

# The Republican.

WM. G. HENDRICKS,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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Plymouth Ind., May 30, 1901.

Gen. Russel A. Alger is reported very ill with Bright's disease and there are little hopes of his recovery. He has been induced to go to the famous health resort at Carlsbad, Germany, where his family hope he will be improved.

It is reported that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is going to rest for a few days. A few things may get away from him while he is in repose, but he has so much spare impetus in acquirement that it will be only good exercise for him to win back that which he has lost when he chooses to go to work again.

England has now 249,000 well equipped soldiers in South Africa and is unable to conquer the Boers with less than half that number of poorly armed, poorly fed men in the field. There is something the matter with England's military tactics or she would have wound up that Boer war long ago.

The census just completed in Ireland by the British government shows a decline in population. The figures for 1901 are 4,456,546, a decline of 53 per cent from the figures for 1891, when the population was 7,706,448. These figures are eloquent as showing the results of the peculiar kind of British rule given the Irish people.

There is no fear in administration circles in Washington that the Cuban constitutional convention will not accept the Platt amendment as an entirety. The Cuban commissioners who visited Washington went back fully imbued with the idea of adopting the amendment, and no apprehension is felt that they will not be able to impress their views on the convention. The adoption may be phrased in such a way as to make some concessions to the so-called radical sentiment in Cuba, but it will be a satisfactory acceptance.

The St. Louis Republic is enthusiastic over the perfected organization of a syndicate in that city which proposes to supply the missing links in a railroad system already controlled by them, which completed, will connect St. Louis with the port of Manzanillo, on the western coast of Mexico. The government of Mexico has appropriated \$6,000,000 for the improvement of the port, and it is said the syndicate will establish a regular line of steamships between Manzanillo and ports in China, Japan and the Philippines. The undertaking is characteristic of a period of great commercial enterprises.

An editorial in the Indianapolis Journal on the strike situation says: "The spirit of the age demands the most liberal treatment of workmen and wage earners consistent with economic conditions. There are other things in life more important than the accumulation of wealth or the increase of production. It is not desirable that the list of millionaires or multi-millionaires should be indefinitely extended at the cost of manhood or by exacting overwork from the producers of wealth. It is not necessary that employers should get rich quick through the labors of their employees. Labor is an institution of divine origin, and should not be prostituted in the interests of selfish greed or avarice. Work is necessary, honorable and ennobling, but overwork is the reverse. Rest is a divine institution no less than labor, and is quite as necessary to keeping up the machinery of the world."

Where the Boers Are Gathering.  
The British at Middelburg. Cape Colony, report concentration of Boers in the Zouberg district. Middelburg is strategically one of the most important points in Eastern Cape Colony. It is located near the junction of the railways from Port Elizabeth and Port Alfred and at the junction of the cross line extending from Moltano on the East London railway to the Port Elizabeth line. It is only twenty-five miles south of Naauwpoort, where the railway from De Aar on the Cape Town and Kimberly road joins the main line to Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

Forty miles east of Middelburg is Steynsburg, and twenty miles north of the latter is the Zouberg mountain district. Posted in this district the Boers are within striking distance of Naauwpoort, Steynsburg, and Moltano, and not more than forty miles from Burgersdorp to the northeast or Colesburg to the northwest, and not more than fifty miles from Bethulie bridge across the Orange river, just rebuilt by the British.

If the Boers can muster, as reported, 1,500 men in Zouberg, it may be assumed that the concentration means more than a loose raid through the Colesburg and Middelburg districts, and indicates a purpose on the part of the Boer general to strike the British where most injury can be done by a rapid dash.—Inter Ocean.

Last October Mr. Bryan ostentatiously went to the arms of Croker and Tammany Hall, and Tammany made much of him. "Great is Tammany," he shouted, "and Croker is its prophet." Now Tammany Hall has refused to invite him to its Fourth of July powwow.

