

The coal barons are about to put the screw a little tighter. It is announced that there will be an advance in prices of one dollar a ton during the summer, but it will be done in the manner that the dog's tail was removed, inch by inch, it would not hurt so badly. While Mr. Roosevelt is in the trust investigation business he might give his attention to the coal trust. In fact there are several well developed trusts that have been long established that can keep him busy until campaign time.

SOME idea of the extent of the use of wood in the manufacture of paper can be gained when it is taken into consideration that in the United States alone 6,300,000 cords of wood are annually converted into paper. New York daily papers take over 135,000 tons annually. The United States itself can not supply this immense quantity, and about 7,000 cords of wood are imported daily for this purpose. Canada, with her vast ranges of forests, offers a great field for the pulp manufacturer, and where this timber is situated near tide waters it is most valuable. In the meantime, the paper trust by its control of the supplies and the tariff discrimination puts the prices just where it chooses.

THE nomination of Levi W. Welker of Albion, as the republican candidate for judge, as predicted in these columns, is a sore disappointment to many Republicans in this part of the county, who had hoped that some other man would be selected. The delegates from Perry township represented the sentiment of their party, divided as it was, one voting for Welker and the other against him, but if the Democrats count upon much of a defection among the opposition they will be disappointed. A large part of the opposition to Welker stopped with his nomination, the party machinery will be used to bring everybody in line for the whole ticket, and the candidate for judge will be supported along with the rest, as a party necessity.

MANY new things come to us as a people under the strenuous administration of Mr. Roosevelt, but so far the most flagrant violation of the letter of the constitution is the acceptance without any authority of congress in the name of the people of the United States a king's statue to be set up at Washington. His apologists come forward with an excuse that it is the man that the statue is to honor and not the king. An afterthought, for few kings have been honored and much less, Frederick the Great, from the fact of his superlative manhood. It was his position, his opportunity and his over-powering force of character, combined that made him a great king, and he was honored as a king. His statue will be given in honor of a king by a king.

MANY good things were said at the dedication of the Soldier's and Sailor's monument last Thursday, but General Foster in his earnest advocacy of state pride expressed a timely sentiment when he said: "I see no reason why we should not on all occasions and with the vehemence of domestic loyalty exalt our state and boast of its resources, its merits and memories. Among these there are none which constitute a nobler heritage or awaken more enthusiastic pride than the services and attainments of our public men." How well spoken! The real and lasting glory of every state or community is in its citizens and in its institutions. All Indians should not be backward about asserting confidence in our people and sounding the praises of the state and incidentally of our progressive and enterprising city.

THE Indianapolis Journal thinks "there ought to be some way of reaching the anthracite coal combination under the law. It is not a trust in the technical sense it certainly exercises all the powers of a trust, and that in a very oppressive way and in utter defiance of the public welfare. The Sherman anti-trust law forbids all contracts or combinations in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, and all attempts to monopolize any branch of trade among the several states. The anthracite coal combination has been doing this for years, and its present attitude is one of absolute indifference to the business interests of the country. If there is any way of reaching it under the law it should be done." It should indeed. This coal combination is even more arrogant than the big beef trust. Both ought to be pushed to the wall—if not in one way then in another.

SPEAKING of a movement said to have had its inception in Allen county, for the purpose of securing the enactment of a law by the next legislature providing for free text books, the Frankfort Times registers an emphatic protest against that proposition. It says: "Provision is now made by law by which children whose parents are unable to purchase school books are supplied. The public school is a great and growing burden, yet people who pay taxes bear it cheerfully, but to ask tax-payers to purchase text books is going too far. The property which pays the full tax is the home and the small

farm—what justice is there in compelling those people to pay for the school books of children for whom they are not responsible? Why teach all the children of the state the first lesson of dependence upon community by having others to give them their school books?

THE republican state central committee is organizing the newspapers for campaign work. No class of men are called upon to do so much campaign work as newspapers, not even the speakers, and when it comes to recognition no class is so utterly ignored. Fact. Yet they go right on, regardless of this fact, working for the principles in which they believe, and generally for the men who often foist themselves on the party. If one of the newspapers dares to dissent from the opinions of the leaders, or express an opinion "for the good of the party," he is criticised as not a good Republican, and if he differs too often or talks too frankly is often made the object of abuse and sometimes compelled to meet competition backed by his enemies and fostered by the men with whom he differs. But after all he is the one force that is always at it, in season and out, working for the party and for its principles and its policies. And his recalcitrant moods are often all the incentive that the party has to reform itself, and to advance in the public service.—Elkhart Review.

