

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Democrat

N. BLACKBURN, Proprietor.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1894.

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For President 1896.
GOV. CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

Democratic State Ticket.
Judge of Supreme Court, First District—George F. Reinhard.
Judge of Supreme Court, Fourth District—Joseph S. Dady.
Secretary of State—William R. Meyers.
Auditor of State—Joseph T. Fanning.
Treasurer of State—Morgan Chandler.
Attorney-General—Francis M. Griffith.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—C. W. Weiman.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Charles W. Thomas.
State Statistician—Alexander Fulton.
State Geologist—E. T. Jordan.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.
For Congress, 11th District.
HON. A. N. MARTIN.

JUDICIAL TICKET.
Judge—28th Judicial Circuit,
DANIEL D. HELLER.
Prosecuting Attorney—28th Judicial Circuit,
RICHARD H. HARTFORD.

COUNTY TICKET.
For Auditor.
Dem. W. H. H. FRANCE.
For Clerk.
Dem. JOHN H. LENHART.
For Treasurer.
Dem. DANIEL P. BOLDS.
For Recorder.
Dem. HARVEY HARRUFF.
For Sheriff.
Dem. PETER P. ASHBAUCHER.
For Coroner.
Dem. S. C. CLARK.
For Surveyor.
Dem. W. E. FULK.
For Commissioner—2nd Dist.
Dem. CONRAD BRAKE.
For Commissioner—3rd Dist.
Dem. DAVID ECKROTE.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP TICKET.
Trustee—John Steele.
Assessor—Joshua R. Parrish.
Justice of the Peace—(A. J. Hill,
James R. Smith,
James H. Smith,
Michael Smith,
Theodore Kennedy,
James Parrish.)
Constable—(Michael Smith,
Theodore Kennedy,
James Parrish.)

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John T. France and Hon. Amos P. Beatty will address the people of Union township at Schnepf's school house on Saturday evening, September 29, 1894.

Hon. R. K. Erwin and Hon. D. E. Smith will address the people of Jefferson township at Booher school house on Saturday Sept. 29, 1894.

GRAVEL ROADS.

The citizens of Decatur and vicinity cannot now plead the excuse we have not got gravel from which to make gravel roads. Isaac Zimmerman has found a bank of ten acres or more on his farm of the best gravel for roads ever found in the county, far exceeding the gravel on the roads in the south part of the county. Now is the time for some enterprising man, or several of them, to make a move in the matter and circulate petitions asking the people to petition the Board of Commissioners to appoint viewers to view at least one of the roads leading into Decatur for the purpose of graveling it. The material, the best in the county yet found is at hand, and plenty of it, and when once applied and a few miles of road made the people will then be satisfied with the improvements and will not allow the wheels of progress in that direction to stop till every road in this part of the county, and especially all the main approaches to Decatur are gravelled and made as they should be. Will the people look to their interest and move in an enterprise they will never regret?

Waking Up Are The Indiana Democrats.

The Republicans are beginning to realize that they are not likely to carry Indiana as easily as they supposed. The campaign is fairly open on both sides, and the condition of affairs discloses a much brighter prospect for the Democracy than they were willing to concede to themselves.

The Republicans, relying upon the hard times, that had depressed the country, started in the campaign as calamity shriekers, and thinking that they could delude the voters by their mournful howls and thundering accusations against the party in power as being responsible for the tribulations that had come upon the country. But the majority of Hoosiers are a reading as well as a thinking people, and by keeping posted on political affairs are as able to discriminate between true and false philosophy as the perfumed pedagogue or well-paid orators sent out to enlighten them. They know that for the first time in thirty-five years the Democratic party has come into full control of governmental affairs, and that all the unwise and objectionable laws upon the statute books of the nation were placed there by Republican legislation, and the incontrovertible fact is becoming stronger each day that since the repeal of the odious Sherman law and the oppressive McKinley bill, by a Democratic Congress, better times have begun to invade the land, and the prospect of returning prosperity is beginning to illuminate the whole country as certainly as the morning sun dispels the darkness of the night. And in Indiana the great good accomplished by the Democracy for the people, whenever they were in control of state legislation, still redounds to the credit of that party and stands as proof of its fidelity to the best interest of the general public in every particular.

It has always proved itself the friend of organized labor, and all the labor laws now on statute books were placed there by Democrats. It passed the mechanic's lien law.

