, is strongly tending in that direction.

We have to conclude, therefore, that the recent unprecedented cheapness of silver has led to a freer use of that metal for other than monetary purposes.

Died Full of Years.

John Plum Teeple, who celebrated his 100th birthday January 23, passed away at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, going to sleep like a child. He was born in New York and became a resident of Laporte county in 1833, being one of the first settlers. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. M. H. Weir, of Laporte, and Mrs. Hamilton, of Washington, D. C. He first voted for John Quincy Adams, in 1824, and for every democratic president since, and never missed an election of any kind. The deceased was a member of the Christian church. Funeral at Laporte Saturday.

LOSS OF MILLIONS

Fruit and Crops Badly Damaged by Cold Wave.

The wintry weather of last Thursday night has cost farmers and gardeners millions of dollars and given a setback to early vegetation from which the people of the entire country will suffer. Killing frosts from the lake region as far south as Tennessee and Arkansas and light to heavy frosts in northern Texas have ruined many crops and retarded all others.

Michigan peach trees, ever the subject of solicitude in unseasonably cold weather, are believed to be considerably damaged, but the exact conditions have not yet been ascertained. Ice an inch thick formed on ponds in the vicinity of Beaton Harbor and St. Joseph, near the southern edge of the famous fruit territory in the western part of the state. The blossoms on the trees were just coming into bloom. It is the general opinion of experts that the worst effects will not be fully apparent until after several days of fine growing weather have intervened.

But the injury to the smaller fruits and vegetable throughout the wide area covered by the cold wave can be told immediately. With a temperature that went below the freezing point in Illinois and Indiana after the vegetation had obtained a good start the growers awoke Friday to find that from 25 to 75 per cent of their crops had been badly damaged or killed. Strawberries, asparagus, potatoes and other products of the soil suffered severely from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast.

Cotton and corn in Oklahoma and Indian Territory will have to be replanted. The cold was fatal to young live stock in a number of localities, and not a few farmers face almost total ruin.

Story of a Day.

Congressman Crumpacker recently had a novel experience with a Kentland doctor, one of his most ardent constituents. Like other members of congress Crumpacker remembers his followers each year with the usual amount of flower and garden seeds, but he sent the Kentland friend a number of small trees provided by one of the departments at Washington.

The doctor is a southerner by birth and does not like the negroes as a race. One of the features of the session of congress two years ago was Crumpacker's effort to better the standing of negroes of southern states in elections.

The receipt of the letter from Crumpacker saying the trees had been sent to him gave the doctor an opportunity to express his disapproval of Crumpacker's bill, so he wrote him thanking him for the trees, but adding that he sincerely hoped he would live to see the day when the branches of the trees would be so strong and lusty that a "nigger might be banged to them."

Crumpacker replied, expressing the hope that if the trees were ever used to hang a negro that the negro would receive a fair trial and be found guilty before the execution took place.—Laporte Argus.

Beecher Preached at Laporte.

The Indianapolis News recently contained a picture of the church in Lawrenceburg, this state, where Henry Ward Beecher was ordained and first began preaching in 1839. His salary for the first year was only \$300. He continued there until 1847 when he went to Plymouth church Brooklyn N. Y., continuing there until his death in 1887. He received for much of the time he was at Plymouth \$20,000 a year. We understand while at Lawrenceburg he came to Laporte on trial with a view of settling here. He preached here twice in the old school Presbyterian church located between Monroe street and Michigan avenue in the east end of the lot in which Dr. Mack resides.—Laporte Herald.

Forbids Cooking of Onions.

The appellate court of Indiana has decided that cooking onions is bad for the neighborhood, thus affirming a decision by the lower court. The family of James Shroyer of New Castle lives over the store of Campbell Brothers, who do a general dry goods business also. The Shroyer family is fond of cooked onions, and the odor pervaded the store below and proved very offensive to the merchants and their customers.

Campbell Brothers brought suit for an injunction and an order was issued by the circuit court forbidding the cooking of the onions, and from this Shroyer appealed. The question was then carried to the appellate court.

Interest on Delinquent Taxes.

The late legislature enacted a law providing that delinquent taxes now delinquent, or which may hereafter become so, shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first of January following two years of delinquency and that such interest shall be collected by the treasurer for the benefit of the respective municipalities to which the taxes are due, in addition to the penalties upon delinquent taxes. The act applies to all taxes now or hereafter merged in judgment.

