

The Republican.

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STALWART REPUBLICANS

The work of the Iowa state convention must be viewed with satisfaction by loyal and thinking republicans all over the nation. It nominated strong and clean men for the various state offices. Its platform is a clear-cut, progressive statement of republican principles.

The convention justly congratulated congress upon its currency legislation and upon its dealings with Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines. "The policy of this government toward the islands," it said, "has followed inevitably upon our expulsion of the authority of Spain. It has been dictated by the conditions present, has been consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and the paramount consideration has been to secure the lasting welfare of those peoples whose fortunes and destinies have become in a large degree dependent upon us."

The convention indorsed the policy of protection as the foundation of our industrial and financial independence, but it also recognized that that policy is a practical one whose applications must change with circumstances, and indorsed "the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection, and urge its development as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities."

In its declarations concerning so-called "trusts" the convention recognized them as useful instruments for the nation's industrial advancement, but asserted "the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations as will protect the individual and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield." No thinking observer of industrial progress could ask for more. None interested in combinations can find the Iowa attitude unfair or oppressive.—Chicago InterOcean.

HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD.

Our envious and credulous back-door neighbor, miscalled the independent, said the other day that John G. Davis had come to Plymouth to buy the News and Republican. The next evening a temporary attache of that sheet was in this office and we rallied him on the daily exhibitions of truthlessness and unreliability made by the paper he represented, saying to him in the course of the joking that certainly Mr. Davis had bought this paper; that no other motive for a visit to Plymouth by him at this time could be conceived.

The editor of half the misnamed independent was informed of the conversation and fell a victim to his own credulity, the wish, as we remarked Wednesday, being father to the thought. He rushed into print asserting the sale to be a fact. That Mr. Davis should be glad to spend a couple of days out of his vacation in the county from which he received his federal appointment is such a natural and obvious thing that the next councilman for the first ward quite overlooked it; that his own lie about the purpose of Mr. Davis's visit would naturally lead to jocosity was incomprehensible to the trading stamp representative of Marshall county. The queer little fellow set a trap for himself and then got caught in it and though he could see three engineers where none existed, he is quite unable to see that he is the victim of his own lie.

The observance of the rule of courtesy practiced by all respectable papers, that of permitting every paper to make the first announcement of its own changes, would have saved the dithering dicky his humiliation, and the exercise of as much sense as the Almighty gave geese would have informed him that we would not permit him to know of a sale except through our own columns.

SEARCH FOR THE MOTIVE.

Before following party leaders blindly wherever they may go says the democratic Michigan City Dispatch, it is always well to find out what the motive is that actuates them. In all cheap money periods it will be found that nine-tenths of the leading agitators are controlled by selfish motives. It is not what will be best for the country as a whole, but what will be best for me as an individual. A man has been reckless and unfortunate in his business and is close run for money or is badly in debt.

He thinks more money and cheap money will help him, and without considering its effect on the entire country, he selfishly advocates what seems best for him, and he usually becomes a rampant soft money man, ready to denounce anybody as a gold bug or a plutocrat who does not agree with him. In time the crash passes off and the man himself is likely to see that he is better off than he would

have been if his inflation ideas had succeeded.

This same condition of affairs is notable among advocates of protection. It usually is purely a matter of self interest. This is well illustrated by a story by Col. Mills when he was in congress and was working on the Mills bill to reform the tariff. A constituent in Texas had a large number of sheep and hearing that Mills was going to lower the tariff on wool he wrote him vigorously protesting against the plan. In a few days he sold his entire flock and he at once wrote Col. Mills: "I have sold my sheep and now I don't care a d— what you do with the wool tariff."

This is a very fair illustration of the way thousands of political leaders are controlled. All sight of principle and all interest in the general welfare of the country is lost or swallowed up by what is conceived to be the selfish interest. Such people are never safe leaders and they neither know nor care much about party principles or what is best for the whole country.

SNOBBISHNESS OF GRADUATES.

Prof. Charles Zeublin of the university of Chicago in addressing a class of students in sociology has advanced the theory that public school education, with the higher education which frequently follows it, so far from being "our most democratic and leveling institution" in reality tends to emphasize class distinction.

