

The Tribune.

Established October 10, 1901.

Only Republican Newspaper in the County.
HENDRICKS & CO., PUBLISHERS.
OFFICE—Bixell Building, Corner LaPorte and Center Streets. Telephone No. 27.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One Year, in advance, \$1.50; Six Months, 75 cents; Three Months, 40 cents, delivered at any postoffice.

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Plymouth, Indiana, as second-class mail matter.

Plymouth, Ind., April 7, 1904.

The Atlanta Journal thinks the nomination of Parker would be a source of democratic inspiration. But it isn't inspiration the demmies are after.

It is consoling, at least, that the spectacle of a senator of the United States convicted of fraudulent practices is not often presented to the public.

The New Haven court ruled out the sealed letter in the Bryan-Bennett will case thus defeating William J. Bryan in his suit for \$50,000. Mr. Bryan will appeal to the higher courts.

Representative Crumpacker made a speech in Congress Wednesday in which he declared that 3,000 persons had been mowed and put to death in this country in the last twenty-five years.

Three southern senators are being considered in connection with the democratic presidential nomination. They are: Bailey of Texas, Bacon of Georgia, and Cockrell of Missouri.

If Senator Burton of Kansas, just found guilty by a jury of making illegal fees, is compelled to give up his seat—as will happen if his conviction is sustained—Gov. Bailey may appoint Bristow. His colleagues will have the advantage of knowing who he is.

Dave Hill is considering the advisability of announcing that he will not, in case of Parker's election to the presidency, insist upon being Secretary of State. Parker may not have much of a chance, but Hill certainly can't hurt him by promising to keep out.

Continuous fighting between the outposts of the Russian and Japanese armies is reported between Ping-Yang and Wiju. The Japanese have lost many men. The advance of General Kourapatkin to Liao-Yang is believed to indicate that he will force the fighting on Korean soil.

Representative Miers in his House speech placed the cost of President Roosevelt's service pension order at \$14,000,000 annually. Another estimate says that it is probable that between 300,000 and 400,000 applications will be made within a year. Three hundred thousand at \$6 a month would mean a yearly expenditure of \$21,000,000.

General Reub Williams in an editorial on the re-nomination of Senator Parks in the Northern Indianaian says: "It can be truthfully said that Mr. Parks looked after the interests of the people of his senatorial district and of the state at large and it was often remarked that Warren G. Sayre and John W. Parks were two men who could always be found fighting everything in the legislature that squinted toward graft."

Senator Burton's term does not expire until 1907, and, with all sympathy for the man and for his family, it is inconceivable that he will be allowed to serve out his term. It will be months, and it may be years, before his appeal can be finally determined; but, even in the improbable event of the grant of a new trial, the Governor or the Legislature of Kansas ought to be given the opportunity to name a successor to Senator Burton at an early day.

Hon B. F. Shively of South Bend, attended the democratic lovefeast at Indianapolis. When the reporters attempted to interview him he said he was not prepared to say whom he would favor for the presidential nomination, but remarked that he did not favor Hearst. It is understood that a statement from him similar to that issued by John W. Kern will come at the opportune time to act as a counter irritant to Hearstophiles in the Thirteenth district. Shively, like Kern and Ralston, was quoted as a Hearst man a few weeks ago, but these old leaders are not going to be caught in the Hearst wagon.

Judge Parker's absolute silence on political subjects confirms the charge that his party is without issues.

Justice Brewer says that the man who is not for the laws is against them; and he that would allow the least of them to go disregarded strikes a blow at law.

The democrats are still talking against the trusts; but the trusts are not frightened. They know very well that the democratic party never does anything but talk.

The democrats will hold their state convention July 20. This will bring it two weeks after the democratic national convention and about three months after the republican state convention.

The mineral resources of Manchuria, as shown even by the surface scratching that has been done, are simply stupendous. As a wealth-giver it could send more to St. Petersburg for the next half century than India will to London.

The end of the Hearst boom is said to be greatly desired by the democratic national committee, but the thing cannot be wished out of the way. It cannot even pushed off or bought off. It is a very serious problem for the old liners and reorganizers to solve.

Mr. Bryan announces that he is opposed to Judge Parker and calls him "an interrogation point." If Bryan's estimate of Parker is true he is the right man for the democrats to nominate. The principles of that party are a conundrum and an interrogation point is proper.

