

# The Republican.

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Plymouth Ind., August 1, 1901.

The Republican is the oldest newspaper in Plymouth. It was recently enlarged and attired in a new dress, and is thus enabled to appear in style becoming its age and dignity. It is one of Northern Indiana's best weeklies.—Laporte Herald.

The excellent Laporte Herald, which dates back to 1838, celebrated a birthday Tuesday by issuing an illustrated description of its very complete printing plant. It says that its constant endeavor is to please the public, and in this it has surely succeeded admirably.

There are three propositions upon which The Times would like to see a test of public sentiment at the congressional election of next year. These are: Regulation of trusts by government supervision and regulation; reduction of tariff on commodities produced by trusts; getting rid of the Philippine Islands. If the Democratic party would go before the country with these three propositions, holding all other questions in abeyance, and making a straight issue upon the former, it would be safe to wager a good sum that the party would achieve an overwhelming victory.—South Bend Times.

## THE CROPS NOT WHOLLY RUINED.

Looking the country over it is clear that the crops in a large majority of states are in fair condition and that the outlook is far better than has been represented. When fiery blasts are raging at a temperature of 107 in the shade it is easy to imagine that the situation is desperate. But this is a large country, with innumerable variations of weather within its limits. A drought is always more or less localized. Up to the end of the wheat harvest the crop conditions in all the states were first-class. Many states have not suffered seriously, and those where the heat has been excessive and rains scanty can not tell just where they stand as to crops not yet matured.

But the picture of destruction has been completely overdrawn even in the sections where the drought is worst. Abundant rains would put a new face upon affairs. Corn is, as the secretary of agriculture says, a hot weather plant. It will not come to anything in a cool climate. A three-fourths yield would go beyond 1,500,000 bushels, and a crop of this size is still quite possible. The story of the hottest month on record in this country has been largely colored by intense physical discomfort, and a list of prostrations. The vegetable market has suffered in a few states, but the loss in general crops has been immensely exaggerated. Not one state in six has suffered any excessive damage.

When the complete returns come in affairs will brighten up wonderfully, even in the worst drought centers. The talk of total destruction anywhere has been guess work. But pessimistic conjectures, no matter how slight their basis, tend to injure business. Great tiers of states have had no unusual drought. A few have been injured by dry weather to an extent as yet unknown. The size of the wheat crop is known, and it is the largest in record. Just wait for the facts. They are not likely in any case to interrupt the high tide of prosperity. One soaking rain will drive the pessimists to cover.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## A NEW SEA PERIL.

The land not having contributed sufficient summer pests, the sea has begun to add to the number, and its first donation is an apparently innocent creature which aggravates human misery to a greater extent than the mosquito, the flea, or the brown-tailed moth. It is the jellyfish. Every one who sails or bathes in the sea or roams the beaches at low tide knows this monster, bowl shaped, gracefully fringed, of about the consistency of blanc mange, drifting rather than swimming with the incoming tide, and going back with it, spending its frail life like a lotus-eater, doing nothing but drifting aimlessly about, the ideal of Nirvana.

This seemingly harmless, lifeless lump of marine gelatine which, stranded on a beach, melts away in a jiffy, is proving a terror on the Atlantic coast. The jellyfish, like misfortunes, never come singly. Myriads of them come in and go out with every tide. Heretofore they have been considered harmless, but recently they have come in extraordinary numbers, and the bathers have been bathing in a compound about half surf and half jelly. In one day at a single beach more than a hundred bathers found themselves poisoned by contact with jellyfish, and their arms and legs frightfully swollen. Of course, those who bathed in the orthodox, fashion-

like the girl whose clothes were on the hickory limb and who did not go near the water, but were content to lie and pose on the sand, escaped, for the jellyfish can neither walk, swim, nor fly, and once on the sand, speedily disappears. Bolder spirits, however, who bravely defy king crabs, clam shells, and keep for a plunge in the seas, have been the sufferers. With stinging jellyfish in the water and stinging mosquitoes and green heads out of it, bathhouses are not favorite summer resorts.

Thus kindly Mother Nature finds some work to do even for her humblest children and nothing could be humbler than this flaccid lump which has suddenly proved itself to be a floating abomination. It is quite unnecessary to comment upon the fact that the jellyfish which makes all this trouble, like the mosquito, is of the feminine gender. That can be taken for granted. The male jellyfish is an inanimate lump of untainted innocence.—Chicago Tribune.