The division between the educated and the ignorant, he believes, is the greatest class distinction we have. So much is this the case, he finds, that university graduates in this country are snobbish, even as they sometimes are abroad, the system which has made it possible for them to become educated men being thus responsible for placing them aloof from the mass of their fellows.

It needs but to be recalled how much greater this gap between ignorant and educated would be were there no public schools to perceive the fallacy into which Prof. Zeublin has fallen, observes the Chicago News. It may be that the university men tend to flock by themselves and to assume a caste distinction, but so far as the mass of men have been educated by the public schools the distinction is that much diminished. The remedy for any such class distinction as Prof. Zeublin seems to fear lies not in cutting down the opportunities for higher education but in improving and increasing the opportunities for education everywhere and in all grades.

It is not true that universities turn out graduates most of whom are snobbish. There are poor men in universities and they are not only democratic themselves but exert a democratic influence on others. But even if it were true, the most that can be said is that the distinction of class is one made by individuals and not by the system. The individuals would probably be snobs in any event and the great mass of men and women hold snobs in contempt. Among people of true cultivation there is not likely to be a serious gap, and the aim in both public schools and universities must be to make that cultivation as high and as wide spread as possible.

WILL IT BRING PEACE?

The British government proposes to end the war in South Africa by declaring that all Boers who do not surrender before Sept. 15, shall be permanently banished. General Kitchener's proclamation contains no promise of amnesty, and no conditions as to surrender. In this particular it differs widely from the proclamations issued at the close of our civil war and from those issued by the American authorities in the Philippines.

The proclamations of 1864 and 1865 in the United States outlined conditions of amnesty and invited surrender not by threat of punishment but by clearly defining the policy of the government as to those in rebellion. In all the proclamations issued by American officers in the Philippines there was promise of amnesty to all insurgents who surrendered and accepted the authority of the government.

In the Transvaal, in the Orange Free State, and in Cape Colony the condition of affairs certainly calls for definiteness on this point. More than one-half the Boers still in the field are British subjects from Cape Colony. The government has declined to regard these rebels as the United States regarded the insurgents in the Philippines, or as Lincoln and Grant regarded the confederates in 1865.

The severest penalties await the Cape Colony Boers on capture or surrender, so they fight on. The rule of the British government has been to deport all Boer prisoners. It makes no promise now that those who are still fighting will not be deported on surrender, but simply announces that those who refuse to surrender by Sept. 15 will be permanently banished.

This policy is not pacificatory or constructive. Mr. Chamberlain announced in parliament a few days ago that there would be no confiscation in

South Africa and that money would be furnished to re-establish Boers on their farms. Why should not this policy have been officially indicated or declared in General Kitchener's proclamation? Such declaration, with offer of amnesty of fair treatment to Cape Colony rebels, would have been more effective in securing peace than a threat of permanent banishment.—Inter Ocean.

ABOUT NATURAL GAS

State Geologist Points Out Some Mistakes Commonly Made.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

Recent investigations made by State Geologist Blatchley in the gas and oil fields of this State have brought to light the surprising fact that many wells have been begun and drilled to a depth at which salt water was struck and then abandoned for this reason. In most, if not all, of these cases the wells were deserted before the drills had reached either of the rock formations which contain gas or oil. This has, declares the geologist, occasioned a needless waste of large sums of money.

Professor Blatchley has a letter from E. E. Lindsay, secretary of the Crawford County Oil Company, of Robinson, Ill., stating that the company has lately abandoned a well 850 feet deep because salt water has been found. Mr. Lindsay asked the Indiana geologist what course should be pursued. Professor Blatchley has replied, urging that the well be drilled deeper by all means.

"Why," said Professor Blatchley, "that well at Robinson is fully 850 feet, if not indeed more, above the corniferous limestone, which is the uppermost of the two gas and oil-producing rocks of Indiana."

"I know of many instances," continued the geologist, "in which wells have been started in the smaller towns of this state and abandoned long before either of the gas or oil-bearing rock formations were reached, thus wasting the money of the companies. In a number of cases within my knowledge, well-drillers have told the members of the company that employed them that Trenton rock is reality, far above it. In this way, much territory has been condemned as nonproductive without being a fair test."

