

# THE DEMOCRAT

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY  
LEW G. ELLINGHAM, Publisher.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

## OUR TICKET.

For Congress,  
ORLANDO J. LOTZ.  
For Representative  
HENRY KRICK.  
For Prosecuting Attorney  
DAVID E. SMITH.  
For Clerk Adams Circuit Court  
ELMER JOHNSON.  
For Treasurer  
JONAS NEUENSCHWANDER.  
For Sheriff  
DANIEL N. ERWIN.  
For Recorder  
THOMAS M. GALLOGLY.  
For Surveyor  
WILLIAM E. FULK.  
For Commissioner—First District  
JOSEPH E. MANN.  
For Commissioner—Second District.  
FREDERICK REPERT.  
For Coroner  
DR. CHARLES S. CLARK.

## HON. CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

"Like the flash of the lightning, the  
break of a wave,  
Man passeth from life to his rest in  
the grave."

Claude Matthews is dead. This is the message that startled the nation and appalled the state on Sunday morning last. Imperceptibly almost as the change which passes one day into history and puts another in its place in the calendar of time came the transition of the soul of Hon. Claude Matthews, Ex-governor of Indiana, from the busy cares of life's mortals to the blissful scenes of life eternal. He was stricken with paralysis on Thursday afternoon, just after addressing an old settlers' meeting in Montgomery county and died at an early hour Sunday morning at the Meharry homestead at Wingate, never having regained consciousness. There was supposed to be a slight change for the better Saturday, and hope was expressed by his friends and physicians when he seemed to recognize some of the persons about his bedside, but the improved condition lasted but a few moments and he again fell into a stupor, from which he failed to rally. The only word uttered during his illness was the word "yes" when asked if he believed in Jesus.

As is usual his body did not lie in state at the capitol as he had often requested that his funeral be as quiet and unostentatious as it be possible to make it. His funeral occurred yesterday afternoon at three o'clock from the Presbyterian church at Clinton, Indiana, Rev. E. W. Souders officiating. He was buried in the cemetery just north of Clinton, by the side of his son who preceeded him about three years ago. Ex-governor Matthews was an exemplary public man. His was a noble life and his death sublime. He lived in the gladness of all mankind, reflected from his own ever pleasant countenance. His work with us is ended. His services to the state and in the conical of his party will ever be the study and emulation of the rising generation. His life was a long and tireless battle for the oppressed and the wronged in whose memory, his efforts in their behalf shall find an everlasting abiding place. His was a kindly hand, which once grasped in a friendly embrace, was a helper in every time of need. He has written his name indelibly on the pages of his country's history and it shall remain so long as the principle of equality before law and equal rights to all men shall be prized among the inhabitants of the earth. He has passed from among us and our hearts are sad. Without regard to party or creed the citizens of the state of Indiana mourn his loss and the people of the nation uncover their heads in the presence of our great sorrow. To his surviving family in whose smiles they so long have basked, we extend our sympathy and join you in mourning the loss of one whose life, both private and public, has been one long, sweet song.

Governor Matthews was born in Bath county, Kentucky, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, December 14, 1845. He left Kentucky in 1868 and settled in Vermillion county, Indiana, where he had a farm of 2,000 acres. He organized the Indiana Short Horn Breeder's Association and was one of the founders of the National Association of Short Horn Cattle Breeders of the United States and Canada. Although having a strong predilection for politics, Governor Matthews rarely sought office. He served a term in the legislature in 1876. In 1890 he was nominated and elected secretary of state and in 1892 was chosen governor. After his term for governor expired Mr. Matthews retired to his home in Vermillion county. Mr. Matthews gained wide celebrity while governor by driving out the Roby race track gamblers. In 1868 he was married to Martha R. Whitcomb, daughter of Ex-governor Whitcomb, and to this union was born a boy and a girl.

The democrats of the eleventh congressional district have nominated the Hon. George W. Michaels of Cass county, as their candidate for congress. The nominee bears marked distinction and is prominent in democratic ranks.

The publishers of the Journal will hereafter be known as Kenyon & Quinn, the latter being the latest addition to the success of that newspaper institution. Here is hoping that they each will live longer and prosper accordingly.

LEON O. BAILEY of Indianapolis, is a cousin of "Bailey of Texas" the democratic leader of the lower house of congress. It is expected that when "Bailey of Indiana" properly identifies himself in congress, that he will take some of the shine off his cousin.

The democrats of Jay county have nominated Richard H. Hartford as their legislative candidate, said nomination being acceded him over two very prominent and trustworthy opponents. Dick ought to make a record for himself if elected, as he possesses unusual ability and a clean record.

WHILE in Anderson Monday ye editor was shown especial favors by that genial Dale J. Crittenger, editorial and business manager of the Anderson Democrat and News. He is the happy manager of one of the best newspaper properties in the state and publishes a newspaper that is both creditable and lucrative.

Ohio democrats in state convention were very pronounced in endorsing the Chicago platform and that "dead issue of silver" together with that matchless leader W. J. Bryan. The more the republican press assert that the issue of silver has been buried with its boots on, the more evident it becomes as a real and living issue. The glories of the administration in time of war will not overwhelm the equal patriotism of all democrats and the real issues of a campaign.

