

The Republican.

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Plymouth Ind., June 6, 1901.

Supreme judges are human, and in a close question of law, on which other lawyers differ, they may be expected to differ, but it is gratifying to observe that they do not differ on party lines. In the present case Republican and Democratic judges are found on both sides of the administration line.

Justice Harlan is the senior member of the Supreme bench. He was appointed in 1877. Chief Justice Fuller was appointed in 1888, Justice Gray in 1881, Brewer in 1889, Brown in 1891, Shiras in 1892, White in 1894, Peckham in 1895, McKenna in 1898, Justice White and Justice Peckham are Democrats. All the others are Republicans.

Notwithstanding the many sided decisions of the supreme court, there are some facts of interest concerning Porto Rico that are incontestable. It is still a West India island in American waters and of great value, and it is an American possession for all time, with every prospect of future prosperity. The solid facts in the case will outlive political or judicial discussions. The flag will a bide

A current statement that Jay Cooke is writing his memoirs, to be published after his death, will probably surprise many persons who have forgotten that he is still alive. The almost complete oblivion in which he is passing his old age—he is now nearly eighty—shows how rapidly we make history in this country. He was the great financier of the civil war, and for several years his name was on men's tongues oftener than that of any other financier of later or present times. He knew intimately three great secretaries of the treasury, Chase, Fessenden and McCulloch, besides a great many other prominent men and his memoirs ought to be interesting.

The decision means, briefly put, that Congress can govern "territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States" about as it pleases. That looks rather imperial, does it not? But Congress owes its existence to the constitution and the laws it passes for the United States must conform to the constitution. There is not much danger, therefore, that the laws it passes for dependent or "appurtenant" territories will be repugnant to the spirit of the great charter of our republic. At any rate, we know that liberty has gone on "broadening slowly down" in Great Britain during all the years of the growth of British colonial possessions.—Indianapolis News.

It will be remembered that some months ago when the president named a son of Judge Harlan, of the supreme court, for law officer of the Philippine commission, a large number of papers denounced the act as an open attempt to bribe the judge to sustain the president's policy in regard to the attitude of the insular possessions to the United States. Such papers worked themselves into a condition of indignation, assuming that an associate justice of the supreme court could be influenced in respect to a great issue in law by the appointment of his son. To opinion of the supreme court has been rendered, and Judge Harlan appears among the minority that declared against what is known as the president's policy. The matter is of no consequence, except that it is a sort of confession on the part of those editors that they could be bribed to alter their opinions as sworn officers upon a question of grave importance by the giving of a \$4,000 office to a son.

James J. Hill, the railway magnate of the Northwest, has said a good many things that deserve consideration. One of his observations is that the great commercial problem of this country is to get hold of the commerce of the Pacific ocean. Beyond the Pacific are the half-civilized, half-fed millions of the Orient. Mr. Hill thinks that the first demand of the Orient will be for food and the simple staples of agriculture; that those millions will not begin with manufactured goods in great quantities, nor with luxuries at all. Their first great efforts will be to supply the primal want of food, and this country, with its present growth and tendency, is the one to supply this demand. In the next thirty years Mr. Hill believes our population will grow to 150,000,000 people, and that the bulk of increase will be in the Mississippi basin and beyond. He says 100,000,000 people will be devoting their energies to the production of the three staples of traffic—food, fuel and shelter, and to find a market for these products will be the commercial problem. How shall the surplus be placed at the doors of the Orient? The contest will be between the Pacific on the one hand, and the Suez and Cape Horn on the other. Mr. Hill thinks the Pacific will win.

Mr. Bryan says Tillman will win "because he represents the man while McLaurin represents the dollar." Tillman represents no dollar. The nearest he comes to it is 45 cents.

President Jefferson, Jackson and Polk took a considerable part in the expansion of the United States, and all turned to congress for the legislation needed to set the wheels in motion in the new territory.

