

THE NEW REVIEW.

Established 1841.

Crawfordsville, Indiana, Saturday, January 28, 1899.

58th Year, No. 21.

Kline's Name Is a Guarantee

You'll save many hours of weary looking and dollars and cents, too, if you want a nice piece of.....

Silver, Cut Glass, Fancy Ware,

Dainty Piece in Gold, or any other goods suitable for gifts if you see the stock of.....

M. C. KLINE.

Jeweler and Optician.

Opp. Court House.

. In It As Usual .

PRICES TELL THE STORY.

Woman's Glove Shoe worth \$1.25 at.....	\$1.00
Woman's Calf Lace shoe worth \$1.75.....	1.35
Woman's Felt Shoe worth \$1.50.....	1.10
Men's Veal Calf, Lace or Congress, worth \$1.25.....	1.00
Men's Satin Calf, Lace, worth \$1.75.....	1.35
Youth Veal Calf Lace, sizes 13 to 2, worth \$1.25.....	.90
Boys' Veal Calf Lace, sizes 3 to 5, worth \$1.35.....	1.00

We are headquarters for the Cheapest Rubber Goods in the town. Can give you prices that will interest you.

Star Shoe House

No. 128 East Main Street.



Winter Drinks At The Clipper.

108 South Green Street.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

The above refers to Gibson Rye Whiskey made at Gibsonton Mills, Westmoreland county, Penn. If there is a better drink of Whiskey sold for 10c in Indiana we would like to find it.

“THE LODGE.”

No. 207
East Market Street



MAUD S.

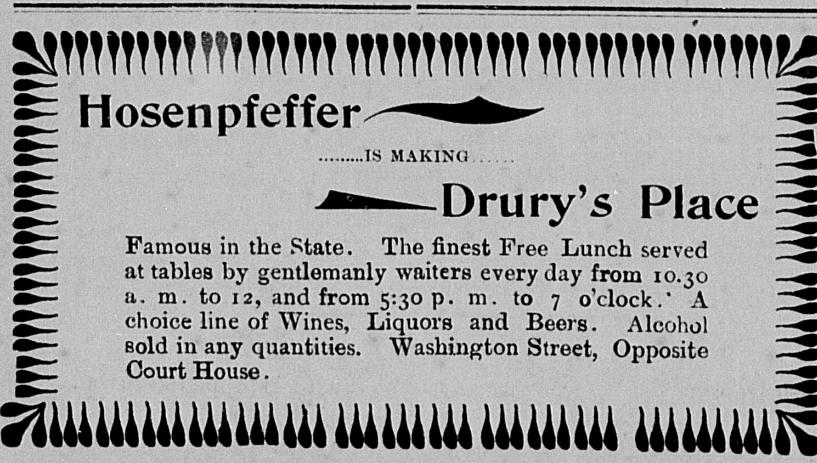
The finest Billiard and Pool tables in the city at the Maud S. All new and of the Latest Styles and Patterns.

The Maud S has been enlarged and refitted, making it one of the Finest Saloons in the State. The public are invited to call. Everything first-class.

STEVE ALLEN.

ED ALLEN.

No. 128 North Green Street.



Hosenpfeffer

.....IS MAKING.....

Drury's Place

Famous in the State. The finest Free Lunch served at tables by gentlemanly waiters every day from 10:30 a. m. to 12, and from 5:30 p. m. to 7 o'clock. A choice line of Wines, Liquors and Beers. Alcohol sold in any quantities. Washington Street, Opposite Court House.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

The pharmacy bill has passed the Senate. The bill requires all persons selling at retail or compounding for sale any poison or poisonous compound, with certain exceptions, shall be duly licensed. The bill provides also that pharmacists shall be registered, and provides that pharmacists shall pass an examination prepared by a board of pharmacy.

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A bill to abolish the truant officers of the State has been introduced. The new bill provides that the county superintendent or township trustee shall in case of violation of the truant law, lay the case before a justice of the peace. It shall then be the duty of that magistrate to call before him the parents of the child. If they fail to give proper excuse for the child's absence from school, a fine may be imposed.