A dispatch from Moscow says that the Russian government has ordered the discontinuance of telegrams of sympathy to Count Tolstoi. The telegraph companies must no longer transmit such messages. Perhaps this statement is exaggerated like many another that comes from over the sea regarding the alleged persecution of Tolstoi.

By demanding so great an indemnity as some of the powers insist upon, they are playing into the hands of Russia. By the imposition of such a great burden China will remain prostrate and helpless for many years to come, and be a ready victim of her powerful northern neighbor, who is always alert to take every advantage to extend her dominions.

A conference of nineteen American Republics has been called to meet in the city of Mexico next October. Matters of great importance will be considered among which is the principle of arbitration. Of course many other questions affecting the interest more or less of these Republics will be discussed and acted upon. How long the conference will remain in session is uncertain.

The capture of a British patrol in South Africa means that the Boers have not yet given up the fight. The irritating condition for England is that she can not diminish her army in South Africa, though the number of the Boers who are under arms must now be small. The whole line of military communications in the two defect republics has to be heavily guarded, for nobody can tell where the Boers will strike next.

W. S. Haggard, of Lafayette, former lieutenant governor, is making arrangements to establish a literary magazine in Indianapolis. He has already interested several men in his company, and the prospect for its early organization is good. He hopes to be able to issue the first number about August 1. The magazine is to be made primarily of interest to Indiana people, he says, and later he hopes to broaden its scope until it covers the entire country.

The Chicago Record-Herald insists that the salary of the president of the United States should be at least \$100,000 and that of the vice president should be advanced from \$8,000 to \$25,000. That is all right so far as the generosity and liberality of the Chicago Record-Herald is concerned, says the South Bend Times, but the "plain people" will probably object. It might be well enough to raise somewhat the salary of the vice president but the present compensation of the president is high enough. No trouble will be experienced for some time to come to find men who are willing to serve at \$50,000 a year.

The statistical bureau, at Washington has received a translation of a report made by a German expert who visited this country with a view of investigating its manufactures and industrial conditions. It is a frank admission of the extraordinary progress in manufactures made by the country during the last few years. "As late as ten years ago," says the report, "nobody believed that America, within calculable time, would be able to produce iron so cheaply as to enable it to compete with England in the world's markets. Today this is an accomplished fact." It is further stated that a German enterprise, aided by improved methods, "have made the American iron industry the leading factor in the world market, with which, undoubtedly, European competing industry will have to reckon for all time to come." Such reports as this are not calculated to allay German apprehension of American competition.

## TERRIBLE HAPPENINGS.

More terrible happenings, crimes in high places and of sensational character, have occurred in this country in the past seven days than were ever before recorded in any like period. The death of the famous and popular Father Phillips, of Pennsylvania, in a New York tenement under suspicious circumstances, is one of them. Another is the deliberate murder of James S. Ayres, a census office clerk, in his own room at a large hotel in Washington. A third is the awful deed of an envious, vicious individual, Everett Conway, in Evansville, this state, who with shot gun, rifle and pistol terrorized the community by killing two of his neighbors, shooting down a policeman, several bystanders, slaying animals and then taking his own life. The suicide of one of America's most brilliant and influential clergymen, Rev. Dr. Maltbie Davenport Babcock, pastor of a leading church in New York city who severed an artery in his wrist and swallowed a big dose of corrosive sublimate in a desperate attempt to end a life made miserable by disease, is another on the list of sickening tragedies of a week. There are other deeds of similar nature going to show for some reason unexplained that an epidemic of crime is sweeping the country.

It has been suggested that the city of Manila should be given a government similar to that of Washington D. C. The "consent of the governed" is not conspicuous in the government of Washington, but security to life and property, first-class policies, streets, etc., are secured at a moderate cost.

So long as rival interests are in the railroad business, with leaders who desire to control, no one syndicate will control all the railroads of the country. Just now George Gould is making trouble by trying to get control of the Erie, that he may have an outlet for his system, which now extends to Pittsburgh. His opponents characterize his purpose as an improper one, but why it is so no one has explained.