If the time ever comes that a congress elected by the people cannot be trusted, nor the people themselves trusted to elect a better one, the country will indeed be past saving. But that time is far distant.

The Chinese government has agreed to pay an indemnity to the Powers of \$315,000,000 the amount fixed by the latter, and the Chinese imperial government has issued a decree accepting the conditions imposed by the allies.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Mortimore Nye of Laporte, admits that if the Democratic party ride itself of the financial heresy of free silver he will be a candidate for the nomination for governor on the Democratic ticket in 1904. Mr. Nye has always been uncompromising in his hostility to free coinage.

It is estimated by treasury officials that the amount collected under the Dingley law on imports from Porto Rico, which, under the decision of the supreme court, will have to be refunded to importers, will be about \$2,000,000. It will take some time to fix the exact amount of these claims, but when ascertained congress will have to make an appropriation for their payment.

Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, will retain his position on the Mississippi river commission. It is now announced officially that Mr. A. W. Wishard, at present district attorney for Indiana, will shortly be appointed solicitor for the internal revenue department at Washington, and Mr. Kealing will succeed him as district attorney for Indiana. Thus it happens that Judge Taylor will not be disturbed.

GENESIS OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

In a speech made in Congress April 20, 1823, seventy-eight years ago, John Quincy Adams said:

There are laws of political as well as of physical gravitation, and if an apple, severed by the tempest from its native tree, cannot choose but fall to the ground, Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self-support, can gravitate only toward the North American Union, which, by the same law of nature, cannot cast her off from its bosom. In looking forward to the probable course of events for the short period of half a century it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our federal republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself.

The Late Albert Compton.

Albert Compton whose death was noted in these columns Wednesday was born in Marshall county June 24, 1873, and went to Mishawaka four years ago. On July 4, 1898, he was married to Miss Nettie Reed. Besides the wife and brothers mentioned, he leaves one sister, Mrs. Maria Shaffer of Plymouth. The deceased was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Mishawaka lodge, having charge of the final ceremony.

Funeral at three o'clock last Thursday from the Christian church, Rev. W. W. Denham officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hutchinson of Bourbon.

EXTENSIVE COKE OVENS.

The Billion Dollar Steel Trust Investing at Edgemore.

A prominent attorney and ex-officer of Lake county, who has been retained as local attorney by the billion dollar steel trust, yesterday while in this city, whose name is withheld by request, gave the first insight into the connection between the steel trust and the present negotiations for the purchase of the bulk of the bituminous coal mines of Indiana.

According to this attorney, who has been acting as agent, the purpose of the steel trust is to erect at Edgemore what will be the most extensive coke ovens in the country, equalling those of the Connelleville, Pa., coke regions. The chief reason for this is to enable the company to supply coke to its steel mills at South Chicago, Joliet and Waukegan, without being compelled to pay the long railroad haul from Pennsylvania. Edgemore is a small station on the shores of Lake Michigan, just east of Whiting, and is the terminus of the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern railway, which is owned by the steel company.

It was built only to haul coke and ore to the mills at South Chicago and Joliet and the finished product to the roads entering Chicago. The head and front of the coke deal is H. C. Frick, formerly president of the Carnegie Steel company and the H. C. Frick coke company. It is designed by the purchase of the Indiana mines not only to save the railroad freight bills from Pennsylvania, but to procure coal at the minimum of cost. Already houses are being erected at Edgemore for the accommodation of workmen, while a large three-story building has been finished for office purposes.—Valparaiso Messenger.

GREAT SUM TO DIVIDE

Eleven Millions from Wild Land That Was Considered Not Worth Looking After.

TROUBLE BETWEEN LABOR UNIONS

Stops All Building Improvement at Elwood—Mrs. Augusta Schmidt Goes Insane—Items.

