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BRIDE RIDES IN PATROL.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coil Given Charivari by Antler Tribe.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coil, who were united in marriage at Plymouth, Ind., fell into a merry bunch of Elks while returning to South Bend Thursday evening to attend a reception in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coil, parents of the groom. Mr. Coil is an Elk. The antlers were returning from the state meeting at Peru, Ind., and had considerable time to wait at Plymouth for trains while making connection with the Vandalia, having come in over the Lake Erie & Western. They went to the home of the bride and proceeded to make merry.

Mr. Coil and his bride were frustrated in their attempt to take a carriage to the train and were escorted on foot to the depot by a procession of Elks and others, which was nearly a block long. Banners and streamers and showers of rice and old shoes were brought into play during the entire line of march, while a merry din on tin pans and other instruments furnished music for the occasion.

A telegram was sent to the South Bend police department for the patrol wagon to meet the train, the officers receiving word that an important arrest had been made. When the train pulled in Mr. and Mrs. Coil were loaded into the wagon and a number of Elks accompanied them to the home of the groom's parents on East Broadway. Appropriate banners and streamers were unfurled to the breeze and much zest was made of the occasion. The victims took the charivari good naturedly, and made the best of the situation.—South Bend Tribune.

Two New States.

Senator Beveridge and others familiar with the conditions in Arizona and New Mexico have always maintained that the people of these two Territories, as distinguished from the special interests opposed to statehood, are in favor of joint admission. If they are right, the referendum to be ordered by the conference act will result in the creation of a State out of Arizona and New Mexico as well as one out of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. This would give us in Oklahoma the forty-sixth state and in Arizona the forty-seventh. The Senate will consist of ninety-four members instead of ninety, where it has stood since the admission of Utah in 1896, and the electoral college will be increased to 488 instead of 476. Ten States have already been admitted since the Civil war—Nebraska in 1867, Colorado in 1876, the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington in 1889, Idaho and Wyoming in 1890, and Utah in 1896. In view of the contest that has raged over Arizona and New Mexico, it is well to recall that such controversies are usual upon these occasions. If the present struggle seems strenuous, it is at least humane, compared with the trying times of 1859 over bleeding Kansas.—Indianapolis Star.

Prisoners on Parole.

When a convict is paroled from one of the Indiana State prisons, as is frequently done under the indeterminate sentence law, the man so released is required to remain in the State until the term of his sentence has expired and to report at intervals to the prison authorities. If his behavior is good his freedom is assured, and though it occasionally happens that the paroled man commits a misdemeanor and is remanded to prison this usually happens under stress or sudden temptation. So anxious are the men to retain their liberty that deliberate evasion of the law is rare.

The indeterminate sentence law has on the whole proved very satisfactory in its workings in Indiana. The prospect of possible release before the outside limit of the term encourages good behavior, and the wholesome dread of being returned there leads in the great majority of cases to orderly conduct on the part of the men after parole. The plan was established as a part of the modern system of conducting prisons, which is based on reform rather than on punishment, and, so far, has met all the expectations of its advocates.

Where is the Limit?

The supreme court has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of Charles Dunn, charged with the murder of Alice Cothrel, at Ft. Wayne, upon a slight technicality, the refusal of the judge to instruct the jury on one point as requested by his counsel. These aggravating things are a fruitful cause of lynch law. Yet lynch law is by no means infallible. Only a week ago a young woman in Springfield, Mo., in order to hide her own villainy, accused two negroes of assaulting her. Two innocent negroes were hanged for the crime. There ought to be a golden mean between these extremes, if our courts can find it.—Bremen Enquirer.

School Census.

The complete school census of the ten largest cities in Indiana is as follows: Indianapolis, 48,486; Evansville, 18,043; Fort Wayne, 16,008; South Bend, 15,100; Terre Haute, 14,008; Michigan City, 7,371; Marion, 7,002; New Albany, 6,332; Anderson, 6,502; Muncie, 6,081.

History of Our Flag.