Carpets & Mattings

A substantial showing of these goods for spring. Undoubtedly as house-cleaning progresses you will be reminded that there is something you need in these lines.

Splendid values in Ingrain Carpets at 21c, 25c, 32c, 36c, 40c, 45c, 50c and 60c. We will sell you a strictly All-Wool Ingrain at 50c per yard. This is a decided bargain.
Mattings at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c per yard, Pretty new patterns at popular prices.

Lace Curtains, Rugs

The Lace Curtain stock will bear the most careful investigation. Here it is that we are "at home." The prices are most reasonable throughout the entire line.

The lines we show at 75c, 89c and \$1.00 per pair are extremely desirable.
Also carry a handsome line of the "Arabian" Lace Curtains. We are showing a nice pattern in these goods at \$2.50 per pair.
A splendid line of Rugs and Art Squares for every purpose at bottom prices.

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A Model Newspaper.
Noting the change in ownership of that paper, the Indianapolis News says the Journal this high but well deserved compliment: "The Journal has almost invariably stood for those things that make for the true welfare of the community and the betterment of life. It has been notably free from personalities, the kindly disposition of its proprietor being reflected in its tone and manner. If it has erred on the side of timidity at times, it has never been found casting its lot with the things that made for evil in affairs, even when this involved a party independence not common among party newspapers. On many occasions, in national, state and city affairs, The Journal has spoken plainly for the dictates of conscience. If it has not followed fully the trend of modern methods in purveying the news it has kept abreast of the things of larger import and could be counted on like a faithful friend for the kindly word, the just and fair presentation of all that made for better things." For years and years the Indianapolis Journal has enjoyed the proud distinction of being a model newspaper.

Getting It Coming and Going.
"The newspaper is a wide field and full of roses and thorns," says one who has followed the rose and thorn strewn path. "When you roast the ungodly the preacher smiles; when you roast the preacher the ungodly smiles; if you roast a saloon the teetotaler smiles; if you roast a teetotaler the saloon man sets them up. If you swear you are a wicked man; if you pray you are a hypocrite. If you have an opinion you get cursed, and if you don't care you are a nonentity. The preacher knows one thing, the saloon man or gambler another, but the editor is supposed to know everything."

Tree Dwellers.
Hunters who have returned from the wilds of Calaveras county, California, vouch for the finding of "tree dwellers," long seen by the Indians. They saw a father, mother and son, all run up a tree, where they had their habitations. The "tree dwellers" are apparently pigmies and speak an unintelligible language.

Scheming For Patronage.
Mail order grocery houses put out some very catchy and cunning advertisements, but there is reason and sense in all things. One firm advertises 40 pounds of granulated sugar for \$1. Everybody knows that the firm is out a considerable sum on every dollar's worth of sugar sold at that price. But in order to get the forty pounds of sugar for \$1, the purchaser must also buy a lot of other articles which in the aggregate amount to \$11 or \$12. The first item in the lot is the sugar and it is intended to attract attention and catch the unwary. However, nine out of ten of the other items are listed at a good round price and the profit on them more than makes up for the loss on the sugar.

The Way to do it.
Andrew Carnegie has done more good for the colored people of the south in his recent gift of \$600,000 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute in Alabama than all the politicians that have pretended to be their friends since their emancipation from slavery.

Mr. Carnegie made the gift last Friday. He had only a few days before attended the meeting in behalf of the Tuskegee institute, at which former President Grover Cleveland presided and Mr. Cleveland's stirring words on that occasion, it is said, greatly influenced Mr. Carnegie in deciding him to bestow a substantial gift on Tuskegee.—Laporte Herald.

Dull in Steel Casting Industry.
John Galvin, sr., formerly superintendent of the Peru steel casting-mills, has left to take the position of superintendent in a big sheet-mill at Chester, Pa. He recently returned from a tour among the steel casting industries of the East, and he says that business is rather dull everywhere. The mills at Peru which have been closed down for some time, may open next Monday.

Sensible Fishugh Lee.
Gen. Fishugh Lee, referring to Virginia's proposal to place a statue of Robert E. Lee in the national capital, says he thinks they should honor Washington, the successful, as well as Lee, the defeated.