It passed a law giving laborers a lien upon the product of their labor, for wages and material furnished. It passed the law protecting labor organizations. It passed the law providing for the safety of miners and the proper ventilation of mines. It passed a law constituting eight hours a day's labor in public employment. It passed the law prohibiting the blacklisting of employees. It passed the law prohibiting "pluck-me" stores. It passed the employees' liability law. It passed the law prohibiting the importation of Pinkerton detectives. It passed the law against the importation of alien or foreign laborers. And whatever organized labor asked the Democracy of Indiana to do for it was done, accomplished often over the fiercest opposition from Republicans, and the intelligent laborers cannot be deluded into deserting the party that has always been loyal to their cause, devoted to their interest and favorable to every reasonable demand.

But the greatest of all reform laws passed by the Democrats was the new tax law, that has been subjected to a test in all the Courts of the land, and but recently sustained in all the higher tribunals in the United States.

Before that law was enacted the assessing of property was loose, haphazard and unfair. Those least able to pay were generally mulcted to the fullest extent, while the powerful corporations and money kings escaped entirely, or only paid a meager portion of their just dues.

The operation of the new tax law worked a reformation which operates to relieve the small taxpayers of the unjust burden put upon

them by the inequitable workings of the old method. And the fact that the Republican party is pledged to the repeal of this equitable and just law, is solidifying the poorer class of taxpayers against them and many secret ballots will be cast for the Democratic legislative candidates by Republican taxpayers, who believe that the rich and powerful property owners are entitled to pay their just proportion of the burdens of taxation. And with the best side of the argument to present to the people, the Democratic leaders are gaining fresh courage, and the chances of success at the polls grow daily better, and Republican hopes, like the leaves of Autumn are falling to the ground.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker's Idea of the New Tariff Law!

Forty-one more cases out of bond yesterday—under the last tariff. And so the stream of fresh new good flows in day after day, like fresh blood into the body, and thus the business, like the body, gets its good health.

It is surprising that any one supposed that the common people—Abraham Lincoln said it better, "the plain people"—could not count for themselves. That reduced charges at the custom-house would make no difference in prices!

What was the tariff fight about if it was not to put down prices?

At the first go-off it certainly does that—at least it does it in this store. Five per cent. or 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. less duty means something less in cost. It does not mean full 5, 10 or 20 per cent. less price because the reduction is only on the duty paid. Whatever it is, however, that part comes off the price.

Similar testimony comes from all parts of the country. A newspaper published in New Jersey prints an advertisement of a store at Deckertown in that State headed: "The New Tariff Bill and How It Affects Us." Then the advertisement gives a comparison of prices charged by the proprietor under the McKinley law and the new law.

For example, muslins for which he was charging 10 cents he is now selling at 8 cents. Calicos have been reduced from 5 to 6 cents to 3 1/2 cents, percales from 12 1/2 to 10 cents, satens from 18 to 12 1/2 cents, mackerel from 12 to 9 cents per pound, flour from \$4.40 to \$4.25 per barrel and fruit jars from 70 to 60 cents per dozen.

There is no better object lesson than is contained in these advertisements of the fact that the consumers have been paying the tax and that the abolition and reduction of the cost of living. Nor can the mournful groans of political Cassandra overcome the cheering influence of such advertisements as Wanamaker and other intelligent business men are publishing in the newspapers.

This time of year is at hand when the tearing up of the streets and alleys of our city should be avoided. The laying of the water mains should not be done until spring, that the work may settle before the streets and alleys are used to the extent that will cut them up so that teams can scarcely get along them. The value of works will depend largely upon the manner of building them and the work will be but poorly done if done in the fall of the year when the cold weather sets in. The source of revenue can't be very great in winter time, when but few people will use the water, the only part of the work can be done with any certainty of being a paying investment is the building of the power house and pumping station, leaving the rest of the work for an early spring job, when the people will want water for their gardens and lawns, which will be the main source of revenue but few can use it for domestic purposes, as but few of our people have their houses plumbed for that purpose and those who are ready for to use the water have water of their own, so that they are a very doubtful quantity to depend on for revenue. The only argument in favor of doing the work at once is the protection it may give from fire.

AGAINST HIS WISHES.

Senator Hill Nominated For Governor of New York by Acclamation.

SOME REMARKABLE SCENES.