The American flag was created under an act of congress on June 14, 1777. This act read: "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes alternate red and white, that the Union be thirteen stars—white, in a blue field—representing a new constellation."

The Stars and Stripes of America, except in the manner of their arrangement, have undergone few changes, and no important ones, since their first adoption. A new star is added for every state admitted to the Union, such addition taking place on the Fourth of July next following the admission.

The care and making of "Old Glory" belongs now to the Navy Department of the United States, and all flags for the government are made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

There are three sizes of flags made at the Navy Yard: the storm and recruiting flag, eight feet long by four feet two inches in breadth; the post flag, twenty feet long and ten feet wide; the garrison flag, which is floated only on holidays and great occasions, thirty-six feet long and twenty feet in breadth. In each of these the same proportions must be maintained—the Union, or canton, must be one-third of the length of the flag and extend to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

The banners carried by infantry, artillery, and the battalions of engineers are made of silk, and these must be six feet six inches long and six feet wide, and are mounted on staffs. On such banners, the color flag is prescribed to be thirty-one inches in length, and to extend to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

It is not generally known that in Uncle Sam's flag shop he makes not only his own national flags but the banners of every country to which his navigation extends.

The flag locker of a great American cruiser must have in it more than two hundred different banners, some of which is, when our fleet comes into foreign ports, hoisted to the breeze out of deference to the visited nation.

There is a "flag language" which every officer in the navy must understand and be able to converse in when called upon.

His Big Colleges.

Charles Francis Adams says that the college idea is wrong. Mr. Adams was for 20 years a member of the Harvard board of overseers and surely ought to know something about the subject of education. In a speech delivered in New York he advocated the plan of sub-dividing the larger colleges into many smaller ones and of giving to the officials of the minor institutions the power of governing themselves. Mr. Adams said that the move was to this course by the lack of individuality in the great universities of the United States. It is hardly probable that he intended to starve educators and college bred men by the announcement of his conclusions, but that is what he did. The declaration has started a discussion the like of which has not been indulged in for years. It is regarded as an open criticism of the larger colleges and universities by one in a position to know.—South Bend Tribune.

Newspapers a Decent Lot.

A look over the exchanges that come to a newspaper office is interesting in many ways. Among the scores that reach this office are all sizes and grades. They are published by practical men, who are pretty well acquainted with the world, the flesh and the devil, and in not one of them will be found a defense of immorality, no defense of whisky, no trace of vulgarity, nor any that teach or justify dishonesty. Nor will one find sneers at purity, at religion, at the best things in life. In many of them are excellent bits of advice and little homely sermons. Whenever the schools are mentioned it is in terms of praise and encouragement. The dominant note in every one is decency, progress, enlightenment, morality.

Vogel-Coil Wedding.

Mrs. Dora Vogel of this city and Mr. Charles Coil of South Bend were married at the home of the bride's parents in this city Thursday afternoon, June 14, 1906.

Worries Political Managers.

The political managers of both parties of Congress are very much disturbed over the bill which passed the Senate last Saturday prohibiting corporations from contributing to political funds. The Senate passed the bill without a word of debate and it is now before the House for further attention. It is realized that there is strong sentiment in favor of the bill, but its passage will seriously affect the political campaign committees in securing the sinews of war for the coming congressional campaign.

PENSION LIST INCREASING.

Veterans Are Dying Rapidly, But the Roll Doesn't Diminish.

According to the annual report of the secretary of the interior, one person in every 83 in the United States is a government pensioner. The highest number of pensions was reached last year, when the roll showed that 1,064,196, as against 1,001,494 in 1902, the next highest previous year. The number remaining on the roll at the close of the fiscal year was 988,441, a net gain of 3,679 over 1904.

Of the Indian wars there are 2269 survivors and of the Mexican 4540. The pensioned survivors of the Civil war number 683,608, not including 603 army nurses.

The war with Spain leaves the government with more than 20,000 pensioners, of whom 15,711 are invalids, 1068 widows, 272 minor children, 2957 mothers, and 473 fathers, and nine brothers and sisters of dead soldiers.