## STUDIES OF MODERN MAN

### Some Conclusions of Investigators Over the World.

### Results Found to be True in Most of the Cases Studied and Therefore Generally Applicable.

Maximum growth in height and weight occurs in boys two years later than in girls.

First-born children excel later-born in stature and weight.

Healthy men ought to weigh an additional 5 pounds for every inch in height beyond 61 inches, at which height they ought to weigh 120 pounds.

Chest-girth increases constantly with height, and is generally half the length of the body.

Chest-girth and circumference of head increase in parallel lines.

The relatively larger size of head as compared with body in children may be due to the fact that from birth on the child needs its brain and senses as much as when it is grown.

Boys grow more regularly than girls, but the growth of girls during school years is greater than that of boys.

In boys in school the muscles of the upper extremities increase with age as compared with those of the lower extremities, because of their sitting more than standing.

Children born in summer are taller than those born in winter.

Boys of small frames often have large heads are deficient in repose of character, and when the chest is contracted and mental action slow, this mental condition is due probably to lack of supply of purified blood.

Delicate, slender people are much more subject to typhoid fever than to consumption.

Some defective children are over normal, that is, they are taller and heavier than other children.

Growth degenerates as we go lower in the social scale.

Dull children are lighter and precocious children heavier than the average child.

As circumference of head increases, mental ability increases; it being understood that race and sex are the same.

Urban life decreases stature from five years of age on.

Truant boys are inferior in weight and chest-girth to boys in general.

City children are more vivacious, but have less power of endurance, than country children.

Among United States naval cadets there is a great preponderance of blonds.

The insane show an excess of 5 per cent of light eyes with dark hair and criminals of 10 per cent of dark eyes with dark hair over the general population.

In Germany 40 per cent of the children of the well-to-do classes are blonds and less than 10 per cent brunettes.

The endurance of boys is greater than that of girls at all ages.

### Doddering Dickey Again.

The doddering dicky of Marshall county journalism would have its few readers believe that a respectable lady of mature age and in the full possession of her faculties is indignant because she was not stunned by lightning and left in a precarious condition, wholly disabled. THE EVENING NEWS told the exact truth about the accident to Mrs. Koontz, the Plymouth independent, to the contrary notwithstanding. Instead of being confined to her bed for many weeks, the lady is up and about the house as usual and was down town to see the show Monday.

### Kirtzinger-Robbins.

Married, in Laporte Tuesday afternoon July 30, by J. N. Harmon, John W. Kirtzinger, of Nappanee and Mrs. Fannie A. Robbins of Laporte. For a number of years Mr. Kirtzinger has been a well known farmer near Don-aldson.

## FOUND A MOTHER.

### Romance of an Orphan Girl Brought to Plymouth Twelve Years Ago.

About 12 years ago a car load of orphan children landed in Plymouth from the Home of the Friendless at Boston, Mass., and the most of them found homes among strangers in Marshall county. Among the number was a bright and handsome five year old girl by the name of Lillian Rhodes, who was taken into the home of John Overmyer, who lives near Hibbard, where she remained one and one-half years, when owing to circumstances, she was taken into the home of Harvey Norris, who is proprietor of the Maple Grove Place on the east side of the lake, where she has lived contented and happy ever since.

The girl, who is now 17 years of age, could not give a very distinct account of her ancestors, or as to whether her parents were alive or not. But she stated that for some time she had lived with a woman she called "Aunt" in Revere, Vermont, and out of curiosity, Prof. Allen Norris, wrote to this lady and in few days received a letter stating that Miss Rhodes' mother is alive and lives at Arlington Heights, Massachusetts.

To confirm the really romantic affair, the mother has written to her long lost daughter, and it is expected that a reunion will take place in the by and by.

In the meantime Miss Rhodes, who is a beautiful and charming young lady, is waiting with great anxiety for that important meeting.—Culver Herald.

## AN INDIANA INSTITUTION

### Gratifying Growth in Popularity of a Home Enterprise.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—The new insurance written in Indiana in the month just closing by the State Life of this city exceeds in volume the business ever written in the state in any month by any company and it exceeds that written by all other companies combined in the same period. The gratifying success of this home company, making it one of the greatest single financial institutions of Indiana, is due to the results secured by its conservative management along scientific lines of life insurance practice, bringing a low death rate, low expenses and high returns on absolutely safe investments. The official deposit of the State Life with the auditor of state, guaranteeing the policies written, is now nearly a million dollars.

