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A SIGNAL VICTORY.

Was That Gained by President Roosevelt in Rate Legislation Contest.

It looks very much as if President Roosevelt had outwitted the railroad senators and had won a most remarkable victory over corporate influence in the senate. The extent of the victory or the amount of good it will accomplish cannot be determined until a decision of the United States supreme court shall interpret the broadness of the court review amendment submitted by Senator Allison, the adoption of which was the turning point of the great fight. It may confidently be expected, however, that the amendment was entirely satisfactory to the president and his advisers, and that its adoption in no way will detrimentally affect the general workings of the law controlling rates.

That President Roosevelt played a deep and successful game of politics is plainly apparent. When the rate bill was being considered by the Elkins committee the fact was made notorious by the character of the hearings that it was doomed to defeat. Ex-Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, a railroad attorney and lobbyist, took an active part in the hearings and was reported to be an adviser of Senator Elkins, who is also from West Virginia and is a business partner of ex-Senator Faulkner. In order to cover the bill with contumely and cause it to become repugnant to the Republicans of the senate the Elkins committee designated Senator Tillman as chief undertaker to cover the bill with legislative crepe and step it through the obsequies of a humiliating defeat in the senate. It was here that the railroad senators made their mistake.

President Roosevelt called the turn by taking steps to unite the Democratic and Republican senators favoring rate legislation, and by bringing a tremendous pressure to bear on others who had not yet placed themselves on record either for or against the bill. Through shrewd tactics he succeeded in securing a majority vote and would unquestionably have had the bill enacted by the Democratic and Republican coalition had the railroad senators not surrendered and agreed to the Allison amendment. Rather than allow such a popular measure to be passed by Democratic senators and then be put on record as tools of the railroad Elkins and his followers laid down and are still flattened with their faces to the ground.

It is natural for the Democratic senators to feel that they have been betrayed while on the eve of success. It was through them that President Roosevelt was enabled to whip the railroad senators into line. But they were not sold out as stated by Senators Tillman and Bailey. It was the abject surrender of the Elkins men that caused the Republicans of the senate to unite on the Allison amendment. And while the Democratic senators were disappointed in not being able to score the credit of being responsible for the railroad rate legislation, the passage of the bill will nevertheless be a great victory for President Roosevelt.

Cleveland's Tribute to Schurz.

Former President Grover Cleveland paid the following tribute to the late "Car" Schurz:

"I look upon the death of Mr. Schurz as a national affliction. Though he had reached length of years, and though his activity had waned, he was still a power and strong influence in the life and sentiment of his countrymen. To those who prized, high, disinterested patriotism, he continued to be an inspiring leader; to those who loved unflinching moral courage, he was a constant teacher, and to those who aspired to the highest ideals in civic life he was an unending guide. His example and lofty career are left to us to stimulate the young to virtuous emulation and to encourage all in right living. Such men can ill be spared, and what they leave to us should be carefully kept as a precious legacy."

Way of Transgressors Hard.

The way of the transgressor is not very easy, even if for a time he seems to prosper. The firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., through the connivance of an appraiser, defrauded the United States out of about \$5,000,000 in silk importations. For a long time they eluded discovery. But now the head of the firm, after forfeiting \$30,000 bail, is a fugitive in foreign lands, another member of the firm committed suicide, and a third is insane from the trouble caused him, while the remaining officer, after conviction, escaped to Canada and is now fighting extradition. Suit for \$5,000,000 is also pending against the company. The late Marshall Field started the investigation by discovering that the firm was selling silks at too low a price for honesty.

June 14th is Flag Day.

June 14th will be "Flag Day" over the United States, and the national colors will be paid due honors on that day. The American Flag association has sent out circulars to city officials and newspapers throughout the country calling attention to the occasion and suggesting celebration along certain lines.

EVANS HAS GREAT FLEET.

