

# THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE

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## BELLINGER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE

AT INQUEST HELD OVER BODY OF ALBERT TEEPLE CORONER KIZER PRO- NOUNCES DEATH TO HAVE BEEN FROM HEART FAILURE.

Quarrel which resulted in Teeple's death arose over the latter's mother, whom Bellinger was trying to eject from his premises. Dead body had lain ten hours before coroner's inquest.

After examining witnesses to the fight between Joseph Bellinger and Albert Teeple, which took place on the premises occupied by the former, 1 1/2 miles west of Teegarden, and which resulted in Teeple's death, and after making a careful examination of the dead body, Coroner Kizer decided that Teeple came to his death from heart failure, and not from any blow that may have been delivered by Bellinger. The coroner did not arrive on the scene until 10:30 o'clock Wednesday night, about ten hours after Teeple met his death.

Mrs. Susan Teeple, mother of the dead man, was witness to the tragedy, and it was on her account that the fight was occasioned.

The farm on which the affair took place was the property of Mrs. Teeple. Joseph Bellinger, her son-in-law, however, was a tenant of the farm, and was working it on shares. The agreement between the two was, that Bellinger should market Mrs. Teeple's share of the produce, and deliver the proceeds to her. Mrs. Teeple was living in Walkerton but was visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Bellinger, on Wednesday, when the conflict between her son and son-in-law took place.

About noon on Wednesday, Albert Teeple came from his farm, just across the St. Joseph county line, with a wagon and team, for the purpose of getting a load of corn which his mother had sold to him. As this was against their agreement, Bellinger and Teeple entered into a discussion, about getting the corn. Here, Mrs. Teeple joined the debate, and severely scorched Bellinger. This greatly incensed Bellinger, and he led his mother-in-law to the road and telling her that he could manage his own affairs, bade her be off. Mrs. Teeple asked her son if he would stand by and see his mother treated so. He replied he would not, and seizing a scoop-shovel made for Bellinger. The latter dodged the blow, and struck Teeple on the head with his fist. Teeple said but one word "Enough," and sank to the ground, expiring in a few moments. The affair took place in the barn lot, not far from the house. Teeple was carried into the house and Dr. White was summoned from Teegarden. The doctor pronounced death to be caused from heart failure.

Sheriff Voreis and Constable Miles arrived there at about 4 o'clock. Coroner Kizer arrived at 10, and the inquest lasted until almost 1:00 o'clock. The heart of the dead man was taken out and examined. Mrs. Teeple said that heart trouble was prevalent in her family, that she suffered with it herself. The coroner decided that death was caused from heart failure. Bellinger feels badly over the affair. He says that even if he is not indicted by the grand jury and is exonerated by his neighbors, he will never outlive the remembrance of Albert Teeple's death. He says that although he intended to give Teeple a good licking, the thought of murder never entered his mind, against any man.

### Bomb Fiasco; Two Shot Dead

An attempt was made Wednesday night to set fire and dynamite the loose tobacco factory of the Hayes Sory Tobacco company at Clarksville, Tenn., representatives of the Italian Regie, and two negroes, Tony Allen and Walter Watkins, alias Frog Eye, were killed by a watchman. Another negro escaped, but is thought to have been wounded.

The Regie tobacco factory, since the recent trouble in the dark tobacco district, has been closely guarded. About 11 o'clock, when Guard Shanklin was making his rounds, he noticed three men at a door of the factory on the west side. He first thought they were guards. One struck a match and Shanklin asked who he was. The negro ran. Shanklin followed and fired three times. One negro dropped dead in his tracks. The second ran seventy yards to a negro tenement house, where he died. The third yelled, but disappeared.

The door had been saturated with coal oil and four sticks of dynamite placed against it.

### How Old is the Human Race?

According to the best authorities the total number of years elapsed since, in the light of best geological evidence, men first appeared upon earth is placed at 238,000. Of this 78,000 years belong to the preglacial epoch, 100,000 years to the glacial, 44,000 years to the interval between the glacial epoch and the protobiotic and neolithic, 10,000 years to the two last-named epochs and 6,000 years to the time elapsed since the beginning of the historic period in Egypt.

