

# The Tribune.

Only Republican Newspaper in the County.  
**HENDRICKS & COMPANY**  
PUBLISHERS.  
TELEPHONE No. 27.  
OFFICE—Bissell Building, corner Laporte and Center Streets.  
Entered at the Postoffice at Plymouth, Indiana as second-class matter.  
Plymouth, Indiana, January 2, 1908.

**CONVENTION NOTICE.**  
The Republicans of the 13th Congressional District are hereby called to meet in delegate convention in the city of South Bend, at 1:30 o'clock sharp, on the afternoon of

**Tuesday, January 14, 1908,**  
for the purpose of selecting a member of the State Committee from this district. Delegates and alternates to this convention will be selected at such times and places as may be designated by the chairmen in the several counties of the district, on the 10th or 11th of January, 1908.

County representation will be as follows:  
Elkhart ..... 25  
Fulton ..... 11  
Kosciusko ..... 11  
Marshall ..... 12  
Pulaski ..... 7  
St. Joseph ..... 40  
Starke ..... 6

Total vote ..... 119  
Necessary to choose ..... 60  
It is urged that the various counties of the district lend every possible assistance in the organization for the coming campaign.

Jno. L. Moorman,  
District Chairman.

**Taggart Forces Are in Lead.**

Nearly complete returns from the Democratic county conventions of Saturday show that the Taggart forces have carried six of the thirteen districts beyond doubt and that their chances for electing state central committeemen in at least three more are better than the outlook for the opposition.

The six districts conceded to Taggart contain five in which the liquor element exerts a decided influence in Democratic politics and in the other he has profited by failure of the opposition to get together on a candidate. The only notable success of the opposition was in the ninth district, where James Kirby Risk secured unanimous indorsement for state chairman.

Leading members of the opposition have begun to talk of forming another state organization and electing committeemen who would represent the "moral forces" in the party. This plan, it is said, will be submitted to Bryan-Indianapolis Star.

**Federal Judge Frees 18 Accused of Land Frauds.**

Judge Robert E. Lewis in the United States court Monday freed eighteen defendants of the charge of illegally acquiring coal lands in Colorado under the dummy entry system. He said that the whole theory on which the government conducted the prosecutions was wrong. All the indictments, except one, have now been quashed.

The opinion of the court was founded on the case of the St. Louis person who was a member of the Yampa Coal company, and was charged with obtaining 5,000 acres of land in Routt county valued at \$500,000. Judge Lewis held that there is no law which makes it criminal for a citizen to agree, in advance of an entry of coal land, to sell to others the land that he might acquire.

Ernest Knaebel, assistant attorney general, said the cases would be taken to the United States Supreme court by writ of error.

**No Taggartism Up This Way.**

The statement of the Indianapolis Star crediting Mr. Taggart or the Taggart candidate with a vote in the state committee from the Twelfth district is a mistake and without the slightest foundation. The Democrats of the Twelfth district, and it can be demonstrated if anyone doubts it, want a new deal in state politics and while they are not anxious to participate in the Taggart or anti-Taggart clashes, they will not shrink an expression of opinion. Democrats up this way do not believe that Mr. Taggart proposes to force himself on the state organization, and they will regard it as an act of unfriendliness if he does since it would involve the party and its candidates in his gambling controversy with the state in the courts and contribute to dishonor and defeat in Indiana in 1908.—Fort Wayne Journal.

**Closing Arguments in Famous Murder Have Commenced.**

Samuel N. Wilson of Lexington, counsel for Caleb Powers, began his three hours' address to the jury Monday morning.

Powers' aged mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Powers, and his sister, Mrs. Hays Green, arrived in Georgetown to cheer their son and brother in the last days of his trial. This is the eighth week of the famous case.

When Wilson finished his splendid appeal for the acquittal of Powers, the audience yelled and clapped their hands in a way that caused Judge Morris to jump to his feet and threaten them with expulsion and punishment from the court.

"This is no husking party or political meeting," he said.

Col. Ben Williams of Frankfort, began his address for the commonwealth Monday afternoon.

**Card of Thanks.**  
We desire to express thanks to the friends and neighbors who kindly rendered assistance during the sickness and death of our husband and father. Mrs. Chas. Clough and children.

**Marriage Licenses.**  
Rollo E. Snider to Mary E. Snyder.

## THE SECRET OF ROOSEVELT.

Reformer and Politician—Cromwell and Bismarck Combined.