Greatest Fighting Squadron in World To Be Assembled

Within 30 days the Atlantic fleet of warships under command of Rear-Admiral Evans, will exceed the fighting strength of any two fleets in the world.

The first class battleships Rhode Island and Virginia, recently placed in commission, will be turned over to "Fighting Bob" in a few days, and early next week the two biggest battleships ever constructed for the American navy—the Connecticut and the Louisiana—will be commissioned and take their places in Admiral Evans' line.

The fighting strength will be augmented later in the season by the commissioning of the battleships New Jersey, a sister of the Rhode Island and the Virginia, and by the armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee, the last two named more than 800 tons each bigger than the West Virginia.

The fleet of Admiral Evans, aside from the torpedo flotilla, auxiliaries and 10 unprotected cruisers and gunboats, will by summer include the following vessels, the assembling of which is unparalleled in American naval records:

Battleships, first class—Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Kearsage, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Virginia, New Jersey, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts, representing 193,000 tons.

Armored cruisers—Tennessee, Colorado, Washington, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland—83,000 tons.

This, too, in excess of such fighting craft as the Columbia, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Newport, Nashville, Duquesne, Paducah, Don Juan de Austria, all of which are attached to the Atlantic fleet.

Vote for Sea Level Canal.

Washington, May 16.—The decision of the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals is in favor of a sea-level canal across the isthmus of Panama. Senator Carmack's return from Tennessee gave the sea-level advocates a majority of one vote and consequently Chairman Millard was the only one of the minority faction who attended the meeting.

There was no other business before the committee and it remained in session just long enough to authorize Senator Kittredge to make the report to be presented to the senate as soon as the minority may have an opportunity to prepare their views for a lock canal. The two reports will be made at the same time.

The vote today was had on a resolution presented by Senator Kittredge declaring it to be the sense of the committee that the construction of a sea-level canal be recommended. On the motion the affirmative votes were Platt, Kittredge, Ankeny, Morgan, Carmack and Taliaferro. Chairman Millard voted in the negative. Senators Knox, Hopkins, Simmons and Dryden were not present. All of these are supporters of the lock type.

Committed Suicide.

C. C. Broward, who failed to receive the appointment as postmaster of Kendallville, committed suicide at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning by hanging himself in his barn. He had been despondent ever since Alexander received the appointment in his stead.

At Broward's request ten republican politicians of Kendallville went to Washington some time last winter ostensibly in the interests of his candidacy. Since Alexander's appointment, Broward has believed that instead of trying to get the appointment for him, they worked in the interest of his rival. He has been brooding over this supposed betrayal and the disappointment over his failure to get the office and it is believed that his mind became unbalanced. Broward leaves a wife and four children. He was about 45 years of age and was an old soldier.

Lake Erie Making Speed.

The Lake Erie Railway company is making an effort to cut down the running time on the line. The Michigan City excursions which in years past have run on a six-hour schedule between Indianapolis and Michigan City, will be run in five hours and 35 minutes. The return from Michigan City is made in the same time. The engineering and operating departments have been working hand in hand to accomplish speed results. The road bed has been put in condition up to the standard set by the New York Central lines. The operating department has been assured of the early receipt of ten new passenger engines of heavy high speed type, 25 new coaches and six baggage cars, which will be put in service at once. Bridges and culverts have been renewed and much new track is under way.

Sold Farm For \$1 a Day.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones of Columbus, Ind., recalls the contract that was made between Mrs. Jones and Joseph I. Irwin 20 years ago when he bought her farm, paying her \$1 a day as long as she lived. Mr. Irwin paid her \$365 a year for 20 years and would have continued had she lived to be 100 years old. Out of this resource she had saved \$5,000. Mrs. Jones was 75 years of age.

Rettinger Bound Over for Murder.

Fred Rettinger had a preliminary examination before Justice Young Monday morning and was bound over to circuit court without bail.