The engine, which is to be known as the Crown gasoline engine, will be made in three sizes, having three, five and eight horse-power respectively, and the first lot put out will

## SAND FOUNDATION

### What Experience Has Demonstrated In Other Cities.

The Elkhart Review editorially commends the use of sand foundations for brick paving and publishes with approval the following letter:

EDITOR REVIEW:  
I noticed in the Review of Friday a statement credited to a South Bend contractor in which he says in effect that it is throwing money away to put concrete or gravel foundation under a brick pavement.

I beg permission to say that my experience with street paving in Elkhart as chairman of the street committee led me to the same conclusion.

Let the street be thoroughly rolled after excavation and a good clean sand foundation will answer every purpose. This is especially true in Elkhart and in localities where there is so much sand on the surface of the ground.

I would go further and exclude crushed stone. All the money invested in crushed stone under the brick pavements put down under the Kinney contracts was, in my opinion so much money thrown away. Sand makes a perfectly secure foundation, as can be shown in many instances, like the elevation of the railroad tracks in Chicago. It has been shown in Elkhart where pavements were put down on a stone foundation. Besides this it is inexpensive and comparatively easy to open a pavement made on a sandy foundation in case of any improvement or repair work. I came to this opinion during the last year I was a member of the Elkhart city council, after giving the subject considerable study, and I am confident that sand foundation under brick is better than concrete, gravel or crushed stone.

GEO. VINNEDGE,  
St. Joseph, Mich., July 20, 1901.

## A LOCAL INDUSTRY

### Favorable Outlook for the Crown Gasoline Engine and Other Factory News.

Final arrangements have now been completed for the immediate manufacture of the gasoline motor invented and perfected by John Hay, of this city, and the movement of machinery to the Clizbe plant for that purpose commenced today. By the middle of next week the factory will be in motion.

The engine, which is to be known as the Crown gasoline engine, will be made in three sizes, having three, five and eight horse-power respectively, and the first lot put out will

be in motion.

The decrease of water supply, resulting largely from the removal of timber, and artificial drainage carried on by the husbandman, have contributed to the lessening or total destruction of many lakes. The surplus water of a heavy rainfall is carried away more rapidly than formerly and a smaller portion of it seeps into the ground, going alternately by way of

the streams and the bottoms, and these lakes die very slowly.

The lakes of northern Indiana, says State Geologist Blatchley in a late report, are the brightest gems in the corona of the state. They are the most beautiful and expressive features of the landscape in the region where they are found.

With the fertile soil, the great beds of gravel, and the myriads of boulders, large and small, they are to be classed as mementoes of those mighty ice sheets which, in the misty past, covered the northern two-thirds of our state. Out side of the counties in which they occur but few of the citizens of Indiana know of their presence, their beauty, their value. Their origin, their fauna and flora, the cause of their gradual diminution in size and final extinction are likewise known to but few.

These lakes all owe their origin to the irregular deposition of the drift brought in by the glaciers and all found in the state have what scientists term drift basins. Some are kettle-hole lakes, having caldron-shaped basins, such as Pretty Lake; others are channel lakes, with long and narrow basins, still others are irregular lakes, complex in outline, like Maxinkuckee and most of the large lakes in Indiana.

These lakes begin to die the moment they are born and there are today in northern Indiana more beds of extinct lakes than there are existing lakes.

All of those now in existence are in the visible process of extinction, the progress of which in many cases, as in the lakes at Laporte, is very rapid.

The agencies operating to destroy these beautiful bodies of water are several in number. The effects can be measured by comparison with old meander lines, by observing the timber and fixed marks on shore or near by, by the recollections of old inhabitants of their experiences in fishing, swimming and boating, and in other ways.

The most general cause of the extinction of these lakes is the replacement of the water area by muck, formed by the decay of aquatic vegetation.

These muck beds are usually found on the south and west shores depo-

sits of fifty of the smallest size, these to be followed by twenty each of the two larger capacities. The market for this line of goods is large and rapidly increasing and it is anticipated that the Plymouth industry will reach large proportions.