Mr. Roosevelt is the most discussed man of the twentieth century. No other personage of this generation has made so profound an impression upon the world.

Although he has been in public life for a quarter of a century, he is even yet an object of mystery, notwithstanding his extraordinary frankness and voluminousness of speech. At one moment we think that we have taken the measure of his mind, only to discover the next moment that he possesses qualities of which we had no conception. He is a man of strange contrasts of intellect and character, and even those who get closest to him are often unable to comprehend him. The world affords an explanation of this by saying that there are actually two Roosevelts.

One of them (it declares) is an amazing resourceful, calculating politician, not overcareful or overscrupulous or overtruthful, seeing clearly what he wishes to accomplish, and not overnice in the means he employs to reach his ends. The other Roosevelt shines Lincoln's mastering desire to serve the people and leave a name that will shine forever in American history.

Many years ago Thomas B. Reed said practically the same thing in a different way. "That young man Roosevelt," he declared, "will be heard from one of these days; he combines the qualities of Cromwell and Bismarck."

In other words he is both reformer and politician. Some can see only the one or the other in Roosevelt, but for a fairly complete comprehension of him, it is necessary to understand that while he possesses the zeal and public spirit of the reformer, he has also the arts of the practical politician. Any one who fails to give him credit for his high ideals does injustice to him and also misconceives his power as a political leader.

Long after his mistakes and his too violent speeches in a year of critical financial conditions, and long after the "Ananias Club," the "Tennis Cabinet," and the "undesirable citizen," the "malefactor of wealth," the "big stick" and the "Teddy Bear," the "swollen wealth" and what Chancellor Dyer calls "the assault upon prosperity, are forgotten, the luster of Theodore Roosevelt's achievements, for national righteousness fair competition, obedience to law, and the square deal blazing from the burnished shield of history will shine with ever-increasing brightness, down the centuries."—Wall Street Journal.

**The Postal Savings Bank in Holland.**

At about the time that the recent panic began Postmaster General Meyer pointed out that if we had a postal savings bank in this country, established on such lines as he had previously suggested, there would be little danger that private hoarding would take cash out of circulation at times when it was most needed.

Since then the experience of Holland, with its government savings bank, has amply borne testimony to the truth of what the Postmaster General said. Holland felt the effects of the general worldwide depression to such an extent that there were heavy runs on some of its oldest and safest private savings institutions. These banks did not have to suspend payments, and when the run exhausted itself deposits began to return to them.

But in the meantime the money that had been withdrawn did not go into stockings, stoves, tin cans and the other hiding places of the hoarder, but instead it went into the postal savings bank. In the first twenty days of November the excess of deposits over withdrawals in that institution was 1,156,659 florins. In the corresponding days of the five previous years the excess had ranged from 132,525 florins to 370,089 florins. Here then, this year was an increase of deposits more than three times as great as in the best preceding year.

Postmaster General Meyer's proposal for a postal savings bank is very carefully framed to prevent the cash deposited from being withdrawn from circulation. If enacted into law it would add a distinct element of strength to our national situation.

**Powers Trial Near End.**

After weeks of grind, the attorneys in the Caleb Powers trial begin to see the end, and it is now believed that the case will be given to the jury Thursday, January 2. One of the features of Tuesday's proceedings was the introduction of W. J. Davidson as a witness. This is the first time since suspicion was directed against Davidson, in the spring of 1900, that Davidson, who was Assistant Secretary of State under Caleb Powers, has set his foot on Kentucky soil. His testimony was not sensational, as expected, the main point being a contradiction of Powers in that Davidson says he only talked with Powers in a casual way about bringing men from western Kentucky, while Powers says they discussed together the feasibility of bringing the mountain men. Among those present Tuesday was William Giebel, of the 1907 Yale football team, who is visiting his uncle, Arthur Giebel, over Christmas.

**Pay Checks Disappearing.**

Pittsburg has almost emerged from the business and financial depression that followed the events of the latter part of October. The situation has been clarifying gradually and sentiment now is greatly improved. Normal conditions are expected within a short time.

One of the greatest factors in the restoration of commercial and industrial activity is the improvement in the money situation. One sign of the improving times is the disappearance of pay checks, with which payrolls were largely made up by the banks when the currency stringency was most severe.

## Japanese Deal for Philippine Control.

The possibility of a settlement of the differences between the United States and Japan on a basis never heretofore publicly suggested is said to be imminent.

