

Thos. Walker,

Marshall County Independent.

Vol. I.

PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

No. 38.

We are Selling Men's

Suits.

Our's are Equal to the

Best.

They have only one Weak Spot, the

Price!

It's way down low. Call and be Convinced

M. Allman & Son,

Big Bargain Givers. East Side Mich. St.

WALL PAPER

I have a large line of New Patterns of 1895, that I offer at very low prices-- in other words, I defy competition. I will do your work by the job at as low prices as guaranteed work can be done. Prices range from 5 to 20c per roll of 8 yards.

REMNANTS ONE-HALF PRICE.

Will bring sample book to your houses for selection of designs.

W. M. KENDALL,

JOHN S. BENDER. JACOB D. MOLTER.

Real Estate Hustlers.

They present below a list of property they have for sale. If you desire to invest in Marshall County Real Estate, give them a call before purchasing. They have this week the following property:

Seven acres well improved land, good 1 1/2 story frame house, good well of water, orchard, small barn and other out buildings, on Michigan road. Cheap, part cash balance on three years time.

A 50-acre farm; 2 miles northwest of Plymouth, 6 acres wood land, balance well improved with good 1 1/2 story, 7-room house, cellar, cistern, well, good apple and peach orchard, good bank barn and other outbuildings; price per acre, \$45.

A 50-acre farm, 4 miles south of city with all first-class modern improvements and in first-class repair; price per acre \$60.

Twenty acres, 4-room house good well of water, 1 1/2 miles southwest of Ilion; price per acre, \$40.

A 100-acre farm, 7 miles south of Plymouth, 3 miles northwest of Argos 1 1/2 story house, good well and cistern, 2 orchards, all fenced, 50 acres under good cultivation, balance timber and pasture land, good large bank barn, 40x86, wind pump tanks; price per acre, \$50.

Eighty acres, 2 miles north of Plymouth, new, 1 1/2 story, 8-room house, cellar, cistern, well with wind pump, good barn, fences, young orchard, 15 acres woodland, balance under cultivation; price per acre, \$50.

Many other properties, such as Residences, Lots, Farms, etc., listed with us every day, for sale or exchange.

If you wish to buy, sell or exchange, don't fail to see

BENDER & MOLTER,

Office, 2d Floor, Shoemaker Building, East Side Michigan Street.

THE MOST RELIABLE SMOKE,

STATE SEAL CIGAR, 5 CTS.

MANUFACTURED BY

C. W. CHAPMAN, WARSAW, IND.

To the Citizens of Plymouth.

It was announced last week to the readers of this paper that I had taken a half interest in the INDEPENDENT. It will not therefore be a surprise to any of the readers of the INDEPENDENT that the paper will hereafter be conducted as the business of a partnership. This arrangement has not been brought about as the result of a day's negotiation but has come after careful consideration, and I trust it may lead to many pleasant new relations, in both a business and a social way.

One of the excellent reasons that have had much to do with the closing of this arrangement is my firm belief in the future prospects of Plymouth as a growing, thrifty and in every way, a prosperous and progressive city.

With the expectation of making this city my home I trust that the future may prove for Plymouth more in fact than now appears in prospect and that the labors that may fall to me, and to the INDEPENDENT, may have their full share in building for the prosperity and good of all.

Very Respectfully,

A. D. SMITH.

They Celebrated.

The Glorious Fourth of July, for the year 1895, has passed into the annals of the past, and once more the industrious people, of our city, have settled down to their every day vocation. Although our citizens did not see fit to celebrate our national birthday, by a large demonstration, yet a large number of our citizens, put on their best clothes, and visited with friends and relatives in other towns.

Our sister cities Argos and Bourbon, sent out invitations for everybody to call upon that day, as they proposed to put on a gala attire, and show to the people of other towns that they were fully equal to any emergency in handling crowds, and that their different villagers were worthy of being proud of.