Eli Shafer a retired farmer testified that he saw Rettinger and Bates close together on sidewalk, heard shot fired that killed Bates, but did not see revolver until Rettinger turned and shot at Frank Bates. After the shooting saw Rettinger running north. Joseph Ray saw the shooting. Saw Rettinger and Bates on sidewalk. Rettinger passed him and walked towards Bates, saw revolver in his hand when he passed him and walked toward Bates; saw him raise revolver and shoot Bates. He said Bates threw up his hands and cried "Oh!" as he fell. Rettinger shot at him after he fell but only one shot took effect. Rettinger then turned and moved to one side to avoid Mrs. Townsend, a woman who lives four miles from Bourbon. He then shot Frank Bates; Frank ran into Spencer's restaurant; Rettinger followed him into the restaurant; heard two shots fired after they got into the restaurant. John Stafford gave practically the same testimony. The evidence showed that Rettinger fired five shots in all.

The defense did not introduce any evidence. It seemed that they wanted only to get an idea of the evidence which the prosecution would present.

Messrs. Hess and Martindale, attorneys for the state, did not seem inclined to present any more evidence than was necessary to bind Rettinger over to court, consequently there was not much in the preliminary examination.

Parker and Stevens are the attorneys for the defense and will do what they can for their client. Rettinger was remanded to jail to await the action of the grand jury which met at one o'clock Monday afternoon.

"Hot Stuff" About the Savior.

Everybody knows that the yellow press is capable of anything that is brutal and vulgar and that it stands ready to denigrate the family, the church, religion and the courts of heaven itself for the purpose of securing one morbid and sensational paragraph. This is well known and yet it gives people a sort of shock to read in one of these newspapers a recent alleged dispatch from Rome with reference to the personality of Jesus Christ.

The dispatch comes by way of Berlin and announces the discovery in the library of the Lazarist fathers in Rome of an alleged letter written by Pontius Pilate's court, the Roman emperor concerning Jesus Christ, who it is said, was then just beginning his ministry in Judea.

This letter bears internal evidence of having been composed by the night police reporter or the horse editor of the yellow journal. After a few tolerably dignified and rational references it proceeds to remark that Jesus was "well up in every branch of knowledge" and that his mother is the best looking woman ever seen in these parts. "To be well rounded out it should have gone on to say that he was 'too fly' to be trapped by the Pharisees, that everything he said was 'on the square and up to date' and that Pilate was 'all in' as soon as he laid eyes on him.

We call attention to this publication not as a piece of news but as indicating the low-water mark of yellow journalism. We have all been accustomed to see it burrowing in filthy scandal, patronizing murder and assassination, inciting insurrection, inviting anarchy, invading the home, corrupting childhood and reveling in fictitious horrors and lying sensations.

These things are low enough apparently to suit the most degraded nature, but it seems that it has found a lower depth. It is not satisfied until the clergymen are subsidized, the sacred precincts of the church invaded and the Deity travestied and insulted. Whoever dreamt that it would condescend to a fake cablegram, written in slang about Jesus Christ?—Chicago Chronicle.

Death of Judge Andrew.

Judge William P. Andrew the oldest member of the Laporte county bar, was found dead in bed at his home in Laporte Friday morning. He was born in Hamilton, Ohio and was in his 97th year. He studied law with the celebrated Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, was a graduate of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., was ordained as a minister of the Christian church and preached and practiced law until he was elected judge of the Laporte circuit court in 1846. He taught the first law classes in the Laporte University, and having also completed a course in medicine he began the practice of medicine, and also taught medical classes. He practiced the three professions at the same time, though his labors in the law predominated. He was a resident of Laporte over 70 years.

Sons of Veterans.

The twentieth annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans will be held in Valparaiso Wednesday and Thursday, June 6 and 7. Great preparations are being made for the occasion, the citizens of Valparaiso uniting heartily with the veterans in getting things in shape.

CONTRACTS FOR BOOKS.

Indiana Company Loses Profitable and Long Standing Business.