The scheme in which the Philippines are involved is said on high authority, to have the indorsement of Baron Kaneko, who is probably as close a student of relations between the United States and Japan as any man in either country, and the belief is entertained in well-informed circles that if the new Japanese ambassador, Takahira, comes to Washington there will be negotiations along the line of the new proposal.

Briefly, the new proposal amounts to a sort of commercial annexation of the Philippines to Japan, without a political annexation. It is said to have been considered favorably by a few statesmen of both countries and regarded as worth serious discussion. The scheme is based on frank recognition of the fact that two alien races and civilization ought not to be unnecessarily brought into competition. Objection to competition with Filipinos makes free trade between the United States and the islands impossible. Likewise, objection by American labor to competition with Japanese labor causes the trouble about Japanese immigration.

So it is proposed to make a treaty under which Japan and the Philippines will admit each other's products free. Japan will furnish the outlet for Filipino products under this free trade arrangement which the United States has been unwilling to grant. Japan will get the benefit of Philippine trade; the United States will be saved from Philippine competition, and all three parties will be benefited.

The scheme of course is expected especially to appeal to people who do not want free trade with the archipelago, and are fearful that it will come some time or other. In return for this concession the Japanese, it is said, would agree to everything necessary in the way of preventing emigration of their people to the United States.

The scheme is a most curious one; it is said to be unique in international relations. It leaves the United States sovereign in the islands, but is designed to solve several difficult economic problems.

**Woman Swallowed Package of Needles.**

Mrs. Mollie Desmond, of New York, who attempted to commit suicide eighteen months ago by swallowing a package of 144 needles, died Monday, after a physician had made twenty-five surgical operations and had removed all but a dozen of the needles. Domestic troubles induced Mrs. Desmond to try the extraordinary method of committing suicide in June 1906, when she swallowed a set of needles, varying in size from a darning needle to the smallest used in fine sewing.

She had been an inmate of a hospital ever since and the physicians made an unceasing search for the needles as they moved about in her body, threatening the vital organs. In all 132 needles were removed and the doctors were beginning to believe all had been removed, when a pain in the region of the heart warned them that there was still danger. An operation failed to disclose the location of the needle, and while they were trying other means to find it death intervened. An autopsy will be made to determine whether one of the needles penetrated Mrs. Desmond's heart, or whether death was caused by peritonitis.

**Miner Goes Insane from Fear and Hunger.**

After being imprisoned for three days in Ellsworth No. 1 mine, at Ellsworth, thirty miles from Pittsburgh, John Omilian, twenty-six years old, a Slav miner, was released from his underground dungeon a raving maniac Monday. He was taken to the county home at Arden, Pa. Omilian went to work last Thursday in a small room off the main entry of the mine and ignited his blast. The charge proved so strong that it loosened enough earth to cause a fall which blocked the exit from the room. All his efforts to attract attention were in vain, and he might have been entombed yet, but for the accidental discovery of his plight.

A number of mine officials, while going through the diggings to see that everything was safe, came to the point where Omilian was entombed. They at once saw that something was wrong. When the debris was cleared the officials were astonished to find a maniac dash among them from the roof, knock two of the rescuers down and put up a vigorous fight before he was overpowered.

Nothing could be done for the Slav to restore his mental balance. He was insane from hunger and fear.

**Names Board Members.**

Governor Hanly appointed Democratic police commissioners as follows: Anderson, Thomas Bagot; Jeffersonville, John C. Murphy; Kokomo, Thomas S. Gerhart; Logansport, John J. Sheerin; Richmond, F. N. Watt.

W. T. Dobbins of Lafayette and S. B. Besore of Marion, both Republicans, were appointed members of the Police Board in their respective cities.

The following men were appointed members of insane hospital boards: Central Hospital, Eli Marvin of Frankfort; Eastern, John W. Hanan of Lagrange; Northern, Henry S. Barnhart of Rochester; Southern, Fred J. Bays of Sullivan.

The Governor named for a member of the board for the School of Education of Deaf, William T. Herron, Crawfordsville; member of the board for the Institution for the Blind, A. B. Pilkenton, Greenfield; trustees for the State Normal School, Joshua Jump, Terre Haute, and Capt. W. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis.

## Practice Nullifies Precept.

It is a common complaint that children are not taught that reverence and respect for authority which obtained in earlier generations and which are expressed as to the future of society if our youth are to grow up disregarding of law and impatient of restraint. This teaching is erroneous, if it proceeds upon the principle that the character of the individual is the result of formal precept alone.

