

Walkerton



Independent.

Volume XXXIV

WALKERTON, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1908.

Number 24

PAYING AN ELECTION BET.

Dad Shirley Takes Dan Brubaker a Wheelbarrow Ride.

Last Saturday afternoon an election bet was paid in full by "Dad" Shirley who lost on Bryan. Dan Brubaker, who bet on Taft, was the winner. The conditions of the bet were that the one who lost was to take the other a wheelbarrow ride down the main street of the town.

About 3 o'clock the parade formed in line with a horse hitched to the front of the wheelbarrow to lighten the task of the man pushing it. Riding on the horse's back was Willie Augustine who acted as pilot of the strange caravan.

Dad sat in the front part of the wheelbarrow facing forward and making himself as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. "Dad" Shirley had hold of the handles of the barrow and presented quite a unique appearance with a flag gaily floating from his hat and a big card board sign on his back which revealed in large letters the inscription, "I bet on Bryan. Dan won."

The line of march was from the Dailey corner to the flouring mill on Avenue F, a distance of over four blocks. A large crowd lined the way and yells of delight filled the air. Dan managed to stay in the wheelbarrow the entire trip and certainly stood it well. It would be hard to tell which one had the worst of it, but both men bravely stuck it out to the end and were game to the finish.

The Real Story of the Russian Empress.

Kellogg Durland, who has spent many months in Russia, is writing for Woman's Home Companion the life story of the Russian Empress. In the December number of that magazine he writes:

"When a certain Count Tolstoy was Minister of Public Instruction he once appealed to the Empress to aid him in extending the educational advantages of the empire to the girls and young women of the country. (I have Count Tolstoy's own permission to relate this incident.)

"The Tsaritsa listened to the Minister attentively as he set forth the needs of Russia in this direction, and when he had concluded, she replied that she thought all young girls should be taught to sew, to care for their homes, in short to become helpful wives and good mothers, but as for granting them the privileges of so-called higher education, knowledge of history, philosophy and the sciences—to this she was entirely opposed, because these studies, when offered to women, only resulted in such terrible times as Russia is now passing through."

"This, surely, is a remarkable tribute to the women of Russia—the Tsaritsa holding them responsible for the great movement toward liberty as a result of their education and culture."

The December American Magazine.

In the December American Magazine, Ray Stannard Baker begins his new series of articles on "The Spiritual Unrest," which is to be a complete report of various movements in America, to regain for the church its diminished influence and usefulness. The first article in the new series is entitled "Healing the Sick in the Churches" and it includes the story of the Emanucl movement in Boston. The article contains a mass of new facts and ideas.

Stewart Edward White begins a new series of stories of boy life. "Mr. Dooley" writes on "A New Literary Light." This is a satire on the autobiography of John D. Rockefeler. Ida M. Tarbell writes the story of the traction war in Chicago, under the title "How Chicago is finding Herself." Professor Thomas of Chicago University, contributes an article on "The Mind of Woman." "The Letters of G. G." is also a new series begun in this number. David Grayson, author of "Adventures in Contentment" contributes a character sketch of an old maid.

"The Interpreter's House" and "The Pilgrim's Script" contain plenty of good reading.

Other notable contributors are Geo. Madden Martin, author of "Emmy Lou," Harry Kemp, a wonderful young Kansas poet, Octavia Roberts, Inez Haynes Gilmore, William J. Locke, the most distinguished novelist of present day England, and W. G. Eggleston.

The Local News.

It is possible for people to make themselves as ridiculous by trying to keep their names out of the paper as those who constantly want their names in the paper, says an exchange.

The news of local paper is largely made up of goings and doings of people. It is for such news the people take a local paper. There are things in a paper that are not of much importance. If they were left out or put in it would make little difference to subscribers generally, but of all such items go to make up the general interest of the paper, and while one person does not interest one reader it does interest another. It is on this theory they are sought, and the newspaper reporter has about as much respect for the persons who seek to have their names in every issue of a paper as they do for the persons who are unduly modest about such things.

Mrs. May Case of Lansing, Mich., visited by her aunt, Mrs. Mollie Wolfe, a few days of last week and this week.

New Industry in Worms.

