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FREE SILVER IS DEAD.

Bryan Says Increased Production of Gold has Solved Money Problem.

London, July 12.—William J. Bryan, twice a candidate for the presidency of the United States on a "free silver" platform and now for the third time mentioned as a presidential possibility, today formally deserted the cause of "16 to 1." In a public interview the man who led his party through the "first battle" and then through the second, even remaining loyal to the standard in the face of the hisses of the last national Democratic convention, today admitted that the cause was dead.

Mr. Bryan made it clear that he did not intend that the "free silver" fanaticism should stand in the way of his present boom. But he deserted the cause of bimetallic gentry, declaring that millions of people had never understood how conservative and sane the advocacy of "free silver" really had been and that he abandoned it now because the increased production of gold had changed the situation. Mr. Bryan hastily followed this by explaining that he had not grown into a conservative, but was in fact more of a radical than in 1896.

He then touched on the next Democratic platform, which he thought would be "so plain that no one can mistake it."

"I notice that I am now described by some as a conservative," said Mr. Bryan, "and in order that there may be an understanding on that subject permit me to say that in one sense I always have been a conservative. The Democratic policies are conservative in that they embody old principles applied to new conditions. There was nothing new in principle in either of the platforms on which I stood. We were accused of attacking property when in fact the Democratic party is the defender of property because it endeavors to draw the line between honest accumulation by honest methods on the one side and predatory wealth and immoral methods on the other."

"It is to the interest of very honest man that dishonesty should be exposed and punished; otherwise the deserving are apt to suffer for the undeserving. If, however, by the word conservative they mean that I have changed my position on any public question or moderated my opposition to corporate aggrandizement that I have a surprise waiting for them. I am more radical than I was in 1896 and have nothing to withdraw on economical questions which are under discussion."

"The only question we discussed in 1896 upon which there has been any apparent change is the silver question, and that has not been a change in the advocates of bimetallicism but in conditions. We contended for more money and urged the free coinage of silver as the only means then in sight for securing it. The increased production of gold has brought in part the benefit we expected to secure from the restoration of silver. The per capita volume of money in the United States is almost 50 per cent greater now than it was in 1896 and the benefits brought by this increase have not only vindicated the quantitative theory of money but have proven the benefits of the larger amount of money. No advocate of the gold standard can claim the triumph of his logic."

"I believe in bimetallicism and believe that the restoration of silver would bring still further prosperity, besides restoring par in exchange between gold and silver in countries; but I recognize, as do all other bimetallicists whom I have met abroad, that the unexpected and unprecedented increase in gold production has for the present removed the silver question as an issue."

"While the money question has waned in importance other questions have been forging to the front, and to these questions we must apply the same principles we applied to the money question and seek to secure the greatest good to the greatest number by legislation which conforms to the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

Smashed the Machines.

At nine o'clock on Thursday morning Sheriff W. A. Mabie destroyed the two slot machines taken in the raid on the resorts on Wawasee Lake on Sunday last. The machines were first smashed into fragments with a sledge and then the woodwork was burned, the broken machinery being given to Tony Osborn, who smashed the machines to pieces, for junk. The destruction of the machines was witnessed by quite a number of Wawasee people, besides Eli Hindner, John T. Howard and J. P. Dolan, of Syracuse. The two former filed the affidavits which caused the capture of the machines and the arrest and conviction of the owners. The machines were the property of Clinton G. Wiggins, proprietor of the Wawasee Inn, and Dick J. Brunges, who operates a club saloon on Wawasee lake. The two machines were valued at about \$600.—Warsaw Times.

Grand Army Anniversary.

Commander-in-chief Tanner has issued an order providing for commemorating the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1869. This 40th anniversary which comes on August 1st, is to be celebrated by each G. A. R. post in the country at any date during the present year.

Our Criminal Code.

In his excellent address before the State Bar Association, Colonel Jewett, president of the association, criticized our criminal code with much severity. We do not think he went beyond the truth, though some of the reforms he suggested seem to us of doubtful expediency. In seeking to amend our criminal practice, we should remember that speedy arrests and certain conviction is not the thing to be aimed at. What we ought to strive for is a speedy trial, in which the object shall be to administer, as far as possible, equal and exact justice.