Contracts for school books to be furnished for use in the public schools of Indiana for the next five years have been let by the state board of education, as follows:

Physiologies, to Silver, Burdette & Co., Chicago, the price for the advanced books to be 50 cents and for the primary books 30 cents; grammars, to Benjamin K. Sandborn & Co., Chicago, the Scott-Southworth book being chosen, at the retail price of 25 cents and the exchange price of 17 cents; histories, to Ginn & Co., for the Montgomery book at the retail price of 65 cents; spelling books, to Longmans, Green & Co., for the book by Miss Georgia Alexander, supervising principal of school No. 45, Indianapolis; the retail price of the book to be 10 cents and the exchange price 7 cents.

The contract for furnishing physiologies has for years been held by the Indiana School Book company, and it was charged before the board by a representative of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, that the same physiology that is now in use in Indiana has been furnished to the schools of Tennessee at a lower price than is now paid in Indiana. It was also charged that the Indiana School Book company was connected with the American Book company, but Edward Hawkins, manager of the Indiana School Book company, made denials of these statements.

Jolt For Brewers in Ohio.

It is unlawful to send beer or other intoxicants even to private families in wholesale quantities in townships or municipalities which have been voted dry, according to an opinion just rendered by Attorney General Ellis. This is regarded as the most sweeping legal temperance ruling ever given in Ohio. The right of a resident in dry territory to have a case of beer sent to his home has always heretofore been recognized. But this seems to have been a right recognized by common consent, rather than by the law of the state. While the Brannock district option law applies only to parts of municipalities, grants the right to have beer sent to the home in wholesale quantities, Ellis points out that there is no such provision in either the Beer law, or the Beatty law, applying to townships. Hence, it is unlawful for intoxicants to be sent in any manner into any dry municipalities or townships of the State where a beverage use is to be made of it. The opinion is rendered in answer to an inquiry from a brewing company which wanted to sell to private consumers.

Board of Health Fad. The state board of health, or at least its secretary, gives a great deal of attention to the statistics of consumption, and one to read these reports regularly would soon be convinced that we were a commonwealth of victims to pulmonary tuberculosis. If the board will use a little more discrimination it will see that a large percentage of those who are supposed to die of that disease really die of combinations of causes of which tuberculosis is least. The board has made a fad of tuberculosis, and is unwisely and unnecessarily frightening people. A great many cases diagnosed as pulmonary are entirely different, and consumption is accused of deaths that are caused by dyspepsia, excesses, heart trouble and even more remote causes. Cure all diseases possible, but don't make a grand stand feature of any other unless necessary.—Elkhart Review.

Automatic by Habit.

A most singular instance of the perfect working of the subconscious or automatic nervous system has just been brought to light in the case of a train dispatcher in Wyoming. He has for weeks been subject to wild vagaries of a disorderly mind—in fact, insane, yet he has performed the duties of his position, controlling the movements of trains involving millions of property and thousands of lives, with absolute accuracy. Crazy on every other subject, he has seemed perfectly sane in handling trains. Psychologists would say that his higher centers of the brain did not function at all in connection with his work, but that it was simply the reaction of ganglia made automatic by habit.—South Bend Times.

Oglesbee Got First News.

The first news of the San Francisco horror that reached the island of Porto Rico was received by wireless telegraph and the operator who took the message was a boy born in Plymouth, Harold Oglesbee, an electrician in the navy stationed at San Juan. He reported the information to the commandant, who declined to believe it, thinking it was either an error or a joke. The message arrived on the morning after the earthquake and in the afternoon it was confirmed by cable and was then made public in the city of San Juan.

A Problem For Democrats.

"Mr. Bryan made a great speech at Jerusalem," the official wires tell us. Yes, but what critheth it man in politics if he carry Jerusalem and lose his own State?

RATE BILL PASSED.

Bill to Control Railroads Gets Almost Unanimous Vote.