Stampede to the ex-Governor Almost Without a Parallel—Delegate Hitt Had Placed the Name of John Boyd Thacher Before the Convention Who, It Was Expected, Would Carry Off the Honor.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—A scene such as no delegate at the state Democratic convention ever witnessed before and which is without parallel in the history of conventions, except, perhaps, that in 1876, when Seymour was nominated by acclamation against the wishes of a majority of the delegates, took place yesterday when all mentioned candidates were forgotten and the advent of David B. Hill's name caused a stampede in his favor. It was a scene of disorder, but



of enthusiasm that will probably not be witnessed in a decade. It was the strange situation of the presiding officer of a convention, evidently against his expressed desires, being forced to accept a unanimous nomination, when other candidates had been presented and apparently accepted by the delegates.

Unlooked For Situation.
Mr. Hitt had finished his speech nominating John Boyd Thacher and had been received with enthusiasm. Delegates looked at one another and expected that the nomination would be made by acclamation. But a slight built man from Alleghany county who had never been known in the councils of the party threw a firebrand which created a sensation almost beyond belief. When the county was reached Delegate Reynolds arose and amid intense silence said: "The united delegation from Alleghany county desire to place in nomination for governor their first and only choice, David Bennett Hill."

Wild Scenes Enacted.
Then occurred one of the wildest scenes that could be imagined. Senator Hill grew pale with emotion, but in a faint hope that he would be able to stem the tide pounded vigorously with the gavel and cried for order. The secretaries left their desks and jumping upon chairs also cheered with the multitude. Finally, from sheer exhaustion, the vast audience ceased its applause long enough to allow Senator Hill's voice to be heard, and in a husky voice he said: "I am grateful to the Democracy of the Empire state for their courtesy and kindness and support in the past, but I must say to you that I cannot be your candidate again for governor."

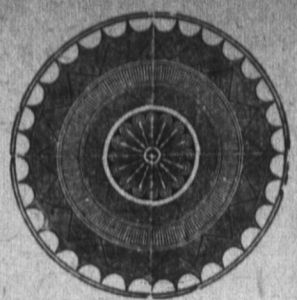
Threatened to Invade the Stage.
There were cries of "no, no," and "you're the only man" from the delegates and the applause was renewed. The clerk began calling the roll. Several county leaders arose and announced their delegations for Senator Hill. New York was reached and Senator Guy jumped to his feet. There were cries of "platform," but he stood on a chair, and the delegates listened breathlessly to what he had to say. He made a strong appeal to the delegates to not heed the declination.

He had barely finished when the same scene that occurred when Hill's name was first mentioned was repeated. The delegates pushed down the aisles toward the front and threatened to invade the stage. Senator Hill said out of the din: "The rules of the assembly are in force here and the rollcall should be allowed to proceed."

Pandemonium Reigned.
The gavel was banged several times and as applause subsided somewhat it was almost as immediately resumed when, jumping upon the press tables and from there to the stage, Bourke Cockran faced the audience and waved both hands for order. In an instant the noise subsided and the congressman began an impassioned speech calling upon the convention to disregard Hill's declination and to make him the candidate. When Cockran had finished the scenes that preceded this were as a mere nothing in comparison with the pandemonium that reigned for at least five minutes. Vainly did Senator Hill use the gavel and call upon the delegates for order. At the sound of his voice the applause took on new impetus. At last when some quiet was restored one senator demanded that the rollcall proceed. Clerk De Forest began the calling of the roll amid cries of "call slowly." As each county was called its leader arose and declared for David B. Hill.

By Acclamation.
Senator Cantor jumped to his feet before the rollcall was finished and said: "All in favor of Senator Hill's nomination, by acclamation, will say aye." Senator Hill kept insisting upon order and the rollcall of assembly districts was begun. Mr. Hitt, on behalf of the Albany county delegation, withdrew Mr. Thacher's name and there was pandemonium once more. The leader restored quiet and the rollcall proceeded. Each county named David B. Hill and Clerk De Forest, amid great confusion said: "David B. Hill has received 888 votes, all that were cast."

OUR FALL DRESS GOODS SALE!



