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1906 AUGUST 1906

Table with 7 columns (Su, Mo, Tu, We, Th, Fr, Sa) and 7 rows of numbers representing a calendar for August 1906.

Features of Interest

Concerning People, Places and Doings of the World.

Concerning Crises, Accidents and Fire, Labor and Capital, Grain, Stock and Money Markets.

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YOUNGSTERS BURN BARE.

Four and Six-Year-Old Boys Set It

Details of a fire in a barn where four and six-year-old boys were involved. The fire started in a barn and spread to a house, burning for several hours.

TAKE MILLIONS FROM AMERICA.

Records Show that Immigrants Send

Millions of dollars in American gold to Europe. The report shows that immigrants are sending a significant amount of money back to their home countries.

WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

Samuel Pearce, a well-known resident

of Washington county, Pa., living three miles north of Canonsburg, returned to his home from a drive and found his wife and two children dead and a third child dying from bullet wounds.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS GAIN.

Report of Secretary Cellarius to the

United States League. Marked prosperity is shown in the report of Secretary Cellarius presented at the fourteenth annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations.

FIRE IN INDIANA TOWN.

Fifteen Stores and 80 Other Buildings

Destroyed in Kirtland. Fire Wednesday destroyed almost the entire business section of Kirtland, Ind. After twenty buildings and fifteen business houses had been burned, several frame buildings in the path of the flames were blown up and the fire raged on.

REPEL PULAJANES, KILLING 50.

United States Troops Rout Large At-

tacking Band of Marauders. Advice received from the island of Leyte, P. I., says that a large band of Pulajanes attacked a column of constabulary and regulars commanded by Capt. George H. McClure of the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Train Plunges Into Lake.

The engine, express car and smoking

car of a Great Northern fast train, west-bound, were submerged in the deep waters of Diamond Lake, about twenty miles east of Spokane, Wash.

Three Down in Superior.

Men and Mrs. J. P. Arthur and Miss

Frances Fosterlin and three other persons of Superior, Wis., were drowned in Superior bay during a severe electrical storm.

Palma Sets Americans Free.

President Palma of Cuba has pardoned

Miss Millie Brown, L. C. Gitter and William Augustine, Americans residing in the Isle of Pines, and a message was immediately sent by telegraph ordering their release.

RECEIVER FOR ZION.

CONTROL GIVEN TO 'NEITHER

DOWIE NOR VOLIVA. Court to Place Property in Hands of Receiver as a 'Settle Apostolic' Compensation Later - 20-Year Sentence for Political Murder.

Judge Landis of Chicago decided the Zion City case Friday. Neither Dr. Dowie, founder, nor William Voliva, present overseer, is given the property. Instead, the judge declared, the church town a trust estate, announced that he would place it in the hands of a receiver and ordered the holding of an election in the third Tuesday in September when the people shall choose their own overseer.

ROBERTS GETS TWENTY YEARS.

Chicago Judge Denies Motion for

New Trial. George Gill Roberts, convicted June 1 by a jury in Judge Kerston's court in Chicago of the murder on Nov. 28 of County Commissioner John V. Kopf of this city, was denied a new trial, and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Joliet, as the verdict had specified.

KILLS WIFE WITH SHOTGUN.

Jealous Husband Then Fills His

Own Breast with Shot. Charles D. Schmidt, an assistant book-keeper for the Helms, Mount, Water Works Company, shot and killed his wife and tried to kill himself. It is said that Schmidt discovered a letter implicating his wife with a man at Fort Assiniboine.

TEEN DEAD AND FOUR MISSING.

Result of the Collapse of Building at

South Framingham, Mass. In the light of electric lamps the work of examining the victims of the collapsed Amundsen building went through the night in South Framingham, Mass. At dawn there were ten bodies at the morgue, eight injured were at the hospital, two others were at their homes and the list of missing contained four.

Found Guilty of Land Frauds.

In Portland, Ore., the jury in the Hope

Nickel land fraud case returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the clemency of the court. Hope was formerly city attorney of Medford, Ore., and Nickel a United States commissioner.