The railroad rate bill was passed by the senate at 4:50 o'clock Friday afternoon by a vote of 71 to 3. Senator Foraker, Republican, of Ohio, and Senators Morgan and Pettus, Democrats, of Alabama, cast the negative votes. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, leader of the Republican conservative forces, was the only notable absentee when the roll was called and for him that had been present he would have voted for the bill.

As the sentiment was unanimous aside from the three exceptions noted, none of the general pairs present any senator present from registering his will on a measure that has had scarcely a parallel in importance since war time, not excepting tariff bills and financial legislation.

Much of the bitterness that has characterized the last days of the notable debate disappeared as the hour for calling the final roll drew near, and at the very close of the seventy days' contest there was presented the anomaly of Senator Tillman taking the floor to declare that whatever success comes of the measure now on the threshold of becoming a part of the law of the land will be due largely to Theodore Roosevelt. Senator Dooliver and others also spoke in praise of the President.

Mr. Tillman, who in all probability would decline to shake the hand of the President of the United States if they met upon the street, who has refused and probably will continue to refuse to set foot inside the White House as long as the present administration endures, declared at the moment of action that he did not want to lay down the responsibility that had come to him when the bill was thrust into his hands—and he was made the leader in charge of it without saying that had it not been for President Roosevelt' indefatigable work in and out of session these would have been no rate legislation.

Of Common Clay.

Big fisted Jim Bailey rises in his seat in the senate to appraise the character of President Roosevelt on the ground that the President is made of "common clay." The time has gone by in the United States and will probably never come again, when a man to possess the confidence of the people and to stand beyond the reach of calumny and partisan attack needs to be, one born to the purple and feeling himself above the mass of humanity. It is true that Mr. Roosevelt is of common clay. No man of our time is closer to the soil of the common people in understanding their needs and desires and in endeavoring to realize these in his public acts. Such a man was Henry Clay, the mill boy of the slashes; such a man was Edwin M. Stanton, the deck hand on the ferry boat; such a man was James A. Garfield, driving the mule along the towpath; such a man was Admiral Sampson of the navy, tramping over the country with his father in search of work by the day; such a man, pre-eminently was Abraham Lincoln, born of the poor whites of Kentucky, nurtured in the backwoods of Indiana and Illinois, surrounded by such sordid and lowly conditions that he never of his own instance referred to them in his days of honor in American history are for men of common clay, and not for supercilious aristocrats of the Bailey type.—Indianapolis Star.

Indiana Deaths in April.

The Bulletin of the State Board of Health presents the following review of disease and mortality in the state in April. Tonsillitis was reported as the most prevalent disease. Then in turn follow rheumatism, pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza, scarlet fever, whooping cough, intermittent fever and remittent fever, measles, pleurisy, diarrhoea typhoid fever (enteric), erysipelas, diphtheria and membranous croup, inflammation of the bowels, cerebro-spinal meningitis, typhoid malaria fever, smallpox, cholera morbus, purpura fever, dysentery, cholera infantum. In the preceding month tonsillitis was reported as the most prevalent disease and pneumonia was second. In the corresponding month last year rheumatism was reported as the most prevalent malady and influenza second. Smallpox epidemics occurred in Adams county, 15 cases; Allen County, 30 cases; Miami, 15 cases. Eleven counties reported the disease present with no deaths. In the corresponding month last year, 151 cases were reported in 18 counties with 4 deaths.

The deaths during the month were 2976, rate 13.3. In the corresponding month last year, 2639, rate, 12.1. The cities report a death rate of 16.9 which is 3.7 higher than the average for the whole state. The country reports a death rate of 11.8 which is 1.4 lower than the average for the whole state.

Towns Burn Up.

Forest fires began sweeping the upper peninsula of Michigan and several sections of Wisconsin during the dry hot weather and five towns have been wiped out. These towns are Aurburndale, Wis., Talbot, Mich., Shafer, Saunders, and Quinseeck, Wis. The city of Escanaba has been in great danger, and the city of Stanley Wis., has been partially destroyed.

