

THE DECATUR DEMOCRAT.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANKLIN LANDERS.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY.
For Secretary of State,
J. G. SHANKLIN.
Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON.
Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING.
Judges of the Supreme Court,
JOHN T. SCOTT,
J. A. S. MITCHELL.
Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK.
Reporter of the Supreme Court,
A. N. MARTIN.
Attorney General,
T. W. WOOLLEN.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
A. C. GOODWIN.

District Ticket.

For Congress,
GENERAL JAMES R. SLACK.
Joint Representative—Adams and Jay,
DAVID V. BAKER.
Joint Representative—Adams, Jay
and Wells,
DAVID F. KAIN,
Prosecuting Attorney,
JOHN T. FRANCE.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Treasurer,
ROBT. D. PATTERSON.
For Sheriff,
HENRY KRICK.
For Surveyor,
G. F. KINTZ.
Commissioner—1st Dist.
JOHN RUPRIGHT.
Commissioner—3rd Dist.
LEANDER DUNBAR.
For Coroner,
JOHN E. SMITH.

Hancock's Sentiments.

The true and the proper use of the military power, besides defending the National honor against foreign Nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of property must be preserved.

Power may destroy the forms but not the principles of justice. These will live in spite of the sword.

The great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be.

Armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly repressed by arms.

Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right.

Arbitrary power has no exception.

Apprentice Schools.

[Youth's Companion.]

Boys nowadays know what being an apprentice means, although it was formerly the great event of most boys' lives. This was the case not merely with those who learned trades. All the vocations and professions had their apprentices. Knights had their pages; physicians and lawyers took apprentices; and almost every man who understood a vocation, had some boy with him to whom he was imparting it.

Business was then conducted upon a very small scale. A man would be a roadside blacksmith for fifty years, and never have any other assistance than that of two or three apprentices, who would come to him at the age of fourteen, serve him until they were twenty-one, and then give place to others.

In large towns like Philadelphia and Boston a mechanic who kept two or three journeymen, was thought to be a very thriving person indeed; and as we see from Franklin's bequest to the city of Boston, a mechanic could set up in business upon two hundred dollars' capital.

In those days, going apprentice was an event to which boys looked forward for years. It was like changing parents; for the apprentice used to live in his employer's family, and was under his government and control. The boy entered into a solemn covenant with him. Here is a part of an indenture of the last century—such a one as young Ben Franklin signed in 1718:

"The said apprentice, his master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly do. He shall do no damage to his said master, nor see it to be done of others,

but to his power shall let (prevent), or forthwith give notice to his said master of the same.

"The goods of his said master he shall not waste, nor the same without license of him to any give or lend. Hurt to his said master he shall not do, cause, nor procure to be done. He shall neither buy nor sell without his master's license. Taverns, inns, or ale houses he shall not haunt. At cards, dice, tables, or any other unlawful game, he shall not play. Matrimony he shall not contract; nor from the service of his said master day nor night absent himself."

The employer, therefore, was both master and father. The absolute power was frequently abused.

The first two years of the boy's apprenticeship he was in many cases servant of all work. He blacked his master's boots, fed his pigs, turned the grindstone, drove the cows, as Sir Wallace Scott reports of Scotland, was liable in some strict families "to spend half his time across his mistress' knee."

The hours of labor then were from sunrise to sunset in the summer, and from sunrise to nine o'clock in the winter.

The wages of an apprentice were about sufficient to buy the material for his clothes; and if he had sixpence a week over, he was a lucky boy. Usually, however, he did succeed in learning his trade. His master had time to teach him, and it was to his master's interest that he should become a competent workman as soon as possible.

But all this has passed. The steam engine has changed everything. The master, what is he now? Where is he? He is a capitalist, a director, a president of a company. He may never see his workmen, if indeed he ever enters his factory.

Nor is there any one else to teach apprentices, for each foreman has in charge a large roomful of men and machinery, and can not spare from his exacting and ceaseless duties, much time for instructing an ignorant boy. Hence, it has become a master of extreme difficulty for a boy in the United States, England, Germany or France, to become really skillful in any trade. To many boys it is impossible.