Special Opening Sale of New Fabrics,

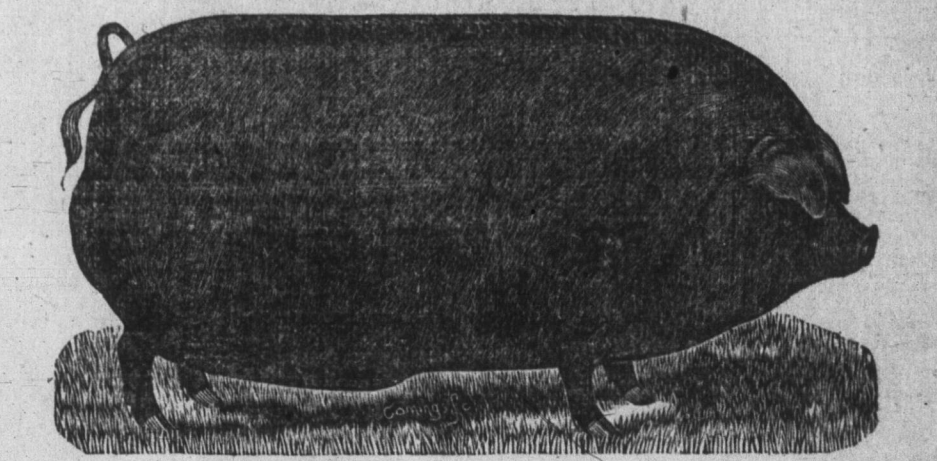
Which are now in the Greatest Demand.

London and Paris Mixtures, Checks and Plaids,
All the latest Designs.

.....Fancy Imported Novelty Dress Patterns,.....
In all the New Colorings.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR BARGAINS.
JESSE NIBLICK & SON.

ADAMS COUNTY HERD



DUROC JERSEY HOGS & PIGS

in pairs and trios, not of kin. Males ready for service, at reasonable prices. This stock is susceptible of being fattened at any age. They are also very prolific. Write or call on the undersigned, 4 1/2 miles northeast of Decatur.

JOHN D. NIDLINGER.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF THOROUGHBRED POLAND CHINA HOGS!

On Thursday, October 18, 1894, I will sell at my residence two and one-half miles south of Peterson, Adams county, Ind., 60 head of Poland China Pigs, male and female, including a few brood sows. These Pigs are of Spring farrow bred from recorded sires and dams. Three grand sires: Trenton Bell Boy No. 11103 Vol. 14, C. P. C. stands at the head of the herd; his sire, Trenton Rock No. 7315, who never was beaten as a yearling at the leading State fairs; Hadleys Chip, Vol. 16, Ohio Record his sire, Hadley the great winner at the World's Fair, Black U. S. Perfection whose record will appear in Vol. 16 C. P. C.; Dams from leading Show Herds, Lady Princes No. 21562, Ethel B. No. 28164, Little Beauty No. 28170, Clara 2nd No. 28174, Black Daisy No. 28176, Lady Buttler 2nd No. 29708, Duffie, 29710.

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS:—As my stock has proved such good satisfaction in the past, it has induced me to hold this my third annual sale. In this offering I have pigs of the leading families of the breed. They are of good color, good bone and are healthy. Parties wishing to start a herd, it will be to their interest to inspect my herd, as we can furnish Pigs not akin. We invite all lovers of good stock to our sale. We will treat you as good as we know how. Bring your neighbor with you.

TERMS:—Twelve months time will be given on all approved paper, when the amount exceeds ten dollars. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Come and get good stock at your own price. JOSHUA BRIGHT.

PETERSON, INDIANA.

THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

(Corrected daily for THE DEMOCRAT.)

Wheat No. 2 new	47
Corn No. 2	45
Oats No. 2 new	29
Rye	40
Clover, red prime	5 10
Clover (Alsike)	6 40
Timothy	2 50
Flax	1 00
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	8 1/2
Potatoes	60
Hams	10 1/2
Shoulders	7
Bacon	8
Wool, unwashed	10 to 15
Wool, washed	17 to 20
Cattle	2 50 to 3 00
Hogs	5 00 to 5 50

FRAY.

OUT this Coupon and present at our store and receive a Life-Size Portrait of any Photo you may bring to us, by purchasing

\$10.00

Worth of Goods. You are not obliged to buy a Frame to get your picture Free.

DONOVAN & BREMERKAMP,

Dealers in—

Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES,

Fine - Cigars - and - Tobacco.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!!!

Mayer & Mann are prepared to furnish first-class brick for any purpose, at reasonable prices. Remember the yard near Patterson & Pillars mill. 134

28 S. U. TARNER, Auburn, Ind.