THE FLOOD OF IMMIGRATION. The labor organizations which are petitioning congress to apply an educational test to immigrants will be all the more urgent in their petitioning when they learn of the present unexampled inflow of foreigners. Hard times at home or reports of easy times in this country are precipitating the needy of Europe upon the shores of America. This is a flattering but in some respects a dangerous tribute to the increasing prosperity of the United States. Most of the men who are now arriving come because they have heard from relatives or friends who have been a little while in this country that it is easier to earn a living here than in the fatherland.

Many come to escape military service. European governments are willing to let women and old men go, but they dislike to see the young men leave. The Italian government has sent an army officer here to investigate the immigration from Italy to the United States. He can find the causes at home. They are high taxes, low wages and compulsory military service.

There have arrived at the port of New York during the first four months of this year 178,004 immigrants. This in an excess of more than 30,000 over the same period in any previous year. A large proportion of the newcomers are from Southern Italy and Eastern Europe. The percentage of illiteracy is high. So is that of unskilled labor. Fifty years ago unskilled laborers, whether they were literate or illiterate, were not always given a hearty welcome. First the native Americans and then the know-nothings—short-sighted and illiberal organizations—took the ground that the immigrants were going to over-run and take possession of the country. The new labor, skilled or unskilled, was sorely needed for the development of the country. Canals had to be dug and railroads built, mines opened, forests cut down and fields tilled. It is a question how long the United States will be able to provide employment for unskilled labor, leaders have their doubts. They fear that the untrained laborer will begin to compete sharply with the trained labor and force down its compensation.

Whenever there are hard times in the United States immigration is checked. A few of the later comers may be able to return to their old homes but the majority remain here to swell the ranks of the unemployed. No doubt if it were not for the energetic opposition of the labor unions to reductions in the wage scale, even in the hardest of times, the wage scale would be pulled down more than they are by the competition, when the demand for labor has fallen off, of unskilled with skilled labor.

Last year 438,986 immigrants landed at New York. The number this year bids fair to reach over half a million. Perhaps at this moment something can be found for all of them to do, but what will happen if the wheels of industry should revolve more slowly?—Chicago Tribune.

HAS UNBROKEN CONFIDENCE. Hon. Joseph W. Adair, of Columbia City, has been renominated for judge of the Noble and Whitley county circuit court. This is his third nomination and probably means a third election. He is a judge in whose uprightness and integrity everybody has unbroken confidence. The writer has known Judge Adair for many years, from early manhood, and regards him as being one of nature's noblemen. His career as a school teacher began in the village of Wolf Lake, recently destroyed by fire, that is where the writer first met him in one of those unpretentious country taverns that we read about nowadays but hardly ever have opportunity to behold in their reality.—South Bend Times.

Dredge Sold. Jim Jones, of Syracuse, has sold his dredge to Herman Keck who lives four miles north of Bremen, and the dredge has been torn down and was loaded on six wagons and will be hauled across country into St. Joe county where Mr. Keck has a contract for dredging 26,000 yards of ditch. Mr. Jones intends purchasing a much larger dredge for use on the lake where there is yet much dredging to be done along its shores.—Syracuse Register.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION CONTEST.

WELKER..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
PRICKETT..... 0
GATES..... 0

The above is the story of the ballots taken last Thursday to settle the contest over the judicial nomination. As we have predicted for months, Levi W. Welker, the well known Albion attorney, was nominated, in fact he has been all along the only man in the fight. The convention attracted about as large a crowd as was present when the democratic candidate was selected, a goodly number of Gates supporters from Columbia City having come to Albion the night before. Hon. John W. Baker, of the Columbia City Commercial was chairman of the convention and J. E. Buchanan, of Albion, secretary. The Whitley county Republicans seemed to be in earnest in their support of B. E. Gates, of Columbia City, and the anti Welker forces in this county gave their clerk to F. M. Prickett, the present popular and efficient deputy county clerk, who is also one of the brightest lawyers in this county. Welker had eleven votes in Noble county and they stuck to him as did the solid vote of Whitley county stay by their candidate. Eleven times one of the Noble county delegates voted for Gates and on one ballot two votes from Noble county were added to his eleven giving him his highest vote 13, an unlucky number. One of Prickett's supporters stood by him to the last ditch, but four of the six recalcitrants turned to the Noble county candidate rather than to Gates when they saw that there was no hope for Prickett.

The nomination for circuit prosecutor went to W. H. Kissinger, a young attorney at Columbia City, by acclamation.