Counting the Cost in New York. The annual message of the Mayor an increase of \$118,650,000 in the net bonded debt of the city. A debt statement is given as follows:

Net funded debt (excluding county indebtedness and water bonds issued since Jan. 1, 1904) \$498,487,118.03. Net contract liability \$70,766,529.10. For lands acquired \$16,292,566.98. Total \$55,456,214.13.

The budget for the year 1908 is \$143,572,966.17, an increase over that for 1907 of \$13,150,760.51. The mayor says that the increase is caused by two reasons: "First, the enactment by the state legislature of laws interfering with the local regulation of our expenditures, thus entailing upon the city every year large mandatory increases to which it must submit, and, second, the constantly increasing volume of the city's business and the higher prices which it has been forced to pay for its supplies."

He declares that the city cannot be accused of any extravagance in allowing the increases, and adds that as long as it continues to give the public increased facilities and improvements its expense account must continue to grow. He betrays no alarm whatever over the conditions and tendencies.

But The World newspaper does not share his claim. It has shown that the debt of New York is considerably larger than the debt of Paris, that it is more than double that of London and more than five times that of Berlin; also that New York's annual expenditures are much larger than those of any of the three foreign cities. These comparisons prove nothing, but they are not without significance. London with its smaller debt is a much larger city than New York, its running expenses are less by some forty millions, and it is not pledged to such great investments of capital. New York interest payments alone are now placed at \$24,000,000, and here is an interesting statement: "The recent purchase of \$30,000,000 of city revenue bonds by the Morgan syndicate was coupled with an option for \$20,000,000 more, which the sinking fund commission raised to \$35,000,000. New York will soon have outstanding \$65,000,000 in 6 per cent securities."

The World complains that the city has never been in such lamentable financial condition since Tweed's time, and declares that there is inexcusable waste and extravagance.

### Uncommanded Children.

It were well for fathers and mothers to go back to a certain good old day of a certain good old man who was called "the friend of God." The Judge of the earth was about to bring an awful judgment to pass, and he communed with himself concerning his human friend: "Shall I hide from Abraham," he said, "that thing which I do?" It seemed altogether right to the Father to tell this child of his what was to come to pass, and for this reason: "For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him."

The whole passage is quoted, for it is a word that will not bear breaking. How can God preserve holy lineages in the world unless God-fearing parents command their children?

Sometimes the glitter of banners and the blare of trumpets draw our thoughts away from the actual horror of war. We glory in these good new days of reform. Why not glory in jails and penitentiaries and insane asylums? What gives birth to reform? Who was born the anticratic movement? The juvenile court movement? The demand of the public that somebody save the children for the nation's sake? In a certain university town where the people are proud of their municipal cleanliness, a five-cent theater has opened its doors.

Reasons are piling up for the decline of the large family. Has any one given the reason why people are afraid of children? Are they afraid of the possibilities and complications which come with a troop of uncommanded children.—Northwestern Advocate.

### \$15,000 in Fifteen Minutes.

In fifteen minutes a fund of \$15,000 was raised at a meeting of the International Independent Telephone Association at Chicago Wednesday to help prosecute a war against the Bell Telephone Company.

The money was raised while the convention of the Independent association was in session at the Coliseum annex, and after an address made by H. D. Critchfield of Milwaukee.

There was some little excitement during the meeting when one member of the association offered a resolution that any one in the hall who was not a member be rejected. At the suggestion of President Gary, who was in the chair, the motion was referred to the committee on resolutions and possible trouble was averted.

### Large Order for Rails.

The Pennsylvania railroad last week placed an order for 10,000 tons of rails with the Carnegie Steel company, delivery to be made as soon as possible. This order is somewhat unusual with reference to the weight, as the specifications call for sixty-pound rails. It is understood that the Pennsylvania intends to relay many of its sidings with the lighter rails, using the one hundred pound rails to the yard only on its main track.

## FARMERS' SHORT COURSE

Grand Success. Enrollment over 1100.

Purdue University January 13-18, 1908 was a grand success in every way. More than 1100 farmers and their wives registered and took the work. The course was so arranged that lectures and demonstrations on the various phases of corn, stock, horticulture, dairy, poultry and domestic science were given every day. Interesting and popular entertainments were provided for the evening sessions and at these meetings the people were favored with selections from the various musical organizations of the University.