Pensions are paid to one widow and four daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. There are 13,000 pensioners in the army and navy, of whom 10,030 are invalids.

Of the 998,441 pensioners on the rolls 717,158 were males and 281,283 were females and dependents. A total of 81,853 new pension claims were rejected during the year and 220,822 claims are pending, of which 85,490 are original claims.

The amount paid in pensions during the year is \$141,142,960. The total cost of the pension system to the government since its foundation is \$3,424,979,156.76.

Speaker Cannon On Statehood.

Speaker Cannon declared in a speech before the House that he had not sought to influence or control its deliberations on the statehood question. He said that he had always favored statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and that he would rather have them come in separately than to see New Mexico and Arizona come together, and God knows, rather than see them come singly with about 300,000 population, with four senators.

The speaker did not seem quite to like the idea of forcing Oklahoma and Indian Territory into the Union, for he called attention to the fact that, "although every man in Indian Territory should vote against statehood for the new proposed State of Oklahoma, notwithstanding that protest the State would be and will be formed under the enabling law." Mr. Cannon, therefore, has views that were not the views of the House. He did not, however, stand with the insurgents. And when he made up his mind that the original bill should go through he used his power to force its passage, and used it to the limit. His denial that he made any dicker on the subject to which he sought to commit the House was accepted by his colleagues and we have no doubt that it will be accepted by the country.

What Crop Will be Large.

The present prospect is that the wheat crop of 1906 will be greater than that of 1905. The acreage in spring and winter wheat is larger than it was last year though the condition is not quite so good. This is the prospect which is held out by the department of agriculture. The country wants to see a big wheat crop, as it does a big crop of all the rest of the important products. Probably the country will be gratified as regards most of them. That, at least is the present outlook.

In 1905 the wheat yield was 693,000,000 bushels, which was the largest crop ever harvested, except that of 1901, which was 748,000,000 bushels. From the present indications the 1906 crop may go up to or above the 700,000,000 bushel mark. The farm value of the wheat crop of 1905, on December 1 of that year, was put at \$518,000,000 by the secretary of agriculture. From the recent average of prices the farmers ought to get about \$530,000,000 or \$540,000,000 for their crop in 1906.

From the data collected by Secretary Wilson it appears possible that the oat and rye crop of 1906 will be somewhat below that of 1905, while barley will make an increase. As an offset, however, cotton and corn are likely to score gains over last year. On the whole the condition of the farmers and planters will be better than it was a year ago, and this is good news for producers, for consumers and for carriers. The producers and the consumers are the persons entitled to chief consideration, but the carriers need to be kept in mind. With large crops the chances to corner the market are less than if the yield were small.

After the Graters.

The state having won a victory in the suit against the former auditor A. C. Daily of Boone county, by which it recovered \$25,425.50, is now going after former auditor J. O. Henderson to compel him to disgorge \$101,000 of the commonwealth's money. The Henderson suit is pending in the Marion superior court on the state's demurrer to the defendant's answer defending the collection of certain fees on the ground of "custom and long usage." The Henderson case is similar to the Daily case. Mr. Daily will appeal from Judge Artman's decision, which calls on him to return \$25,425.50 to the state of Indiana.

Here and There.

Robert Meredith, of Decatur, Ill., was ill and rubbed himself with what he thought was coal oil. It was gasoline and later when he struck a match the whole upper part of his body was enveloped in flames. Before assistance reached him, he was burned so badly that death followed in a short time.

A man who has no money of his own and has married a rich woman or is otherwise "second fiddle" is likely to be known as his wife's husband. Mr. Nicholas Longworth is rich, and is apparently the head of the family, yet he must have been conscious that he was a guest at Whitelaw Reid's dinner solely by virtue of the President's son-in-law. Perhaps he didn't care. It seems to have been a dinner worth attending.

Fourteen members of the DePauw faculty have been granted an increase in their salaries for the coming year. The total increase being \$1,500 it requires no student of higher mathematics to figure out that the individual additions will take none of the fourteen members to Europe on their next vacation. However, every little counts.