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Dan Storms, of Lafayette, who wrote to the county attorneys, urging them to oppose the county end township reform bills, is a candidate for president of the League of Republican Clubs, and because of his letter a strong fight is being made against him for the place. This letter of Daniel should black his eye politically forever. The tone of the thing shows what he would do did he only have the opportunity. Of all the schemes invented of late years to rob counties, Storms' Trust of County Attorneys is the boldest.

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The bill legalizing the incorporation of New Richmond, introduced by Representative Scott has been passed.

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Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Kokomo, has introduced the divorce bill, in the framing of which the churches were instrumental. It provides that no divorced person shall marry again within two years, except when a divorce is granted for adultery. In that case the party to whom the decree is granted may marry again at will.

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The provisions of the contributory negligence bill which passed the Senate, enables the supervisor of gas to stop any leak in pipe lines he may find, and assess the cost of stopping the leaks against the gas company whose pipe lines are found to be defective.

**

Governor Mount, it is reported, is not at all pleased with the manner in which the Soldiers' Monument fund has been expended, and at his request the House called for a statement of the receipts and expenditures. It has not yet been made but when it is, it will show figures as follows: Receipts by appropriation for 1887-1893, \$353,434.68, Amount paid out, \$349,358.11, leaving a balance of appropriations of \$4,076.57. The incidental account from 1888 to 1898 shows amounting to \$128,858.37.

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The question of reduction of mileage and passes occupied the time of the Legislature Monday. Mr. Huff, of Daviess county, characterizes the indignation of some of the member as a "little flirtation with honesty" and as bumble, pure and simple. Mr. Huff rides on a pass, and is glad of it and is against the measure. Huff is a republican.

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Rah for Gill!

Senator Gill, the populist member, has a bill which he will present at his first opportunity, repealing the act of March 8, 1895, appropriating money to the Indiana university, Purdue university and the State Normal school. Senator Gill holds that the appropriations are an unnecessary expense to the State, and that the "State colleges" could get along without the large State appropriations they receive. He points to the non-State colleges, which he says, charge no more tuition than the State schools. He says the State schools have too large corps of teachers.

Senator Gill has also prepared a bill providing for life State license to teach in the common schools. The bill provides that any person who has successfully been examined in, and has taught certain branches of study for six consecutive years, shall be entitled to a life license in those branches and in those branches only.—Indianapolis News.

Good News for Rural Carriers.

The First Assistant Postmaster General has issued an order increasing the salaries of all the regular free delivery carriers who provide their own horse or other modes of conveyance, from \$300 to \$400 per annum, beginning January 1, last. This applies to all free delivery offices, operates from January 1, last and is expected to meet the embarrassments caused by many faithful carriers threatening to resign because of insufficient pay.

For SALE—One electric light plant. Good as new—only it isn't. Life time franchise goes with it. Will exchange for cash or railroad passes. Inquire of the city council.

What is a Trust?

From the great number of trusts now in existence, it would seem that everybody would know and could define what was a trust. The fact is but few outsiders know and I confess I do not. I only conclude what it is from the general appearance of the thing and what it does, and from knowledge of the parties managing it. The parties involved never explain the object of the trust. They only say generally that it diminishes the cost of production and therefore will not increase the cost of the goods. Never in this generation was there a scheme invented by which the public are so mercilessly robbed by money and capital as by the plan of modern trusts. Now to illustrate I will take any single manufactured article in common use. It makes no difference which we take, for everything is now made by the trusts. For instance we say nails, and suppose there are fifty factories making nails belonging to fifty different firms or corporations and that the aggregate capital invested is fifty millions of dollars. The price of nails is made between each factory and the buyer so that the public have all the advantage of competition. All manufacturers must fix their prices as low as the lowest priced one can afford to sell at, and therefore the buyer has the advantage of competition in the market which is his only defense against extortion. The manufacturer fixes his price by counting first, cost of material; second, cost of production which includes labor, wear and repair of machinery, taxes, insurance, etc., then interest on the capital invested. Suppose the capital in the particular plant is one million dollars. He charges on that ten per cent. to cover profits and losses and interest. He thus arrives at prime cost of the goods, below that price he cannot do business and to that price he is forced by his competitor.