Several of the old fishermen of this vicinity who regularly spend their summers on the lakes in Michigan and the northern part of this state, where the fishworms are scarce, have been busy after the recent rains picking up the worms that were crawling over the ground. They will be packed in moss and preserved until the fishing season for trout in the northern streams and for all kinds of lake fish opens, when they will be sold to city fishermen where the worms are only used when they are brought to the lakes by the dealers who make a business of selling them.

The worms have been known to bring as high as a dollar a dozen when taken to Michigan, as they are excellent bait and in the sandy soil of the northern states are unknown.—Warsaw Union.

Forest Restoration.

Unless the partial restoration of the forests begins at once it will be only a question of a few years, the scientists say, until the Indiana legislature will be compelled to take control of the watershed along the White and Wabash rivers and other streams and prevent the pollution of the streams so that the water supply of the people of the state may be drawn therefrom. This will mean the building, too, of reservoirs and dams.

The time may come when Indianapolis will have to tap Lake Michigan for its water supply. That the underground supply is fast wasting can not be denied. There is too much indisputable evidence of it. And when it is wholly gone, then the people must turn to the neglected streams. Indianapolis has long ago ceased to depend on wells.

Will Urge \$2,000 License Law.

Senator Arthur J. Bowser, of Porter county, has announced that he will introduce in the next session of the legislature a bill requiring saloon keepers to pay an annual license of \$2,000, making the measure operative immediately after publication. Senator Bowser is anticipating that the county option law will be repealed, in which event a determined effort will be made to secure the passage of a high license bill.

Attired immaculately almost elegantly, with garments showing long hours of patient and loving work, an infant babe, abandoned by its heartless parents, was discovered on the doorstep of the David Foutz home at Wabash one evening recently. All about the child were evidences of care and of neatness and the child showed appearances of coming from a home of real refinement, but it was abandoned to a cruel world with every lack of love and responsibility.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

He Was an Utter Failure as an After Dinner Speaker.

Washington Irving was not a ready after dinner speaker. The author of "American Bookmen" says that he shunned public appearances. Yet when Dickens came to New York in 1842 Irving could not escape presiding at the great dinner in his honor. They had already become friends through correspondence, for Irving's delight in Little Nell had to be expressed in a letter to the author, and Dickens, in his enthusiastic response, had said:

"Diedrich Knickerbocker" I have worn to death in my pocket, and yet I should show you his mutilated carcass with a joy beyond expression."

The night of the public dinner came, and Irving's dread of the introductory speech kept him murmuring through out the repast, "I shall certainly break down."

At the proper time he rose to his feet, began bravely, but could utter only a few sentences, and ended by taking refuge in the announcement of the toast:

"Charles Dickens, the guest of the nation."

The applause was generous, and Irving took his seat.

"There," he said, "I told you I should break down, and I have done it!"

Later, while on his way to Madrid, he found himself called upon at the dinner of the literary fund in London to respond to the toast, "Washington Irving and American literature." All he could say in acknowledgement of an enthusiastic reception was:

"I beg to return you my very sincere thanks."

One Englishman at the table was heard to make the laconic comment, "Brief!"

"Yes," said another beside him, "but you can tell the gentleman in the very tone of his voice."

The United States has the largest number of crematories and incinerates the largest number of bodies of any nation in the world.

One of the large Pittsburgh glass companies is manufacturing grave headstones of glass. The most unique feature of the new tombstone is the fact that in many of the orders executed the photographs of the deceased are blown in the glass.

Courts have power to save us against ourselves. A fanatical woman who set out to fast for sixty days was ordered by the judge, to whom her husband appealed, to eat. Upon her refusal to do so, the judge's order to feed her by force was carried out by doctors and nurses.

Mrs. May Case of Lansing, Mich., visited by her aunt, Mrs. Mollie Wolfe, a few days of last week and this week.

NEW MEN IN COURT HOUSE.

Changes Will Be Made The First of the Year.

Newly elected county officials are not one bit superstitious and will take office in St. Joseph county, Friday, Jan. 1, 1909, says the South Bend Tribune. In the list of newly elected officers but three new faces will appear. Samuel Krueger, newly elected township trustee, S. Wesley Hill, township assessor, and John Layton, county commissioner.

