

# PEACEFUL OLD QUAKER WHIPS TOWN 'BULLY'

**Jacob Julian, Who Cleared Site for Richmond, Subdues County Scrapper in Classic Battle.**

**Mauls Opponent so Badly That Fight Goes Down in History of County as Choice Incident.**

CENTERVILLE, IND., July 5.—The days when Centerville and Salisbury were formidable rivals and Richmond was a little crossroads town are recalled in the interesting reminiscence of the early days of Wayne county which was discovered here today. The extract gives a glimpse of Jacob Julian who cleared a good part of the ground where Richmond now stands. The sketch was printed in the "True Republican," published at Centerville, under date of June 5, 1862.

"In coming up to our office one morning in February last, we saw Lewis Jones, of this vicinity, in conversation with a tall old gentleman. Who, although his face was turned in another direction, we recognized at a glance as Jacob Julian, an old pioneer of this county, but now of the vicinity of Logansport—the same whose religious belief we copied into our paper of the first of May. The association of these two men at once called up in our mind an interesting narration which we had some years before heard Jones give of a scene in the early days of Centerville in which said Julian figured so as to make himself quite famous in a field of enterprise in which he never aspired to distinction. It occurred during the now almost forgotten fighting days of Centerville, while Salisbury was yet her formidable rival, and our town a straggling village, mostly of log houses, scattered along the yawning mudhole of a street, nearly every other one of which was a dram shop.

**Drinking Universal.**  
Drinking was then well nigh universal, and fighting hardly less so, among the heterogeneous population of the place, and the rude frontiersmen who congregated here of Saturday evenings. There was a certain 'set' of ruffians and 'bullies' who came to town regularly and expressly to provoke a 'fight' with someone—parading the streets with curses and bravadoes for that purpose. In the reminiscences of the fighting and drinking days of Centerville which we sometimes hear talked of by old settlers, a family by the name of Brocas always figured prominently. They were, we have been informed, from Tennessee. One of their number, Jerry Brocas, was pre-eminent among them, and was of powerful make and ferocious appearance. There was another of this class named Alexander, and it was he who figured prominently in the story I am about to rehearse.

"Jacob Julian was in those days one of the most powerful men of his time—tall, large, athletic and active. Few men were a match for him at log rollings and raisings. He cleared a good part of the ground where the city of Richmond now stands. With those physical gifts, however, and perfectly self-reliant, he was one of the most quiet and peaceable of men. He never drank, quarreled, nor fought—was in fact a Carolina Quaker without guile. He it was whom this bully, Alexander, singled out as a supposed easy subject to triumph over. It will be seen that he 'caught a Tartar'.

**Sees the Fight.**  
Lewis Jones saw the fight, but by way of parlance, first gave a graphic account of the 'side scenes', on the authority of the late Lot Bloomfield. Alexander, who was also quite a large man, lived at Salisbury, between the citizens of which place and those of Centerville, the utmost cordiality did not exist. Bloomfield, going over to the former delectable place one morning, met Alexander in his way to Centerville, 'to whip some of the d—d scoundrels about that place', as he said. Bloomfield advised him to be a little cautious, or he might get a sound drubbing himself, and so passed on. Coming home in the evening, Bloomfield met Alexander returning, about the same place where they had met in the morning, and saw at once that a change had come over the spirit of his dream. He was considerably the worse for wear, and quite crestfallen. As soon as they met, in response to Bloomfield's inquiry as to what was the matter, Alexander exclaimed: 'B—! I went over to Centerville and got into a horse mill'!"

"Now as to the fight, Jones says that Alexander met and accosted Julian by asking him for a chew of tobacco.

The coldest inhabited country is said to be a province in Siberia. The average temperature for the entire year is 2 degrees below zero.

## OUR 3 DAYS MILLINERY REMODELING SALE BEGINS WEDNESDAY MORNING

and continues until Saturday night.

We want to clean up our stock before the carpenters start work and to do so quickly we have marked all Hats to below actual cost.

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**NOLDER**

39 N. 8th Street.

## OLD ROAD BOOSTERS OF BIG MOVEMENT

(Continued From Page One.)  
Township organizations which have been active in promoting the Old Trails Road association in Wayne county include as officers the following boosters:

Franklin township—President, W. J. Curtis; vice president, Moody Welsh; secretary, O. C. Hunt; treasurer, Orzo Blose.

Center township—President, J. H. Blose; vice president, J. F. Dynes; secretary, W. T. Mathews; treasurer, T. I. Ahl.

Perry township—President, Peter Beckman; vice president, John Taylor; secretary, Dr. A. L. Loop; treasurer, Will Fouts.

Clay township—President, E. S. Martindale; vice president, Charles Bond; secretary, Will Roller; treasurer, Orville Hoover.