Now we have supposed that in the nail business there is fifty millions of money invested, and this capital is furnished by the men running the mills. There is yet a large amount of capital idle seeking investment. Some smart promoter proposes to raise one hundred million dollars capital stock for a trust company to buy out the fifty nail factory plants in the United States. Fifty millions of this is raised by owners of the different nail plants. In addition to this stock in the trust company, the owner is paid in cash whatever amount he can be induced to take. Very probably the cash payment is equal to the stock and both together is twice the capital originally invested. The trust now as one company owns all the nail factories in the United States and the tariff is to keep out all other competition. It is now inevitable that the price of goods must be increased so as to pay interest on the fifty millions additional capital or expenses must be diminished by cutting price of raw material or cutting down cost of labor. This the trusts have found easily accomplished. A very slight increase in the price of goods and cutting off some employees made necessary on account of competition, is all that is necessary, and fifty millions of additional bonds are thrown upon the market on which the people pay good dividends without getting one particle of advantage. It now stands that on all the protected industries the people are paying dividends on near one billion of fictitious capital. The thing has occurred so recently that we have not yet felt the full force of the oppression.

There used to be something like it in old feudal times when certain guilds purchased from the king the monopoly of dealing in certain goods or trading in certain localities, as for instance the Hudson Bay Company, the East India Company, the tobacco monopoly in France and the various guilds throughout Germany. But in the way of absolute extortion and monopoly none of them were equal to the modern trust. And the public now finds itself in the mortifying dilemma that the tariff has denied us all foreign assistance in fighting monopolies and the trust has cut off all home competition. It is like it was in Judea in time of the famine what the canker worm left the catapiller ate. And the public now finds itself in the mortifying dilemma that the tariff has denied us all foreign assistance in fighting monopolies and the trust has cut off all home competition. It is like it was in Judea in time of the famine what the canker worm left the catapiller ate. H.

Suit For Damages.

Thomas Ansberry, as administrator of the estate of John M. Ansberry, has filed a suit in the circuit court against the Indiana Wire Fence Co., for \$10,000 damages. The suit grows out of the death of John Ansberry who was killed by being caught in a belt at the company's plant some time ago. The complaint alleges that the machinery with which the decedent worked was defective and that this fact was known by the defendant but not by the decedent. It is further set forth that there was no belt shifter on the shafting as is required by law, and that had there been the accident would not have occurred. In view of these facts the plaintiff asks judgment in the sum of \$10,000.

COURT NEWS.

R. E. Bryant vs. Fannie and Candy L. wellen. Foreclosure. Dismissed. State ex rel. Ida Buskirk vs. Cæcius Wilson. Complaint. Dismissed at defendant's cost.

Emma E. Binns vs. Sarah Dazey et al. Partition. Commissioners' final report is approved and commissioners are discharged.

Wm. H. Shobe vs. E. M. Morrow, trustee et al. Complaint. Judgment entered for defendant.

Wm. B. Lynch vs. Ella J. Cain et al. O-mechanic's lien. Dismissed.

Elbert E. Catwell et al. vs. J. N. Caldwell et al. Partition. Defendants make default.

G. M. Goben vs. John Tomlinson. Complaint. Plaintiff moves to reopen issues and file an additional paragraph to his complaint. Motion approved by court and defendant ruled to answer it.

P. P. Griffin vs. Big Four R. R. Co. Complaint. Appeal bond of defendant approved.

State on relation of Ella P. Brewer vs. estate of W. T. Brush. Claim. W. E. Brewer, M. C. Kline and W. H. Ashley made parties defendant.

Guardian of Ella P. Brewer vs. estate of W. T. Brush. Claim. Defendant ruled to answer.

Eva C. Friend vs. Wm. Friend. Divorce. Non-resident notice ordered.

W. H. Neff vs. Monon R. R. Co. Damages. Defendant files appeal bond.

A Veritable Fire-Trap.

"It is not generally known, perhaps, but nevertheless true that the roof and attic of the Montgomery county court house is a fire-trap" said one of the county commissioners this week. "From the ceiling of the court room to the top of the big dome there is not an iron brace, such a you find in modern structures, but in their stead is to be found several car loads of dry lumber. Should a fire ever start up there no power on earth could save it, and the records of the county would be destroyed." This is a startling statement and comes from a man who knows what he is talking about. The county records are precious and should not be hazarded when a small expenditure of money would protect them. One of two things should be done—either tear off the top of the building and rebuild it with steel and iron or build a fire proof vault on the north of the clerk's and recorder's office where the records may be kept.