The corn and fruit shows held in connection with the course were successful from every standpoint. More than 123 plates of fruit were entered for the \$300 offered in premiums. This show did much to interest the young men in horticultural work.

Over 225 samples of corn were on exhibit in the corn show room. The quality of these was beyond that of previous years and showed clearly the effect which previous corn schools and local shows are having upon corn growers. John R. Clishy of Arcola, Ill., a prominent corn breeder and an expert corn judge, awarded the premiums. The four handsome silver trophies were awarded as follows:

Johnson County trophy value \$150, for the best sample white corn, won by L. B. Clore, Franklin, Ind.

Gray trophy, value \$100, for the best sample yellow corn won by Harvey Gray of Galveston, Ind.

Vogler, value \$75, for best ear of dent corn, won by H. M. Stout, Tralfalgar, Ind.

American Hominy Company trophy value \$50, for the best ear hominy corn, won by S. R. Jones, Terre Haute, Ind.

Dean J. H. Skinner gave the farewell address Saturday morning in which he expressed his appreciation of the work done. This meeting was the most enthusiastic of all and it was voted that the 1908 Farmer's Short Course was the most successful ever held and the results accomplished more extensive and lasting than those of any previous corn school.

### Bad Bad Students Put Cow In Girls' Dormitory.

Swathmore, he said Quaker college community, near Philadelphia, is all a-chuckle over the story of a cow that came to college and was permitted to stay over night.

One night last week some of the restless spirits in the dormitories for boys only conceived the idea of transplanting a Jersey milcher from the barnyard of the college farm to the sacred precincts of the fair sex.

At midnight the frolicsome students hoisted the cow up the steps leading to the second floor of Parrish hall, where a portion of the coeds have their habitat. Half an hour later the night watchman was startled by shrill cries from the second story.

To the Father to tell this child of his what was to come to pass, and for this reason: "For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him."

Then it was that the fair coeds took a hand in the game. A kimono brigade was formed and the girls rushed out to proffer their suggestions to the watchman. Bits of candy were tossed to the obstinate one.

The animal refused to move, and the watchman found it necessary to wait until morning.

The college authorities have been trying to learn the names of the guilty boys in order to expel them, but of course none knows who did it.

### The Small Brown Men.

Little Japan, torn by internal dissensions, burdened with a heavy war debt and undoubtedly anxious to keep peace with all nations, nevertheless serves as a big black bogey man to a surprising number of people who are ready to shy at their own shadows. A class of Canadians affects to fear Japanese invasion of their country; a certain number of timid Americans are fragmenting themselves with a vision of Western coast, destroying our fleet and taking possession of the Philippines. Now, too, comes Australia in a fight and wants to know how it is to be protected when the treaty which England has with Japan expires nine years from now. "We are a helpless isolated frontier part of the British Empire," says a Sydney paper; "we have a wonderfully rich country, only partially developed, and if we are going to keep it for ourselves we shall need to listen to the call of self-defense." The small, brown men must naturally feel several sizes larger when they note these things.—Indianapolis Star.

### Claim Share of \$200,000.

Heirs to the estate of General Israel Putnam, consisting of \$200,000 now in the hands of the public trustee of London, have put in their claims, with every prospect of obtaining their share of the money. It was left by an ancestor of the revolutionary general, and his descendants on this side of the water, most of whom live in Kentucky or in New England, have set up formidable claims. Mrs. N. L. Lindsey, Mrs. William Ried, and J. B. Stewart of Louisville, Kentucky, all trace their ancestry directly to Israel Putnam. Mrs. Ried, through her mother, Mrs. Sue Adams Smith, daughter of Augusta T. Adams, daughter of Daniel Mayer and Mary Putnam, who was the second daughter of Israel Putnam Jr., establishes a direct line of descent.

## CARLOS SAVED FROM REBELS.

An abortive attempt to overthrow the monarchy and proclaim Portugal a republic was nipped in the bud Wednesday night by the prompt action of the government.