Postal Receipts for 1907.

E. L. Williams, secretary to Representative Overstreet, has discovered in rummaging through a lot of old Government records a time-stained volume which is of great interest to Indians as it gives the receipts of all Indiana postal affairs at that early date. That was before there was such a city as Chicago; at least the same volume, which deals also with postal affairs in all of the then existing States, contains no mention of a postoffice at Chicago.

In that year there were 135 post-offices in Indiana. Their total receipts were \$4,670.33. The receipts of the Indianapolis postoffice for the entire year were \$372.26. An idea of the growth of postal receipts in Indianapolis may be obtained by comparison with the recent reports. The receipts of the Indianapolis postoffice for the single month of April, 1906, were \$75,500.09, or over twelve times as much as the receipts of all of the postoffices in Indiana for the entire year of 1827.

It is interesting to note that the town of Harmony was next to Indianapolis in the volume of postal receipts in 1827. Its receipts, as reported to the general Government, were \$283.96. Madison came next, with receipts footing up \$262.30. Other Indiana postoffices reported receipts for the year as follows:

Waterloo, \$5.05; Shelbyville, \$34.80; Lawrenceburg, \$167.81; Crawfordsville, \$110.23; Ft. Wayne, \$123.43; Connersville, \$135.34; Brookville, \$139.05; Bloomington, \$134.00; Vevey \$121.04; Terre Haute, \$200.77; Salem, \$202.16; New Albany, \$157.11; Richmond, \$165.25.

The old volume dwells on the importance of the National Road as a mail route, and contains a memorial from the Legislature of Indiana urging Congress to "open a practicable stage route through Indiana upon the line of the National Road as located and a practicable mail route through that part of Illinois and Missouri to effect so desirable an object."

Paramount Issues.

The best platform in the platform are the two on the custody of public funds and on private banks. They speak to the point, without any of that circumlocution to conceal thought which is so often deemed necessary by platform writers. And the topics mentioned probably touch the coming campaign at two of its most vital points. It is needless for The Star at this time to reiterate what it has long maintained about these two pressing reforms. This paper was the pioneer in the campaign for reform of the custody of public funds.

The profit from the use of these accumulations justly belong to the people, if anywhere. These funds are the people's, and officials who handle them are elected not to make money out of them, but to care for them accurately and account for them accurately. The custom that has grown up is nothing more or less than an intimate part of a system under which the public service has been viewed as merely opportunity for making private profits at public expense.

The Republican party is in admirable position to lead the fight on this matter, for a Republican Governor and Republican papers have been foremost in its advocacy and the expert report on which the platform's recommendations are based was made by and under Republican auspices. The acts of the last legislature also put the party in correct attitude toward the examination of private banks, which is declared for. Upon such measures of practical reform as these the campaign is likely to be waged, and it will be much better so than to have it degenerate into a mere bandying of cheap and indiscriminate charges of graft and corruption.—Indianapolis Star.

Spaeth Case Becoming Noted.

Governor Pattison's right to the governorship of Ohio is likely to be settled by the action of the attorneys of William T. Spaeth, formerly of Laporte, arrested at Cleveland and brought to Columbus on a charge of alleged complicity in the robbery of the Forepaugh-Sells circus of \$30,000 at Tarboro, N. C., for the attorneys for Spaeth are insisting on a hearing of the extradition warrant by Governor Pattison in person. The attorneys refused to consent to a hearing before a clerk in the governor's office. Spaeth was released on \$1,000 bond pending the result of the extradition proceedings. Since his inauguration Governor Pattison has been seriously ill and the claim has been made that he is not physically fit to conduct the affairs of his office. This point probably will be settled by his action in the Spaeth case.—Laporte Herald.

Rather Expensive Commission.

