

The Republican.

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As seven states hold elections this year seven Democratic platforms must be written, but nobody is anxious to tackle the job.

"How are we to decide the Democratic party's present condition," asks Mr. Altgeld, "when we do not know what that condition is?" It must be admitted that the question is a poser.

During eleven months of the fiscal year the income of the government has exceeded the expenditures by \$58,588,695. The country is in good shape for the reduction of war taxes on July 1.

After shaking hands with the numerous generals and dignitaries of the German court, Queen Wilhelmina expressed great pleasure in meeting an agreeable and unimposing citizen like Senator Beveridge.

The latest returns from Europe appear to mean that there will be as great demand for American wheat abroad for the next twelve months, as there has been in recent years. America's crop stands a chance to be above the average of the past five or six years, and a good market awaits all of it.

We are hearing little or nothing of late regarding the charge made, more than a year ago, that the United States would meekly follow the policy in the Chinese affair which Great Britain dictated, because it is too well known that this government led in making the policies which have largely prevailed.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew is the most prominent politician to publicly advocate the election of President McKinley to a third term, but his idea finds no response even among those who admire the president and recognize in him one of the best presidents the United States ever had. The unwritten law that no president shall have more than two terms cannot be ruthlessly trampled upon or ignored.

The country will be rejoiced to know that there is to be no extra session of Congress. The only thing that seemed to make it necessary was the Philippine situation. But it is said that the President and his Cabinet have unanimously decided that they have ample power under the Spooner law to administer affairs in the archipelago, and this being the case there is no reason why Congress should assemble in advance of the regular date.

Somebody having made the wild charge that President McKinley is an ultra protectionist the Boston Journal remarks: "To find ultra protectionism it is necessary to go away back to the days of Thomas Jefferson, who wished that the Atlantic might be a lake of fire to keep out foreign goods." The foreign trade of the United States this year will reach \$2,300,000,000, a sufficient proof that the Dingley tariff is something quite different from a policy of isolation.

President Taft of the Phillipine commission has cabled the war department that, in order to establish the schools in the Phillipines by fall, as recommended in his report, special facilities for transporting the 600 teachers required for this work will be necessary, and he has insisted that steps be taken to this end. Teachers all over the country have been taking the civil service examination to fit them for these places and the war department has authorized already, upon recommendation of the civil service commission, over 300 teachers to go to Manila upon army transports as rapidly as room can be provided for them. The arrival of these teachers in Manila will be the beginning of an intellectual and social revolution in the Phillipines. The public schools will be patterned after those of the United States and will open to the natives a new life.

TO PAY \$300,000 OF STATE DEBT.

It has been found that it will be possible to pay \$300,000 on the state debt July 1. State Auditor Hart authorized this statement Wednesday. The heavy payments into the state treasury by county treasurers now making settlement permit a payment this large. Contributing receipts are from fees and taxes in the insurance department for the first six months of the present year, aggregating \$140,000 all of which goes into the general fund. The receipts from this department alone, the auditor says, are sufficient to pay the salaries and office expenses of every state officer and every man employed at the capitol, including the salaries and office expenses of the judges of both the supreme and appellate benches. Of the \$140,000 the profit to the state is \$135,000 the other \$5,000 going to pay for printing and clerk hire.

It is comforting to know that in spite of the fact that the "death knell of the Republic" has been sounded ever so often during the past 50 years, the temple of liberty still stands in all its grandeur and is likely to stand long after the whole raft of false prophets and hysterical croakers shall have been gathered to their fathers.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.
The declaration of war launched at Congressman Babcock by the Protective Tariff league presents an issue with which the Republican party must begin at once to reckon.

Successive consolidations of great industries already had stirred the public mind to new thought. Then the formation of the United States Steel corporation, the hugest of these combinations, came to give tendency to that thought. It made on the average man the impression that such corporations were too big—that they centered in a few hands powers too great for the safety of the republic.