We think, however, that Colonel Jewett is right in saying that juries ought not to be judges of the law. That is indeed an absurdity. The jury should take the law from the court and apply it to the facts. He is right, too, in what he says of our method of selecting juries. The tests which we now impose to determine the qualifications of a jurymen are absurd. In England the old safeguards are maintained as strongly as with us, and yet in that country there is never any difficulty in getting a jury. The presumption is that the men are fit, and not, as with us, that they are unfit. The suggestion that the preemptory challenge be abolished, and that a jurymen should be removed from the box only for cause, is wise. Under our system we proceed on the theory that the man who knows anything about the case is disqualified. And as practically every one at the present time reads the newspapers it is not an easy matter to get a jury that is guileless of knowledge. When we do get it we often find that it has not sufficient intelligence to try the case. We infer prejudice, too, from the slightest of premises. It never seems to occur to us that men charged with the solemn duty of dealing with the liberty and life of the citizen are likely to be animated by a spirit of fairness. Here it seems to us, is a great chance for the law reformer.

The speaker thought that if all motions going to the sufficiency of the indictment were required to be put in writing and "to point out the particular infirmity" much would be gained. He also urged that we should do away with compulsory written instructions, which are only asked by the defense in order to get a basis for an appeal. These amendments would probably accomplish some good. No decision should be reversed for error of law unless the error has affected the rights of the accused. Possibly it might be found wise to place some limitation on the right of appeal. But the main thing sought is the prompt and speedy administration of justice. There really is no reason why our courts should not operate as swiftly as they do in England. Colonel Jewett saw four men charged with manslaughter tried in one day in an English court and a civil suit involving \$80,000 disposed of in less than an hour. In this country it would probably have taken two weeks to try one of the criminals. Surely there is a great need for reform.—Indianapolis News.

Peterson Terribly Beaten.

Aroused to intense frenzy through personal jealousy, W. N. Ainsworth, a Fort Wayne man, Wednesday night rushed into the Golden Hotel in Elkhart, attacked W. E. Peterson, who was at a desk writing a letter, and gave him a terrible beating.

Before the management or the guests could realize what the unusual fracas was about, Ainsworth had completed his task and left the place. Peterson may not die but he is badly injured. One cheek was pounded into a jelly and part of one ear torn off. Under his left eye is an injury that caused hemorrhage and his upper lip is badly cut. He is disabled. He will not talk of the fight. He refuses to say a word.

Golden hotel guests say Ainsworth confided in them that he had traveled all the way from Fort Wayne to Elkhart, just to have the pleasure of beating Peterson for giving too much of his time and some of his money to Mrs. Ainsworth. Peterson is a deputy in the order of the Court of Honor.

He has been in Elkhart for several days. A surgeon is attending him. It is believed that Ainsworth hastened back to Fort Wayne.—Goshen Times.

Knox Citizen Honored.
Prof. J. Walter Dunn, superintendent of schools of this county was last week tendered the position of manager of the Young People's Reading Circle of Indiana, with an office at Indianapolis and an increased and increasing salary. The offer came to him unsolicited and unexpected and is a compliment which he very naturally appreciates highly, coming as it does from a board made up of the state superintendent of public instruction and six other of the most prominent educators of the state. After careful consideration, however, Prof. Dunn declined the place. He still has nearly a year to serve as superintendent of the schools of this county and hopes in that time to be able to put some improvements he has commenced in this county on a permanent basis. Chief of these are the high schools at St. Pierre, Grovetown and Ora uniformly in the time of beginning and length of terms in the several townships, and the corn club he organized this spring.—Knox Democrat.

PEST IN ORCHARD.

Apple Trees in Forty Counties Afflicted With San Jose Scale.