Professor Blatchley is an enthusiast on the subject of Indiana oil and his indignation has been aroused by this wasteful practice. He believes that many wells would prove profitable if their owners would persevere until they had reached the rock formation from which oil may be expected to be obtained. Speaking of the salt water which has been such a bugaboo to well-drillers, Professor Blatchley said that it is a comparatively trivial matter. He says the thing to do is to "case in" the salt water and go ahead with the boring of the well.

Another Lie Nailed.

It seems that the editor of the Independent cannot print a single number of his paper without lying about somebody and Friday evening he used my name to try to make his readers believe that he was justified in stating that John G. Davis had bought the News and Republican.

The fact is that I told the reporter of the Independent last Wednesday that I saw Mr. Davis on his way home and he told me that he did not have any money to buy

newspapers and that he would not give three cents for any newspaper anywhere for himself; consequently when the Independent stated that Mr. Davis had bought the Republican it knew that the statement was false, and when it said that I reported that Mr. Davis came to Plymouth to buy any paper it wilfully lied.

J. W. SIDERS.

To Enforce Trust Laws.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Proceedings in mandamus against Attorney-General Knox will, in all probability, be begun in the supreme court of the District of Columbia Monday to compel that official to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law against the steel trust. Attorney Lipscomb of this city, who has been retained to proceed in the matter on the part of the local district assembly of the Knights of Labor, said that the proceedings would not be in the nature of a writ of quo

warrant, but by writ of mandamus.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes
one size smaller after using Allen's Foot Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoe. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching feet. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free by mail. Address: Allen S. Le Roy, N.Y.

STATE CLIP.

Rode Without a License.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 8.—Capt. A. B. Miller, of the police force, has been arrested for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk, when he did not have a city license. The city authorities will look after his defense.

Boy Killed by Wagon

RAUB, Ind., Aug. 8.—While hauling oats north of Kentland, George Roberts, a boy thirteen years old, let one of his lines drop. In trying to get it he fell beneath the wagon wheels and his brains were crushed out.

Died in a Buggy.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 8.—George Cochran, an old soldier and one of the most prominent farmers of this part of the county, died in his buggy while coming to this city with his wife on a trading expedition yesterday. Heart failure was the cause of his death.

Russiaville Goes Dry.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Russiaville saloon fight is ended. The commissioners held that a remonstrance was effective and the applicant for saloon license was knocked out. Enough names were withdrawn from the remonstrance to kill it, but they were not filed in business hours, Russiaville will continue dry.

Will Drive Out Gamblers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—Attorney-General Taylor declared yesterday that he will make every effort to clear the state of gamblers. No word from the prosecutor of Lake county in response to Mr. Taylor's letter asking information regarding the charges made to the effect that gambling is in progress at Whiting has been received.

Whole Town Endangered.

GOSPORT, Ind., Aug. 9.—Edward Ash will lose one leg as the result of an injury to the foot received two weeks ago from a catfish weighing seventy-seven pounds, which he caught in White River. It was with great difficulty that he landed the fish, and as he hauled it into the shallow water one of the horns came in contact with the sole of his foot. He experienced little pain and gave the injury no thought until his foot began to swell a few days later. Then the swelling extended to the leg, and physicians have now decided that his life can only be saved by amputation of the leg.

Sickening Condition in Asylum.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 8.—Affairs at the Delaware county infirmary are in a sickening condition, and the negro who is alleged to be responsible for a series of criminal assaults upon feeble-minded woman in that institution is missing. Unspeakable conditions are reported.

CHARLES JOURDAN, a negro, long employed as cook in the institution, is charged with crimes, and a warrant for his arrest has been issued. He is now a fugitive.

Bootleg Whisky Seized.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 8.—Among the visitors at the big Cloverdale picnic yesterday was Deputy Internal Revenue Collector E. Campbell, of the Seventh Indiana district, who secured evidence against seven men for selling whisky without a license. He got a gripfull of half-pint bottles of whisky from one of the men, three of whom were Indianapolis publicans. He made no arrests, but knows where the people whom he detected selling can be found when wanted.

Home-made Natural Gas.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 8.—Ball brothers, owners of the largest fruit jar manufacturing plant in the world, located here, are quietly preparing for an experiment, which, if successful, will result in their extensive plants being operated by the use of artificial gas as fuel. Owing to the failing of natural gas the firm believes that gas can be made cheaper, and are preparing for the erection of a huge artificial gas manufacturing plant, which will be used in making gas for operating their factories.