More powerful than the teaching of the schools, more efficacious even than parental discipline, is the attitude of the adult mind, from which the child unconsciously forms its conceptions of morals, of society, of law. A teacher who is seen by his pupils to take a drink of liquor can not overcome the effect of that act upon them by a lifetime of precept. The man who urges his boy to go to church but stays away himself wastes his breath so far as the child's mature practice is concerned. The mother who inculcates patience by precept and violent outbreaks in practice must not complain if her children are petulant and unruly.

We are pitifully imbecile, accordingly, if we complain that our youth are not taught respect and reverence in the schools, while the whole atmosphere they breathe and the social soil from which their intellectual sustenance is drawn reeks with disregard of law and impatient of restraint. That such a rebellious mood is the temper of the time needs no demonstration. The business world hires shrewd attorneys at immense remuneration to enable it to circumvent the law; judges play to popular clamor and juries bow to mandarin sentiment. Some of the protests against law enforcement justify the cutting satire of President Roosevelt's remark that to declare honesty is the best policy is sufficient to start a run on the bank.

Authority is defied, not only in politics, but in education, in art and literature, in political economy, in religion. At Sunday dinner the sermon is picked to pieces in the presence of children. Communicants of the older denominations delight to break away from the accustomed bonds for fresh doctrines and associations. The Philistine has become almost the proper thing and the conventionalist an outlaw. In such an atmosphere as this it is idle to talk about the duty of either teachers or parents to bring children up by rule and discipline to show a respect and reverence they see nowhere exemplified around them.—Indianapolis Star.

**Lid Proves Costly.**

With the advent of the New Year, the law preventing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in Georgia, passed by the last session of the Legislature becomes effective, making Georgia the first of the Southern states to be placed in the prohibition column. The law is very drastic in its prohibition and prevents the keeping or giving away of liquors in public places and imposes a tax of \$500 on clubs whose members are allowed to keep drinks of an intoxicating nature in their individual lockers.

Notwithstanding the passage of this law there is some agitation to have it declared unconstitutional. This action may be brought in the United States courts in the course of the next month.

It was estimated Sunday that Atlanta alone would lose in license taxes \$135,612, and that the property value of saloons and breweries there, which will go out of business on Jan. 1, is from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. For the rest of the state the property values involved are about \$500,000. It is estimated that 10,000 persons will lose their employment when January 1 rings its bell on the sale of intoxicating liquors.

**Christopher Columbus's Descendant is Arrested.**

With a sepulchral creak and rattle the bones of Christopher Columbus, wherever they are lying, turned completely over in their grave Saturday night. For at a late hour, Joseph Columbus, formerly of Genoa, Italy, who claims lineal descent from the discoverer of the Western world, was placed under arrest in Columbus, Ind. City Attorney C. B. Cooper, with little reverence for the blood of the old seaman, filed an affidavit in the afternoon on Saturday against Columbus, who is a saloon keeper, charging him with violating the liquor law. The affidavit was the result of a complaint made by Henry Patrick, who said he was told that Columbus had been selling liquor to his son.

**Pastor Loses His Voice.**

Overtaxing his vocal cords while conducting a revival meeting the Rev. A. H. Green pastor of the Methodist church at Etta Green, has lost his voice and the congregations of surrounding Methodist churches are providing funds with which he is to be supported while in New Mexico in hope of regaining his health. Nearly \$50 was raised in Warsaw Sunday by Presiding Elder Bennett, who, assisted by others, sold photos of the Rev. Mr. Green and his family.

**Dr. Hicks and the Weather.**

The weather prophecies furnished by Rev. Dr. Hicks of St. Louis, are popular. Nevertheless the December forecast may give some relief to those who are disturbed by the bad spots predicted for January, since it was rather overloaded with cold, storms and seismic troubles. Whatever we may have had of wind and snowfall and winter weather, December was more remarkable for its mild manners than for anything else.

**Loans.**

I can furnish you five-year loans at 5 per cent, with reasonable commission. Privilege to pay on principal at interest paying time. Money obtained quickly. C. A. Bondurant, office State Bank Bldg., Plymouth, Ind. dec26w3

## Getting Something for Nothing.

That former daring speculator in wheat, George S. Reynolds, in the shadow of the steel gates at Joliet, bewails his fate. He thinks he has been unjustly sentenced—that the laws convicting him are grossly in error.