Orchard owners in Northern Indiana counties recently sent to State Entomologist Troop limbs of apple trees believed to be infected with the San Jose scale, and their worst fears have been confirmed. Mr. Troop says it is the genuine scale from which many orchards of the state are beginning to suffer badly. Some of the parties who sent in the infected limbs stated that the usual whale oil soap failed to bring proper results, and Mr. Troop reminds them that repeated applications are necessary. In response to the appeal for help from over the state, Mr. Troop writes:

"The specimen sent is the San Jose scale. Treatment is recommended for both summer and winter. The winter wash is most effective, but that can be used only when the trees are dormant. I have never found any difficulty in killing the young scale with whale oil soap, one pound to one gallon of water, but it will require several applications during the summer, as hatching continues all the time, and the soap does not affect them till they hatch. I am constantly finding the scale in new localities, so that at the present time it has been found in forty-two counties. The people are becoming generally alarmed over the fact that it is spreading so rapidly, and that so little can be done at present toward stamping it out. The annual appropriation for the use of the state entomologist is \$1,000. With this he is required by law to inspect all of the nurseries in Indiana numbering 160, which are scattered all over the state. If there is anything left, it is used in orchard inspection, but usually there is very little left for this work. Illinois appropriates \$6,000, and Ohio \$10,000 for the same work. This enables the state entomologist of these states to put experienced men in the field with the necessary spraying outfits, and to keep them there until they have succeeded in accomplishing the desired result. This is what Indiana should do. The next legislature should make ample provision for this work, and should assist the owners of infested orchards in riding them of this pest which infests itself, will soon ruin the orchard industry."

Hon. Charles W. Miller.

The following from the Indianapolis Independent, Sol. Hathaway's spicy paper, has reference to a very able and popular Republican official:

"It has been many years since the state held a harder worker in the attorney-general's office than Charles W. Miller," remarked a well known Southern Indiana lawyer to a group of friends in the Claypool lobby the other evening. "He not only labors hard but he has the faculty of disposing of his work expeditiously. He has surrounded himself with capable assistants also. You don't know how refreshing it is for us country lawyers to visit the attorney-general's office on business without bumping up against assistants who are afflicted with swell-head. It would be big money in the pockets of the taxpayers of Indiana if in electing governors they would choose men as well versed in law as Attorney-General Miller, who would be able to detect at a glance the fatal weakness of about one-half the laws enacted by the legislature and which are pronounced unconstitutional after they have occasioned no end of costly litigation. Miller is not only earning his salary, but he is saving a whole lot of dimes for the taxpayers of Indiana by looking closely after their interests, and that's what pleases folks down my way."

Choose Not Wisely.

In a recent inquiry into the causes of desertion from farm life one young man says he declared against the farm because he thought its labors and anxieties would not pay as well as the same energy bestowed upon some profession or mercantile calling. But he added a significant sentence, one which ought to be more forceful in shaping the choice of young men for occupation for life. He declared that he was fond of farm life, he loved to be near the soil, he enjoyed the communion with nature, he had perfect satisfaction in those relations which the farm compelled with vegetable and animal life. In other words there was in his make up an element of poetry that made the singing of birds and the growing of plants, the smell of the woods and the soft wind from the hills a continual delight in life, and a perfect enjoyment. But he preferred commercial success to all this rich enjoyment of life. He was willing to sacrifice the enjoyments of nature, the singing of the birds and the music of the streams that he might hear a little more of the jingle of the gold in the currents of rapid business life.—Elkhart Review.

The People and the Gamblers.

Attorney General Miller declares that the French Lick incident is not a contest between himself as a representative of the state and John Kern or Tom Taggart. "It is a contest between the people of the State of Indiana on one hand and gambling joints on the other, and the gambling joints are going to be eradicated, root and branch." And he means every word of what he says.

Crime in Chicago.

Two attacks on women in Chicago's streets within twenty-four hours, following the long and uninterrupted series of similar attacks, and on children as well, has led the Chicago board of aldermen to consider a resolution introduced to authorize its committee on State legislation to ask for a law providing the death penalty for a law providing the death penalty for attacks on women and children—a law similar to that in most Southern states. Mayor Dunne alone opposed the proposition, and he did so because he is opposed to capital punishment. As the indirect result of the murder of a woman in the streets, who was first assaulted, the police force of Chicago was recently enlarged. We predicted at the time that the enlargement would not decrease crime in Chicago, saying that what Chicago needed was not more law enforcement so much as more law observance by every class and in everything.