The issue presented at West Point, is whether the academy shall be managed by the cadets or by the superintendent. This is understood at Washington. In the war department it is felt that "the contest at West Point was between two systems—one the determination of the cadets to run the academy and establish a code of morals and conduct of their own, and especially in regard to the fourth-class men; the other the determination of the authorities to regulate the conduct of the academy in accordance with what was deemed the best military government and which would result in the best system of education for the cadets relative to their future duties." Let it not be forgotten that these young men are the servants of the people, supported and educated by the people. Therefore, insubordination, disobedience, violation of the rules, and lack of respect for their superiors on the part of the cadets, are really offenses against the government of the United States and the people to whom it belongs.—Indianapolis News.

## OHIO CHECK TO LYNCHING.

The recent decision of the Ohio supreme court justifies the prediction that lynchings will be very infrequent in that state hereafter. In 1896 the Ohio legislature passed a law making counties responsible for injuries to persons committed by mobs. About a year later a negro was lynched at Urbana, and his heirs, under this law, brought suit against the county. The lower court awarded the heirs \$5,000 and costs, and this decision the supreme court has affirmed.

While the direct operation of this law against lynching is confined to Ohio, its enforcement will have an effect in other states similar to that caused by the famous Pittsburgh decision holding the county liable for \$2,000,000 damage by rioters to railway property. The Ohio law will doubtless be copied by other states, for that communities should be liable for destruction of property but not for destruction of life by mobs is an evident absurdity. Life is certainly as sacred as property, and means found effective for protecting the one will naturally be employed to protect the other.

## Latest Cure for Cancer.

The beauty about the latest discovered cure for cancer is its simplicity and cheapness. The discoverer is Stephen Griggs of Brooklyn, N. Y. Eat nothing but boiled yellow corn, drinking the water in which it is cooked for thirty days, and presto you are healed.

This seems entirely too good to be true. It is suggested that the corn, put up in the favorite Kentucky liquid form, ought to have the desired effect, and that it would be a "heap" more pleasant to take. But that method has been used for so many ailments that it has long been proved that the remedy is worse than any disease.

## Turned Out For the Best.

Miss Rose Maxwell, of Plymouth, and four other girls were the victims of a swindler about a year ago, who induced them to each part with \$55 with the understanding that he would take them to Europe where they would be employed as musicians at high salaries. When they arrived at New York to start on their journey the swindler had skipped with their funds. Miss Maxwell's misfortune appealed to the sympathy of Congressman Brick and secured her a position at Washington, she being a resident of his district, she now thinks that her misfortune has proven to her a fortune, as she is about to be married to a prominent Washington attorney.—Valparaiso Messenger.

## Mr. Carnegie's Latest Gift.

Other wealthy philanthropists have shown what may be done in the way of endowing colleges and training schools and building hospitals, but it has been left for Andrew Carnegie to set a new pace by making a gift so magnificent that an entire nation virtually may be considered its direct beneficiary. Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000, which is to be held in trust and used to pay the fees of students at the Scotch universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, practically offers a university education to every boy or girl in Scotland who can pass the entrance examination. The millionaire has made a university education as easily accessible in Scotland as it is a public school education in the United States.

The least in quantity and most in quality describes DeWitt's Little Early Remedy, the famous pills for constipation and liver complaints. J. W. Hess.

## A Woman's Letter to the Police.

The following letter, written by a woman in Kansas, has been received by the Philadelphia police department: "Chief Police, will you see the woman whose name is in the enclosed advertisement, I will settle with her for \$500. She has a medicine which she says will Remove hair from the face, I sent her one dollar and got a bottle of the medicine, I had some fuz on my face, I used the medicine and it burst my face and now I have got a heavy beard and the doctor say I will have whiskers now all my life, if she will give you \$500 I will take it and say nothin against the woman."