A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

The Legislative History—Bill Introduced by a Democrat—Passed by a Democratic Legislature—Col. L. B. McDonald of Columbia City Entitled to Credit.

The dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Indianapolis last week has caused some discussion of the events leading up to the appointment of the monument commission and the ultimate completion of the structure. Some of the republican journals have been plugging themselves upon the credit that comes from the show of patriotism in this chapter of our state history. The facts are that the Democrats played a prominent part in the legislation that made the building of the monument possible and no man took a more active or important part than did Col. L. B. McDonald of Columbia City, the father of the writer. In giving the history of the monument, the Indianapolis Sentinel says:

The bill for the erection of the monument was introduced on Jan. 6, 1887, the first day of the session of the assembly, by Senator James M. Anderson, who represented Orange, Crawford and Harrison counties. It was the third bill introduced and provided for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the erection of a monument. Senator Anderson was one of the leading and most influential Democrats in the assembly, and was reputed to be the largest tax payer in the senate. The bill was referred to the committee on military affairs, of which Senator L. B. McDonald, of Whitley and Allen, was chairman. Senator McDonald thereafter became the sponsor for the bill and carried it through the assembly. He was a sterling Democrat and is still today one of the most active men in the G. A. R. organization of the state. He is today more entitled to be regarded as the father of the law under which the monument was erected than any other man, and this despite the fact that Senator Anderson introduced the measure.

With his associates in the G. A. R. Mr. McDonald had long before the legislature of 1887 convened, discussed the project of having the state erect a grand memorial to the memory of the old soldiers of the war, and Judge James B. Black was asked to frame a bill embracing their ideas. The judge did this, and two copies were made, one of which Senator McDonald kept, and the other was given to Senator Anderson.

Andrew being among the first on role of the senate was enabled to introduce the bill before Senator McDonald could and when he did so the latter kept his in his pocket. The bill after its introduction immediately fell into the hands of Mr. McDonald, and on February 4th, he reported it back to the senate with some changes from the original text, but it still continued to be called senate bill No. 3. On February 14, Senator McDonald moved that the regular order of business be suspended and that bill No. 3 be taken up and its consideration be made a special order. To do this a two-thirds vote was necessary, but the motion carried, the vote being 30 to 13. Several amendments were thereupon offered, one to erect a soldier's home and the other to erect a memorial hall instead of the monument.

On the following morning the bill came up as the special order and on a vote of 28 to 16 it was decided to postpone further consideration of the measure until Friday, February 18. When that day arrived Mr. McDonald presented a memorial from the G. A. R. to the senate, asking the legislature to appropriate not less than \$200,000 for the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument or memorial hall on Circle park in the city of Indianapolis. The amendment pending to refer the bill back to the committee with instructions to report in favor of a soldiers' home instead of a monument was then taken up and without division was lost.

The bill was readily passed in the senate but did not have such smooth sailing in the house which was repulsed by a few votes. Says the speaker, attempted to smother the bill for some reason, and for so doing incurred the displeasure of the veterans of the state. It finally passed the house after several proposed amendments had been voted down, and then it was presented to E. S. Robertson, who then claimed that he was lieutenant-governor of the state, although A. G. Smith was the actual presiding officer of the senate, and Robertson signed it. When the bill went to Gov. Gray he refused to sign it because it was irregular, and he carried it to the senate and had it signed by Mr. Smith, the regular presiding officer, and at the same time directed a sharp message to the speaker of the house.

Object To Rummage Sales. The health officers at Chicago object to rummage sales, claiming they are breeders of disease and a movement has been started to stop them. There are those who object to these sales on the ground that they do an injustice to the local merchant.

Excursions to Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

On May 31 and June 1 and 2 the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis or St. Paul, Minn., and return at half rates. Tickets will be good to leave that city not earlier than June 2 nor later than July 7. Particulars from ticket agents. 8-2t

Obituary. Thomas Shaw was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1832. In 1847 he moved with his parents to Hardin county of the same state.

For two or three years previous to his twenty-first birthday he lived with his grandparents in Hancock county, Ohio.

In December 1853, he was united in marriage to Susanna Stump and moved on a farm he had previously purchased.

In August 1856, having sold his farm he moved to Noble county, Ind., where he settled on a farm which he improved and finally sold after living on it for five years. He then purchased another farm in the same township and lived on it for a period of four years. Here he was bereaved of his only son, John, who had been blessed with three children, Jesse B., Marion F. and David A., all of whom still live, Jesse and David in Indiana and Marion in Oregon.