All the indignation meetings, protective societies, increased saloon licenses and greatly enlarged police force have done no good at all, the Chronicle says and the world knows. "Brutal assaults of the kind just mentioned are of daily occurrence—one was perpetrated Sunday in front of a cathedral, while a service was going on inside. The Chronicle goes on to say:

Writers on sociology teach that the criterion of civilization is the position of woman in society, and they would probably all agree that a city in which women and girls are outraged and murdered almost daily is in need of a government.

What Chicago needs, we repeat, is law observance. We mean the observance of all law, of small laws by its good citizens; the observance by the meat packers of Federal, State and city laws, and so on. The city of Chicago itself, for example, sells the right to violate the law, having a regular "bureau of compensations," by which a person that wishes to take part of the public streets or sidewalks or vacant places can do so by paying a certain amount. These things are the property of the people. The government of Chicago has no right to sell them or allow them to be taken. The people have the same right to protection in their property that they have in their liberty and their lives. They get very little of any of it in Chicago. We cite the case to insist that the awful condition that prevails there will not get better till the better people get better. It is a slow remedy, but it is the only one, and it must begin there. The people of Chicago in everything have got to manifest a higher respect for law. And the manifestation will have to begin with the rich and powerful. With this as a beginning the great city needs for immediate protection a mounted police that would be equivalent to a big battalion of cavalry that may scour its waste places and miles of comparatively deserted streets. With the judicial arm to make the punishment fit the crime improvement would slowly come to Chicago. It will not come by merely increasing police forces nor enacting death penalties.—Indianapolis News.

Unhealthy Meat.

The proposition of Secretary Wilson that lumpy-jaw cattle and animal afflicted with tuberculosis will not be excluded from sale until the experts have decided whether or not these diseases can be transmitted to the human family through the eating of such meat strikes the average man as rather a concession to conditions that never should have been allowed to be established. It is preposterous to suppose that unhealthy meat can be partaken of by human beings without risk of contamination, and the decision of experts will not settle the popular prejudice against meats of this character. If the government is going to prescribe against uncleanliness of the employees it certainly ought to insist that the meat which is prepared and offered to the public by these same packing houses should be free from the taint of disease.

Millionaire Land Owner Dead.

James M. Reynolds died unexpectedly Wednesday morning at his home on Terre Coupe prairie, near New Carlisle. He deceased was 81 years old and had enjoyed good health most of the time. He was the heaviest land owner in St. Joseph county and one of the largest in Northern Indiana. He owned thousands of acres in Laporte county, being rated as a millionaire. His wife died some years ago. Surviving him are two daughters and a daughter-in-law, the widow of John Reynolds. One daughter is the wife of Dr. VanRiper of New Carlisle.

The Reynolds families came to Northern Indiana in its early history and they have been among its most stable and most highly respected residents since.

Helped Them to Steal.

The Kendallville News is responsible for this story: "Awakened by a pounding on his door late last night, John Rukee, a farmer, found two men below, who said they had been hauling a hog past the farm and it got away and ran into Rukee's barnyard. They asked Rukee to come and help them catch the hog, which he did, and not until morning did he find that he had helped them to catch one of his own hogs and let them haul it off. He started after them but they could not be found."

Another Prosperous Year.

That American farmers this year will harvest the largest grain crops in the history of the country are given in the government reports on condition and nothing now seems in the way of unprecedented prosperity throughout the farming regions.

Not only is the prospect for a bountiful harvest most bright but market quotations show that the farmer will get a fair price for his grains, while reports from Europe are that the wheat crop will be 150,000,000 bushels short of that of 1905, indicating that the export demand will be large and that America will have to fill a good share of it.

The Knocker that Hurts.

Do't knock your town. A little weak chick with its soft little bill can break its way out of an egg with comparative ease. Those of you who have tried cracking an egg on your knuckles wonder how a chick does it. Scientists have a very simple explanation for it, which is this, the chick knocks from the inside and the arrangement of the particles that make the shell are such that they are easily driven apart from the inside, but wedged together, when struck from the outside. Its the same with a city. The knocks from the outside have little effect. It's the knocker at home that hurts a town.

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JESSE JAMES, LAWYER.

His Experience Should Encourage More Fortunate Boys.