That most products of such combinations are protected by the tariff is well known. Removal or decrease of the tariff to check their powers had long been advocated by extremists. The formation of the steel trust led tens of thousands to turn to that proposal as a remedy for the real or supposed evils. Congressman Babcock's bill was the concrete expression of the impulse of the moment.

The conviction that public welfare demands curtailment of trust powers may be wholly erroneous. The belief that tariff reduction would have the desired effect may be wholly unfounded. Nevertheless that conviction and that belief exist and are steadily gaining converts. They are sources which cannot be turned aside by personal attacks upon this man or that, and cannot be repressed by generalities about the benefits of protection.

The situation is such that those who would maintain the tariff on trust-made goods are on the defensive. This situation cannot be altered by ignoring it. The conflict between those who would keep protection at any cost and those who would sacrifice protection in the hope of disciplining the trusts is irrepressible. The present drift of that conflict against the Republican party is evident.

To overcome that drift the party must at once enter upon a campaign of education. And unless the party does this the rising tide will sweep away not only protection, but also the other Republican policies with it.—Inter Ocean.

A NEEDED REFORM IN FINANCE.

How many people are there in this nation of seventy-six millions who know what the subtreasury is? Bankers, financiers, even business men and most men in public life know what it is, but these are only a few thousand. The term designates a branch, or rather nine branches, of the United States treasury established for the safe keeping of public moneys, with an assistant treasurer in charge of each one at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco. As a piece of official machinery there is nothing else like it in the world, and certainly nothing else as liable to cause disturbance and mischief in the business world. Whatever the subtreasury system may be in theory, its effect is to tie up and keep out of circulation a large part of the money supply of the country, and to make it almost impossible for either the banks or the government to afford relief in times of stringency. According to the last treasury statement about 43 per cent of the general stock of money in the country was thus locked up in the treasury and the subtreasuries. This is safe-keeping the public funds with a vengeance. The system had its origin sixty years ago as a makeshift substitute for the old United States bank and the "wild cat" banks under the state laws that followed, both of which had proved to be unsafe depositories of public money. It was an improvement on those systems, but it has long since outlived its usefulness and become a clog and menace to the business of the country. Originally an outgrowth of political passion and financial interest it had ceased to be defensible on any of the grounds once cited in its favor, and should be abolished. The surplus funds of the government, amounting to nearly \$300,000,000 instead of being withdrawn from circulation and locked up in subtreasuries, should be deposited in banks which do a commercial business, as is done in all other civilized countries and in this country those of the national government. There is not a banker in the United States who does not regard the present method of handling government funds as awkward, cumbersome, costly and vicious, and intelligent foreigners are amazed that congress should have continued so long a system that makes the government a party to crippling the business of the country by tying up a large portion of what should be its active circulation. The next step in financial reform should be the abolition of the subtreasury.—Elkhart Truth.

Miss Pearl is an energetic student and is a rather deep thinker. She often takes her "Virgil" to the market and during spare minutes industriously studies."

THE PAVING QUESTION.

North Michigan Street Will be Paved and the Bids Will be Opened July 1.

A reporter for the Evening News interviewed the property owners on North Michigan street Friday in regard to paving. Almost everybody is in favor of paving, if the paving is made to extend north of Dr. G. R. Reynolds residence. Some are in favor of paving only thirty feet wide north of the business portion.

H. Humrichouser, Amasa Johnson, Drs. Bower and Viets, Mrs. Coover, Mrs. A. D. Senour, W. W. and Fred Hill expressed their opinion in favor of paving if it would extend from the city's limit on the north to the city limit on the south. George Neff, O. G. Soice, N. Stevens, Lora Capron and Dr. Borton are in favor of paving or anything else that will benefit the city. L. Tanner is in favor of paving only thirty feet wide in the residence portion and Amasa Johnson stands with him.

John Wolford and Chas. B. Tibbets don't care much how they fix it. Major Kendall and one or two others could not be seen.