Much has been heard of the large following Hearst commands in the ranks of organized labor and that the labor unions, as organizations, would work in the interests of his candidacy. O. P. Smith, of Logansport, state organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has given out a statement in which he declares that he is not supporting Hearst and will not support him.

Representative Crumpacker very wisely favors reducing the mileage allowance to congressmen. It ought all to be done away with, as ought all special privileges to any and all classes. There ought to be no favoritism of any kind allowed in this country. Every man should be placed on an equality in everything, so far as the law can effect such a result.—Laporte Herald.

In his great Chicago speech Justice Brewer urged respect for law. His statements were all right and exactly to the point so far as they went, but he failed to tell the lawyers and judges who constituted a majority of his hearers that it is pretty hard to work up great respect for law while so many lawyers and judges put in most of their time showing that it is not worth obeying.

A strenuous gentleman named Wilson of Chicago, has filed suit against the Attorney General, the Panama Canal Commissioners, the French syndicate, and about everybody else he could think of, to prevent the building of the Panama Canal, on the ground that the act is unconstitutional, void, invalid and repugnant to the trans-continental railways, the Nicaragua shouters and the government of Colombia.

Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, said in his recent Chicago address: "There is more violation of law in a city than elsewhere. There is more crime in a city than in the country. As proof of this take the statistics from penitentiaries, for instance, each year during the last three years more than half the convicts of Illinois came from Cook county. Consider, also, the number in Chicago in jails and other places where lesser criminals are punished."

MAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Mr. Hearst may be a very undesirable presidential possibility, but his prospects compel one of two things to be conceded—either that the democratic voter is a very easily purchased article or that Mr. Hearst has abilities as a campaigner which are far above the ordinary. Either a "bar" is a very potent qualification in democratic eyes or the young editor is showing the older politicians of his party tricks with which they are not familiar.

Today the American manufacturer leads the world in volume and quality of iron and steel products, and in cotton and in manufactured articles, and in many other things—but he has rivals steadily advancing and learning the ways and methods of the American to their great advantage—and possible disadvantage of the American.

The stride of Germany is amazing, and not altogether comfortable.

The South Bend Times thinks the idea of making the state democratic nominations after the presidential ticket shall have been placed in the field is a good one, especially under existing conditions. The party will know exactly what is before it, and selections for the various state offices may be made with special reference to the then existing situation. It would be a good thing to have the rule made a permanent one.

Walter L. Ball, of Muncie, is now an active candidate for the nomination for lieutenant-governor on the republican ticket. He has the solid support of the Eighth district and all of the district leaders are enthusiastic in his interest. Horace Stillwell, of Anderson, voices the general sentiment in an interview given at Indianapolis, as follows: "We are not going to come down to Indianapolis wearing badges and talking for a candidate this time. We are going to nominate our man for lieutenant-governor."

The Cincinnati Enquirer takes strong ground against the proposition to increase the pay of congressmen. That paper goes on to show that they are fairly well paid as it is. The salary is \$5,000 a year. In addition to this each congressman gets \$1,200 for clerical hire and an average of \$900 for mileage. In two years they spend about ten months in Washington and actually get over \$1,000 per month for the time they put in while congress is in session. Many congressmen devote their vacations to some pursuit which brings them some returns. The salary does not seem to displease men who are ambitious to shine as statesmen, for there are always a goodly number ready and willing to take the job if they can get it.

Sure Cure for Trust Evil.

In a communication to the Indianapolis Journal J. H. Claypool says that "the upholding of the Sherman act is of no less importance to the liberties of the American people today than the granting of the Magna Charta was to the English people in 1215 under King John." It is true there are many great monopolies in existence in this country, as a result of the non-enforcement of the Sherman act, but we need no longer fear their baneful influences, because if they do not have the wisdom to correct themselves we have a sure cure for them. "The additional legislation that was supposed to be needed to prevent the great corporations from swallowing up everything in sight, in the light of the supreme court decision in this celebrated case, is thoroughly tested and has been found to mean just about what it says, and its language is certainly not ambiguous. With a few wholesome statutes by the several states to regulate and prevent domestic monopolies, such as are prevailing upon the people of this and other states, the trust and monopoly question will be settled for all time to come. The trusts still have their seines, but are not likely to use them. The plea of vested rights cannot well be interposed by the trusts, for the Sherman law was passed before their birth."

Scripture to Prove It.

J. L. Harcourt, one of the editors of the Youths' Companion, takes a lot of pleasure in rehearsing stories of the Sunday school. He tells the following as one of his favorites: "One Sunday a prominent exhorter visited the Sunday school. He was asked to make a few remarks, and in some way brought his subject around to the matter of polygamy. He explained what it was, and then asked: 'Now, can any of you children tell me why polygamy is wrong?'