While Plymouth did not make the eagle scream, or have great flights of oratory to dish out to the people in small chunks of two hours each, they enjoyed the day in a peaceable manner, and were not compelled to wait on thousands of customers who, on such occasions as the Fourth of July, give the merchants a hard day of labor.

A Deep Well.

Lemont, Ill., has just completed a well for their water works system, that is 1,900 feet in depth and at a cost of \$12,000. They have been nearly a year in sinking this well, but have the satisfaction of knowing, that although it cost thousands of dollars, they will in the future have an abundance of water. It is said that Joliet, of that state, would give \$30,000 for a well like the one mentioned.

While we are talking about wells, we might remark that Plymouth has a flowing well, fourteen inches in diameter, that has constantly flowed for years and has not been utilized for any purpose whatever. It is a demonstrated fact, that those who have natural advantages and where the financial outlay is small, turns a cold shoulder to the benefits that nature so freely gives while other communities, not blessed with these favors, or in any way to be compared with the city thus favored, spend thousands of dollars to secure the same benefits.

Improvement.

Those of our citizens who were not aware of the extensive preparations made by Postmaster Jilson, to remodel the post office department, were surprised when they came for their mail Sunday morning, to see the transformation that had taken place Saturday night.

The general delivery boxes are all in the front part of the office, while the lock boxes are now all together in the rear part of the room. With the new lock boxes in position, giving an addition of about eighty, our office, will be fully equipped for a while at least.

The general delivery will also be materially benefitted by another call window. Mr. Jilson deserves the thanks of the public for these improvements, and while they are of great benefit to him and his assistants in their work, yet the public derive a corresponding benefit, in the quick service they will in the future receive.

Notice.

All the accounts that have not been settled, are now left with Harley A. Logan for settlement, and all notes at First National Bank.

3w
RAYMOND & TALBOT.
The Marshall County INDEPENDENT
\$1.50 cents a year.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF MONDAY, JUNE 24th., TOOK PLACE MONDAY NIGHT.

The Remonstrance Regarding the Paving of LaPorte and Michigan Streets Presented.

Last Monday evening our city council met in session at the city hall, it being an adjourned meeting. By the time the regular business was commenced, all the members were present with Mayor Swindell presiding.

The first matter brought before the board was a petition by a number of business men praying for permission to sell fireworks. The petition was granted.

At this juncture, the Mayor said that as a number of the citizens were present, the council would listen to what they had to say.

Mr. Chas. Reeve, representing those who were property owners on the two streets under contemplation of being paved, presented a remonstrance signed by all but three of the property owners. He in substance said after reading the remonstrance, that the time had not arrived for this work. It was placing a burden upon them that such men as Messrs. Corbin and Kuhn could not carry. That there were other things that needed to be looked after more than paving the streets. He also pointed out the difficulties they would have to contend with in making the grade, etc.

He also said that the system of water works were worthless and that they should be attended to instead of such a foolish piece of business as paving the streets. The council should reconsider the matter and lay it upon the table, subject to the call of the council. That they did most emphatically protest against this paving of the streets and they meant it. Mr. Reeve also informed the council that he had contemplated erecting a building upon his property on LaPorte street, but if this increase of taxation was to be made he would be compelled to drop the matter, until it was settled.

Councilman Tibbett here presented a revised list of water rates for the council to consider.

Councilman O'Keefe, moved that the council reconsider the matter pertaining to paving LaPorte and Michigan streets. His motion was seconded by Gretzinger. On presenting the motion the result was as follows:

YEAS:—Tibbett, Bailey, Hughes, Maxey and Tanner.

YEAS:—Gretzinger, O'Keefe and Reynolds.

O'Keefe then moved that the matter be postponed indefinitely and his motion was seconded by Gretzinger.

Councilman Bailey thought that it was not right to vote upon the motion, and while it was out of order, he was perfectly willing to give the council an opportunity to vote upon the motion before the council, but the fact was, they had heard but one side of the question even from the property owners, and not only the property holders along the streets mentioned, but other citizens that believed in improvements. One fact he desired to emphasize: There were property owners in Plymouth who had owned property for years, bought it for a little money. They had received the benefits of the advancement of real estate, and yet had not placed one dollar of improvements upon it, and always as a rule, proved obstructionists to advancement in the way of public improvements.