Marion, Ind., June 1.—The heirs of John Dye, a Scotchman who settled in Pennsylvania in the pioneer days of that state, have the assurance of getting an estate valued at \$11,000,000. Irvin Dye, the young man who was murdered in the Black Prince saloon in this city last March, and whose murder remains a mystery, would have been one of the heirs. His grandfather, John M. Dye, who lives in Wabasha, was the son of John Dye, the Scotchman, who purchased the Pennsylvania land. John had two sons, Christopher and John M. Christopher left his parents in Pennsylvania and went to Ohio, where he died.

Thought the Land of no value. John M. Dye came to Indiana. His parents died and John M., who was the only remaining child, did not think the rough land in Pennsylvania was of any value and never laid any claim to it. The Pennsylvania Railroad company took charge of it, and it is now in the heart of the great anthracite coal field. John M. Dye commenced an investigation about a year ago, and with the assistance of a detective and attorney located the land, and entered suit for possession. The Pennsylvania company compromised with Dye by agreeing to give him a third interest in the property, which is valued at \$33,000,000.

Will Be Divided Among Heirs. Dye has received a check from the Pennsylvania company for \$1,500 to defray his expenses to Washington and to secure the proper signature and papers for a clear title to the land. Dye will leave for Washington Monday to finish up his work and secure his fortune, which is to be divided among the heirs who live in Marion, Wabasha, LaFontaine and Peru, Ind., and New York and Ohio.

TWO LABOR UNIONS AT "OUTS."

Meanwhile All Building Improvements Have Been Stopped.

Elwood, Ind., June 1.—The question which of two unions shall have the jurisdiction over building work done on the inside of mills, the point of dispute between the Carpenters' union and the Amalgamated Association of Woodworkers, has stopped all building improvements in the city. All of the union carpenters have stopped work. The woodworkers employed in the mills are going right along.

The circumstance of one union fighting another is an unusual one. Notwithstanding the material from the mills bears the union label, the carpenters refuse to work unless the men who produce it demand an advance of wages. No decision on the matter has yet been reached by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, which has the matter under advisement.

Electric Headlight Saves Money.

Bluffton, Ind., June 1.—The electric headlight on the Clover Leaf flyer prevented a bad wreck six miles east of this city. A cow was lying on the track asleep, and the engineer saw her in time to prevent derailing the train, which was running forty miles an hour. It took two hours to extricate the dead animal from under the engine. Had the locomotive been equipped with the old-style headlight, it would have required all day to clear the wreck.

Noted Woman Now a Lunatic.

Kokomo, Ind., June 1.—Mrs. Augusta Schmidt, who ten years ago came into possession of an estate of \$40,000 by the death of her uncle, and who soon after shot and instantly killed Oscar Walton, a tenant, on her farm in Cass county, is hopelessly insane at her home, six miles southwest of this city. Mrs. Schmidt served seven years in the Woman's reformatory at Indianapolis because of this crime.

Trying to Find a Way Out.

Linton, Ind., June 1.—Ever since the Terre Haute agreement the miners here have been dissatisfied, fearing that they were betrayed by their leaders by promises. Recently a committee was appointed with instructions to see if the agreement could not be set aside by legal proceedings. As soon as the locals are heard from the feasibility of calling a new convention will be determined.

Puts 400 Men Out of Work.

Evansville, Ind., June 1.—A telegram has been received here announcing that the American Chemical and Spirit company, of this city, has gone into the hands of a New York trust. The plant will be closed down and 400 men will be thrown out of work. The factory is the only one of its kind in the west.

Couldn't Get a Low Rate.

Indianapolis, June 1.—Indianapolis singing societies have decided to not attend the Saengerfest at Buffalo. This is due to failure to secure satisfactory rates from the Central Traffic association. Louisville and Evansville societies will also stay away, it is reported here.

Bullet Where It Was Needed.

Madison, Ind., June 1.—Mrs. Grace Stout shot a tramp who attempted to assault her near her home in this county. The fellow was thwarted in his efforts and escaped badly wounded. The authorities are searching for him.

Star for the Harrison Monument.