"Yes, sir," piped up a small boy. "Because it says in the Bible that a man cannot have two masters."

Birthright Easily Maintained.

At the recent annual dinner of St. Andrew's Society, Andrew Carnegie said: "But few Scotchmen have been cursed by being born to wealth," and continued in a speech praising poverty.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer raised a laugh at the expense of Mr. Carnegie. "I am glad," said Dr. Lorimer, "to hear that Andrew Carnegie is such an enthusiastic admirer of poverty. I was born poor, and I know that I shall not have to exercise my wits to know how to die poor."

A Child's Ordeal.

A child, a girl of fourteen, and therefore legally old enough to choose her own guardian, had to make a choice in the Superior Court whether it should be father or mother. The parents had just been divorced, and the custody of the child had to be determined. It was a terrible ordeal, but the child chose her father. The decree had been granted to the mother. It is hardly likely that there was anything really serious between this husband and wife. But in some way, perhaps little by little, they had grown apart. The judge who granted this divorce would not have allowed it if there had not been legal cause. Why should the cause have existed? Some one is responsible for the tears and heartaches in this case. It is either the father or the mother. It is possible that it is both. Anyhow, the keenest suffering comes to the innocent. Why did the father and mother not think of that? Why cannot they think of it yet? Is the break in this home relation beyond repair? It should not be. But this case should be a lesson to others who have not yet reached the breaking point. Stop and consider the consequences. Let there be concessions, conciliation, forbearance—a restoration of old confidential and affectionate relations. Do not harden the heart until it is brittle.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Just Judge.

A funny story comes from the South, where the Cynic had gone to spend a few of the cold days of January. While courting his way through Georgia he stopped off to see an old friend, and a jaunt through the country was the outcome of his visit. It happened that this friend was quite prominent in politics in the vicinity, and as they trudged down the road an old darkey approached and saluted them cheerfully.

"Morain, judge," began old Sam. "Howdy."

"Say, judge, I'se like to be on de nex' ticket for justice uv de peace," continued Sam.

"You a judge?" replied my friend. "What do you know about the law?"

"Mos, eberythin'."

"Well, now, Sam, if we should elect you and a man was brought before you charged with committing suicide, what would your judgment be?"

This caused Sam some deep meditation, and after a considerable wait he replied:

"Well, under de circumstances, I guess I'd make him support his wife."

—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Lid off of Missouri.

The lid is off of Missouri. The stone Mr. Folk had so long to leave unturned was lifted. What was under it? Squirming in the light and writhing off into their dark holes, were state senators and state officers, state committeeman and party leaders, but also there were the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Iron Mountain and Southern, the Wabash; Mr. Folk's old friend, the St. Louis Transit Company; the breweries, the stockyards, the telephone companies, business men of St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City—the big business of the whole state. There they were, the "contemptible bribe-taker" and the very "respectable" bribe-giver, all doing business together. So they still traveled in pairs, and the highways still lay between the deadly parallels—business and politics. The system was indeed bigger than St. Louis; it was the system of Missouri.—Lincoln Steffens, in April McClure's.

Swear by Prophet's Beard.

"Do you swear by the beard of the Prophet Mahomet the holy harem and women and their virtue and the faith of all your people to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?"

This was the unusual form of oath administered in the court of general sessions at New York during the trial of H. S. Mahars for assault.

The witnesses were Mohammedans, and defendant's counsel insisted that they should be bound by an oath they regard as sacred.

State Promised to Parker.

The democratic state central committee met at Indianapolis Thursday to set the convention dates. Though the question of presidential preferences was not formally discussed, all the members expressed themselves for Judge Parker, of New York, and declared their districts would send delegates pledged for him. It is the intention to present B. F. Shively, of South Bend, former congressman, for vice-president.

Christian and Frederick.

For 388 years the kings of Denmark have borne the names of Christian and Frederick. This is not due to a coincidence, but it is the law of the land that Christian must be succeeded by Frederick and Frederick by Christian, so one of these names is always given the heir to the throne.

The TRIBUNE furnishes all the news—try it and see.

Burton a Native of Indiana.

Joseph Ralph Burton was born and reared on a farm in Lawrence county, Indiana. At 19 years old he left the farm and entered Franklin college. Then he took up law and a special course in oratory at Asbury, now DePauw university. He was graduated in law in 1875 and the same year admitted to the bar at Princeton, Ind. In 1878 Burton went to Kansas, located at Abilene and established a law practice.