There are other changes on the county pay roll, but the men have been seen in the county building before. Millard Kerr, who for the past four years was deputy to Sheriff Schafer, will on Jan. 1, take the reins in his own hands and the living rooms in the jail will be occupied. Sheriff Schafer expects to be in his new home at that time. Sheriff-elect Kerr has not yet announced his deputies nor his assistants about the jail.

Marshall Hughes, who will take the trusteeship which William C. Stover will turn over was township trustee seven years, by election four years and filling a vacancy for three years. Who the assistants in the county treasurer's office will be Mr. Hughes is not yet ready to announce. Samuel Krueger, who will take Mr. Hughes' place is a new man to receive honors at the hands of the people. Mr. Krueger was once a member of the court house force. He has, however, been out of the building for a time.

After the first of the year John Layton will sit with the county commissioners. Isaac Reamer's name was also on the county ballot but Mr. Reamer will have to wait until 1910 before he can be initiated into the mysteries of commissionership.

A new face will be seen at the desk of Township Assessor Samuel Thomas S. Wesley Hill was the people's choice and the facts and figures concerning those unfortunate enough to own property will have to come under the eye of the new man.

Cyrus E. Pattee, will be a new man pleading the state's case in the courts and Joseph E. Talbot, who two years ago was elected to the office will have to give way. This will also mean a new set of deputies, which have already been announced.

Dr. Stanley A. Clark will not have his office duties to learn and the genial dispenser of medicine will still be the man sought in case of inspection death. Dr. Clark starts on his second term when the first of the year comes around.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis Among Stock.

According to an official estimate made by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the losses from tuberculosis among stock amounts to about \$14,000,000 annually. This loss is almost wholly among cattle and hogs and while the total seems to be very large, it is probably below the actual amount. It is estimated that ten percent of all dairy cattle, one percent of other cattle and three per cent of hogs are affected. Up on this basis, approximately 50,000 dairy cattle, 9,000 other cattle and 120,000 hogs are affected annually in this state. It does not follow that these will be a total loss. Some will die, some will eat their rations and make no returns, some will be condemned upon postmortem examination and some be useful as breeders and for food. The total loss from this disease however is second only to that of hog cholera.

Tuberculosis is a slowly contagious disease. It is spread by the germs of one diseased animal being taken by another. The more closely confined, the greater is the danger of the disease spreading. For this reason dairy cattle are especially prone to be affected as they are kept close together for a greater part of the time in the stable, the feed lot and the pasture. The germs are disseminated with material coughed up, through the material raised in the breathing but swallowed and passed out with the excrement, and through the milk. The air in a stable may therefore become contaminated and likewise the food, the belief at the present time being that the greatest danger lies in taking in the germs with the food. No breed of cattle is exempt from the disease; the apparent advantage of beef breeds being due to less close confinement. The disease will spread upon pasture as well as in the stable, though less rapidly.

The disease in hogs is due wholly to contagion from cattle. The principal source of infection is from the droppings from tuberculosis cattle and second from being fed unpasteurized milk. The disease could be stamped out of hogs at once by feeding only heated milk and preventing feeding in the same pasture and pens with cattle.

Charles Dickens, the guest of the nation."

The applause was generous, and Irving took his seat.

"There," he said, "I told you I should break down, and I have done it!"

Later, while on his way to Madrid, he found himself called upon at the dinner of the literary fund in London to respond to the toast, "Washington Irving and American literature." All he could say in acknowledgement of an enthusiastic reception was:

"I beg to return you my very sincere thanks."

One Englishman at the table was heard to make the laconic comment, "Brief!"

"Yes," said another beside him, "but you can tell the gentleman in the very tone of his voice."

The United States has the largest number of crematories and incinerates the largest number of bodies of any nation in the world.

One of the large Pittsburgh glass companies is manufacturing grave headstones of glass. The most unique feature of the new tombstone is the fact that in many of the orders executed the photographs of the deceased are blown in the glass.

Courts have power to save us against ourselves. A fanatical woman who set out to fast for sixty days was ordered by the judge, to whom her husband appealed, to eat. Upon her refusal to do so, the judge's order to feed her by force was carried out by doctors and nurses.