Jesse James, son of Jesse James the Missouri outlaw, is now a well-known lawyer. He passed a successful examination before the Missouri board of examiners and was enrolled in the courts of that State as an attorney. In a class of thirty-seven James stood first. His average in all branches was 91 per cent. Henry D. Ashley, chairman of the board of examiners, said after the examination that James had the brightest legal mind of any young man who had ever appeared before the board.

Jesse James is a self made man. He was handicapped as few boys are. The son of an outlaw, he became fatherless at 6 years of age without money and with a bad name to live down. Soon after the burial of his father his mother went to Kansas City and made a living for herself and her two children by sewing. Jesse went to school until he was 12 years old, when he decided that he was old enough to work for his mother. His first position was that of office boy for J. T. Crittenden, son of Gov. Crittenden, who had offered \$30,000 reward for the capture dead or alive, of Jesse James, Sr.

A few years later Jesse went to work in Armour's packing house as a clerk. He studied at home. His mother was his teacher. After a few years he opened a cigar stand in the county courthouse. He wrote a book in defense of his father and had it published. It sold well. When he was 21 years old he had \$700 in the bank and owned a cottage in which his mother and sister lived. Then he opened a cigar store in the business center of Kansas City.

At this period in his life, when he was on the road to prosperity and to an honored manhood he was arrested for the crime of train robbery. It was charged that he, with accomplices, had held up a Missouri Pacific train and robbed the safe in the express car of \$39,000.

He was tried, was ably prosecuted and was acquitted. But the criminal charge against him was a serious setback to his hopes and ambitions. It had taken all of his savings to hire lawyers to defend himself and the worry had caused his mother's health to fail. Soon afterward she died.

Jesse worked harder than ever at his business. He had a chance to sell out at a good profit. Then he opened a pawnshop and about the same time he married. But he wished to be a lawyer and so went to the night session of the law school and all day long he sat in his pawnshop reading law. He graduated with high honors, his preceptors complimenting him.

Jesse James is 31 years old. He is worth \$10,000, every dollar of which he has made by hard work. He has two children. He lives in his own house. In all his life he never tasted whiskey, beer or any other kind of intoxicating drink and he does not use tobacco in any form. He is a devoted husband and father.

Right to Learn A Trade.

The American boy's right to be taught a trade in school instead of under the restrictions of a labor union, the members of which are jealous of his advancement, was asserted by President F. S. Luther of Trinity College, Hartford, in convention of the American Institute of Instruction. President Luther said:

"Today there are few apprentices, and such as may be still found are learning very little. The labor unions restrict the number of apprentices to limits grotesquely below obvious needs. The boys suffer from the jealousy, ill-will and incompetence of those who are supposed to teach them, and from the greed of employers who try to get a man's work out of them for a boy's wages."

The outlook for an American boy of sixteen years who does not fancy a clerical career is not encouraging, said Mr. Luther. He must begin as a doer of odd jobs, with nothing to feed his ambitions and presently becomes anxious for a soft snap.

"One sort of boy in such cases will force his way forward honorably, expiating the sins of his fathers by hard work, picking up by native ability in many years what should have been taught in a few. A second sort discontentedly do all their lives, the meager, lower tasks, hope dead, ambitions forgotten, aspirations unknown; the saloon a haven of rest and the yellow journal the literary diversion. A third sort make grafters. And we might say most of these two classes of failures; many of them, at least, by simply educating them to some chosen industry."

Sees Doom for Czar.

The situation in Russia is now attracting more attention among students of history than at any other time since the Russian-Japanese war began. It is becoming more apparent that the revolutionary spirit holds the entire country and that the power of the czar is fast becoming only nominal. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, director of the Institute of France, and known as the world's foremost authority on Russia, has given out an interview which is remarkable. The opinions set forth, coming from one so well versed on the subject, will attract attention all over the civilized world, and well may they. This eminent French scholar believes that the czar is doomed. By that he means that the autocracy will never rule again. While the czar may retain his throne, his power is now as good as gone.

Do't Knock your Town.

Do't knock your town. A little weak chick with its soft little bill can break its way out of an egg with comparative ease. Those of you who have tried cracking an egg on your knuckles wonder how a chick does it. Scientists have a very simple explanation for it, which is this, the chick knocks from the inside and the arrangement of the particles that make the shell are such that they are easily driven apart from the inside, but wedged together, when struck from the outside. Its the same with a city. The knocks from the outside have little effect. It's the knocker at home that hurts a town.

