

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, Ind., December 31, 1903.

TO PLEASE THE DEMOCRATS.

Anti-Saloon League Would Have Township and Ward Law, Too.

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TO GATHER STATE'S HISTORY.

State Library Commission is Publishing an Index to Newspapers of Indiana.

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The President and the Tariff.

It is true that President Roosevelt professes little interest in the tariff question; but it is also true that the cause of tariff reform owes more to him than to any one else. The reason for this is twofold. First, he has weakened the grasp of the corporations on the Government and emboldened the masses to voice their own desires; second, he has surrounded himself with men who cherish progress as opposed to stand-pat policies.

Consciously the President has done little or nothing for tariff reform. Unconsciously he has been promoting it through the silent evangel of his presence, radiating throughout every department of the Government and to the far corners of the Nation the idea that entrenched privilege had best not be heard.

The President has been able to write long messages to Congress without mentioning the tariff; but he has not been able to prevent a universal conviction, constantly increasing in intensity, that under the square deal inordinate schedules could not long survive and the great protected corporations might shift for themselves without the sustaining arm of the Government.

Unobtrusively and almost unnoticed, accordingly, a revolution has been going on within the Republican party on the subject of the tariff. The distance the popular thought has traveled is disclosed in Mr. Carnegie's stand for free trade in steel products and in Chairman Payne's declaration for free lumber. The first law of nature is self-preservation; and it does not need very acute discernment to see what will happen when the Republican party comes to believe that high protection for giant corporations has become a millstone about its neck—Indiana Star.

Pierce's Golden Blend Rio Coffee is of fine quality and is sold at a moderate price.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY MOVE

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO PRODUCE COINS IN MANY LANDS.

Convention to Consider International Coinage System Will Be Held in Holland in 1909.

The establishment of an international coinage will be one subject considered by the monetary convention to be held in Holland in 1909. Several attempts have been made in the past to provide a coin or series of coins receivable in all the principal countries at a definite value, and some of the European nations have formed unions throughout which certain coins pass at a specified value. Thus in France, Italy and Spain, the franc, lira and peseta pass freely at an equal value.

But all endeavors to bring the United States into such an arrangement in the past have failed. Three of the plans to issue international coins in this country proceeded to the stage where experimental coins were made at the mint.

The earliest of these coins made its appearance in 1868. It was the outcome of an international monetary convention held at Paris in 1867, at which twenty different nations were represented. It was proposed to take the French five-franc piece as a basis, and to strike gold coins of the denomination of 25 francs for international use.

Trying to Find Standard.

To bring the five dollar gold piece to the value of twenty-five francs it would have been necessary to reduce its value seventeen and one-half cents. The British sovereign would have had to suffer a reduction in value of 4 cents. A reduction in the standard of the British gold coins was disastrous to the representative of Great Britain and it was suggested as a compromise that the United States gold dollars be taken as a basis which would increase the standard rather than lower it. This suggestion did not meet the favor of the convention.

The French mint in 1867 struck a gold coin fulfilling the requirements of the plan considered by the convention. It was about the size of a five dollar gold piece and on the obverse bore the laureated head of Napoleon III. Under the bust was the name of the engraver, "Barre." On the reverse was a circle inclosing the inscription "Five Dollars twenty-five Francs," while around the border was inscribed, "Or Essai Monetaire."

Three duplicates of this coin in gold were given to Samuel B. Ruggles, the United States delegate to the convention, by Senator Dumars, resident of the French Commission on Coins and Medals, for presentation to the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and a fourth. One of these coins turned up at the Stickney sale of last year and brought \$100. It was given to Mr. Ruggles.

The new coin was of the denomination of \$10, and was intended to pass for an equal value in five different European countries. On the obverse was a head of Liberty wearing a diadem ornamented with five stars. On the diadem was the word "Liberty." Across the neck was an olive branch, to the end of which was attached a ribbon. Below was the date "1874."

The reverse was divided into seven irregular sections. In the center was inscribed "16.72 Grams 900 Fine Ubi que." In the second section was inscribed "Dollars 10." The third contained, "Sterling 2 lb 1"; fourth, "Marken 41.99"; fifth, "Kronen 37.31"; sixth, "Gulden 20.73"; and the seventh, "Francs 51.81."