Harrison Monument Fund.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Harrison monument commission has \$30,000 in the fund and hopes to raise \$150,000 to \$250,000 when the style of the structure is determined upon. Members of the commission incline toward a memorial arch to cost \$200,000. Nearly all the members of the commission are out of the city, and the next meeting will be held in September. The principal contributors to the fund are Senator Charles Fairbanks, \$1,000; W. R. McKeen of Terre Haute, \$1,000; John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, \$1,000; John W. Forster, Evansville, \$1,000; Clem Studebaker, South Bend, \$1,000.

Boy Hurt Playing Show.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 8.—While sliding down a wire, playing acrobat, yesterday, Charles Crawford, aged fifteen, was fatally injured by falling to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. The boy's fall was a result of the breaking of the wire. It was learned that a dozen young boys practiced the hazardous pastime of sliding down the wire, which extended from the top of a tree to a telephone pole, almost sixty feet from the ground at one end.

Commencement at Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. 9.—The opening exercises of the commencement week of the Valparaiso College were held in the college auditorium yesterday.

To Protect Old Soldiers.

PAOLI, Ind., Aug. 9.—John T. Johnson was fined \$20.15 for selling a watermelon within one-half mile of the old soldiers' reunion at West Baden yesterday without having the permission of the reunion authorities. This is the first test of the new law of 1901 protecting old soldiers' reunions.

Epidemic at Knox.

KNOX, Ind., Aug. 9.—Diphtheria is epidemic here. At a special session of the town council last night an ordinance was passed prohibiting all persons under eighteen being on the streets. One death has occurred, many persons are ill and scores have been exposed. Special officers were sworn in to enforce quarantine restrictions and health ordinances. Business is practically suspended and the street fair will be postponed.

Old Lawyer Dies.

FOWLER, Ind., Aug. 9.—Thomas L. Merrick, the oldest practitioner at the Benton county bar, is dead at his home in Fifth street. He was born in Fayette county in 1837, and was educated in Wabash. During the civil war he served with Company F, One hundred-and-first Indiana Infantry. After the war he studied law in the office of Pettit & Cogwill, of Wabash, and began practicing in Benton county in 1867, when there were but three lawyers in the county.

Horned by a Catfish.

GOSPORT, Ind., Aug. 9.—Edward Ash will lose one leg as the result of an injury to the foot received two weeks ago from a catfish weighing seventy-seven pounds, which he caught in White River. It was with great difficulty that he landed the fish, and as he hauled it into the shallow water one of the horns came in contact with the sole of his foot. He experienced little pain and gave the injury no thought until his foot began to swell a few days later. Then the swelling extended to the leg, and physicians have now decided that his life can only be saved by amputation of the leg.

Health's Paper Goes Down.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Judge Leffler, of the Delaware circuit court last evening named Frank J. Claypool receiver for the Muncie News. The paper will continue with the present management in charge subject to the direction of the court. Charles F. W. Neely, the alleged Cuban postal defaulter, owned and conducted the paper until three years ago when he went to Cuba, selling it to the Heath brothers. They recently sold the property to Harry McElwee, of Martinsville, and Charles E. Eiler, of Muncie. It has frequently been reported of late that the paper would soon discontinue for want of patronage.

Troubles of Hendricks.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—E. T. Moxley, alias Hendricks, wanted in Ohio, was brought to the city from Logansport last night by Deputy United States Marshal Martin, on a warrant issued by United States Attorney Kealing, on an order from the officials of the United States court, southern district of Ohio. Moxley is wanted on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He went among old soldiers in Ohio and purposed to be a government pension agent. He was able to get money from many of them by telling them that he could get their pensions. It is an old game. He swindled preachers in several Indiana towns.

To Enjoin Improvement.

LAPORE, Aug. 9.—Action to prevent the county commissioners from entering into a contract with A. Ronyan & Co., and to prevent the construction of 20 miles of crushed stone roads in Laporte and vicinity was begun in circuit court yesterday by James O'Brien. The plaintiff is a taxpayer in Laporte county, but it is said that he is merely acting as a figurehead and that the