The story that all marriageable girls of the better class in Korea have been forbidden to marry until the crown prince has made his choice of a wife reads like a chapter from the "Arabian Nights."

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have nominated for Governor a man whose boast is that he has never been kissed by anybody but his mother. Unless he allows this record to be broken to smithereens he will stand no chance of election, even in such a Republican state as Pennsylvania.

A fellow died in St. Louis recently who for the last twenty-eight years of his life had never been known to talk of anything except politics and baseball. If he had been a true blue fan he needn't have included politics in his conversational program.

Orville Dunbar, a 17-year-old youth of Stockwell, Ind., saw one of the big posters that the War Department puts out to allure young men into the army and was captivated. The soldiers in the picture in spic and span new uniforms and with heads erect, gave the young man an impression that life in the army is one grand, sweet song. He enlisted and now he knows better. After great effort Representative Crumpacker secured his release without the customary term of imprisonment.

The arrivals at the state prison have been falling off during the last two or three weeks and there will be few of them during the remainder of the summer, owing to the fact that the courts over the state are having their summer vacation. The number of convicts at the prison is decreasing accordingly.

Inspection Bill is Completed.

A meat inspection provision has been completed by the house committee on agriculture and will be presented to the house for action, which it is declared by the committee will insure that United States meats and meat products are healthful, clean, and in every respect wholesome and fit for food. The important features of the legislation are that it places the cost of the inspection on the government, and makes an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 to pay the expenses.

It requires a rigid post-mortem and ante-mortem inspection of all animals killed for food. It requires a government label as a passport for all meat and meat products which enter interstate commerce, and in addition to this label a certificate of purity to the carrier and to the secretary of agriculture for such products as enter foreign commerce. To secure this label the product must be handled in accordance with sanitary regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture.

It prohibits the use of deleterious preservatives or chemicals in the preparation of meat foods, and leaves the matter of determining this question to the secretary of agriculture. The label on the product is to indicate the ingredients, but the date of manufacture is not required to be stated. The sanitary requirements which the secretary is to prescribe and enforce must insure complete sanitation as to all buildings, whether slaughter houses or canning establishments.

To Prohibit Sale of Liquor.

The House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic has authorized a favorable report of the Terrell bill prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquor in buildings or on premises owned or leased by the United States Government. Besides applying to all Government Soldiers' Homes this bill will prohibit the sale of liquors in the hotels on Government reservations at Old Point Comfort, Va., and Hot Springs, Ark., and in several hotels in Yellowstone Park.

Indiana Boy a "Star."

The midshipmen at Annapolis obtaining an average of 85 per cent over for the year are designated as "star" members. Among the "star" members in the fourth class appears the name of Ralph D. Weyerbacher, of Booneville, Ind. He is the only Indiana young man who got in the list.

BRIDGE TRUSTS BEATEN.

Attorney-General of Ohio Master of Situation.

Attorney-General Wade H. Ellis has driven the looting and pooling bridge trust on the rocks so hard that the companies are not trying to explain away his evidence, and are submitting to being declared guilty and fined without even making a plea in their behalf. In Sandusky the King Bridge Company, of Cleveland; the Massillon Bridge Company, the Canton Bridge Company, the Bellefontaine Iron and Bridge Company and the Mt. Vernon Bridge Company and their agents were fined \$500 each for participating in pools in this country. The agents are W. H. Cleveland, H. C. Webster, Harry G. Hammond, H. E. Lyone and J. H. Hilton. Two weeks ago Henry Hughes, another agent, was fined \$1,000. These companies have been notorious poolers in Indiana and, working in collusion with Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin bridge firms, have held up Indiana county treasuries for thousands of dollars.

Another one of the Indiana county treasury looters—the Brackett Bridge Company, of Cincinnati—has gone into bankruptcy, the result of Ellis's campaign to bring the pooling companies to justice and to wipe out the pooling. The failure of the bridge companies to make any defense, and of two companies even to appear when cited, and also the fact that a number of agents have become fugitives from the state, show the success of Ellis's campaign and warrants his assertion that for the first time in many years no bridge pool is operating in Ohio at this time.