Harrison township—President, Robert Beeson; vice president, W. A. Lindley; secretary, William Wilson; treasurer, Alonzo Hormel.

Webster township—President, A. D. Haisley; vice president, Clarence Palmer; secretary, George Paulin; treasurer, Frank Jay.

New Garden township—President, Major M. M. Lacey; vice president, Thomas Brennan.

Washington township—President, O. H. Beeson; secretary, R. F. Calloway; treasurer, Earl Crawford.

Jackson township—President, F. C. Mosbaugh; secretary, W. E. Floyd; treasurer, Claude Kitterman.

Jefferson township—President, William Starr; vice president, W. O. Jones; secretary, C. C. Shin.

Abington township—President, William Gates; vice president, E. J. Wright; secretary, Harry Garrett; treasurer, S. S. Clevenger.

Greene township—President, George Frazier; vice president, Orlie Hinshaw; treasurer, Asher Pearce; secretary, M. H. Wooley.

Wayne township—President, Dr. I. S. Harold; vice president, Richard Sedgwick; secretary, E. M. Haas; treasurer, A. D. Gayle.

## CHESTER

Miss Ardella Worley is visiting relatives near Hagerstown this week.

Mrs. Davis of Richmond, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Will Weller.

Miss Gertrude Simms of Chicago, is visiting her parents here.

Quarterly meeting was well attended Friday evening. Dr. Light, the new district superintendent and Rev. U. S. A. Bridge and Rev. H. C. Harman of Richmond, gave short talks.

## PROPOSED ROAD

(Continued From Page One.)

Added to all this are the climatic advantages of this road, for it is in very truth an all-year-round-road. Passing through the heart of the new world, and through the asparagus beds of the continent, it reaches the Rocky mountains at a point and crosses at an altitude easily accessible to the automobile, and sufficiently far to the south to escape the great snowstorms of the north. The component parts of the road follow:

**Braddock's Road.**

The Washington or Braddock's road and Nemacolin's path, was a road blazed through the forests between the Potomac and Monongahela. Under the authority granted by George Washington, it was widened for army use. Later, General Braddock used it to transport his troops in campaigning against the French. His grave is near Unionville on the National Pike.

**Cumberland Road.**

The old National, or Cumberland road, is full of historic interest. It was inaugurated by Albert Gallatin during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, in 1806. It was the highway from Cumberland to St. Louis. The road was constructed of dirt, plank, split poles, etc., and soon became almost impassable. Its management became the "paramount" issue in the campaign of 1824. Mr. Adams, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun advocated the rebuilding of the road. Even at that time, so strong was public sentiment in favor that the house of representatives passed a measure by a large majority and the senate passed it almost unanimously, but President Monroe vetoed the bill. Monroe afterward reversed himself on this same question, and the road was rebuilt as far west as Vandalia, Ill. In 1836 this road was abandoned back to the individual states.

**Boone's Lick Road.**

Boone's Lick road was a trail from St. Louis to Old Franklin, Mo., where two sons of Daniel Boone evaporated salt, sealed it in hollow logs and floated it down the river to St. Louis. This traffic resulted in a settlement which necessitated this road.

**Old Santa Fe Trail.**

The Santa Fe trail started at Old Franklin when in 1822, William Becknell, with a party of about thirty men made the first trading trip to Santa Fe, N. M. This road was about 1,100 miles long, traversing Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. For half a century it was traveled high and dry, and was passable at all times. In the entire distance there was not a bridge, or the need of one. The road was an important artery of commerce connecting civilization with the southwest. It was laid out and surveyed under the direction of a commission

headed by Thomas Benton of Missouri. At Council Grove and McPherson, Kan., treaties were made by this commission with the Indians for a right-of-way forever for the Santa Fe trail. Benton at one time advocated that the government build a road two hundred feet wide from Kansas to the Pacific coast.

**Grand Canyon Route.**

From Santa Fe, N. M., westward, the wonders of this road are graphically enumerated by M. J. Riordan of Flagstaff, Ariz.:

"The highwayman (if I may use this word in the good sense which it originally bore, and to which the good roads movement is, I hope, going to restore it) from New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana and Nebraska, when he motors to Arizona, will want to cross the very stretches of country that the first detail of European civilization traversed on its way to the Grand Canyon in 1541; he will want to see the site of the first capital of Arizona, at Navajo Springs; he will want to visit the Hopi villages, the scene of this day of the most remarkable religious rite in the form of the snake dance, known on this continent; he will want to see the marvellous colors of the Painted Desert; he will want to see the banks of colored clays by the shores of the Little Colorado river; he will want to see the tremendous chasm at Meteor; he will want to see the cave dwellings; he will want to see Sunset mountain; he will want to travel to the Grand Canyon, that 'thought of God on earth expressed,' and the greatest of His thoughts in respect of natural scenery. All of these and more will these highwaymen of the East want to cast their eyes upon and see, before they enter into the promised land of southern California."

