

# The Democrat

DECATUR, IND.

W. BLACKBURN, PUBLISHER

The proposed cork trust will have little weight.

A good resolution is a better stimulant than a nightcap.

It costs 75 cents an hour to "get into the push" at the World's Fair.

A LITTLE knowledge is sometimes a dangerous thing to the party about whom it is known.

If people will pay their small bills the big bills will be better able to take care of themselves.

HASN'T the field of Gettysburg seen enough bloodshed without the introduction of trolley cars?

The United States has secured protection for the Behring seals, but England appears to have secured the seals.

CHICAGO DISPATCH: Several Indiana whitecaps have been completely cured lately by the bichloride-of-lead treatment.

IN the Behring Sea matter Uncle Sam claimed more than he expected to get, as a way of getting all he wanted. Shrewd boy, Uncle Sam.

A FARMER near Buchanan, Ga., it is reported, has a tame rattlesnake, that has the freedom of the premises, and keeps forty yard dogs keeping off intruders.

THE American Indians at the World's Fair are quite disappointing from a dime novel standpoint. None of the squaws, so far as our observation goes, wears warhoops.

EDISON tells a Chicago reporter that rubies can be manufactured for \$5 a pound. Go 'way, Mr. Edison; gold bricks and green goods are good enough for all such purposes.

NEW YORK CITY has a man whose "profession" is the finding of lost articles. Chicago ought to hire him to look up the sense of decency lost some time ago by Gotham's press.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE says she wouldn't marry an angel. Up to the hour of going to press this seems to be the only variety of natural or supernatural masculine man whom Mrs. Frank Leslie wouldn't marry.

A DISPATCH from Morganfield, Ky., says that a quiet lynching occurred there the other night. That is the best kind of a lynching. We have always condemned brass bands, fireworks and torchlight procession on such occasions.

SEVERAL of our valued exchanges seem to have believed that the United States would be deprived of all rights in Behring Sea, and they are profoundly thankful because England will not be permitted to gobble the whole sealing territory.

DR. STEVENS, of Philadelphia, has discovered the location of the soul. He says it is in the corpus callosum, a little spongy lump at the base of the brain. Corpus callosum means a callous body, and that accounts for the number of tough souls it is liable to encounter in the course of a day's business.

A BOSTON servant girl asked permission to go down town the other afternoon, saying she wished to go to the bank. Her mistress offered to lend her any money she might need, whereupon she replied that she did not need money, but was going to deposit \$5 as she had heard the banks were in trouble. Now, there is a girl who deserves a medal and three afternoons out every week.

WE should think the bones of Christopher Columbus would turn over in one of their several sepulchers and that the skin-gearing of the same would kick hard. The descendants of Christopher who were honored at Chicago are anxious for charity, and a leading American is passing the hat for them. Blushes for Spain and Uncle Sam, and tears for the slaughter of a pride that everybody ought to have.

THE Prison Mirror, the neatly printed little paper gotten up by the inmates of the Stilwater penitentiary, was seven years old the other week, and one of the brightest papers that come to our table. It is also a power for good and placed in the hands of the rising generation is of more practical benefit to them than all the tracts and Sunday school papers in existence, containing as it does sensible, sound and highly proper articles and leaves of experience from those who have "been through the mill."

WE have fortunately reached a halt in this employment of cheap foreign labor and turned the tide backward to the land whence it came, and if employers shall consult their own interests the exodus of alien labor will continue until our American industries are manned throughout legitimate American labor, either native born or naturalized. The labor that comes in utter ignorance of our laws and institutions, that ever continues a stranger to our citizenship, and that never can be taught the liberty of law should be excluded from the

workshops and mines and forests of our free republic.

THE Iowa Supreme Court has rendered a decision defining what constitutes a peddler. A man went from house to house in Stuart taking verbal orders for spoons, albums, etc. A few days later the merchandise was shipped to Stuart and delivered to the purchasers by one Cunningham. While thus engaged he was arrested for violating an ordinance prohibiting peddlers from selling or offering for sale goods or merchandise along the streets or from house to house. The case finally reached the Supreme Court, where the defendant was ordered discharged. The court says that the authorities are not agreed as to what constitutes a peddler, but it adds that its "attention has not been called to any authority which holds that a person who delivers goods previously sold by another is a peddler within the ordinary use of that term. The defendant did nothing that was prohibited by ordinance and should have been acquitted."