Corydon.

Ninety years ago when the delegates elected to draw up a state constitution assembled in convention at Corydon, that place was the capital of Indiana. Since that time Corydon has gone backward and the state has progressed, until now the first capital is little more than a memory. It was at this place that the constitution was formed and adopted and the first state laws made. The Corydon of today is a peaceful, quiet and pretty village.

A few months ago a plan was started to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the adoption of the state constitution, but the movement was finally abandoned and so the anniversary went by practically without notice. It is now being arranged, or, to be more explicit, a plan is on foot for celebrating the centennial of the founding of Corydon in 1908. While this anniversary will hardly be as much interest throughout the state as the one just passed would and should have proven, the idea of celebrating a good one and deserves support. Indiana ought to pay tribute to Corydon for what it once was to the state.

As the first capital Corydon occupied a place of much importance, especially to Indiana. The memory of bygone days should be preserved and the best way to celebrate important anniversaries.—South Bend Tribune.

W. J. Moir and Wife.

Several of the old citizens of Plymouth will recollect the names at the head of this article. Mr. Moir was born in Scotland in 1824 and his wife was born in Canada, where he married her in 1847. They came to Plymouth in 1853, and for two years had charge of the Plymouth schools, both being teachers.

They moved to Eldora, Iowa, in 1856, and the Eldora Herald of June 13, has fine pictures of the old couple and uses almost two columns of space to tell the good work they have done in Eldora, during the past fifty years. Mr. Moir has twice represented Hardin county, Iowa, in the legislature, was for twelve years a member of the Eldora school board, and has served 74 consecutive terms as treasurer of the Eldora lodge of Odd Fellows. During all these years his wife has been an excellent helpmeet. Mr. Moir studied law and was admitted to the bar in Plymouth and also took out his naturalization papers in this city.

Democratic Contention.

Hearst is "on his ear" and proposes to run himself for president or get some other Democrat to run in order to beat Bryan. In New York City the fight has opened in earnest and Hearst's lieutenants are actively engaged in organizing for the work. In Chicago and in other large cities of the country the work of organizing Hearst clubs is rapidly progressing. The committee of organization in Chicago numbers 1,000 and it is proposed to materially increase it. Before the convention meets in 1908 there will be lots of fun to see the fight that is already begun, and which will gather strength as it progresses. While this is going on the Republicans will sit and just "laugh" and "laugh" to see the show go on.

The Oregon Election.

The Oregon election in some respects is a curious study. A Democratic governor was elected, while the legislature is unanimously Republican in the house and within six of a clean Republican sweep in the senate, or easily enough in both branches to pass a bill over the governor's veto. It seems that Oregon was willing to elect just one Democrat on these conditions.

Another Speed War.

Indications point to another speed war to be waged between the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Lines. The Pennsylvania has for several months been making trial runs over various portions of the system, with a view of ascertaining if it is practicable to cut the time of the 18 hour service between Chicago and New York to 16 hours.

General Notes.

The romance has ended which began last winter by the abduction from Washington of the son of the president of Nicaragua by his father's orders, and his forcible return to the parental home, because he was in love with a dentist's daughter. The young man pacified his father, returned to Washington and married the girl, to the satisfaction of the world "that loves a lover." He took her to New York to live, but proved too shiftless to support her. So she has gone back to her paternal home, a sadder but a wiser woman.

A preacher in neighboring town undertook to tell what it costs to be an American citizen. It costs many citizens mighty little. They eat and sleep and do enough to pay for these luxuries, maybe, and then vote away the property of the thrifty in taxes, obstruct the methods of progress and perform numberless acts of general cussedness. The cost of citizenship to them is purely negative, and the cost to the country is very large in the aggregate.

Speaking of the district Democracy's effort to secure some one to run for congress the South Bend Tribune says: Shively is in a receptive mood. He has not stated his position openly, but his friends declare that he will accept the nomination if sufficient pressure is brought to bear. It is the consensus of opinion in Democratic circles that Mr. Shively will be the nominee and that he will have no opposition when the convention opens its session.