It is not necessary to review the charges upon which this young operator was indicted nor the manner of his trial. A jury of his peers presented bills of false conduct against him and another jury found him guilty. The penalty of his crimes is fixed by a government observing the demands of society.

Mr. Reynolds was once a valuable man to the business world of Chicago. He owned a pleasant home, and surrounded one who attracted and surrounded one who attracted his wife, accomplished in many ways, contributed to his popularity. He made money and spent it. To carry on his mode of living necessitated more funds than he had. He was convicted of falsifying warehouse receipts.

It is the same old story—the lessons to be drawn from his regrettable downfall, as patent now as when punishment first pursued the sinning—the laws of compensation are inexorable as when justice first became a principle. It never was intended by the Creator that one should get something for nothing. Man was not placed among the falow fields to become a drone, to thrive upon the industry of others, to enrich his pockets by the wicked cupidty of his brain.

The rapid pace of the gambler, whether with cards or with wheat, is maddening and killing. It has driven many a man to the cliff of infamy and disgrace and shoved him off the rocks. The desire for show and style, the consuming greed for dollars, sooner or later end in disaster. And how pitiable is he who, when caught, inveighs against the decrees of justice and right! Let him take his medicine!—Chicago Tribune.

**Farmers, Finance and Backbones.**

The farmers are the true backbone of the nation, whether in time of peace or war. But from the outstart of the republic, while they have been content to bear the brunt of a fighting and of furnishing bread and meat and raiment on which to subsist, they have modestly turned over to their fellow citizens engaged in other pursuits the task of running the government. There are signs of a change. The farmers are getting tired of carrying the load without any proper and equitable voice in the direction of affairs. It will be a most auspicious change for the better when the Grangers shall assert themselves and assume their rightful and necessary share in regulating the policies of the country. They pay the main share of the taxes, which are so laid as to heavily discriminate against them. They should help to fix the rates. They are in fairness entitled, as the main producers of revenue, to mainly profit by its distribution. They should insist on a suitable control of expenditure.—Philadelphia Record.

**Chinese Embassy Orders Public Meetings Stopped.**

The Dowager Empress has given verbal orders to the Interior Department and to the police to suppress all public meetings in Peking, and there is reason to believe this order will be extended to the provinces. The popular agitation along the lines of "rights recovery" is growing in a phenomenal manner. The question of provincial as against federal sovereignty enters largely into the matter.

Women's societies, schools for boys and girls, the family newspapers and the political press all are participating in the agitation, and for a month past the Government there has been receiving telegrams in increasing numbers expressing the strong desire of the senders that the rights, which have been alienated from them by foreigners, be restored to the Chinese. The movement has reached such magnitude that the Government is now striving to fill a conciliatory position.

**Sugar Combine Faces Big Suit.**

Suits against the American Sugar Refining Company to recover millions of dollars of which it is charged the government has been defrauded in the last ten years are to be begun by the United States Department of Justice as soon as the computation of the total amount of the government claim is completed by the treasury officials now engaged in the work. From estimates now made by those close in touch with the secret work of the customs officials it is declared the total to be claimed will amount to more than \$2,000,000. This sum represents the difference between the duty paid by the sugar trust since the passage of the Dingley tariff act and the amount that should have been paid, according to the government's claim, but which is alleged to have been evaded by the use of fraudulent scales on the docks of the refineries.

**Oklahoma Governor Ready to Cope With Angry Negroes.**

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, says he has most disquieting reports from Henryetta, and that two companies of the national guard are being held in readiness to move to that town at any moment.

He is awaiting a telegraphic request from the mayor for help, which a telephone communication leads him to believe will come at once. Military companies at Chandler and Oklahoma City are ready to move. Armed guards are patrolling Henryetta streets and couriers are out endeavoring to locate an armed body of negroes who were last reported four miles from the town.

The governor expects to remain in his office most of the time, so that he may be in touch with the situation.

## Japanese Immigration.

The Japanese Association of the Pacific Northwest has prepared an elaborate statement on Japanese immigration which has received the indorsement of the officers of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and of a special committee of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce. It presents figures to show that Japanese immigration is small by comparison with the immigration from European countries, that it is distributed over a wide extent of territory, that its quality is good comparatively speaking, that it is needed in the labor market, does not have an injurious effect upon wages and does not seek its supplies, like Chinese immigration, from abroad.