A HIGHLY respectable young lady of St. Louis has just kissed a young man who was an entire stranger to her. In justice to the young lady it must be said that there were extenuating circumstances. The kissing was done under conditions of intense emotion. For that matter it generally is. In this case the cause of the intense emotion was unusual. The young lady was out driving with her father, who left the vehicle for a moment to enter a store. During his absence the horse ran away and the strange young man gallantly rushed out into the street and stopped it, rescuing the terrified young lady from various dangerous possibilities. She rewarded him by kissing him at once on the spot—the right spot. Possibly her father had not kissed her at all during the ride, and a bungy ride without kissing suggests kissing on the principle that, like tact, "it is especially prominent when it is absent." Besides, the young man, even if previously unknown, had just proved himself to be a worthy young man in at least one respect—his physical courage; and what woman does not admire physical courage? It is already rumored, however, that the enterprising young men of St. Louis are organizing a stock farm syndicate for the purpose of breeding and training a mile and intelligent variety of runaway horses for the use of young ladies, and that the young ladies of the "future great" are stiffening up the market for driving gloves.

LOUISVILLE has met with a notable loss in the death of a well-known citizen, who is described as "the best known sporting man in the South." A recent issue of the Louisville Commercial devotes a column and a half to a glowing eulogy of the deceased. He died a wealthy man, and the bulk of his fortune was acquired in gambling, yet the Commercial informs us that "words of praise for actions in his life were uttered by many." Mr. Waddill, for that was his name, must have been a man of rare goodness of heart, for a fellow-gambler is quoted as saying of him, "He was a very conscientious man, and his character in this respect I can best express when I say that he would rather give up \$500 or \$1,000 than keep it with the least suspicion that he was not entitled to it." Again, the Commercial says, "Although a gambler, he never forgot that he was a gentleman at heart," and "he gave away thousands of dollars to people who went broke at his games, not because there was any reason that he should do so, but because he was begged for the money." He also was "great in unostentatious, real charity, relieving many a poor person who was a total stranger to him." In one respect this account of the dead gambler's life is deficient. It fails to mention whether, like Mark Twain's Buck Farnsworth, "he never shook his mother." But probably lack of space compelled the editor to leave a hiatus in the career of this noted Kentuckian. In closing, the Commercial says, with an air of regret that does it honor: "The deceased was a member of no church or order." We are sorry that such should have been the fact. His failure to join a church or an order was the one mistake of his life. Had he been a church member, for instance, nothing would have been wanting in the example that he set. But the best of men have their shortcomings, and it was perhaps too much to expect that even "the best known sporting man in the South" should have rounded out his useful and praiseworthy career by making a profession of religion.

THE Well of Frozen Air. Near Dayton, Ore., there is a well locally known as the "well of frozen air." In drilling it a stratum of frozen clay and gravel was encountered at a depth of fifty-five feet. After passing through five feet of this, numerous cavities were encountered from which cold air came with sharp gusts. The escape of the air from the well may be heard a distance of nearly 200 yards, and it is so frigid that is not possible for any one to hold his hand over the opening for more than a few minutes without having it frozen stiff. According to an exchange a bucketful of water set near the mouth of the well will freeze through during one night's time. It is needlessly to add that work on the well was abandoned as soon as these frigid blasts found vent through the opening made by the drill.

EMMA—What's that noise? It sounds as though they were pounding beefsteak. Jane—You guessed right; but we always speak of the performance here as "tendering a banquet."—Boston Transcript.

A False Accusation. The Republican party is trying to make it appear that the present unsatisfactory condition of things in this country arises from an uncertainty as to what the Democrats are going to do, says the Burlington Gazette. We do not believe a word of this. This crisis has been threatening the country for some time. Even President Harrison, in one of his later messages to Congress told the people that to avoid such a condition of things the Government had come to the relief of the situation.

1889



REPLIES TO A REPUB.

CLEARLY SHOWN WHY PRICES GO DOWN.

They Become Lower in Spite of Not Because of Protection—The Democratic Party is Falsely Accused—Not a Lack of Currency.

Answer to a Protectionist.

The Courier-Journal has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from a Democrat in Illinois, who admits that he has been talked to a standstill by an intelligent Republican of his acquaintance, and he appeals to this paper for help. Here is the substance of the argument submitted by the Republican:

Granted that a protective tariff increases cost of goods to consumers at first, it always results in cheaper goods ultimately in stores with a saving of 25 per cent. In stores with a saving of 25 per cent, a tariff of six cents was proposed, but Mr. Mills exclaimed, "Oh, that is too high." So the tariff was put down on to day, yet the wire nails sell at three cents per pound. Again, steel rails were costing \$20 or \$30 per ton, and the railroads paid on, while the railroads' production of the iron they sell at \$2 per ton, although the high tariff of \$2 is still in force.

So it is ever the case that a protective tariff increases production tends to lower price of goods. Again, while the prices of manufactured goods are still at a high price, the farmer can well afford it, because he makes a profit. A thrifty farmer can sell, say, \$1,200 worth of produce and spend \$1,000 in buying his supplies. The wire nails sell at three cents per pound. Again, steel rails were costing \$20 or \$30 per ton, and the railroads paid on, while the railroads' production of the iron they sell at \$2 per ton, although the high tariff of \$2 is still in force.

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