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Jewett Attacks Our Criminal Code.

At the meeting of the State Bar Association when drew together the distinguished lawyers of almost every county in Indiana, the feature of the first day was the opening address by President Charles L. Jewett, for he availed himself of the opportunity to attack what he termed the detestable of our "clumsy, halting, near-splinting, unscientific criminal code procedure." He made a plea not only for justice for the prisoner at the bar, but for the taxpayer who foots the heavy bills caused by the present system, and also for the general public, which has long stood and grown tired of legal technical jockeying in the courts and has lost faith to a certain degree in their efficacy. He called attention to the fact that while radical changes had been made in other directions the criminal code of our courts remain substantially the same as enacted fifty years ago.

In summarizing his conclusions he said "I have dwelt at some length on these different laws, with a view of showing the tendency of the growth of our recent criminal law. These laws have easily placed Indiana at the head of the list in the treatment of crime and the causes of crime. But while our progress has been commendable, while our health and charity work has been such as to reflect everlasting credit on our State, we are not entering the new field.

"We may now punish the person who undermines our health or the health of our children; we may punish the gambler who teaches our boy to gamble; we may punish the saloon keeper who causes him to become a drunkard, but we can not prevent either from ruining the boy.

"We could easily restrain a man from spreading disease among our pigs, or from keeping a pack of loose dogs to prey upon our sheep, but we can not stop the man who proposes to destroy us or our children.

"The anarchist who has publicly testified that assassination is the proper remedy for officers of the people may yet stalk abroad until the President falls before his treacherous revolver.

"Our theory would bear the deduction that the courts will restrain a man from knocking your hat off, thus injuring it, but they have no jurisdiction to prevent his knocking your head off. When you desire to stop a man from running your boy in a saloon and gambling-house, you must first show that your house and boy have been decreased in value by reason of the nuisance, and then you can get your writ. But you might prove all the crimes committed in the Decalogue, and unless you can establish some property injury, let the boy go to ruin and think over the cruelties of the law."

"Personal rights, dissociated from money, have been relegated to the rear. They ought to stand first always and forever. We practice law as though we could only have two objects in life—to get our board and washing." Our children deserve the legal respect of their personal rights, for that is all most of them have. If they are not secure in that, they have little security at all.

"If the King could issue his writ to restrain his mighty barons from interfering with and destroying his subjects' commonest personal rights, why can not our courts, backed by the strong arm of the State, compel obedience to its writs commanding the mighty barons of our times to release their grips upon the rights of our people?"

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CULVER HIGHLY PRAISED.

Military Academy Included as One of Six Best in Country.

The war department has officially notified Culver Military academy that it has been reported to the secretary of war as one of the six schools whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge. A thorough inspection of all military schools in the United States which were recently made by members of the general staff. Out of the large number thus inspected, six have been designated as distinguished institutions.

Besides being published annually in the Army Register, these schools will be entitled to have an honor graduate appointed as second lieutenant in the regular army.

The inspection of Culver was made by Maj. John S. Mallory, of the general staff. In his report to the war department, he speaks of Culver in very high terms. The following are abstracts from his report:

"The Culver Military academy is a preparatory school of high order. It is strictly military school, patterned after West Point. It has most of the diversified military features of West Point in its practical instruction.

"All of the ceremonies were executed with precision, and were excellent. The battalion stood a most creditable inspection.

"Although quite youthful in appearance the physique of the cadets in general was splendid, and their bearing very soldierly.

"Most of the mounted gymnastics and feats of horsemanship performed by well trained troops of regular cavalry were executed with admirable precision and fearlessness by the cadet cavalry. This exhibition was creditable in the highest degree.

"The construction of a spar bridge was not only excellent, but remarkable for celerity. A 27-foot spar bridge, consisting of rope, spars and chess was thrown across a lagoon and a Gatling gun was run over, all in 3 1/2 minutes. The same bridge was dismantled completely in 1 1/2 minutes.