An appendix contains resolutions adopted by the chambers of commerce of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, and which express opposition to an immigration law that would put the Japanese on a different footing from the people of Europe. A letter from the trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce expresses the conviction that "there should be no unreasonable restrictions placed on the immigration of Japanese to this country." It is the belief of these various organizations as expressed in the resolutions that our oriental trade would suffer from discriminations against the Japanese and that the relations between Japan and the United States would be seriously disturbed by them.

**Army Knocks Out the Subig Bay Naval Plan.**

One definite result of the return of Secretary Taft has been to knock higher than a kite the pet plan of the navy to establish a naval station at Subig bay, Island of Luzon. The army has won out in the bitter controversy as to whether the military rendezvous in Luzon should be at Manila or at Subig bay. Secretary Taft, as well as the other officials who accompanied him to the East, are a unit in declaring that it would be the height of folly to establish an expensive station at Subig bay. They say that this site should only be protected by building defenses on each of the peaks which surround the harbor. It is now the intention to redouble efforts to obtain large appropriations for the development, in a military sense, of Manila. The chances are that the costly floating dock at Subig bay will be brought down to Manila and the naval plant at the latter place materially expanded.

The bill introduced in the Senate and House to create the rank of vice-admiral will not be urged by the friends of Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley to obtain recognition for him. Rear-Admiral Schley declined to discuss the matter, but friends who have heretofore interested themselves in his behalf gave a prompt negative to the plan. They do not look upon the bill as one which takes into consideration an officer of the navy on the retired list. There was a report that an effort would be made to link with the vice-admiral rank of the commander-in-chief of the battleships fleet a measure raising the rank of a retired officer. The vice-admiral bill will be pressed as soon as Congress meets again. There has apparently been a change of sentiment in favor of this bill, which has heretofore failed of approval by Congress.

**Cotton Pleads for Country Schools.**

Speaking before the Ohio State Teachers' Association, Superintendent of Public Instruction Fassett A. Cotton of Indianapolis said in part: The chief claim of the American free public school system is that it offers equal opportunity to all. There is, however, a startling discrepancy between claim and reality. Equal opportunity means equal length of term; it now ranges from three months with school only every other year in at least one state to ten months every year. It means equal material equipment; it varies now from the most ancient most poorly constructed, most uncomfortable single-room schoolhouse in the remotest district to the handsomest, best-constructed, most completely furnished, most comfortable, modern building in the most accessible location. It means equal supervision; supervision now ranges from no supervision of any sort to the single visitation of the county superintendent, to the closest daily sympathetic aid of the expert supervisor. It means equal teaching ability; this now ranges from absolute incompetency to the highest and most skillful professional proficiency. It means equal facilities for elementary school work; in the district school there is one teacher in one room with from five to thirty-five classes, teaching twenty to thirty-five classes daily; while in the town and city schools and in many consolidated schools the schools are thoroughly graded thus enabling the teachers to do the very best work.

While it is true that in many cities the schools are oversupervised, at the same time the country schools are not supervised as much as they ought to be. It means equal high school privileges; in many states very few high schools are provided in the country, and, in many instances, when high schools are provided they have short terms and poor equipment with inadequate teaching force; in many centers there are well-equipped long-term high schools that do work in every respect equal to the best high schools in towns and cities. Equal opportunity means equal library facilities. In many school districts there are no libraries at all.

Somehow the people have not realized that better things are possible. Educational reforms seem to begin at the top of the system instead of the bottom, where it should begin. It seems to be introduced in the city systems first, then into the towns, and after a long time it comes to the rural schools. It is the rule for the rural schools to have the poorest buildings, the worst equipment, the shortest terms, the poorest paid teachers and only few high schools.

## SCHOOL GIRL PERISHES IN A BLAZE OF GASOLINE.

Burnt to Death in Monterey School-House.

The Catholic school building at Monterey caught fire Thursday night due to the explosion of a gasoline lamp and a little girl was burned to death and another may die.

About fifteen of the girls of the school and two or three Sisters were rehearsing for an entertainment which was to be given New Year's eve. The room was lighted with gasolene lamps. One of the lamps exploded just over the heads of Clara Kammer and Margaret Fox, each about 15 years old. The burning fluid poured over the heads of the two girls and ignited their hair.

