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The Democrat

N. BLACKBURN, Proprietor.

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CONGRESSMAN BUTLER, of Iowa, wants the pansy to be the National flower. He appears himself to be a daisy.

It cannot be said that Blaine and Butler died poor. Both were millionaires. Yet they may have died honest.

WHAT France needs is a new deal, something like that ordered by the voters of the United States last November.

Muddy Roads will soon be in order, and from then on till June our farmers can theorize how to improve our roads which seems to be the easiest way to build them.

The different post-office candidates in this City and County continue to carry a good-sized chip on their shoulder, waiting for Congressman Martin to knock it off.

MR. CLEVELAND'S answer to the question "Will the McKinley tariff be repealed?" is plain enough to be read even by those who run. He said: "I would like to know what else we are in power for?"

Our State Legislature says the World's Fair shall be open on Sunday. We see no reason why our County Commissioners can't exercise the same authority and say our County Fair shall be open this Fall.

We would most respectfully inform the County Commissioners that the people of Adams County want a Fair some time in 1893, and expect the Commissioners to show their hand at their next session.

The general carelessness which marks the handling of electoral votes and the failure to carry out the law to the letter, which is so frequent, are arguments in favor of the abolition of the clumsy electoral college.

We want an expression from our farmers throughout the County regarding making a date for holding a meeting for the organization of a County Fair for 1893. The DEMOCRAT'S columns will be wide open to anyone that wants to make a date on "Fair meeting."

THERE is said to be a tribe in Central Africa which restricts oratory by requiring every speaker to stand on one leg while speaking. We recommend this triumph of barbarism to the consideration of the jayhawk representatives in the legislature.

JUDGE GRESHAM thinks that the only reason that Indiana did not go Democratic was because the "rascally corrupt Republican managers got in their usual amount of 'dishonest work' and he added: the penitentiary is yawning for a lot of these corrupt scamps in Indiana, and it will get them some day.

Ex-Secretary Thompson, of this State, is being turned down considerably by the press of the country regarding the part he took in the Panama Canal Company. Although the Secretary denies that any money was used to bribe Americans, there are many minds that think otherwise.

SAYS the Delphic Herald: In West Liberty, O., the white people have ordered the negroes to leave the town, and have tarred and feathered one of them. This is in Ohio, not Georgia nor Alabama, nor any Southern State. Where is his abledowned voice? Why does he not call for a Congressional investigation or urge McKinley to call out the troops? West Liberty is a Republican town and is in one of the strongest Republican counties in the State.

PEOPLE of the gas belt are much exercised over the rumor that the insurance companies are about to withdraw their business from the field altogether or will raise the rates very materially. The losses by fire are so great that the companies have been running at a loss far above the premiums.

Much valuable time is being wasted by men discussing the coming fashions for women. What's the odds? Let them [wear what they will, or whatever fashion decrees (which is much the same thing), they will continue to be the objects upon which the changeable creatures called man pour love, hate, or indifference, according to his moods.

AMONG the stories told of the late B. F. Butler is that when he was a candidate for the Presidency some fellow at one of the meetings interrupted him with an inquiry about certain articles, when Butler asked: "Are you a Republican?" and receiving an affirmative answer, said: "Well, so was I when I stole those spoons."

"BLEEDING Kansas!" Within the last two generations have thy children again put to the knife to rid the state of usurpers and enemies to her prosperity. Republicanism has been utterly repudiated as was slavery in 1861. The State government is wrested from them, as well as the representation in the National Congress and she sends a Democratic Senator to the next Congress.

We would respectfully but earnestly suggest to the County Commissioners that their official lives would be held in much higher esteem if they would without undue delay, cause the removal of that eye-sore some times called a fence, which partially surrounds our temple of justice (court house). Its usefulness has long since been numbered with the things of the past, and that we may keep pace with the age of progress, the old, rotten and tumbling down fence should be removed. Messrs. Commissioners, the DEMOCRAT pauses to give you time to act.

THE DEMOCRAT is well supplied with every mechanical instrument that is calculated to be serviceable in a country printing office. Especially is this the case in the scissors line. Two pair well sharpened and a "professional clipper," well calculated to clip the bright gems of thought as they appear from time to time in our valuable exchanges. We earnestly solicit the news from every part of the County, but we would like to monopolize the "clipping," as newspaper men give credit whereas non-professionals are apt to overlook this important feature of the art. Credit to whom credit is due, hence, we prefer to do our own clipping.