To meet this difficulty, which is increasing every year, apprentice schools have been established in Europe, to which boys are regularly bound, as of old, and at which they acquire a trade and an education at the same time. Some large private establishments in France maintain such a school for the express purpose of training the superior workmen whom they need, and must have.

During the first year, the young apprentice spends about half the working day in the shops, and two hours in school. When he is older, and has served three years, he works seven and a half hours in the shops, and three hours in the school-room.

English manufacturers are becoming awake to the necessity of rearing workmen who can compete with the skilled artisans of France and Germany. We, too, are following slowly in the same course.

It has been lately suggested that part of the huge bequest of Stephen Girard should be expended in founding apprentice schools of this kind, which would carry out the will of the donor more effectually than has hitherto been found possible. The trustees have more income than they know what to do with, and in this way their surplus could be advantageously expended.

Mrs. A. N. Frank, 177 W. Tupper Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says she has used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for severe toothache and Neuralgia of the head and thinks it is the best thing she knows of for relieving pain of any kind, she keeps it constantly in the house as a household remedy. Sold by Dorwin & Holthouse.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* notes an instance near that place of photographs pictured on window glass by electricity. The portraits of four persons are plainly discernible—two men, a woman and a child. The faces are not all on one pane, that of one of the men and the women being on adjoining glasses, the face of the other

man on another, and that of the child on one of the lower panes, and the theory is that the party were all looking through the window during a thunder storm, when a sudden flash of lightning, by some mysterious process, instantaneously fixed their features on the glass.

Friends, Romans and countrymen lend me your ears! and we will endeavor to tell you of the merits of a medicine whose praises are to-day sung by thousands. It is Dr. Marshall's Bromoline, the Great blood medicine. If your blood is impure and pimples cover your face, take Bromoline. If your liver is torpid and refuses to perform its functions, use Bromoline. When the whites of the eyes turn yellow, the skin becomes flabby and dead looking, it is then time to be taking something that will give you the hue of health. That something is Dr. Marshall's Bromoline, which we tell you has no equal as a curative agent. Sold by Dorwin & Holthouse.

(Sept.)

Died of a Broken Heart.

[New York World.]

About a year ago, Ossian Alderich, an employee in the United States Signal Service, while on duty in this city, became acquainted with the family of William Hooper, of No. 148 West Tenth Street. William Hooper who is a prosperous butcher in the Jefferson Market, had a daughter Julia, who is nineteen years old and prettier than it is the general lot of girls to be. Soon after meeting Julia Hooper Alderich's attentions became very marked, much to the annoyance of the girl's parents.

All remonstrances were in vain, however, for in April last Alderich and Julia Hooper were married by the Rev. Robert Kidd. About three weeks after the marriage Alderich went to Washington and soon after the young wife followed him. Only a month was spent there, when the girl returned to her parents. A few days later, Mrs. William Hooper says, a letter from Alderich announced that he had been ordered to go on an Arctic expedition. Mrs. Hooper, fearing that all was not right, advised her daughter to go to Washington at once, which she did. There, it is said, the girl heard that Alderich was already married, but this Alderich stoutly denies. But, at any rate, Alderich had left Washington, not for the Arctic regions, but for Mobile.

The girl followed him to Mobile, not believing in what she had heard in Washington. According to the story subsequently told by the girl, but denied by Alderich, he treated with great cruelty after she had told him that she had represented herself as his wife in the Signal Office in Washington, and compelled her to swear to a written statement that she had never been married to Alderich. This she is said to have said she did to prevent Alderich from being prosecuted for bigamy. At any rate the girl became ill in Mobile and was sent to Cincinnati, where after ten days' illness she died. Dr. I. T. Knox, of Cincinnati, one of the attending physicians, certified that she died "of nervous exhaustion, superinduced by extreme mental anxiety and grief."