In a moment their clothing was ablaze and they were burned from head to foot. They were carried from the building to the Sisters' Home, which adjoins the school, and one expired soon after reaching there.

The Sisters and some of the other little girls were burned about the hands in trying to rescue the children, but their injuries are not serious. The building which is a two-room, one-story structure, was saved by the prompt work of the bucket brigade.

**A Record Year for Cars.**

According to the statistics gathered by the Railroad Gazette 289,645 railroad cars were built in the United States and Canada during the present year. This breaks all the records in this industry, the year 1906 having led up to now. About 5,000 of the cars for passenger service, the rest for freight business. At the same time the locomotive builders have been hard at work, their output being more than 7,000 engines, constructed at an average cost somewhat above that of 1906. The two industries combined have done a business aggregating about \$477,000,000 in value.

These figures seem at first to show that the railroad companies have been making every effort to meet the demands for increased transportation facilities. It has been a common answer to complaints of inadequate service that it has been impossible to secure the needed cars from the builders. The shops have been reported as working to their full capacity and as being far behind in filling orders. The review of the year shows that many of the cars built in 1907 were ordered in 1906. A year ago some firms reported that they had orders ahead for 1907 for more cars than they had built in the 12 months then closing. They told of orders which were to be filled after nine months, or even a year.

The conditions now are entirely different. Things are not bright for 1908. The number of unfilled orders is far smaller than it was a year ago. A locomotive builder reports a falling off in orders of 75 per cent, as compared with the prospects in December, 1906. If these reports are reliable the indications seem to be that the record of 1907 will stand for some time to come. Such a situation implies that the car famine about which shippers have complained bitterly during several years is, to continue. The farmers will have the same difficulty in shipping their bountiful crops as they have had for some time past.

Aside from this, however, the statistics of this industry tell once more of the enormous development of the railroads in the United States. When it is considered that the nearly half a billion dollars does not include the cost of rolling stock and locomotive power coming from railroad shops the magnitude of the business is again emphasized.

**Posse Riddles Negro Who Killed Officer.**

John Major, the negro who recently shot and instantly killed J. W. Brinson, town marshal at Midville, Georgia, was Friday afternoon shot to death by a posse. Major was found in a house about three miles from Midville, by a party of white citizens put out to capture the negro. During the attempt a shot was fired from the house by Major which struck Williams, the present town marshal, inflicting a slight wound in the hand.

The house in which Major had taken refuge was set on fire in order to drive him out. After coming out and firing both barrels of his gun without effect the negro was immediately shot down and killed.

Hearing that Major had been located, a party of armed men came from Millen to aid in his capture. Nearly every man on the street was carrying a shotgun or rifle.

**Railroad Laws Nullified.**

The State Supreme Court of Arkansas has nullified forty railroad bills passed by the last Legislature, on the ground that they are arbitrary and oppressive to the companies. These measures were a development of the tendency to regulate railroads without regard to their rights and without proper investigation into conditions. Because some of the big railroads practiced unfair methods and unjustly discriminated in rates it was assumed that all roads were exceeding their privileges and that it was desirable to restrict their action in every possible way. This led to much hasty and ill-considered law making.

**Death of Mrs. Johanna Leven.**

Mrs. Johanna Leven died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Johnson on West Garro street, Friday morning at 11:00 o'clock, aged 77 years. Deceased was a resident of Chicago, but had been visiting with her daughter for about two months. She retired as well as usual at about 9:00 o'clock Thursday evening. At about 10:00 she was stricken with paralysis, and died Friday morning. The remains were taken to Chicago Saturday for burial.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

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Harry F. Steinbach and wife to Elmer Shaffer trustee, lot 14 Thayer's 2nd add Bourbon; \$1.

Elmer C. Shaffer trustee to Laura L. Steinbach, lot 14 Thayer's 2nd add Bourbon; \$1.

Mary A. Lechlitter to Jacob Lechlitter and wife, se q of se q ex 1 acre in sec 12 tp 34 r 2; \$300.

Sandusky Portland Cement Co., q c d to Sandusky Portland Cement Co., part of ne q sec 30 tp 35 r 2; no consideration.

Thomas Clifton and wife to Anna E. Wilhelm, lots 1, 2, 3 Burr Oak; \$300.

Anthony W. Boggs and wife to Horace W. Boggs and wife, ne q of sw q except R R in sec 11 tp 32 r 2; \$3200.

Peter Zumbach and wife to Ernest L. Lish, 31 1-2 acres