Not a Place to Graft.

In view of the general exposures of crooked practices in private business it is a little humiliating to reflect that in many respects of official life we are merely trying to get public affairs established on a basis that the commercial world has long observed. Take the custody of public funds for example. The State or county treasurer corresponds in functions very closely to the cashier of a bank. Yet no bank directors in their senses, would allow their cashier to put the funds of the bank out at interest for his own profit. There is no more reason for the practice in the one case than in the other. Interest on the funds in each instance belongs to the owners of the money. The difficulty some people have in seeing through this simple problem is due to the common confusion of mind which regards all public office as merely opportunity for private graft.

This is a false conception, all the way down from a United States Senatorship to a seat in the city council. Once we can get the public mind to set itself right on the main principle, the details of its application will follow as a matter of course.—Terre Haute Star.

A Great Meeting.

The annual conference of the German Baptist Brethren at Springfield, Ill., was exceptionally large and 25,000 persons were on the grounds on Sunday, the second day of the meeting. All of the meetings were well attended and the gathering was marked by the greatest of harmony which existed among the members of that denomination present.

A missionary collection of \$10,000 was taken during the session and reports showed that over \$100,000 had been expended for missions by the German Baptist Brethren during the past year. Every church in Springfield threw open its doors to the co-laborers and all the pulpits of that city were filled on Sunday morning and evening by the German Baptist Brethren. During the meeting six young men and women offered themselves to God for his work in India and China.

Too Much Meat Eating.

A reading of the beef report may make a lot of socialists, says the Logansport Reporter, and a lot more vegetarians. The report may mean victory for the meat inspection bill in congress. But it means more decided triumph still for the vegetarian diet.

It is a comforting reflection now that anyway, we eat too much meat. Usually it is hard to hold ourselves down to moderation in meat eating. But not now. Provisionally, as it were, just as the heated season comes on, we suddenly find encouragement to let meat a little more alone.

Railroad Passes.

The bezuprellment of the national legislators at Washington as to how they shall fix a law so as to grant railroad passes and yet not permit the abuse of passes is much like the attitude of the old-time physicians who consulted as to whether they should bleed or purge the patient. It never entered their heads that they should do neither. Can not our national legal doctors conceive the idea that they should permit no passes at all? Can not they take hold of the idea that the whole thing in any shape is wrong?—Indianapolis News.

The State Encampment.

Capt. Holtzendorff, of Company I, Third Infantry, has received notice of the date set for the encampment of the Indiana National Guard at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The companies of the state, will enter camp August 13, and remain until August 23, the War Department having assigned the Indiana troops ten days in camp with the regulars who will also be at Fort Benjamin Harrison at the same time.

THE PART OF WISDOM.

Be Fair and Square in Passing Judgment Upon Men and Measures.

"Discriminate" is a long word, but it is a good word to use just now. It means to distinguish accurately, to separate from another by marking differences. There is a lack of discrimination in much of the criticism of today. On the one side, we see a lot of critics attacking institutions, corporations, governments, men, indiscriminately, heaping abuse mountain high. On the other hand, we see a lot of critics defending these institutions, corporations, governments, men, with equal lack of discrimination. On the one side, everything is wrong. On the other, everything is right. There is no light or shade, no separating of one thing from another in order to mark differences.

This is a dangerous criticism. It is, all things considered, the most deplorable development of our time. We can stand tainted meat, but not tainted criticism. "If poison and mastery were ever encumbent upon trained men, this is the appointed hour," said Dr. Cadman to the graduating class of Columbia university. Such criticism as has been described is destructive of poise and mastery. It unsettles our conceptions of truth. It makes true reform and progress more difficult.

The corporation and the financier are the chief victims of this indiscriminate criticism. We should endeavor to protect them, both from the criticism that condemns them as all wrong, and from the criticism that lauds them as all right, both from Hearst and Chancellor Day.