The other doctor in attendance said simply that the girl "died of a broken heart."

William Hooper sent to Cincinnati for his daughter's remains, and they were brought to this city. Yesterday afternoon they were buried in Greenwood, her mother and brothers, with a few friends, being the only participants in the last sad act of this domestic tragedy.

SIMILIES.

As plump as a Partridge, as thin as a rat,
As strong as a Horse, as weak as a cat.
As steady as time, as uncertain as weather,
As heavy as lead, as light as a feather,
As thin as a herring, as fat as a pig,
As proud as a peacock, as blithe as a grig,
As pleasant as ease after hard days of toil,
As certain to cure as Electric Oil.
Sold by Dorwin & Holthouse.

Porter, pounding on the door—"Get up right off, I say, or you'll be too late. The train's been gone this last half hour."—The Nation.

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula form which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle for ten cts., or a regular size for \$1. For sale by Dorwin & Holthouse.



SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For DYSPESIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c.,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver & biliousness and nothing will cure you so speedily & permanently as to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Penna.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
27Feb80

STUDABAKER & QUINN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

Office over the Adams County Bank, Decatur, Indiana. 25Jy79tf

PETERSON & HUFFMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

Will practice in Adams and adjoining counties. Especial attention given to collections and titles to real estate. Are Notaries Public and draw deeds and mortgages. Real estate bought, sold and rented on reasonable terms. Office, rooms 1 and 2, I. O. O. F. building. 25Jy79tf

A. G. HOLLOWAY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

Office in Houston's Block, up-stairs. Will attend to all professional calls promptly, night or day. Charges reasonable. Reside on north side of Monroe street, 4th house east of Hart's Mill. 25Jy79tf

S. G. RALSTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
GENEVA, INDIANA.

Office over Harrod's Furniture Store. Professional calls promptly attended to at all hours. 25Jy79tf

P. C. SHACKLEY,

House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
And Paper Hanger.

Graining, Calomining, Whitewashing, &c. Prices to suit the times. Sixteen years in Adams county. Give me a call and save money. Shop on southeast corner of Jefferson and Second streets.

Decatur, Ind., Aug. 5, 1879. 8aug79

R. B. ALLISON, Pres't. W. H. NIBLICK, Cashier.
D. STUDABAKER, Vice Pres't.

THE ADAMS COUNTY BANK,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

This Bank is now open for the transaction of a general banking business.

We buy and sell Town, Township and County Orders. 25Jy79tf

JOHN SHIREY,

AUCTIONEER,

Wishes to say to the people of Decatur and vicinity that he is now the only professional auctioneer in the county and that he will at all times be ready to attend to calls in his line of business. Thirty-five years experience will enable him to give satisfaction beyond a doubt to all who employ him. Charges will be very reasonable. Orders left at the law office of France & Hooper will receive prompt attention. 25Jy79tf JOHN SHIREY.

Notice for Liquor License.

To the citizens of the town of Decatur, Adams County, Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned John W. Vogleweide, will make application to the Board of Commissioners of Adams County, State of Indiana, at their next regular session for a license to sell spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, in less quantities than a quart at a time, at my place of business in and at the building situated on the following described premises, in the town of Decatur, in the county of Adams, in the State of Indiana, to-wit: Thirty-three (33) feet off of the west end of in-lot number two hundred and seventy-four (274), in the town of Decatur, as the same is designated on the records in the Recorder's Office of said Adams County.

BANK STATEMENT.

Report of the condition of the Adams County Bank, at Decatur, Indiana, at the close of business July 31, 1880:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$119,217 20
U. S. bonds	15,451 26
Due from banks	71,414 56
Banking house	6,808 40
Real estate	2,143 64
Furniture and fixtures	2,363 92
Expenses and taxes	3,026 38
Interest paid	743 03
Stamps	533 08
Cash on hand	10,725 07
	\$232,426 54

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus	17,000 00
Discount	6,343 74
Exchange	367 72
Rent	132 85
Profits undivided	889 37