Councilman O'Keefe thought the motion all right.

Councilman Bailey thought as they were so many present, they all should express their opinions upon this important matter.

W. W. HILL:—"As far as I am concerned and the expense I am willing to bear my part in paving the streets. But I feel for those of my neighbors who are unable to bear this increased taxation. In a year or two, think will do."

ATTORNEY S. PARKER:—"Thought that it was not the proper time. Say next April. The council could lay this matter upon the table, for awhile at least, and do so in a manner that would not seem cowardly. He was in favor of paved streets, although he represented Mr. Wheeler who was opposed to it. He desired to see it extended as far as his property and would cheerfully pay his assessment. The universal experience of cities when laboring for improvements, always found the smaller property holders ready and willing to help along any public improvements; while these who were always placing obstructions in the way, were the men

who had the money.

Mr. Woodard then spoke a short time, comparing the hardship of this movement, with the time when he burned out and had no insurance.

The mayor then put the motion for postponing the matter indefinitely which resulted as follows:

YEAS:—Tibbett, Bailey, Hughes, Maxey and Tanner.

YEAS:—O'Keefe, Gretzinger and Reynolds.

O'Keefe then moved that the board adjourn, which was seconded by Gretzinger but was lost by the same vote as recorded on the other motions—5 to 3.

The motion for the appointment of Mr. Waters, as sexton for the cemetery for the next year, was carried by an unanimous vote. Councilman Tibbett informed the council that there were two telephones still to be placed to be used by the city for fire alarm purposes. The committee on fire and water were instructed to attend to the matter.

Resolutions presented to the council to give night watchman Mead power to make arrests was granted.

Complaint by residents on East Garro street regarding the boys playing ball was heard and instructions given how to proceed in the matter.

Council then adjourned.

The Treasury Deficit.

The following is taken from the Inter Ocean, of July 2. Whether it is in line with all our readers' ideas, matters not. It is worthy of reading carefully.

July 1 is New Year's Day in many highly important respects. Chief of all it is the beginning of the fiscal year of the government. In all statistics of debts, receipts, expenditures, or the like, of the United States government given by years, this midyear point of the general calendar is the beginning of the year. When, therefore, Congress discussed at its last session, as it did often and much in detail, the probable surplus or deficit of the treasury, the base of calculation was July 1, 1895. Would the revenues and out-goes of the treasury for the twelve months immediately preceding that date show an excess or a deficiency?

The exact condition of the treasury, to the last penny, at the close of Saturday night was not known Monday morning, but near enough for all practical purposes. The surplus which Wilson and Carlisle predicted turned out to be, as everybody expected it would, a deficit. The shortage is \$13,250,000. This is a pretty large sum. Forty-three and a quarter millions is a good deal of money, even for so big and rich a nation as the United States. It means that the government during the last fiscal year spent on an average over \$100,000 a day in excess of its resources. Last year the deficit was \$70,000,000.

It is precisely on account of this deficit that the government is menaced with a raid on its gold reserves. Those reserves are now over one hundred millions, and will be preserved intact, in all probability, until Oct. 1, the date at which the Morgan-Rothschild syndicate's agreement to protect the treasury from gold raids will cease. Should the receipts of the government from customs increase to an extent to make our revenues equal our expenditures the surplus will take care of itself. The Jimmy with which the speculators hope to pry open the gold chest of the government will then be taken away from Wall street. Unless thus rescued the treasury will be after another three months at the mercy once more of the raiders, and very likely the syndicate itself will lead in the raid, or, more likely, stand in the background furnishing the capital and sharing greedily in the profits.