The Mercer County Democratic and executive committees met in Convention in Celina on Feb. 1st, and among the work done resolutions were passed upon unanimously endorsing Jno. T. Kenney, of that city as an applicant for the appointment of United States District Attorney for the Northwestern Ohio District. Mr. Kenney is about the youngest practicing lawyer on the Mercer County bar, and has distinguished himself in a number of instances. His friends feel confident of his appointment. The DEMOCRAT joins the Democracy of Mercer County, Ohio, and wishes Mr. Kenney success.

THE Grand Army Gazette and National Guardsman, an official organ of the G. A. R. in New York, is calling a halt on indiscriminate pensions. It says: "Two dollars a month to a veteran that was wounded and disabled in battle is not enough, yet one of the best comrades in the city, the commander of his post was getting that, and believing himself entitled to more, applied for an increase. His application was refused. A fellow who was not wounded during the war, but got slightly injured in the leg by a fall from a horse, was re-

rated at \$30 a month by Tanner, and got some \$5,000 arrearages besides. We know of other such cases which we hope to see investigated and corrected."

Why Conkling Disliked Blaine.

Col. Edward Gebhard, a lawyer in the Mutual Life Insurance building, New York, said that he thought the true reason for the bitter feeling between Roscoe Conkling and Jas. G. Blaine had never been printed. The Colonel said: "Conkling used to come up to see me. We were intimate friends. One afternoon I told him that I would like to get at the bottom of the estrangement between Mr. Blaine and himself. Mr. Conkling told me this story of his quarrel with Mr. Blaine: In the discussion growing out of the discontinuing of the office of Provost Marshal General. Mr. Blaine rose to a question of personal privilege. Mr. Conkling did not pay much attention to Mr. Blaine's speech until he heard his name mentioned. Then after listening, he found Blaine was making a personal assault, foreign to matter of personal privilege and alien to the subject under discussion. Conkling said he listened and the more he listened the more he was amazed, and then he became angry.

Conkling said he lost control of himself under the impulse of the moment that he went to his friend, Thad Stevens, and said: 'Mr. Stevens, you have heard what Mr. Blaine has just said. What shall I do?' The question of personal privilege Mr. Blaine used as a personal attack upon my integrity. He had characterized me as a man who had accepted employment from the Government while I was a member of Congress, and while in that employment had received fees paid to me by Secretary Stanton and that the fees embraced pay for services which had been illegally rendered by me to the Government of the United States in doing some work in the western part of the State. This work included the investigation of certain County frauds which had taken place in Elmira, and the Secretary came to me and employed me to get at the trouble. It took a great deal of time to do the business and the upshot was that the Government recovered many thousands of dollars. Upon my return to Washington Secretary Stanton sent for me and offered \$10,000 in payment for my services, which I refused. I subsequently accepted \$3,500—low pay for the services. I did take that money. I felt that I had earned it, and when Mr. Blaine referred to this in the House I felt that he had taken a mean advantage and I determined never to speak to him again."

How Bagley Was "Turned Down."

The Indianapolis News (Independent Republican) says: "The State Board of Agriculture as it now exists will die if the Legislature can kill it. Two years ago the assembly organized a new board, but the old one went into the courts and won on the ground that it was, in important particulars, a private corporation, and not amenable to the Legislature. This was but the beginning of hostilities. The board by chance is largely Republican. The Legislature is Democratic. There has been no politics in the agricultural board—at least no offensive politics—until recently. Just before the last annual meeting a few Republicans passed the word that only Republican officers of the board were to be re-elected. When the election occurred Secretary Bagley (Democrat) and Treasurer Johnson (Prohibitionist) were defeated. This intensified the opposition of certain Democrats in the Legislature and the result is that there will be legislation affecting the board. It will be radical and there are several important possibilities. There is pending a bill, presented in the Senate by Mr. Kern, repealing the balance of the \$50,000 appropriation act of 1889, when \$10,000 a year for five years, payable in April, was voted the board. A more important measure is the bill calling for an accounting."

The News here gives the text of a bill which will probably be passed and adds: "The object of the bill, of course, is to obtain possession of the board's property. If the board finds any pleasure in living propertyless, well and good. It will not find such pleasures and then something else is to be done—some new hands will manage the property."