His first campaigning in Kansas was in 1880. Two years later he was elected to the state legislature. He was re-elected with an increased majority in 1884. He campaigned that year throughout Illinois and Indiana, under the direction of the Republican national committee. In 1886 he was a candidate for the congressional nomination, but failed by just two votes. In 1888 he was elected to the legislature and campaigned that year for the national committee in Maine. He was nominated by acclamation for congress in 1892, but the wave of Populism which was then sweeping over Kansas engulfed everything and he lost. But the race which brought him prominently before the country took place in 1894. He was then a candidate for United States senator. Numerous candidates caused a deadlock, resulting in the election of Lucien Baker, as a compromise. Mr. Burton became again a candidate for the nomination in 1896 against John J. Ingalls and secured the caucus nomination. The legislature, however, was populistic on joint ballot and elected W. A. Harris. He was elected to succeed Mr. Baker and took his seat March 4, 1901. His term would expire in 1907. He was indicted last January. His conviction is the first under this section of the statute which was enacted by congress in 1864.

The Jury Disagreed.

The case of Mrs. Amos Green of Culver, against Mayor Knott and John W. Wofford of this city, was given to the jury Wednesday evening and resulted in disagreement. One juror, it is said, thought he was a better judge of the law and evidence than the other eleven.

It was averred that the saloonkeeper at Culver, for whom Knott and Wofford are bondsmen, sold liquor on Sunday to a man who got crazy drunk and ran his team into the vehicle in which Mr. and Mrs. Green were riding, smashed the carriage throwing out the occupants and injuring Mrs. Green so badly that she is still suffering from her injuries.

As the selling of liquors on Sunday is a violation of law it was argued that the bondsmen were responsible for the damages caused by a violation of the law and Mrs. Green asked for \$2,000 damages.

Parker and Matthew were her attorneys and H. A. Logan was attorney for the defendants.

Public Duty of Citizens.

The Muncie Herald (Dem.) takes this broad view of the duty of citizenship: Every man, as a citizen, owes something to the community in which he lives, to the state. One important duty of every man is to help elect competent and honest men to office. In other words, it is the duty of every citizen to vote, not only vote but cast his ballot for the best man or men on the ticket. He cannot hide behind his party at all times. If his party has nominated men that he knows are not fitted for the position to which they aspire he is morally bound not only to vote against them, but do all in his power to defeat them. Nor is this all. There are times when a man should not refuse a nomination to office. When a clean administration of public affairs is demanded the patriotic citizen will see to it that such an administration is secured even at the cost of his own ease and comfort. Paying taxes and obeying the law does not end the responsibility of the citizen.

No Civil Pension List Wanted.

Interested parties in Washington are making a desperate effort to have congress fasten a civil pension list upon the government. It will fail. If clerks who have been in the employ of the country for many years at a much higher salary than the clergy or school teachers of the country and who get twice the average income of farmers, cannot save enough to live on by the time they are sixty or seventy, they should ask nobody to take care of them.—Goshen News-Times.

Goshen Man Gets Fifteen Years.

Fred C. Weltner, formerly of Goshen, has been sentenced to fifteen years in the Ohio prison by Judge Belcher for forging a \$25 check on W. H. Long. The defendant was recently acquitted of killing James A. Hatfield as the outgrowth of an insurance fraud, and the court took into consideration his record. Before he was sentenced Weltner said to the court: "Do you, in heart, think think me guilty?" "I do," replied the judge.

Married By Her Grandmother.

Miss Mary Monfitt, of Keenard, Henry county, and Bert Hamilton were married at the home of the bride, her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Saint, an ordained minister, officiating.

COST OF SEEING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

For the Majority of Visitors It Will Be Less Than Railroad Transportation to St. Louis and Return Would Cost in Any Other Year.

From any point within 300 miles of St. Louis a person may travel to the World's Fair this year, view the wonders of the Exposition for three days and spend less money than in any other year he would pay for train fare alone.

This may seem an astonishing statement, but it is a fact.

Railroad men have practically determined that "one fare for the round trip" will be the rate during the seven important months of 1904. Public announcement of this only waits the passage of certain legislation concerning "scalpers" tickets and formal endorsement by the various passenger agents' associations.

With this fact in mind a clear demonstration of the statement in the opening paragraph can be made.

The fare