Mrs. May Case of Lansing, Mich., visited by her aunt, Mrs. Mollie Wolfe, a few days of last week and this week.

To Guard Temperance Measures.

Superintendent Hicks, of the South Bend district of the Anti-Saloon league, left for Indianapolis last week to attend a meeting of the state league.

Mr. Hicks stated a few days ago that the league members of Indiana were not in any fear that the new legislature would attempt to repeal the local option law but the cry has gone up from several of the counties where the "wet and dry" was made an issue and there is a decided movement to get after the law and wipe it off the books.

In Vigo county where the democrats made a cleaning and secured everything in sight it was a plain "wet and dry" campaign and that the battle is over the members of Vigo have begun a campaign of the state to repeal the law.

The meeting at Indianapolis, it is understood, is to outline plans to forestall any movement of this kind.

Real Life in the Country.

Life, to the average man, means hard, anxious work, with disappointment at the end, whereas it ought to mean plenty of time for books and talk. There is something wrong about a system which condemns ninety nine hundredths of the race to an existence as bare of intellectual activity and enjoyment as that of a horse and with the added anxiety concerning the next month's rent. Is there no escape? Through years of toil I suspected that there might be such an escape. Now, having escaped, I am sure of it, so long as a meal is less than three cents a pound, so long as the fish bite and the cabbage grows, I shall keep out of the slavery of modern city existence, and live in God's sunshine.—Hubert.

DROUGHT NEVER EQUALLED.

Protracted Dry Period of 1908 Without a Parallel.

Without a parallel in the history of the Weather Bureau is the recent drought in Indiana, according to the report for the month of October just issued by W. T. Blythe, section director. "There probably was never another drought period," states the report, "of equal length, intensity and extent experienced in this state; certainly none during the period covered by the records of the Weather Bureau, which extend back to 1871. The nearest approaches to it were in 1893, 1897 and 1901.

The period of the drought this year was from Aug. 14 to Sept. 26, inclusive, a period of forty five days. June was deficient in precipitation. Through July the precipitation was about normal; also the first part of August; from Sept. 25, on which date," says the report, "the long summer drought was relieved by general rains, up to and including Oct. 31. There were only two stations in the state at which precipitation in excess of one inch occurred. One of these stations was Anderson with a total rainfall of 1.00 inches, and the other Hammond, with total of 1.46 inches during the thirty-four days."

Hog cholera has appeared in Wabash and prevails in several townships though the disease is said by farmers not to be virulent in its character. Animals in numerous droves seem to be somewhat "dopey" and farmers who note these symptoms make all haste to get the hogs which are in good condition off their hams before they become affected. Farmers all over the country are adopting every preventative and it is believed that with the coming of cold weather there will be little loss and that the disease can be stamped out so effectively there will be no appearance of it during the winter.

Tuberculosis is a slowly contagious disease. It is spread by the germs of one diseased animal being taken by another. The more closely confined, the greater is the danger of the disease spreading.

For this reason dairy cattle are especially prone to be affected as they are kept close together for a greater part of the time in the stable, the feed lot and the pasture. The germs are disseminated with material coughed up, through the material raised in the breathing but swallowed and passed out with the excrement, and through the milk. The air in a stable may therefore become contaminated and likewise the food, the belief at the present time being that the greatest danger lies in taking in the germs with the food. No breed of cattle is exempt from the disease; the apparent advantage of beef breeds being due to less close confinement.

The disease will spread upon pasture as well as in the stable, though less rapidly.

The disease in hogs is due wholly to contagion from cattle. The principal source of infection is from the droppings from tuberculosis cattle and second from being fed unpasteurized milk. The disease could be stamped out of hogs at once by feeding only heated milk and preventing feeding in the same pasture and pens with cattle.

Charles Dickens, the guest of the nation."

The applause was generous, and Irving took his seat.

"There," he said, "I told you I should break down, and I have done it!"

Later, while on his way to Madrid, he found himself called upon at the dinner of the literary fund in London to respond to the toast, "Washington Irving and American literature." All he could say in acknowledgement of an enthusiastic reception was:

"I beg to return you my very sincere thanks."

One Englishman at the table was heard to make the laconic comment, "Brief!"

</