"The wall scaling was also excellent. A 10-foot wall was scaled by one squad of four men in 10 seconds and by another squad of four men in 9 seconds. A 15-foot wall was scaled by a squad of 8 men using a rope in 1 minute, 1 4-5 seconds.

"In the artillery drill there were two gun detachments, the pieces being fired in succession. In spite of the fact that the drill was interrupted by an accident to each piece, which could not very well have been avoided, the drill was on the whole creditable. It was conducted by Capt. H. C. Bays.

"The advance guard drill, skirmish drill and construction of shelter trenches consisted of really one exercise involving the three features. A company was thrown out as an advance guard. After advancing about a mile the point and flankers developed the enemy (outlined). The support was brought up and became engaged and then the reserve. The whole line then threw up shelter trenches. The entire exercise was executed very creditably.

"I inspected the cadet quarters and found them in excellent condition. I also inspected the cadet mess and found it very good, the food being suitable, well cooked and well served. There is an excellent gymnasium complete in all its appliances.

"Discipline is rigidly enforced and is excellent. Shortly before my arrival a number of cadets, including commissioned officers, were convicted of hazing. They were promptly dismissed.

"The academy is situated on a beautiful lake, and has all necessary buildings and accessories. It is in fact a splendidly equipped military school and shows what can be accomplished at a private military institution when supplied with abundant capital."—South Bend Tribune.

Sang to Lion All Night.

Mrs. John Underwood, of New York, camping with her husband in a remote gulch near Harney Peak, in the Black hills, was attacked by a mountain lion while walking a mile from camp. The beast jumped upon her from a tree, throwing her to the ground. She screamed as she fell, and the lion hesitated with one foot on her breast.

In her desperation Mrs. Underwood began to sing an opera, and the beast stood still as long as she sang, showing signs of impatience when she ceased. She sang all night at intervals, and at dawn her husband found her with the lion standing over her, apparently charmed by the music, which by that time was feeble. He killed the lion.

Enforcement of Law.

Speaking of the enforcement of law Governor Hanly says:

"This is the people's business. It is for them to decide. The attorney-general and myself are fighting their battle and not our own, and we are entitled to the support of every civic force in the state, and I have abiding faith that we shall receive it, and that the triumph of the law will be complete and abiding."

Death of Larkin Pogue.

Larkin Pogue, of this city, suddenly at Elkhart, Monday, July 17. The Elkhart Review says:

Larkin S. Pogue, a writer at the Standard Hotel, died there of heart disease at 10:30 a. m. today after brief illness. The remains were taken to Walley's undertaking parlors where they will be held pending intelligence from relatives as to disposition. Coroner Dewey is in charge of the body and personal effects at present. The deceased who was twenty years old one day last week, came to Elkhart about two months ago from his home, Plymouth, Ind., and was employed at the Commercial restaurant until two weeks ago, when he went to the Standard. He had complained of not feeling well for a few days and had been advised by W. J. Tracy, manager of the hotel, to go to a physician, but had not done so, doctoring himself with remedies from a drug store. He claimed to have had appendicitis twice and thought the trouble a recurrence of the malady.

Sunday he went to South Bend, where he expected to meet his youngest sister, Marjorie. She was not there and he returned at 11:20, and not feeling well went to bed instead of to work at 12 o'clock, as had been expected. He became worse this morning, and between 7 and 8 o'clock a physician was called. M. G. Field, a friend, also from Plymouth, remained in the room with him and at 10:30 Mrs. Brown, a girl employed at the hotel, went to the room, and while she was sitting on the edge of the bed talking to him he had a violent paroxysm, became unconscious and expired soon afterward. The physician who was summoned worked a long time over him but could not restore any signs of life.

Pogue leaves a wife, a mother and three sisters, Minnie and Marie of Plymouth, a married sister in Chicago and a brother, Walter, in Oklahoma. Undertaker Leonard went to Elkhart and brought the remains to Plymouth Tuesday. Funeral services at Church of God, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Renews Old Question.

Justice Brewer is afraid that too much power is being given the national government. From time to time the same fear has been expressed ever since the very signing of the constitution. The question is, therefore, as old as the United States itself. The centralizing power is and has ever been the reason. The justice in a speech at Texarkana, Ark., declared that the tendency of the times