In December 1863, he was married to Rachel Griesamer, with whose help he was able to keep the family together and continue to prosper. Again selling his farm he moved to southern Illinois where he remained but one season.

Returning to Indiana he purchased and settled on the farm in Elkhart township, Noble county, which was his home the remainder of his life. In 1890 a second bereavement came in the death of Rachel, his second wife.

In 1892, May 17, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth (Hooton) Prickett, who remained his companion until death, called his home at 29 minutes of 10 o'clock, Thursday, May 15, 1902.

He passed calmly away under the tender care and in the presence of his companion, son Jesse and brother Jonathan.

Thomas Shaw filled an important place in the development of one of the most prosperous and happiest communities in northern Indiana.

He was interested in civil affairs and served his township in an official way as trustee, besides filling other responsible positions. His moral integrity was never questioned. He was a firm believer in the Christian religion. For years he has been a member of the Free Baptist church and was one of the original promoters of the Sunday school work that has been efficiently carried on for many years at Coopersville.

Mr. Shaw was a successful man, as a farmer he made for himself and family a beautiful home; in his chosen pursuit in life no better farmer than he; as a father, his three sons are men of moral integrity and a blessing to any community in which they may live; he made his life a service to his choice and lived in such relation to him that he could calmly await the end and for his last intelligible words, say, "Lord I am ready," such a life is a success.

His suffering was intense, but during his protracted illness he never murmured or complained. The funeral service was considered in the Cosperville Free Baptist church in the presence of an immense audience by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Mawhorter, text Mat. 6:9, "Our Father who art in Heaven." The remains were laid to rest in the cemetery near by. He leaves to mourn their loss a wife, three sons, two brothers, two sisters, six grandchildren and many relatives and friends.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Shaw and the sons desire to express their thanks to the neighbors and friends for their helpfulness and sympathy during the illness and burial of their beloved companion and father.

The State G. A. R. Officers.

The election of officers at the state encampment last week at Indianapolis brought a warm contest for several of the places. The officers chosen were as follows: Commander—Benjamin Starr, Richmond; Senior Vice-Commander—Isaiah B. McDonald, Columbia City; Junior Vice-Commander—Daniel B. McAbee, Indianapolis; Medical Director—Warren R. King, Greenfield; Chaplain—Rev. Isaiah P. Watts, Winchester; Council of Administration—Wm. Warren, Wm. B. Harris, Geo. Gagner, Henry C. McMakin and J. C. Gordon.

Delegates for the National encampment were drawn from each district. For the Thirteenth—W. E. Gorsuch, of South Bend, and John Butler, of Kosciusko; alternates, John Crise, of South Bend, and Cyrus Seller, of Bremen, were named. Anderson will have the next convention.

Memorial Services.

Memorial service will be held at the U. B. church, May 25th, Sunday, in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. All comrades of Stansbury Post, 125, G. A. R., and all ex-soldiers and soldiers of the Cuban war are invited to attend. All are requested to meet at the Post Hall between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The W. R. C. are invited to attend this meeting. Rev. J. W. Keefer will deliver the sermon. W. G. GARDNER, Com. JOHN S. HAYS, Adj.

Commencement Books.

A large invoice of very choice books, suitable for commencement, just received at Hoffman's Book-store.

Mr. and Mrs. Wise, of Canton, O., father and mother of O. B. Wise, are in the city.

Col. McDonald Honored.

In the selection of new officers of the Grand Army of the Republic for the state of Indiana, at the encampment held at Indianapolis this week, Col. L. B. McDonald, of this city was honored by being chosen Senior Vice-Commander for the coming year.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says that "the contest over the position of senior vice-commander was the most interesting. Mr. McDonald announced himself as a candidate only the day before, and he had as his opponent J. W. Scott of this city who had been in the field for some time. The vote was very close, being 345 for McDonald and 338 for Scott."

The Col. is to be congratulated upon his victory as well as upon the honor which his comrades have conferred upon him. He is now in line of promotion to the position of grand commander which will undoubtedly be conferred on him next year.—Columbia City Post.

A Fine Horse.

The fine imported shire stallion, "Principality," 6050 (1900) recently brought to this county by George E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., will remain for balance of the season dividing his time between Syracuse and vicinity, and Cromwell and vicinity.

He may be found at the farm of Wm. Moats, (the old Rippey farm) 2½ miles from Syracuse from Friday till Tuesday morning of each week and at A. J. Morris' farm 2½ miles from Cromwell from Tuesday noon till Thursday night.