Whatever may be in store, one thing is certain: The United States is to-day presenting a spectacle of dependence which is a positive disgrace and humiliation. All through the stress and distress of the war the United States maintained its financial independence. Never once did it cry out to the banks or any syndicate, "Help, Cassius, or I sink." But in these piping days of peace, with a Democratic President, the United States presents the sorry spectacle of a great nation saved from drowning by a syndicate life-preserver, thrown to it by J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates. It is enough to make the bones of Salmon P. Chase rattle in their coffin.

Mr. Carlisle may well look forward with some degree of apprehension to October, but let him be comforted. December comes pretty close upon the heels of October, and then a Republican Congress will meet. That body will be untrue to the record of the party if it does not rise to the occasion, no matter what may happen. The speculators who are counting on large profits in gold at the expense of the government would do well to remember that the Republi-

cans are once more at the Congressional helm, and that if Caesar of the White House or the Treasury Department feels the waters of the Rubicon rising above his head he will have only to appeal to Congress and find the necessary succor.

Bitterness of Speech.

There are times when the tongue of human mortals forgets its cunning, and utters words, that should under ordinary circumstances be left unsaid. Such can be the judgment rendered upon numerous utterances that have been flung broad cast upon the streets and in the stores and public places during the past week. All of these heart burnings, and condemnatory backbitings have been caused by our city council, owing to the position taken upon the street paving business.

Whether they are in the right or wrong in this matter, does not make the sayings given out by a number of our citizens right, or even truthful. When a man has been elected to the position of councilman in the city of Plymouth, he takes upon himself a solemn obligation to perform the duty that may devolve upon him, in a manner that will redound to the benefits of the tax payers of our city at large. He is not supposed, to transact business or make laws that will favor only the few, nor let the desires of the masses within our corporated limits go unheard. While he may help to enact a law, which a great number of the large tax payers look upon as an unnecessary burden there are ways for them to show their displeasure, and their desire to have the obnoxious law repealed, without calling their representatives anything but gentlemen, and rascals. During the controversy that has arisen over the street paving question, there has been a great deal of mud slinging participated in. The members of the council have been attacked bitterly by some who are opposed to the paving of the two streets. And while we are fully aware that this work would prove a hardship to a few yet even as best, it does not necessitate the intimation that the members of the council are not acting honestly.

The editors of the INDEPENDENT sincerely believe that the paving of La Porte and Michigan streets will not be paved at this time. But this fact is a certainty. The bitter denunciations against the council will have more of a tendency to spur them on, then to cause them to retract.

Free Schools.

Taxation to provide for free education of the masses is a very different thing from taxation to give anyone property for his own profit. Education can not be used by any man for himself alone. It is a fact that as a rule learned men do not profit as much from their learning as those engaged in the various pursuits of life gain from the knowledge of those who have sought through science the ways and means of lessening manual labor, and helping along by the use of the sciences all the great industries and occupations of modern times. The free school, sustained by taxation, is therefore immense in its benefits, not so much because all receive an education, but because those who do obtain it receive it for the common benefit.

It is the general education obtained through the free schools that makes all kinds of labor more profitable. The free schools enable the workmen to lead a happier, more elevated and desirable life, to secure better wages, to appreciate more highly the benefits of our social privileges. Wherever the people are best educated labor is always best protected and held at its true dignity. The proportionately small tax the poor laborer pays toward maintaining the free school, even if not enjoyed by his own children is more than repaid to him in the betterment of his surroundings, in the increased advantages he has for lightening his toil, and from the advanced skill in his own trade or occupation which comes from the educated ability and genius of those who have been increased in learning and knowledge by this free schooling. The pillars of our government have for their sure foundation the free schools of the land. Our system of government by the people, which makes all men partial but equal rulers, demands the education of all.

Children's Day.

As announced last week, the entertainment, given in commemoration of Children's Day, took place at the M. E. church Sunday night last. The preparations for this event had been very elaborate, and was fully appreciated by the crowded house.

The principle feature of the entertainment was "The Golden Gate," which represented the different virtues necessary for us mortals to possess to be enabled to enter. The musical numbers were all well rendered and appropriate to the occasion.