This coin was struck in bronze and aluminum, but met with no better success in Congress than its predecessor. By no means discouraged, Mr. Ruggles proposed two other international coins of the denominations of half dollar and ten dollars in 1876.

The reverse design of the silver piece contained seven circles, the first of which inclosed the inscription "12.50 Grams Ubi que"; second, "Sterling 2 lb 1"; third, "Marken 2.25"; fourth, "Kronen 1.89"; fifth, "Florin 1.01"; sixth, "Peseta 2.41"; seventh, "Francs 2.70." The obverse design was that of the half dollar regular issue of the year 1876.

No Dies Were Made.

The obverse of the dollar piece had the same obverse as that of 1874, but bore the date "1876" below the head of Liberty and the denomination "Ten Dollars." On the reverse in the first of the seven sections was inscribed "16.72 Grams 900 Fine. Ten Dollars." The second section contained the inscription in Russian "Rubels 12.58"; third, "Sterling 2 lb 1"; fourth, "Marken 41.99"; fifth, "Kronen 37.31"; sixth, "Gulden 20.70" (instead of 20.73); as on the 1874 piece, and seventh, "Francs 51.81".

So far as known, dies representing the above designs were not made. The last United States international gold coin was made in 1879 at the mint. At this time the coinage committee of Congress had under consideration a metal called goloid, the patent of Dr. W. W. Hubbell, who proposed to use it for coins in denominations ranging from a dime to twenty dollars, with the weights and measures based on the continental metric system.

Concrete Poles the Standard.

According to the Publicity Bureau of the Pennsylvania railroad, the experiments with reinforced concrete telegraph poles at Maples, Ind., have proven the efficacy of that kind of material and concrete reinforced by steel, will be the standard hereafter. There were fifty-three poles erected near Maples nearly two years ago, and they are today as good as the day they were erected. Similar experiments are now being made at New Britain, Pa. The scarcity of wood poles makes the experiments with concrete all the more important.

and copper. A specimen of similar character was struck in 1880 in gold. Some of these dollar gold pieces now rank among the very rarest of the United States experimental coins, and as much as \$360 has been paid for a specimen. The matter never got beyond this experimental stage.

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Pulaski Township Trustees Elect Homer Rodgers School Superintendent.

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STATE FOOD AND DRUG REPORT

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES REVEALED GREAT NEED FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Food Adulterated is no Longer a Question of Fraud But of Sanitation.

Work among the dairies the last year according to the report of H. E. Barnard, state food and drug commissioner, shows great need for improved conditions. The report embraces inspections made of drug stores, hotels and restaurants as well. There is reported to be little to do for the sanitary inspector at the drug stores. The sanitary conditions of hotels and restaurants, however, was a source of some complaint. Many other classes of business were inspected, all being reported in good condition except the poultry houses. General improvement in all lines of business is noted.

"Food adulteration," it is stated, "is no more a question of fraud—it has become a question of sanitation. We must not longer ignore the important fact that food, though chemically pure, may be sanitary unfit to eat. Much has been accomplished along this line during the last year, although but four inspectors have been in the field, yet they have made altogether 7,026 inspections in 242 cities and towns in the state.

"Out of 503 dairies inspected 7 were found to be in excellent condition, 75 in good shape, 222 fair, 135 poor and 64 bad. Results of the work among the dairies shows a great need for improved conditions at this important place of food production. Much is being done by the dairyman and, although the results of this year's work show little improvement over last year's, on the whole the success of the inspectors is arousing interest and stimulating the dairyman to greater energy in the production of wholesome milk.

The boy resented the appellation, "Played Truant Two Weeks."

He played truant for two weeks, and concealed the fact from his parents. The parents were notified. Fearing he would be severely punished, the lad ran away, became a tramp and evil association ruined him.

On January 11, 1903, he went to his parents' home in Toledo and slew his mother by hitting her over the head with a hammer. His father returned from work that night and found the woman dead on the kitchen floor. Money and jewelry had been stolen from a room upstairs. The police arrested Harvey at the home of a woman. He confessed. According to the jury's verdict, Hazel has some of a pardon or parole. He smiled when the jury gave its verdict.

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