## Christian Church.

Rev. W. F. Folks found it convenient to spend the Lord's day with the church here. He will preach next Lord's Day also. His subject in the morning was: "The mission of the church in the world" in the evening, "The demands made upon the church by the world." The church is to preach and teach the gospel of Jesus Christ. The gospel in the early days was instructive, the gospel today is laden with the truths of God—the attributes of our Father. There is nothing in the world that will take the place of the pure, simple gospel.

## MORTUARY.

### Elias Day.

Elias Day, one of the old and prominent farmers of the Donaldson neighborhood, died Friday afternoon, May 24, 1901, aged 73 years, 5 months and 22 days.

Mr. Day was a native of Delaware but had been for many years a resident of this county. He was a man whose word was as good as his bond. He was outspoken and fearless in his opinions and was generally able to give a reason for what he said.

The neighborhood and the county in which such a man lives always feels his loss when he dies. He had been twice married, and besides his widow leaves a family of three sons and two daughters, all married.

Funeral services were held at Donaldson at 10.30 a. m. Sunday and the remains were laid to rest in the Donaldson cemetery.

## SILK WORMS AT WORK.

They Can Be Seen in Kloeppfer's Window And Are Attracting Much Attention.

Silk worms at work is something new in Plymouth. Fifty years ago they could be seen in almost every part of the United States, but now the raising of silk worms and the production of silk is confined to great manufacturing centers particularly adapted to the work.

Silk worms and the manufacture of silk were first known in China thousands of years ago and the secret was a source of immense wealth to that country. There are several legends as to how the secret got out and was conveyed to other nations.

The eggs of the silk worm are deposited by a moth and hatch out the next spring. In all, the worms cast their skins, and go through five ages. They have about thirty-one days of eating and nine of resting. Then sets in a brief era of unrest, during which they wander about, moving their heads, which is preliminary to the final act of their strange and wonderful career. Having found a suitable place, they commence throwing from their spinners the airy filament which they have been storing up since they began feeding. Around and around the body the filament is wound, the worm making of the silk a tomb for itself. To this purpose the remainder of its life is steadily and unflinchingly devoted. It makes sixty-five motions of its head every minute, or a total of three hundred thousand to spin its cocoon.

A singular thing about the spinning process is that the thread is never tangled. Row after row of it is completed the worm never beginning a new one until the old one is finished. Then man steps in, and, after stifling the pupa, unwinds the cocoons with a filature. Thus we have raw silk.

## NEWS FACTS IN OUTLINE

M. W. Pretorius, ex-president of the Transvaal, is dead, aged 83 years.

Failures for the present week number 192, against 192 last week.

Humane society officers will patrol the Chicago parks in an effort to protect the song birds.

The opening of the French Sudan to European traffic is announced.

The Kaiser has barred reporters from all functions where he intends to speak.

Workmen at El Paso, Tex., dug up Spanish cannon and muskets of the sixteenth century.

Sir Alfred Milner has arrived in England from South Africa and was warmly greeted. The king has elevated him to the peerage.

According to Washington specials, the supreme court is divided on the insular question, the majority favoring the government.

A ministerial crisis is imminent in Spain as a result of the election disturbances.

After John Morley had denounced the British budget and the war making it necessary the commons passed it to a second reading—236 to 182.

## Our Leading Druggist.

C. Reynolds is a wide awake business man, securing that which they know will give satisfaction to their customers. They have just received a fresh supply of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, the favorite cough medicine, and say they are selling more of this remedy than all others combined. This being the case there must certainly be great merit in this medicine as it is giving such universal satisfaction. You can buy it of C. Reynolds.

**"Strong and hearty boy, is it, and no pain? That's good!"**

The joy of a new arrival in the family is usually overcast by the shadow of the pain and discomfort the expectant mother must bear. If she knew of and used **"MOTHER'S FRIEND,"** this would be all dispelled. Tell your friends about it, as being a simple liniment, exclusively for external use, that relaxes the muscles so that pain and suffering are unknown.

It will be sent by express paid on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle, or can be bought at all responsible Druggists. Book, "Motherhood," mailed free, containing sensible advice to expectant mothers.

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