

THE DEMOCRAT

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

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DEMOCRAT
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTERY.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

BE it resolved, that it is almost time for the council to pass some kind of a resolution, form a stock company, or issue trust mortgage bonds. Gentlemen, your constituents can't long stand this silence.

THAT trust preserving Dingley tariff law produced a deficit of perhaps \$130,000,000 the first month. The law was made more for the corrupt manipulation of the trusts than it was for producing revenue to run the government.

When the Democrat says prosperity is due to the Almighty and therefore will not last long, does it mean to insinuate that less reliance is to be placed on the Almighty than on Bryan?—Journal.

Oh take your choice; either is good enough.

In the language of our common council, we move that it be resolved that electric lights are a good thing, and should be continued on duty until that "stock company" gets in their dynamoes. We may need a little light to find them.

ANY of those forty-two cent dollars will be taken for one hundred cents at this office. We presume that republican newspapers will not only refuse but spurn them. Bring them along and renew your subscription to the DEMOCRAT, the newsiest local newspaper that travels the globe.

THE Mark Hanna campaign boulders in Ohio have said that it was "dollar voters they wanted instead of dollar wheat." This being the principle political methods of the g. o. p., it will fail to cause any consternation. The people have been on to them for a long time, and especially so since their brazen efforts of last year.

In order to demonstrate to the few injunction remonstrators that electric lights were a much needed necessity, the council ordered Electrician Edwards to light up during conference week. It was a master stroke and no doubt removes all vestige of doubt that stock companies and city ownership is alright.

INDIANA'S pension agent, M. V. B. Spencer, has been removed. His time doesn't expire until next February, but in order to fill the offices with political henchmen, the office was vacated. Mr. Spencer has made a very enviable record in the transaction of the business for this important office, and goes out of office with well wishes of hosts of friends from all sections of the state.

THE United Brethren conference of the Auglaize circuit, have come and gone. The visiting ministers in the city numbered perhaps three hundred, all of whom were carefully taken care of and their visit among us, made one continuous glow of pleasure. The benefit of their presence has been apparent, making every one feel the blessings of friendly sociability. They all left with visions of their pleasant visit in one of the best cities in Indiana. The most noted among the visitors present was Bishop J. W. Hott, D. D. LL. D. He presided at the conference sessions and was the most noted ministerial spirit among the large number present. For over twenty years he has preached the gospel of christian religion, much of that time being spent in missionary work in heathen countries. His effort Sabbath morning at the Methodist church, fully demonstrated that his powers of pulpit oratory are excelled by none. Despite the fact that long and earnest service in the cause enlisted, has powdered the hair and wrinkled the brow, yet the spirit of youthful fire blooms forth, radiant and impressive. Educated in many languages and bestowed with a natural gift of brilliancy, it can be easily understood why so much honor has been bestowed upon him. May he live the allotted time and continue his valiant services to the last.

We want to congratulate County Superintendent Brandyberry upon the success of the county institute now in session. From the faultless manner in which the many trying details of such an occasion are being dispensed with, one wouldn't judge that this was his maiden effort. The institute is a grand success and much commendation is due the county superintendent for it.

THE rise in the price of wheat knocks out the republican campaign cry that "high tariff and confidence will give the farmers a better price for their products and that foreign demand has nothing to do with it. Were it not for the short crops and in some countries an entire failure in wheat, prices would range as low in this country now as they did last year, and probably lower, the claim of the republican organs to the contrary notwithstanding.—Exchange.

THE return of Pastor Shepherd to the ministerial work of the United Brethren church in this city, is welcome news to his congregation and many others. During his pastoral residence here many friendly ties have been formed, and his re-appointment is relished by every one who knew him and his family. His church work has been more than satisfactory, many demonstrations being made which showed that he was well fitted for the work in hand. His social qualities are also of the very best. The DEMOCRAT, on behalf of the many friends both inside and outside the church, extends to Pastor Shepherd and family, a welcome hand.