The corporation is one of the most beneficial tools of commerce. Let us not permit it to become our economic despot, nor should we permit it to be destroyed by demagogues. Corporations are right, and should be defended, but corporations wrong should be exposed and punished. Financiers are the great captains of our day. Have we forgotten the time, only a few years ago, when we cheered and praised them for leading the country out of the depths of panic and starvation into the heights of prosperity and plenty? Captains of industry, however, who violate law are anarchists in high places. It is necessary to deal with their violations of law sternly. But this should not lead us into denunciation of all leadership as dishonest and dangerous, and of all wealth as evil and corrupt.

Let us discriminate a little. Standard Oil secret rates and methods of suppressing competition are bad, but Standard Oil organization and Standard Oil methods of widening the foreign markets are admirable in the extreme. Tainted meat is horrible, it is murder but all packers are not bad, nor all packing and canning establishments unclean. There are certain features even about the beef trust that are commendable and make for the advancement of American business. Pennsylvania railroad graft is odious, but the Pennsylvania railroad as a great business organization is on the whole something to be proud of. Expose the graft; preserve the organization. Maladministration of the insurance companies was faithlessness to trust funds, but let us remember that insurance itself is beneficial, and that nothing has shaken the solvency of the companies. Railroad discriminations make for special privilege and monopoly, but do not forget what this country owes to railroad enterprise.

The criticism that magnifies evil indiscriminately and with sensation is destructive, and shakes public confidence, but not more so than the criticism like that of Chancellor Day, who can find no good in anything but the corporations, who defends even Standard Oil, and the beef trust in their wrong doing, and denounces those who are trying to protect vested interests against the assaults of socialism by reforming what is evil in these vested interests. Indiscriminate abuse and indiscriminate eulogy alike play into the hands of the enemies of the existing social order.—Wall Street Journal.

Wants to Be Let Alone.

Rumors that Grover Cleveland favors William J. Bryan for the next Democratic nominee for president are said to be premature. Mr. Cleveland says he is not able to comprehend what is the cause of the recent interest in Bryan. He is loath to speak of Bryan. In reply to questions he says: "I want the people to let me alone on politics for a while."

How is that for a dictatorial spirit? I want, etc. He wasn't so anxious to be let alone, when he wanted two terms in the presidency. Having gotten all that he can out of politics, and made all that he can, he doesn't want to be bothered. The selfish creature!—Laporte Herald.

Best Farm Hands.

Labor on farms is nearly always pressing after spring opens, but it is difficult to secure capable help. There are many excellent opportunities for boys to secure good homes to serve a year on farms in the endeavor to learn. It may be mentioned, that, while many suppose that "anybody can work on a farm," the fact is that even a large number of laborers accustomed to farming are undesirable. The best farm hands are those who require supervision, thus relieving the employer of the necessity of leaving his personal duties in order to look after the help.

Aged Engineer.

Charles Haynes Haswell, 97 years old this month, is a practicing engineer in New York city and was an interesting figure at the laying of the new Engineers' club house corner stone by Mrs. Carnegie the other day. The old gentleman saw Robert Fulton's first steamboat on the Hudson river and expects to take a prominent part in the Fulton and Clermont centennial next year. In the civil war he was chief of the engineer corps in Gen. Burnside's expedition and received high praise for his work.

Sunday School Convention.

The convention of Center township Sunday School Association was held Sunday at Walnut Grove, three miles northeast of this city. A Sunday school session was held in the forenoon, joined by the schools of Shiloh and Mount Olive.

The classes were arranged in five divisions and were taught by teachers that had been appointed. Dr. C. A. Brown conducted the session upon his plan of a model Sunday School, and Mrs. C. A. Brown, in charge of the primary class, gave a talk on primary methods.

A most excellent and bountiful dinner had been prepared by courtesy of the Walnut Grove people in the school house near by, while other schools and companies spread their dinners under shaded trees on the grass. Vehicles were driven into Peter Heim's yard and the horses given a free dinner in his stable.

Forty or more went out from town, the larger number going at the close of Sunday schools. They were invited to bring their appetites with them and each responded