The president has decided that the Spanish treaty claims commission, of which ex-Senator W. E. Chandler is a member, shall go out of existence September 1. The commission was created in 1901, and its life fixed at two years, with the provision that the president might extend its existence for six months periods. Six months' extensions have already been made. The present lease of life was signed March 1. The White House feels that now is a good time to let the commission quit business. Since it was formed the commission has made eighteen awards involving \$323,000. The expenses of the body have exceeded \$600,000.

NO WORK FOR MILLER.

Garfield Will Not Ask Attorney General to Act.

Attorney General Charles W. Miller has received a letter from James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations for the federal government, saying that so far as he now knows he will have no work for the Indiana attorney general to do with reference to going after any of the multitude of trusts that are now claiming the attention of the public.

This letter was in response to one written to Commissioner Garfield by the attorney general several days ago, offering to give any aid possible in furnishing the prosecution of any cases that the commissioner might have in hand.

In writing to the Commissioner Garfield, the attorney general explained that he was more handicapped, under the Indiana law than the attorney generals of other states. In Indiana, he has no power to originate suits of ouster or quo warranto, of his own initiative, nor can he compel the officer, whose duty it is to bring such suits.

It is the county prosecutor who is the all important person with reference to such suits in Indiana, and there is no authority that can compel these prosecutors to bring suits of any kind. Hence though the attorney general could advise in the prosecution of ouster suits (such as would be brought against alleged trusts), he would have no authority other than that of advising. In all probability a bill will be presented before the next legislature, asking that the attorney general be given the power to bring such suits in the supreme court; asking that this court be given original jurisdiction in these suits and asking that the governor and the attorney general be given the authority to compel the county prosecutors to act. Such a bill was introduced in the legislature of 1903, but was defeated, the cry being that an unscrupulous official could use it as a means of blackmail.

Treatment of Stomach Worms of Sheep.

It is during the summer months that loss from the twisted stomach worm of sheep occurs, and flock owners should early endeavor to prevent their flocks from becoming diseased. Healthy adult animals seldom become affected with this disease, and the greater part of the loss occurs among young and weak animals. However if the conditions are favorable for the sheep to become infested with this parasite, the death rate among the mature animals is also heavy.

This disease is not as difficult to treat successfully, as is generally believed. The preventive treatment is very important. It is based on keeping the sheep in a healthy, vigorous condition, and among surroundings unfavorable for the entrance of the eggs or larvae of the parasite into the digestive tract with the feed. Drinking surface water and fermented pastures, especially if pastured close, are favorable for the production of the disease. The preventive measures that are most practical to use under the local conditions can be judged best by the person in charge of the flock, and the success of this part of the treatment will depend on the precautions that he deems it necessary and the thoroughness with which they are carried out.

Sheep raisers, who have lost sheep from this cause in former years, should not wait until the disease develops in the flock before using medical treatment. The following mixture is recommended by Dr. Law, and has given excellent results: arsenious acid one dram, sulphate of iron five drams, powdered nux vomica two drams, powdered area two ounces, common salt four ounces. This mixture is sufficient for thirty sheep, and can be fed with ground feed once or twice a week. In case the symptoms are already manifested, it should be fed once a day for two or three weeks. In giving this remedy in the feed, the necessary precautions should be taken, or each animal may not get the proper dose. Turpentine is largely used in the treatment of stomach worms. It is administered as an emulsion with milk (one part turpentine to sixteen parts of milk). The emulsion should be well shaken before drenching the animal. The dose is two ounces for a lamb and four ounces for an adult, and to be effective should be repeated daily for two or three days.

R. A. Craig, Veterinarian Purdue University.

Poser for Cannon. Speaker Cannon received hundreds of telegrams from Oklahoma expressing the opinion of hundreds of people about him. This one, however, which he declares is the most remarkable inquiry ever propounded to an American statesman, he proposes to frame: "Shall Oklahoma, the gem of the West, be sacrificed on the Shylock of despair?"

To Drain Calumet Swamps.