The members of the State Board of Agriculture are very wrathful about it.

LAY OFF A DAY.

If the DEMOCRAT'S statement that the Cleveland Administration saved the Country \$100,000,000 was not so absolutely false and absurd it would be "funny."—Decatur Journal, Feb. 3, 1893.

We trust that the Journal does not pretend that it can get off such "baldersdash" as the above on its readers. There is scarcely a school-boy in the State of Indiana, or in any other State for that matter, who has arrived at the age of accountability, who does not know that when Democracy let loose the reins of government that there was a great surplus in the Treasury. Grover Cleveland spoke of this surplus on several occasions, and warned Congress not to allow it to accumulate or in other words, he sternly opposed taxing the people and compelling them to pay into the Treasury more money than was necessary to meet the expenses of the Government when economically managed. At the time it was a common expression on our streets that when the Republicans returned to power they would get rid of the surplus without much trouble. Well didn't they? We should think they did, and more than that. They tried to enlarge the avenues by which the money flowed into the Treasury to make them correspond to the avenues by which the money was escaping. The Journal's reply is erroneous, and that paper should remember the rebuke it received last Fall, when the people slapped it in the mouth and knocked all of its political teeth down its throat. Let the Journal chew these political facts as much as it pleases, they remain the same, as it is toothless, and its chewing is just merely a process of gumming. The Journal should take a lay off for a day and quit feeding its readers "paste" in about the same manner that Squeers fed Smike, as related in Nicholas Nickleby.

A Judicial Apportionment Bill.

Attorneys, throughout the state, says the Fort Wayne Journal, are giving much attention to the judicial apportionment bill prepared for presentation in the State Legislature. The bill will consolidate judicial circuits so that there will remain forty-four out of fifty-five now existing. The most conspicuous thing the bill does, except its radical reduction, is that it will, if it becomes a law legislate Judge Bundy out of office. It will be remembered that it was in his circuit that the apportionment suit was brought. His decision was afterward sustained in important particulars by the supreme court. The plea that is made for the bill is that it will cause a saving of \$35,000 in judicial salaries. The proposed circuits are the following:

Lake and Porter, Laporte and St. Joseph, Marshall, Starke and Pulaski, Elkhart and LaGrange, Steuben and DeKalb, Noble and Whitley, Benton, Newton and Jasper, Fulton and Miami, Kosciusko and Wabash, Grant and Blackford, Howard and Tipton, Huntington and Wells, Adams and Jay, Carroll and Clinton, Fountain and Montgomery, Boone and Hamilton, Henry and Randolph, Park, Vermillion and Warren, Hancock and Rush, Union, Franklin and Fayette, Hendricks and Morgan, Johnson and Shelby, Clay and Putnam, Sullivan, Green and Owen, Lawrence, Monroe and Brown, Bartholomew and Decatur, Jackson, Jennings and Ripley, Davis, Martin and Orange, Knox and Pike, Posey and Gibson, Warrick, Dubois and Spencer, Perry, Crawford and Harrison, Floyd and Washington, Jefferson, Scott and Clarke, Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland, Cass Madison Wayne and Vigo, with superior court; Marion three courts; Tippecanoe and White, superior court in Tippecanoe.

The State and Its Senators.

According to the New York Sun, "the distinguishing feature of the American system of government is the combination in the Federal Legislature of popular representation in the House and of representation in the Senate of the indestructible power and political equality of the States forming the Union."

It was tolerable well known before it was stated by the Sun, for information, that this is one of the distinguishing features of the American system, but it is not true, as the Sun alleges, that it would be less so with the Senators chosen by the people by direct vote than it is now when the people have little or nothing to do with the selection of

many of the men who sit in the United States Senate as the representatives of the "indestructible power" of the States, when in reality they represent the destruction of the power of the State through fraud and bribery.

The selection of Senators by a legislative caucus has been tried and found to be a complete failure. The purchase of seats in the Senate has become notorious, and recent events show how idle it is to expect that such fraud will be confined to any one party.

A change is necessary in the present method of neglecting Senators, or the result will be violent resistance to the success of conspiracies to control the Senate by the use of money. It would be best for the Senate to submit the constitutional amendment that the House has already passed; but even if a majority of the Senate should persistently refuse to do so, the people will undoubtedly force a reform without asking their consent. The plan of nominating the candidates for the Senatorship in state conventions and allowing the people to instruct the Legislature will work as complete a change as if the constitutional amendment were adopted.