The Clizbe concern has just made a deal with H. E. Miller, of Chicago, who makes a large line of grinding wheels, whereby the output of the two factories will be sold through a common agency, thus broadening the field of both very materially. Five salesmen from the Chicago factory will come to Plymouth soon to study the Clizbe product in the course of its manufacture so as to present it intelligently to the trade and an equal number from the mill here will go to Chicago for a like purpose.

The gradual and certain growth of the establishment in this city is cause for congratulation, and especially so is the favorable prospect for future development in both lines above referred to.

DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT

### Sam Morse Tells the People About Dan McDonald.

The editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, in a signed editorial, devotes four columns to a consideration of the critics of that paper who have objected to its policy in dethroning Bryan and calling for another Tilden. Of Daniel McDonald it says:

"Last, but by no means least, appears on the scene Uncle Dan McDonald, the veteran editor of the Plymouth Democrat. Uncle Dan is really a good fellow, as hard as he tries to make himself and others believe to the contrary, and we honestly believe he wouldn't hesitate to loan Parks Martin a matter of seven dollars or so at any time, even if the latter did prefer a younger man last year as secretary of the state committee."

"We think Daniel McDonald is unduly excited. He is too old a campaigner to assume that every convention which acts as he wants it to represents the people, and that every one which doesn't is "packed." And he has had too many honors and emoluments from the democratic party to permit his real or fancied personal grievances to make him a "kicker" or a "disorganizer." Men are nothing; principles are everything. Men come and go; principles are eternal. Uncle Dan and the editor of The Sentinel will both become, one of these days, members of a permanent and ever-increasing majority (just think of it, Uncle Daniel!) but the democratic party will go right along after we have disappeared, getting a hard knock now and then, but standing firm, we hope, all the time for constitutional government and the rights of the people."

## THE BIG SHOW

### Robinson's Biggest Prior Efforts Surpassed

### A Quiet Sunday at the Grounds Followed by a Busy Day With a Fine Parade and Great Crowds.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Sunday morning the first section of Robinson's show arrived from Michigan City and two hours later the other two sections were in and the unloading began. A couple of hundred curious people were on hand to see the work of unloading the forty cars composing the trains.

Because it was Sunday the operations were conducted rather more deliberately than usual. The heavy vans were hauled to the Motter ground, going alternately by way of Center and Fifth streets and thus emphasizing the fact that for nearly a mile there is no way for a team to cross the Pennsylvania road. At the grounds the cook and dining tents were first erected, followed by the stables, the menagerie and then the dressing tent, the main canvas being kept dry until the court convenes Sept. 12.

## KIMBERLEY CANNOT ACT

### Asks to be Relieved from Schley Investigation

### The Admiral Employs Counsel and Begins the Preparation of His Case.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A letter has been received at the navy department from Admiral Kimberley, asking to be excused from the Schley court of inquiry on account of the state of his health. The admiral is understood to be suffering from heart trouble. The application was placed in the hands of Secretary Long, who will dispose of the matter from his home in Higham, Mass.

When the navy department closed yesterday afternoon Admiral Crowninshield, acting secretary of the navy, said he had not seen the letter which Admiral Schley wrote to the secretary of the navy acknowledging the receipt of the court of inquiry precept and making certain suggestions in reference thereto. Capt. James Parker, the former naval officer, who is acting as assistant counsel in the case for Admiral Schley, says that the letter was mailed to Secretary Long at 6 o'clock Sunday evening.

Capt. Parker says that he himself deposited the letter in a box at the general postoffice. In the ordinary course of the mails, the letter should have reached Secretary Long Monday morning. The supposition at the department is that if Secretary Long received the letter he took it with him on his departure from Washington without making its contents known to the officials of the department. It is certain that the letter of Admiral Schley comments upon the fifth specification of the precept, and, it is believed, makes certain suggestions regarding it. Capt. Parker will remain here several days to complete his examination of the official papers bearing upon matters which will come before the court.

Secretary Long left yesterday for his annual vacation, which will be spent in New England. Until the return of assistant Secretary Hackett Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, will be acting secretary of the navy.

Admiral Schley has already begun the preparation of his case. At his request Mr. James Parker, his assistant counsel, made application to the department for permission to examine the logs and official records in connection with the movements of the ships on the south side of Cuba, and this permission was granted. Mr. Parker was given access to these documents and was examining them today. Both Admiral Dewey, the president of the court, and Admiral Ber