Naval Pageant Set 3.

Plans have been perfected for the grand

naval pageant which Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry announces will occur in the sound of Puget Bay on Labor Day, Sept. 3. The President will review the Atlantic fleet.

Villain Run Down by Hounds.

A man hunted with bloodhounds through

the woods of Perry county, Ohio, ended in the capture of Lew Eblin, who attacked the 8-year-old daughter of Charles Kamers of Misco, who was picking blackberries.

Canada Wants Harvest Hands.

A. J. Black, Canadian minister of agricul-

ture, says that more than 20,000 men will be needed to be imported this year to handle the crop. The harvest probably will be begun early in August.

Anti-Jewish Outbreaks.

Anti-Jewish outbreaks have begun in

Odesa, Russia, and a number of persons have been killed or wounded. Cossacks and rowdies have been plundering the deserted Jewish houses and shops.

Torpedo Scuttles a Boat.

A whitehead torpedo fired from the

deck of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., during practice struck and sank a boat in which four men were seated. A lifeboat rescued the seamen.

Miles Predicts World War.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, former com-

CZAR ENDS DOUMA

Russian Ruler Peremptorily Dis-

solves Parliament. NATION NEAR TO WAR

Great Empire Now Seems on the Verge of Bloody Revolution.

Nicholas Issues Strife by Surrendering to Policy of Grand Dukes—Members of the Disbanded Douma Flee to Viborg, Finland, Where Parliament Assembles and Plans Rebellion—Troops Are Massed at Danger Points and Martial Law Is in Force.

Russia's first experiment in parliamentary government came to an ignominious end Saturday night with the promulgation of two imperial ukases, the first dissolving the present parliament and providing for the convocation of its successor on March 5, 1907, more than six months hence, and the second proclaiming the capital of Russia Ltd. the surrounding province to be in a state of extraordinary security, which is only infinitesimally different from

the martial law. This measure of safety is to provide for the outbursts which undoubtedly will be provoked by this daring measure. It is now but a step to dictatorship. A large part of the Province of Kiev, where armed uprisings are expected in consequence of the dissolution of parliament, was placed under martial law. The Emperor has surrendered completely to the grand dukes. For four Saturday night at Peterhof he conferred with General Troopoff, "the most hated man in Russia," and the latter set of the ministers. When the conference ended Nicholas had fully made up his mind to seize the bull by the horns and plunge

the country into bloodshed. All the severities and brutalities which have characterized the rule of the czars in the past will be again brought into play, it is expected. Thousands of revolutionists will be cast into prison, hundreds of them sent into dungeons and to the mines of Siberia to die, and hundreds of others summarily executed.

With two pitiful but momentous orders which were promulgated, at 3 o'clock Sunday morning Emperor Nicholas by a stroke of the pen set Russia back into where she stood two years ago, in the full grip of autocracy and irresponsible government, wiping out for six months at least the whole structure of parliament, erected at such cost.

The delay in fixing the time for the new elections seems to indicate a decision to change the present basis of suffrage to perhaps a basis of universal suffrage, with which the advisers of the Emperor hope to swamp the educated liberals, the socialists and the workmen with the vast mass of the peasantry.

See Gathering of Storm. The gathering of the storm is being storm—and where it will break. The advocates of the "mild left" believe that by dissolving parliament and provoking a collision now they will find the revolutionary leaders not prepared for an uprising, as at Moscow, whereas the further delay would merely give the revolutionists the time needed to organize and further disaffect the army.

The dissolution of parliament is the culmination of weeks of strife, during which the Russian bureaucracy and court clique have stubbornly resisted the assembly's demand for wide am-

Telegraphic Brevities. The Sibley breaker at the Old Forge mine near Scranton, Pa., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$75,000. A permanent organization of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union has been effected with Representative Bartholomew of Missouri as president.

The first case of yellow fever this year was reported at the Mississippi river quarantine station, ninety-seven miles below New Orleans. The patient is a Cuban sailor from Havana.