The plot was organized by a small group of advanced republicans. As near as can be ascertained the plan was to assassinate Premier Franco on October 7, 1907, without his permission, which was set for hearing today. The case against Deputy Game Warden John Stoneburner of Warsaw, for hunting upon the premises of Andrew Thayer on October 7, 1907, without his permission, which was set for hearing today. The case against Wm Ormond on the same charge will be heard Feb. 6.

Continuance was asked by the defendant because of the absence of John Rigney, a principal witness, who is reported ill.

Carload of Flour Seized Under Pure Food Act.

A carload of flour, with the seal still intact on the car, was seized Wednesday by Deputy United States Marshal A. N. Boyd, at Richmond, Ind., the seizure being made under the pure food and drug law of June 30, 1906. The seizure was made by request of the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is alleged in the libel of information for condemnation filed in the Federal Court in Indianapolis that the flour was consigned by Seymour Carter, of Hastings, Minn., to Seymour Carter, at Richmond, Ind.

It is further alleged that the sacks of flour are labeled as having been manufactured from finest selected hard spring wheat, but that the flour contains as one of its ingredients "Durum flour made from Durum wheat." It is said that this was contrary to the act of Congress. It was asked in the libel of information that the flour be seized, and that it be sold after a proper hearing of the case if the allegations be sustained.

Twenty patrol wagons with the horses in the harness, were held in readiness for instant use, and two fire steamers were kept ready to throw water on the crowds if the efforts of the police to prevent them from gathering should prove unavailing. The time of meeting had been set for 2 p.m. The Socialists sent speakers along the lake front to address the men, if the police should permit them, and to advise them to obey the police. They were to appeal to the people of Chicago, however, in protest against the action of Chief Shippy.

The chief's course was determined, after a conference with all the members of the mayor's cabinet. He announced that peaceful means would be employed if possible to prevent the meetings and the parade, but that if necessary the police would use force. All the reserves were armed.

The islands in question are the Arcas Keys, the largest of which is one and one-fourth miles long and about three-fourths of a mile wide. They are located eighty-two miles off Yucatan and while the islands themselves are nothing more than masses of rock, they are rich in guano deposits, which Prof. Hadley of Yale University estimated at 3,000,000 tons.

The story of the islands dates back twenty-eight years to the time of discovery by Pasquale Quinlan, an American, and the affidavits of the latter on file with the State department at Washington, copies of which have been sent to Mexico City, show that Quinlan landed on the largest island in the group on the morning of January 12, 1880, hoisting the stars and stripes and taking possession in the name of the United States.

The Mexican government sets forth that the islands because of their proximity to the coast of Yucatan, are to be considered a dependency of the republic.

Des Moines convention was held a year or two ago to declare a fresh deal and get all the interested states to act at once.

It now appears that as the result of the new movement the legislatures of twelve states at the last winter session filed formal demands on Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting an amendment. Few legislatures are in session this winter, but some of these are expected to act, and the association is now being made that if all goes well next year the necessary two-thirds of the states will be secured.

### Visions in Washington.

In the dim, soft light of upstairs rooms above one of the best places in Washington, when the color of sun and sky filter in through half-shaded windows to mix with the colors in a julep glass, strange and beautiful pictures are often made. The light that never was on sea nor land, and never will be, comes at such moments to men who at other times it would be hard to fool in a horse trade. But a vision of a Watterson in a Bryan cabinet, passing all the dreams of Kentucky realty, and all the dreams of the world, is made to appear.

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### Last of Eight Completing Journey.

Footsore and weary after traveling nearly 30,000 miles on his way around the world, principally on foot, Henri Moisse, a middle-aged Frenchman, whose seven companions, with whom he started over four years ago from Lyons, France, died from exposure in uncivilized countries through which they passed, has arrived in New York from Washington and the South. Next week he plans to start for Quebec, there to take steamship for his native land.

On June 24, 1903, according to entries in Moisse's notebook, he began his tour, accompanied by three fellow countrymen and four Englishmen, the eight men being equally divided as members of the Sportsmen's Club of London, and the Touring Club of France.

From France the eight went into Turkey, then into Bulgaria and on to Russia, where Moisse was arrested on suspicion of being a Japanese spy, and was thrown into prison for forty-eight days. In China one of the eight was murdered by natives of Australia; three died from exposure and one committed suicide.

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