What is more practical for both sentimental and commercial reasons than an ocean-to-ocean highway along the route above outlined?

This road in the east goes through the richest and most thickly settled part of the United States; and in the west along the only possible year-round route to the Pacific coast; and for scenic wonders of the western end of this road rivals the Alps.

## TO ATTEND FAIR

Prof. Harlow Lindley of Earlham college, left yesterday morning for Southern California. He expects to travel the length of the California coast, spending a week in San Francisco to attend the session of the American Historical society and the Panama-Pacific international exposition. He will return to Richmond in five weeks.

The Young Women's Christian Association possesses a world membership of 650,000.

## BOARD OF MISSIONS STUDIES CHILDREN FIGURING IN BIBLE

CENTERVILLE, Ind., July 5.—The Christian Woman's Board of Missions held its first regular meeting Thursday afternoon in the church parlors, at the close of the Ladies' Aid meeting. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Tom Ellison, who lead the devotional and opened the discussion of the subject, "Children of the Bible." Scripture readings were given on the subject, and comments made by members. Interesting papers were read by Mrs. Burris and Miss Bartholomew. An article on "Customs in Japan," was read by Mrs. Bartholomew. The following are the charter members of the society: Mrs. James Tom Ellison, Leroy Kimmel, T. Bartholomew, Ada Darnell, Grigsby, Della Burris, Ada Dynes, Eliza Stevens, Lenna King and Miss Lulu Bartholomew.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. James Harris contemplate visiting the Panama-Pacific exposition and other places in the west in the near future.

## HISTORY CLINGS

(Continued From Page One)

paid a visit to the Morton home, now used as a barn, although window frames opening through decayed weatherboards show that it was once a dwelling. The structure stands hard by a side road which winds its way south from Centerville, and it is about the only marker of what was once the village of Salisbury and the first seat of county government.

**Morton Home Visited.**

It was the unanimous opinion of those who made the pilgrimage to the Morton home today that there should be a public demand for the county government to take over this birthplace of one of the county's and the nation's greatest sons and maintain it in a proper state of preservation as a lasting memorial to the memory of the great statesman.

Centerville people took pride today in pointing out to visitors the house where the famous reception to Henry Clay was held. It is located upon West Main street, and it was the home of James Rariden, one of the eminent men of his time.

The evening of the day the great Kentuckian, Henry Clay, paid his historic visit to Centerville, Mr. Rariden was the host at the reception tendered in his honor.

Pioneer residents of Centerville tell

you that children as well as grown-ups attended. Clay was very fond of children and he spent much time with them at the reception. Clay remarked to little Gertrude Newman, later Mrs. Ingram Fletcher, "My dear, you have a pretty name, but it ought to be pronounced 'Gertrude.' And to be a beautiful lad who confronted him with burning cheeks and downcast eyes, Clay, his eyes twinkling, said: "You have a very large mouth, but that does not matter in a boy," and the crowd roared with laughter while the younger, panic stricken with embarrassment, fled. Clay himself was the possessor of a very large mouth.

**Slave Refuses Freedom.**

In the same house one of the most widely discussed acts of Clay's political career occurred. He authorized a committee of Centerville people to offer freedom to his negro body servant, the petted slave, Charley. The offer was promptly refused by Charley, who said he had no desire to leave his master. Near the old court house is the site of a building where one of the most famous Union leaders in the Civil war, General Ambrose E. Burnside, worked at the tailor's trade as a youth. On the northwest corner of South Main Cross street is the dwelling known as Morton House, for there Oliver P. Morton spent the early years of his married life. When Judge William A. Peelle's term as secretary of state of Indiana expired he purchased the Morton House and died there July 1, 1902.

Centerville people today also took pride in pointing out the site of one of the old taverns, known as the American House, which was operated by Samuel Hanna, the pioneer "good roads booster" of the county. Because of his active interest in this work he was one of the commissioners appointed to locate what was known as the Michigan road, a great highway which was authorized from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river. Hanna was also conspicuous for his active opposition to the policy of imposing fines upon Quakers who refused to serve in the army during the Civil war.

Another interesting building is the structure which was Centerville's first tavern. It is now located a few squares east of the public square, upon which it originally stood. It was erected in 1820 and was the headquarters for prominent men all over eastern Indiana.

## SUPPRESS NEWSPAPER

LONDON, July 5.—The first newspaper in England to be suppressed during the war is the Jewish Times, a daily newspaper which published the names of streets where the Zeppelin dropped bombs during its raid on the heart of the metropolis. The management stated that the forbidden act was done through ignorance of the press bureau's warning.

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