THE cause of the rise in the price of wheat everybody can understand. Short crops for the world, famine in India. The crop for Europe is likely this year to be 250,000,000 bushels short of an average crop, and 350,000,000 short of consumption, while India and the Argentine have had two partial failures of crops, and India, at any rate, instead of exporting wheat, must import it to prevent starvation. This is enough; it is all there is to the wheat problem. Fortunately for us—and fortunately for the world—the United States has this year a large crop. This will help the wheat grower here and help the country; but it remains yet to be seen whether or not the value of all farm products will exceed, or even equal, the value of all farm products last year. Wheat may go up and corn, hay and other things go down; single things rise or fall as compared with one another under the law of supply and demand for each; but general prices go up or down as money supply keeps up, or not, with the demand for it. In other words, single things rise or fall with the variation in supply and demand for them; general variation in supply and demand for them; general prices vary as the ratio between money and things to be bought and sold vary. Next year the wheat conditions may change entirely. We may have again the conditions of 1891—a good crop everywhere—then wheat will go down again.

THE republicans in their desperation, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, they declare that the free coinage crusade is dead; that Senators Stewart and Jones have recanted; that prices are going up in all sorts of business; that the country is about to be flooded with gold; that farmers are getting rich selling wheat at ninety cents a bushel; and so on for quantity. Possibly they may stimulate some people to believe those things for a while, but the falsehoods are not strong enough to last three months. There is plenty of time to come before the election in which to verify present claims, or practically undecide those who take stock in the booming. When the reaction comes it will be all the worse for the liars. The goldites fooled a great many of the people last year, but the public is not in a frame of mind to be trifled with in 1897. A diurnal declaration that the people are prosperous and happy will not make it so, and frequent iteration will finally only serve to call attention to the fact that distress is still upon the land. Even sporadic prosperity will not move the people to support the Wall street goldites. We must have a prosperity that is far reaching—one that will put every able-bodied man at work at fair wages; that will enable the farmer and mechanic and common laborer to have abundance for themselves and their families, and to have some opportunity to enjoy the entertainments of life. An artificial or partial boom will not count. The voters have been too often deceived. They were told that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law would restore activity; but times got worse, and now the gold and bond speculators offer us a remedy. The further degradation of silver, one of the necessary money metals of the world.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Adams county teachers' institute opened Monday with perhaps the largest attendance of teachers and school officers that ever attended the opening of the county institute. County Superintendent Brandyberry has been presiding, and his arrangement and attention shown to every detail, foreshadows his ability to fill the office and obligations of county superintendent. It has been a gala week for the school instructors of the county. They are here from all sections of Adams, dressed in their best Sunday clothes, and if appearances bespeak anything, they are thoroughly enjoying themselves. Following is a full account of the proceedings up to the time of going to press:

TUESDAY.

The Adams county teachers' institute for 1897 convened in the circuit court room, August 30, at 2:00 p. m. Rev. Wendell opened the session by devotional service, taking for a scripture lesson Proverbs III, 13-27. After an inspiring by Superintendent Brandyberry, Prof. L. O. Dale began the regular work of the institute by an exercise in music. Among his preliminary remarks, Prof. Dale said: "We as instructors need your help to make this institute a success. I cannot warble but I can teach you how to sing. I do not stand before you as a professional. All of you can learn to sing if you are able to call hogs or sing 'do,' 're,' etc. Next year you will be called upon to pass an examination in music; don't be discouraged because you think you cannot sing. Anyone who knows the theory of music ought to be able to teach elementary music in the public schools." The exercise closed by singing. Dr. U. G. Weatherly then gave the first of his lectures on History. "The chief point for success in history teaching in the common schools is generally a matter of text-book. An old method of teaching the subject was by having pupils read passages and then with books closed recite from memory. No method which takes the text book as the starting point and end is studying history. History is not a thing of books but a thing of life. History of the past is not a thing of the past, but of the present. Events of the past are real to us only to the extent to which we can, by gathered present material, make it real to the mind. If we make history real to children, we must know how the mind of the child grasps these events. We must know the 'historical sense' of the child. The queer ideas of childhood are often the important ones in their lives. These are but fantastical forms which are to be molded into more perfect forms by teachers. History is not far removed but a part of ourselves. To interpret events in any other light would be a fatal mistake in its study. The three elements of the historical sense are, the sense of curiosity, the element of conjecture and the element of evidence. In all your teaching of history as well as other subjects, seek the truth." Intermission, followed by a lecture on Literature by Prof. Dale. "Literature does mean discourse. Text-books on history, biology, etc., is not literature but discourse. Literature is a branch of discourse. Discourse includes all that has been written or spoken to instruct, move us to action, or appeal to our emotions. We can not consider these phases of discourse as separate, distinct classes. Our will is necessary before we can perform the simple act of reading. Every selection requires intelligence for the understanding of it, and involves the emotions to a greater or less degree. Whether we classify a selection as affecting the understanding, will, or feelings, depends upon the power of the mind most appealed to. Literature is considered as a fine art, and by some authors is used synonymously with poetry. All that is didactic, or of the nature of oratory, is not literature. Any discourse which is concerned chiefly in arousing the feelings is literature, whether in prose or rhyme. The other fine arts arouse the feelings less than literature. We cannot get the theme by a simple analysis of a piece of poetry. By analysis we kill the spirit of the piece. We lose the soul of it and do not get the result intended by the author. When we see the beauty in a poem, we have all there is to be secured by the study." The roll was called, showing a membership of one hundred and twenty-eight. Some announcements were made by the superintendent and the institute adjourned for the day.