The Chicago papers state that the Little Calumet river will be deepened both in Indiana and Illinois, which will reclaim thousands of acres of swamp land along its course. The Little Calumet Drainage association will do the work in this state. The river runs through Lake and Porter counties. Salt Creek empties into it.

GIFT OF COAL STOCK.

Testimony Given Before the Commission by Division Superintendent of the Pennsylvania.

Revelations of an unusual character were made during the investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission into the alleged discrimination by railroad companies in the distribution of cars to coal companies in the bituminous region. Three important witnesses were heard in the persons of George W. Creighton, general superintendent of the Pittsburg, division of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Robert K. Cassatt, son of President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Eastern manager of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, and John M. Jamison of Greensburg, Pa., president of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company. Mr. Creighton admitted that he held stock in several coal companies, and that the stock had been presented to him. Mr. Jamison testified that his company had presented Pennsylvania Railroad officials with stock in his better with the object of securing better treatment and facilities from the corporation. He also said that Robert Pittcain, now assistant to President Cassatt, had declined a proffer of stock, saying that he preferred the money. Mr. Jamison bought the stock back from him for \$5,000.

R. K. Cassatt told the commission that at a time when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was suffering from a scarcity of coal cars it had relinquished its claim to 500 cars ordered from the Pressed Steel Car Company and that the cars had been purchased by the Keystone Coal and Coke Company. Another interesting witness was G. W. Clark, Pennsylvania Railroad car distributor at Altoona, who was on the stand and who told of having received a monthly check of \$50 from Capt. Alfred Hicks a mine operator, and stated that he did not know why the money was sent to him.

Japan's Paper Currency. Yeihiro Ono, superintendent of agencies of the Bank of Japan, who was in Chicago last Sunday, is of the opinion that our paper currency system is cumbersome and not sufficiently elastic to meet the needs of a commercial nation. He is reported as saying that our national banking system is such that it is "impossible for the government to control properly the volume of the currency." Mr. Ono states the familiar fact that the Japanese system was originally copied from ours and adds: "We had 153 national banks at one time, but we found that such a system was unsatisfactory—that we needed a more centralized system—in 1883 the government founded the Bank of Japan and two years later abolished the national banks. Ten years were allowed, however, for the retirement of the national bank notes. In 1895 private banks were sanctioned and we now have in the country about 1,200 private banks besides the Bank of Yokohama. We now have a perfectly elastic currency which can be expanded and contracted to suit the financial and commercial needs of the country."

If Japan really has a miraculous paper currency like that, Mr. Ono would confer a favor on the United States by explaining the system and describing its workings. He would, perhaps, fully repay what Japan owes us for a number of things we have from time to time given to Japan—if she can owe us for what we have freely given. But in the interview from which the foregoing is quoted he explains nothing.—Chicago Chronicle.

Trend of Opinion. Ex-Congressman Charles G. Conn, who is to be strongly boomed for the democratic nomination for governor, has received nearly 2,000 replies to the queries he submitted to voters of his township, the questions relating to important national, state and municipal issues. The result is of more than local interest. The questions of which there are 11 were submitted to voters regardless of political affiliation. The result shows the greatest affirmative majority is in favor of the election of United States senators by popular vote. The next most popular reform measure is that of a law compelling the railroads to make a two-cent passenger rate.

The questions and replies are of general interest especially to Indians in view of the prospect of Col. Conn being nominated for governor, giving as they do a line on the probable platform he would recommend.

Indiana Has Ninety Cities. The new laws passed by the last legislature to govern the cities and towns of Indiana places the cities in five classes. Indianapolis is the only one in the first class and in the second class there are but two cities, Evansville and Fort Wayne. In the third class are Anderson, Muncie, New Albany, South Bend and Terre Haute. In the fourth class there are now eleven cities as follows: Elkhart, Elwood, Hammond, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, Lafayette, Logansport, Marion, Michigan City, Richmond and Vincennes. There are seventy-one cities in the fifth class. All cities less than ten thousand people are in the fifth class.