The young Sultan of Johore possesses one great peculiarity. Many years ago a lion of the same name resulted in the loss of nearly all his teeth. These were replaced by teeth of solid gold, in each of which a large diamond is placed.

At a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Washington recently, Representative Hearst urged the labor leaders to make a demonstration of their strength politically, regardless of party lines, in view of the failure of Congress to take action on the anti-injunction and eight-hour bills. He thought they would be in the position of the Irish party in England, which holds the balance of power.

The Florida and Georgia Bankers' Association met in Atlanta, Ga. The address of welcome being by John Temple Graves and the responses by W. A. Blount of Pensacola, Fla., and L. C. Haynes of Augusta, Ga. An address was given by Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States.

Even as a child Emperor William was fond of the pomp and militarism. It is said that it was a source of great pleasure to the little prince that sentinals had to present arms to him, so much so that he sometimes did not wish to be fully dressed, but hastened down into court to receive the military honors which he loved so well.

REIGN OF TERROR ON.

DESPERATE CONFLICT OCCURS

IN ODESSA. Cossacks Plunder Houses and Shops After Their Owners Are Massacred—Jews Armed with Scythes and Pitchforks Shot Down.

Anti-Jewish outbreaks have commenced at Odessa. A number of persons have already been killed or wounded. Serious disturbances took place in the remote quarters of the city. Cossacks and rowdies plundered the deserted Jewish houses and shops. On Srednaia street Jews were killed and wounded in attempting to defend their property, while the police looked on. Many of the looting Cossacks were drunk.

The Jews, driven into a corner, were armed only with scythes and pitchforks, but they made a brave stand before the troops, only to be shot down mercilessly by the soldiers.

Details received in regard to the mutiny at Warsaw are to the effect that two officers were killed and six wounded in the attack made on the Officers' Club by mutineers.

The mutineers belonged to the artillery corps. They set fire to the Officers' Club and then shot down the officers as they rushed from the burning structure in their night clothes. A detachment of infantry was called out and subdued the mutineers.

At the meetings near the Narva gate and in the Viborgskii district, across the Neva, the Cossacks set to disperse them, refused openly to do so and fraternized with the workmen. This is partly confirmatory of the revolutionists' boast that the troops will not fire again on the people.

With the ukase dissolving parliament, the czar rose upon possibly the last day in the great drama of the Russian revolution. The people and the government now stand face to face, and upon the army depends the immediate issue. Even should the government, however, succeed in restraining an outbreak of the people, the victory probably will be only temporary and simply confine the steam for the final explosion.

Russell Sage is Dead. End Comes Suddenly to Aged Neighbor of Washington, D. C. Russell Sage died at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon at his summer home in Lawrence, L. I. Entertained for the last few years by the infirmities of old age, he worked himself to a rapid final decline of several weeks.

He was preparing with great pleasure for the celebration of his nineteenth birthday on Aug. 4, an event which was made memorable each year by the visits of the old residents of Lawrence and other intimate friends, to whom the aged Russell was always known as "Uncle Russell."

"Everybody will be very much surprised to learn what I have done with my money," Mr. Sage said to a friend or more ago to an intimate friend, "but they will never learn until I am dead."

Rumors that the \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000 which are the generally accepted figures of the financier's fortune, is to be distributed mostly among charities could not be confirmed.

Mr. Sage's death came very peacefully. For six hours preceding his death he was unconscious and, as he lay in his final moments, Al and his wife were by his side. Joseph J. Slougan, Dr. Theodore Janeway of New York, Dr. Carl P. Schumm of Lawrence and Rev. Robert G. Leitch.

The principal eulogies of Mr. Sage's long life were in brief as follows: Aug. 4, 1816—Born at Shenandoah, N. Y. 1831—Employed by brother Henry in grocery store at Troy, N. Y., at salary of \$4 month. 1834—Goes into grocery business with Eliza Sage, a brother.