Indianapolis, June 1.—The Harrison Monument association has received a subscription of \$1,000 from T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston. Coolidge is the president of the association of Massachusetts.

Rassieur Loses His Badge.

Indianapolis, June 1.—Captain Leo Rassieur, of St. Louis, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., while here on Decoration Day lost his official badge.

W. E. BAILEY WHO KNEW KEOKUK IN WAR TIMES.

Comes Back to Visit the Scene of a Large Part of His Military Career.

The Gate City, the leading paper of Keokuk, Iowa, has a long article in its issue of May 30, from which we clip the following:

There is visiting in Keokuk a gentleman who has a peculiar interest in Keokuk and likewise the city has a reciprocal interest in him.

W. E. Bailey of Plymouth, Indiana, who was a member of the provost guard here during two years and who was sergeant of the guard for one year, is a guest at the Estes hotel. He has journeyed back to Keokuk after an absence of nearly thirty-seven years. He has come to revisit the scenes of a part of his military career and to hunt up some of the comrades who served with him. He was a prominent personage during a part of the most exciting and stirring period of the city's history, and is full of reminiscences of that time.

Mr. Bailey came to Keokuk in the fall of 1862 on the hospital boat and was in the hospital in the Leighton house, now known as the hotel Keokuk. He had been injured by a fall from his horse at Helena, his hip being badly injured. He remained in the hospital until the spring of 1863. He was still incapacitated for active service. At that time the hospital guards were consolidated and the provost guard formed. Mr. Bailey was assigned to this guard and from the fall of 1863 to the fall of 1864 he was sergeant of the guard. His term of service having expired he was then discharged. Headquarters were rented in the E. K. Hart rooms. The prison and the guard house as well as the headquarters of the provost guard were in the old building on the corner of Third and Exchange streets. The building still stands but the progress of trade has left the old mark standing away from the center of the city's activities. At that time, it was the center of affairs.

*THE NEWSPAPER RAID.

When Mr. Bailey arrived here, Lieutenant Hall was commander of the post and was succeeded by Captain Willis. When the old Constitution office was raided and its presses and type thrown into the river there was intense excitement. This was early in 1863. There were rumors that in retaliation, some of the people opposed to the policy of The Gate City would make an attack upon this paper and destroy the plant. The paper was then established in the building on Second and Main Streets and the guard detailed a number of pickets to guard the office. Mr. Bailey was one of these and the special guard was maintained for several months. However, no overt attack was ever made upon the office.

When here, there was a considerable amount of trouble in Tioga, Ill., and Mr. Bailey was one of those who was active in its suppression. A man named Glass over there was at the head of a faction of southern sympathizers and reports reached here that there was a band of guerrillas in operation over there. A detail of soldiers was sent over and a number of the more prominent leaders were brought here under arrest. Later David Tooke, who preceded Mr. Bailey as provost sergeant, Mr. Bailey himself and a man named Holliday went over in citizens' clothes, and posing as stock buyers gained sufficient information to enable them to suppress the entire movement. Dr. Glass being finally killed. At the time of the threats against The Gate City office, Mr. Bailey says that there were 300 soldiers, armed with loaded rifles prepared to suppress any such movement. Had a riot occurred, it would have been a bloody one.

HENRY CLAY DEAN.

Mr. Bailey was provost sergeant at the time of the arrest of Henry Clay Dean here. The latter protested vehemently over his incarceration. He wrote long articles, strongly confederate in their tendencies, and begged that they be printed, but the sergeant would not permit this. Mr. Dean asked to be allowed to work, and this was granted him, many papers and records being in his handwriting. Mr. Bailey knew Judge Howell and the late Hon. S. M. Clark. He was also well acquainted with Judge Claggett. He was here when Major Curtis, a son of General Curtis, was buried, and visited his grave yesterday.

The changes are very marked since last he was here. At that time from one to fifty boats were at levee almost all the time and the business of the town was from Water to Third streets on Main. On the Estes house is the same in appearance, and even it seemed changed.

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