The Senate is now dominated by the Plutocracy. It represents the power of money more than it does the power of the States. It will be redeemed by the changed proposed—a change that will in no way constitute a departure from the precedents of our Government or the principles of our liberties. The electors who cast the votes of the State for the President are more essentially the representative of the State's sovereignty than are the Senators, and they are not less so because they are chosen by the direct vote of the people instead of by the Legislature as formerly. Nor will the Senators be the less representative of the State's sovereignty when the people choose them—as the people certainly will in the near future in spite of the advocates of the caucus auction can do to prevent it.—St. Louis Republic.

It is a matter of marked significance that the Tories in England and the Irish Tories in America are both engaged in effort to defeat Mr. Gladstone's bill granting home rule Ireland. It is very unfortunate for the Irish cause that the leaders of the Irish League in this country as a rule are Republicans. It seems to be simply impossible for a Republican Irishman to comprehend, much less appreciate, true and genuine liberty. The very fact that the most bitter and unreasoning protectionists in this country are Irish Republicans is proof positive of what has been said. Restriction of trade is really the most oppressive of tyrannies, because the development of civilization itself is retarded by laws that prevent the free exchange of the fruits of human industry. Free trade is the basis of all freedom, and the Irish cause will never prosper in America so long as the leadership is placed in the hands of Irish Republicans. The pronouncement of the League officers in which they criticize Mr. Gladstone's plan before they have seen it, stamps them as political adventures unworthy to be trusted by Irishmen who know that Ireland's redemption can only result from the employment of peaceful methods.

About fifty years ago the British and French Governments covenanted with each other not to attempt to seize the Hawaiian Island in any form or manner. The United States had an invitation to become a partner in the contract, but refused to bind herself to any such agreement. Daniel Webster was Secretary of State at the time, and would do nothing that would tie the hands of his country. The British Government sometime previous had hoisted its own flag in direct opposition to the wishes of the Hawaiian people. If Great Britain could do this and be consistent in her own mind, how can she object to the United States annexing this Island when its people are in favor of annexation. If Hawaii is a valuable acquisition and her people ask the protection of the United States, we say let our flag wave, even over the far away Island of Hawaii.

The weather prophets have been very correct in their prognostications up to date. We would intimate that they unload their present supply of weather knowledge and forecast a little on the Hawaiian outlook.



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THE : : DEMOCRAT

— FOR —
FINE : : JOB : : PRINTING,

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate

Notice is hereby given to the heirs and legatees of John Tonneller, deceased, to appear in the Adams Circuit Court, held at Decatur, Indiana, on the 8th day of February, 1893, and show cause if any, why the final settlement accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive their distributive shares.
ANTHONY HOLTHOUSE, Adm'r.
Decatur, Ind., January 15, 1893. 41-3

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THE ADVERTISER,

29-40
29 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Application for Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the town of Geneva, Indiana, that the undersigned Jacob Wagniller and Isaac Hilty, male residents of the state of Indiana, over the age of twenty-one years, moral men, not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, will make application to the Board of Commissioners of Adams County, Indiana, at their next regular session commencing on the first Monday of March, 1893, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous, malt and other intoxicating liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drunk on the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold and drank, are situated in the town of Geneva, in Adams County, Indiana, as follows: Commencing twenty-two (22) feet east of the northwest corner of lot number one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet east of every running thence east twenty-two (22) feet; thence south one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet; thence west twenty-two (22) feet; thence north one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet to the place of beginning, being the center part of said lot No. 37, in David Studabaker's addition to the town of Buffalo (now Geneva) in Adams County, Indiana.

JACOB WAGNILLER, Applicants.
ISAAC HILTY.

Application for Liquor License.

To the citizens of the town of Berne, Adams County, Indiana.
Notice is hereby given that I, Eugene Archimann, will make application to the Board of Commissioners of Adams County, Indiana, at their regular session in March, 1893, 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 Berne, Adams County, Indiana, to-wit: Commencing twenty (20) feet west of the northwest corner of lot number two (2), in the town of Berne, Adams County, Indiana; thence running south one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet; thence west twenty-four (24) feet; thence north one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet; thence east twenty-four (24) feet to the place of beginning.

EUGENE ARCHIMANN, Applicant.