1838—Forms wholesale grocery and meat partnership with John W. Bates. 1841—Marries Miss Maria Winne. 1844—Buys Mr. Bates out for \$150,000, giving personal check for amount. 1845—Elected to first public office, an Alderman at Troy. Later is elected treasurer of Rensselaer county, New York.

1852—Elected to Thirty-third Congress. 1854—Re-elected to Thirty-fourth Congress. 1861—Begins operations in Wall street, 1869—Marries Margaret Slougan, the first Mrs. Sage having died. 1870—Organizes system of puts and calls and spreads and straddles and frequently makes \$150,000 a day from sale of privileges. 1874—Loses \$8,000,000 by failure of Grant & Ward on Wall street. July 22, 1900—Dies worth about \$100,000,000.

TEXT OF DOUMA'S MANIFESTO.

"Citizens, stand up for your

rights! The address of the Douma to the Russian people is unmistakably a call to arms. It goes no further openly than to advise the people to withhold money and soldiers from the government, but between the lines is to be seen the threat of revolution. The following is the text of the parliamentary manifesto adopted at the meeting held at Viborg:

To the People from Their Popular Representatives—Citizens of All Russia: Parliament has been dissolved by ukase of July 21. You elected us as your representatives and instructed us to fight for our country and freedom. In violation of your instructions and our duty, we drew up laws in order to insure freedom to the people.

We demanded the removal of irresponsible ministers who were infringing the laws with impunity and oppressing freedom. First of all, however, we wanted to bring out a law respecting the distribution of land to working peasants and involving the assignment, to this end, of crown appanages, monasteries and lands belonging to the clergy, and compulsory expropriation of private estates. The government held such a law to be inadmissible, and upon parliament once more presenting forward its resolution regarding compulsory expropriation parliament was dissolved.

The government promises to convolve a new parliament seven months hence. Russia must remain without popular representation for seven whole months, at a time when the people are standing on the brink of ruin, and industry and commerce are undermined, when the whole country is seething with unrest and incapacity to do justice to popular needs.

For seven months the government will arbitrarily and will fight against the popular movement in order to obtain a pliable, subservient parliament. Should it succeed, it is completely suppressing the popular movement, the government will covet no parliament at all.

Citizens, stand up for your trampled rights, for popular representation, and for an imperial parliament. Russia must not remain a day without popular representation. You possess, the means of acquiring it. The government has, without the assent of the popular representatives, no right to collect taxes from the people nor to summon the people to military service. Therefore, you are now the government.

The dissolved parliament was justified in giving neither money nor soldiers. Should the government, however, contract loans in order to prevent funds, such loans will be invalid without the consent of the popular representatives.

The Russian people will never acknowledge them as valid, nor will they be called upon to pay them. Accordingly, until a popular representative parliament is summoned do not give a kopeck to the throne or a soldier to the army.

Be ready for the most stubborn. No power can resist the united, inflexible will of the people. Citizens, in this obligatory and unavoidable struggle your representatives will be with you.

forces there are reported to be on the brink of casting their lot with the people. From Warsaw disaffection among the troops is reported. The socialists have issued inflammatory proclamations, urging refusal to pay taxes or furnish recruits, and calling for a revolution. Sobolevsk and Odessa are twin hotbeds of disaffection in southern Russia. In Odessa the Jews are in a panic, fearing a massacre as the first outcome of popular anger aroused by the dissolution of parliament. At midnight masses of citizens were moving through the center of the city.

Proclamations announcing that the death sentence has been imposed on the Emperor, General Troopoff, M. Pobiedonostoff, who as procurator general of the Holy synod; General Orloff, the "pacifist" of the Baltic provinces, and others, have been scattered over part of Peterhof.

Alcohol for Gas Engines. The Department of Agriculture has engaged Prof. Charles E. Luke of Columbia university to collect all existing data concerning the possibilities of alcohol in the operation of small gas engines, and to conduct experiments in the production of alcohol from grain and potatoes.