Farmers in the vicinity should realize that they are fortunate in having a stallion of such high quality placed at their disposal. It was only through the united efforts of several prominent farmers that Geo. E. Brown was induced to bring this valuable horse and leave him for service so far from home; every farmer interested in good stock should use his influence to have the horse remain here permanently. 7-2t

Ligonier Holds Them To.

The auditor has received notice that of the mortgage deductions allowed in Kosciusko county, seventy-five were held by people residing in this county, and of those in Lagrange county seventy-two were held in this county. Other counties have not yet reported. In this county only thirty-nine of the mortgages are held outside of the county. This is quite a contrast and shows that there are many money lenders in Noble county who loan money in other counties.—Albion New Era.

Special Low Rates Sundays—L. S. & M. S. Ry.

On each Sunday until Oct. 5, 1902, inclusive, ticket agents of the Lake Shore Ry. will sell tickets at very low rates, good going and returning on Sunday only.

For further information ask ticket agents. 7-3t

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that by virtue of an order of the Noble Circuit Court of Indiana, he will, at the hour of two o'clock P. M., of Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1902, at the law office of F. P. Bothwell, Ligonier, Indiana, offer for sale at public vendue the following described real estate to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two (32), township thirty-five (35) north, range nine (9) east, in Noble county, Indiana, belonging to the estate of Christian Heitzel, late of said Noble county, deceased.

Said sale will be made subject to the approval of said court, for not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof and upon the following terms and conditions, to-wit: One-third of purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale, ¼ in twelve months and ¼ in eighteen months from date of sale, deferred payments to be evidenced by purchaser's notes bearing 6% interest, without relief from valuation and appraisement, with attorney's fees and secured by mortgage on said real estate purchased. Said real estate was, by the court, ordered to be sold freed from liens thereon.

LOUIS K. REAR, Administrator. Estate, Christian Heitzel, Dec'd. 7-4t



Don't Het.. Hot!

Women will stand discomfort in public, but most women want to make up for it when at home.

A hot weather motto: "What is home without a Quick-Meal Gasoline Stove?"

You can get more genuine comfort and hot-weather satisfaction for money invested in a "Quick-Meal" than any other possible way you can spend it.

A meal may be cooked in a few minutes, without fuss or trouble, without much expense, and without heating the kitchen or the cook.

We know the "Quick-Meal" stoves are all right. Have sold many of them. Each year they are a little better than the previous year.

The 1902 Models are Perfection.
Ovens for One and Two Burners.

The "JIM" Bread Toaster

Is the finest thing for toasting bread on a gasoline stove that is made; toasts four slices at one time; will work on any gasoline stove, and the price is only 35 cents. Try one. Your money back if you want it.

Everything in the gasoline stove line, from a one-burner "Junior" stove, 14 inches high, to the large cabinet range with four cooking places, oven and warming closet—at prices that range from \$2.50 to \$31.00.

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..Fair Store..

Seasonable Goods.

Ice Cream Freezers—Blizzard make—all sizes, \$3.25 to	Croquet Sets—A very large assortment from 75c to
\$1.45	48 cts
Lawn Mowers—A good standard make, 14-inch ones	Hammocks—Good colors, new patterns, all sizes, \$4.25 to
\$2.48	45 cts
Small Express Wagons, as low as	Wash Machines, Churns, Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs.
75 cents	

...THE FAIR.

Clothing That is Talked About

Not many years ago, men who desired to dress well, thought they could do so only by paying exorbitant prices for their clothes. This prejudice has disappeared, where our garments have been compared with just such high priced apparel. People are talking about our lines of ready-to-wear clothing, and finding out that they possess all the style and quality that can be put into any suit of clothes at

PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT.

Extra Fine tailored suits in tweeds, Homespun, Worsted, Cheviots and plain effects,—guaranteed all wool,—Every garment made with hand padded shoulders, and self retaining shape. Equal to tailor made,	9.45
Reliable Suits in great variety of styles and colors, elegantly and well trimmed	4.98
Boy's Long Pants Suits cut in the latest style in up-to-date patterns	3.84
Boy's three-piece Suits (ages from 9 to 16) excellent value	2.50
Boy's Vestee, Sailor Suits and the new style Norfolk, as low as	1.49

Correct Styles in Hats.

The Longley and Elk brand makes—All the latest styles and colors, ranging in price from 50c to	3.00
Hats—1902 Straws—the largest line in the country, from 10 cents to	5.00
Spring and Summer Underwear in all shades and weights, per piece	25c
Negligee Shirts in all the latest patterns, some with collars and cuffs and some without, now	45c



Ligonier, Ind. **SOL MAY.**