A majority of the real estate owners seem to be opposed to paving unless it is made to extend about two blocks further north, but it is not probable a majority will sign a remonstrance, consequently unless the council rescinds its action, sealed bids will be opened July 1, and the contract let unless all bids are in excess of what the council considers just.

As previously stated in the News the pavement will be 68 feet wide on the business portion of the street and 40 feet wide in the residence portion and will extend from the Michigan street bridge north to Jackson street, otherwise known as the Schultheiss corner.

The reports of different business men in regard to paving as given to the reporter of this paper Saturday are as follows:

W. M. Kendall is in favor of paving if Michigan street is paved from the city limit on the north to the limit on the south and also Lepore street.

A. M. Reeves is in favor of paving the business portion of the city, that is from Yellow River bridge to Parker House corner and from Michigan street to the Pennsylvania depot.

Samuel Gretzinger is in favor of paving the full length of Michigan street and Lepore street, but he is opposed to paving only a small patch on Michigan street.

R. C. Kloepfer is in favor of paving when the city is flourishing, but at present the times are dull and he is in favor of postponing it for awhile.

H. G. Thayer is non-committal.

Frank Jacox is in favor of paving if the city will pave the full length of Michigan street.

Wm. Sears is in favor of paving and especially the business portion of city.

J. C. Kuhn, Fred Shoemaker and J. A. Palmer are strong advocates for paving and they say, "let the city pave as much as possible now and in the near future pave the rest."

Blain and Cressner did not give an opinion. Dickinson is opposed to paving in patches.

A surgical operation is not necessary to cure piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve saves all that expense and never fails. Beware of counterfeits, J. W. Hees.

BENTON HARBOR GIRL BUTCHER.

She Graduated This Week From the Benton Harbor High School.

"Probably the only girl butcher in the United States is Miss Pearl De Grace Stark, of Benton Harbor, who was graduated from the Latin course of Benton Harbor High school this week," says the St. Joseph Press. "Her life is busy and interesting and is peculiarly a strange one. Miss Stark's father, Levi Stark, conducts a meat market on Britain avenue, and his daughter is his only clerk. Pearl is a girl about 18 years old and is robust and strong. Morning, noon and night and Saturdays find Miss Stark behind the counter waiting on customers.

She wears a big white apron and cuts, chops and saves meat with the alacrity of a skilled meat man. Pearl has considerable muscle and there is no duty around the meat market that is too hard for her to perform. A noticeable fact is that the young lady can guess at the weight of a piece of meat as well as well as the eldest male butcher known.

In waiting on a customer she slices off a piece of beef or mutton and places it on the scales with no concern at all and the cut of meat always weighs exactly as much as the patron asks for.

"Miss Pearl is an energetic student and is a rather deep thinker. She often takes her 'Virgil' to the market and during spare minutes industriously studies."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Prop., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sequel to a Scandal.

The marriage of Professor Herron and Miss Rand appears to have been a common law affair with a good deal of socialistic moonshine on the side. No vows were taken and none were necessary, for the very good reason that the doctrine which the parties to the union are attempting to inculcate expressly repudiates all authority, responsibility and obligation. If the professor be not grievously misunderstood he is a god, and, of course, his new wife, under the forms of socialism, must be a goddess.

The so-called marriage ceremony was a pitiful sequel to a scandal of outrageous proportions and it sought to put an end to the interest and even the curiosity with which the participants have been regarded. The assumption of such characters to lay down correct rules of life and of religion for the guidance of other people is one of the most astounding manifestations of an era of loose thought and loose action.—Chicago Chronicle.

"MOTHERHOOD"

A Book for Girls and Women SENT FREE

It tells plain facts that everyone of the gender sex ought to know. Its common sense advice saves pain, trouble and anxiety. One or more copies sent upon request, to one person or to different addresses. If the readers of this announcement know of expectant mothers, they will do them a great favor by having this book sent to them. Address the publishers,

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