Professors to Get Pensions. The executive committee of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of science, which has announced a list of forty-six colleges which are to receive gifts for the benefit of deserving professors. From this list are omitted all institutions having formal denominational connections, or which require their trustees to belong to a particular church. It omits also all institutions controlled and supported by a State or municipality, and which fall below the academic standard which the trustees have adopted.

St. Louis Wins Ice Treaty. After an extended investigation, the city of St. Louis, through Circuit Attorney Sager, has begun suit against the Mount Vernon Ice and Fuel Company and the Merchants' Ice and Coal Company, alleging that they were in a combination to restrain trade and to fix the price of ice. Judgment is asked for \$174,000 against each as for the 114 days during which the agreement is alleged to have been in existence, and that the charter should be declared null and void. The price of ice has advanced from 30 cents to 40 cents a hundred.

City to Harvest Ice Crops. Two cities near New York, Mount Vernon and Yonkers, which have suffered from the high prices of ice charged by the American Ice Company, have resolved to establish a municipal ice supply. At Mount Vernon Mayor Brush has led the plan to establish an artificial freezing plant forthwith. Mayor Coyne of Yonkers proposes to cut natural ice from the city reservoirs and sell it to the citizens at cost.

More than 400 applications for saloon licenses at the increased rate of \$600 were made in one day at San Francisco.

CHICAGO.

The developments have

favoured an encouraging view as to the prospects of business during the near future. New demands reach a surprising aggregate in the food market. There is increased distribution of manufactured products and reasonable stimuli appears in the jobbing and retail lines.

Values in all the raw material markets maintain great strength, with hides at a slightly higher average than during last week.

Crop reports have continued uniformly good. The agricultural sections have become good buyers of general merchandise, this causing a rapid reduction of country store stocks. Many visiting buyers now through this market and jobbing trade sales compare favorably with those of a year ago in the leading staples.

The movement of grain at this port, 6,672,454 bushels, compares with 5,473,684 bushels last week. Live stock receipts advanced to 297,365 head, against 230,447 head last week. Lumber receipts, 52,478,000 feet week, compare with 52,280,000 feet last week.

Bank clearings, \$218,004,703, exceed those of corresponding week in 1905 by 14.3 per cent.

Failures reported in Chicago district number 10, against 18 last week and 15 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

Trade, industrial, and crop reports generally continue highly optimistic. Clearance and sell-out retail demand, wholesale trade for reasonable goods is naturally quiet, but excellent grain crop reports stimulate fall orders, which are in advance of a year ago, with rather less than usual evidences of summer glutiness. Reports as to July trade all point to gains over a year ago. Building continues very active, reports as to iron and steel are almost uniformly good, showing larger current sales and taking than were looked for, favorable crop reports apparently having dispelled some uncertainties visible a little while ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 2, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; oats, standard, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; rye, No. 2, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$11.00; winter choice creamery, 1 1/2c to 2c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 18c; potatoes, new, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.00; winter choice creamery, 1 1/2c to 2c; No. 2 white, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; oats, No. 2 white, 5c to 5 1/2c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 2, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; oats, No. 2, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$10.00; prairie, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.20; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; corn, No. 3, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; oats, No. 2, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; rye, No. 1, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; barley, standard, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; potatoes, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.85; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; corn, No. 2, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; oats, natural white, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; butter, creamery, 17c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c.

Tulsa—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; No. 2 mixed, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; clover seed, prime, \$1.95.

Airship Flight Record Broken. The recent flight of Horace W. Wain of Chicago is believed to have made a new record for distance and control. On his first flight he traveled eleven miles, most of the way about 1,500 feet above ground, but when nearly in his heart of the city his power gave out, after dodging the masts and chimneys, he finally came down, unaided, on the roof of a flat building. There he repaired his machine and continued his journey, a distance of five miles further, without mishap. The flight was made in the presence of the lake a considerable distance and returned.

New Light on Appendicitis. A noted German physician, Dr. Bergmann, who presided at the meeting of the Berlin Medical Association, recently agreed with other present that the clinical diagnosis of appendicitis seldom permitted an accurate judgment of the case, and secondly that the value of operation was expressed. Prof. Orth said that in