After the Bucket Shops.

The Senator from Allen county is after the bucket shops. His bill is modeled after the Illinois law, which was successful in closing the shops in Chicago and elsewhere in that State. There are three sections in the proposed law: one defining gambling, another setting forth the duties of judges and prosecutors, and a third fixing a heavy penalty of fine and imprisonment. The law is a good one. The bucket shops should be generally brought to grief. It is too late however to be of benefit to many once well-to-do people. The horse has already been stolen, and for them, locking the door is a solemn farce.

Death of Mit Johnson.

Last week occurred the removal of David and Mit Johnson, the two well known brothers, to the county infirmary. They were both ill when there, and Sunday night Mit succumbed to the ravages of disease and passed away. The fact that from the ranks of affluence only a few years ago, he had fallen to poverty, served to aggravate the disease and hurried him toward the end. The funeral occurred on Tuesday from the county asylum, interment at Oak Hill cemetery. Mr. Johnson was a quiet, kind-hearted man, his own worst enemy, and his many kind acts will long be remembered by those to whom he granted them.

Who Will Pay?

In tracing the cause of a fire in town a few nights since which did considerable damage to the house before the flames could be quenched, it was discovered that the mixer to the stove had been taken off and gas run into the stove without anything to regulate its volume.

The question is who should pay for the damages by the fire? It would look like the gas company had a good case in this instance against somebody for violating a contract, which they undoubtedly did, in using gas without a mixer.

Rabies At Garfield.

Recently a dog passed through the county near Garfield biting and snapping at every animal it met. Several of the animals bitten have developed cases of hydrophobia and had to be killed. Walter Martin shot a rabid dog Monday and animals owned by Big Cox, Dr. Fall and George McCoy have been killed.—Darlington Echo.

The State Board Fight.

The battle royal between the state schools and the non-state educational institutions is like to be on soon in the State Legislature. Two bills are already before that body, embodying the legislation which the non-state people hope to have passed. Senator Hogate, of Hendricks county, has charge of the bill in the Senate, and Representative Brown in the House. These bills provide for the removal of the Governor and the heads of the three state schools from the board of education, and making the Board to consist of the State Superintendent, the superintendents of the three largest cities in the State, and three members to be appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be a county superintendent of schools. The fight will no doubt be a hot one. There seems to be a general disposition among the people to have a change in the State Board of Education. It has been in the hands of the State institutions a long time, and the people feel that the Board is growing arrogant. In any event, through whatever changes may be made, sectarian control of the schools must be avoided. Reform the Board, but see that it is correctly reformed.

Cement Sidewalks.

The cement sidewalk craze has struck Crawfordsville hard, and we understand that the powers that be are going to push the good work in the spring and push it to a finish. There may be much city pride involved in the make up of the council but the question is one that should be considered before it is pushed too far. There is not a property owner in Crawfordsville who has not a legitimate pride in the town, but at the same time there are many of them who feel that they should not be compelled to tear up good, almost new brick sidewalks in order to replace them with cement walks. There will be many hardships worked if the plan is carried out on the scale which some people are contemplating. No one would object to cement where the brick walks are worn out, but when they are still in good repair, they should not be torn up for the sake of uniformity. Wait until the need becomes more pressing than at present. We hope those having the matter in hand will consider these things and not precipitate matters when it will work injustice or hardships.

Mailboxes For Farmers.

The post office department at Washington is now considering the adoption of a new plan of free mail delivery for the ruralist. It is a box patented by a Virginian and is of metal about three feet high and about two feet wide. There is a great door which swings open and reveals a number of small compartments for letters, just such as are seen in the metropolitan postoffices. Each of these small compartments has a glass door with a Yale lock. In each of the compartments is a button to which an electric wire is to be attached which will lead directly to the house of the farmer owning the box. To the end of the wire in the farmer's house is attached a small dial upon which the letter carrier, when he deposits the mail, can indicate the fact by merely pressing the button on the box.

Crop Bulletin.

The following crop bulletin