TUESDAY.

Rev. Shepherd being absent, J. A. Anderson, superintendent of the Berne schools, conducted the devotional exercises. After an ex-

MUST MAKE ROOM.

We need more room for our Fall and Winter Clothing and Overcoats. We offer the following inducements to close out our entire stock of summer clothing and furnishing goods:

During this month we will give you 20 per cent Reduction on all summer clothing, hats and furnishings. This is without a doubt the greatest inducement a buyer may look for, as it includes some of the choicest novelties of the season.

In Our Tailoring Department you will find all the latest productions for fall and winter, 1897. We employ only the best skilled workmen, and can therefore give better results in fit and workmanship.

Remember, we guarantee every garment that leaves our shop. Respectfully,

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ercise in music by Prof. Dale, the subject of History was continued from Monday by Dr. Weatherly. "The three elements of the 'historical sense' mentioned in previous lesson was taken up in regular order. The value of stories to arouse the curiosity and conjecture of the child's mind was fully illustrated by examples taken from actual lessons. No child can form a legitimate conclusion till it reaches the high school. No child seeks evidence of the truth of an event. Children generally give as a reason for belief in an event that they had read or heard it." Intermission. Literature continued by Prof. Dale. In the course of his lecture the professor showed how the classes of discourse is based upon the power of mind affected by the selection. That which affects the emotions is called literature. Some classify those selections which move us to action oratory. Henry Lankenau presented an interesting paper on "The Teacher's Preparation." Roll call closed the forenoon session. An exercise in music by Prof. Dale. Dr. Weatherly continued his subject of History as outlined in the forenoon. After a short intermission Mr. J. H. Steele, of the Bobo school, read a paper on the "Companionship of Books," showing how the selection of and acquaintance with good books are far more important than our choosing of friends. The subject was ably discussed by J. F. Hocker, of Monroe schools. Prof. Dale gave a review of part of "Evolution of Dodd," a pedagogical story. During the day the institute was favored by addresses from W. A. Bell, editor of the Indiana School Journal, and Rev. Walters, one of our former instructors in the county. Ex-Superintendent Snow, Trustees Smith, Lewton and Steele have honored the institute with their presence. Tuesday's attendance reached near 350; enrollment 163. The institute was entertained during the evening by an instructive lecture on "Witchcraft," by Dr. Weatherly. The exercises yesterday opened with prayer by Rev. Hart of the Baptist church. Dr. Weatherly gave a lecture upon geography and Rev. George Cocking of Hoagland, delivered his address of "above the clouds in the Rockies and two thousand feet below the surface of the earth." The Rev. is a very eloquent speaker and upon this subject appears at his best. Much applause and comment were freely bestowed upon him. In the afternoon instructors Weatherly, Laughrey, Falk, Kizer and Lung made short but very comprehensive addresses upon subjects of interest in school work. Last evening Joseph Swain, president of the Indiana University, lectured at the court house to a crowded house. The institute is progressing very satisfactorily and will close Saturday.

THEY ARE
HERE.

Our new Fall stock of
Piece Goods has arrived,
and we have the
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at prices
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We make repairing
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