It looks like most of the republicans of New York had made up their minds that they want Theodore Roosevelt for their candidate for governor, and even Senator Platt has recognized the force of the demand by sending an emissary to the redoubtable young soldier. Mr. Roosevelt, however, is one who would not go into any office as Platt's man or anybody else's man, and there may be serious question of his nomination. His war record would make him a very formidable candidate.—Sentinel.

SINCE the election of William McKinley as president of the United States trusts have increased in this country to such an extent that nearly \$2,000,000,000 of capital are represented. Republican supremacy is responsible for this state of affairs. The republican party fosters and protects trusts. It went into office through the influence of the trusts, and it is now paying its campaign debts. It is the duty of every man who loves his country to vote against every republican candidate, to look beyond the man and to strike a blow at the trust which is behind him.—Laporte Bulletin.

THE Hon. S. M. Ralston of Lebanon, the democratic nominee for secretary of state, is traveling through this congressional district this week making the acquaintance of our people. Mr. Ralston is an ideal candidate comprising all the elements of ability besides possessing the qualities of knowing how to use it. He is one of the rising men of Indiana and some day will be found filling higher and more important offices than that of secretary of state, to which he now aspires. He is broad, clean and a tower of strength to the party he represents, and the DEMOCRAT swells with pride at the opportunity of being able to do missionary work for such an able and deserving candidate.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader—Mark A. Hanna's political mouthpiece—gives Secretary of War Alger the following slap in the face: "By printing Col. Roosevelt's letter—a personal communication by the way—and his clumsy and tricky answer thereto, Secretary Alger has removed himself permanently from the list of professional chasers after the presidency. This is well. Alger's attempt to injure Roosevelt has put Alger himself out of public esteem and made his name odious to thousands of Americans." Politics is a nasty business. Here we have a pretty mess. Alger kills Roosevelt, and the Leader kills Alger, and the "goose hangs high" for Mark Hanna.

The republicans of Adams and Allen counties met in joint senatorial convention last Saturday and by acclamation tendered to Banker Niblick of our city, the empty honor of their senatorial nomination. The honor was thrust upon him without his knowledge or consent—so he says—which compels him to go through the humiliating details of refusing to permit himself to be slaughtered by his new found friends. We have an abiding faith in Billy's democracy, save and except the one important issue of silver, and this is the stumbling stone that in 1896 caused him to seek political pastures anew, and which already have so conspicuously enrolled him in public life. We have it that he will refuse the honor so unanimously tendered which he will be compelled to do, would he have the people of Adams county credit him the proper political sincerity during nearly all of his natural life.

## STILL ALIVE.

### Good News from an Adams County Soldier.

George W. Johnson who was thought to have been killed in the Battle at Santiago Writes a Long and Interesting Letter.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 12, '98.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—I saw a letter in your paper written a short time after the battles on July 1, 2 and 3, and the writer thought he was the only Adams county fellow here, but I am here and have been through it all.

We left Fort Tampa on June 14, going aboard the S. S. Cherokee on June 6, and remained on board sixteen days, or until the 22nd of June, when we landed at Daken about seventeen miles east of Santiago, and a very picturesque place, as rain is very abundant in this country at this season of the year making vegetation very strong. The country is very hilly, making many beautiful scenes, but the most beautiful of all was the bombardment, just before we landed on June 22, about eight o'clock and lasted an hour and a half. The Cruisers New York and New Orleans playing the most active part at Takere, while at Sibony, which is about four or five miles west of Take-ee, the battleships Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and a number of others were playing quite an active part. Of course I don't think there was a Spandiard near where the navy was shooting, but it was a beautiful sight any way to see those monster shells hit the hills and explode. After the bombardment came the tug of war for the American soldier. The landing was not the most pleasant thing you might think it. We landed in whale boats that would carry about 25 or 30 men at one time and the sea was so terrible rough we could hardly land. I was one of the first to land getting off the boat about noon on the 22nd, but they were not all off till the afternoon of the 23rd. On the night of the 22nd my regiment camped about a half a mile from the landing place and on the 23rd went about two miles further and went into camp for the day and also for the night. Starting out on the morning of the 24th at day break, which was about half past five o'clock we marched three or four miles or nearly to Sibony, the second landing place, when we, the third brigade of the second division of the fifth army corps, was ordered to re-inforce General Wheeler's division, which is known as the cavalry division, but before we arrived on the field the famous rough riders, or 1st volunteer cavalry, the 1st calvary regulars and the 10th calvary regulars (colored) had repulsed the enemy. It was pretty exciting for a man that had never been in battle.

The first dead man that I saw was a Cuban that the Cubans were bringing to the rear tied on a pole, but I came on the field a little later and found there was quite a few, but it was all over before I got there. As we had marched about twelve miles that day we went into camp on the battle field, thinking of what might happen the next day, we being one of the first regiments. Well morning came and we broke camp but did not march but a short distance, but in sight of Santiago. We laid in camp the rest of that day, the 25th and also the 26th. Starting out on the 27th again we marched a short distance bearing to the right towards El Caney, we went into camp that day and remained until the 30th. My company being on out post duty the 28th and 29th with in a very short distance of El Caney, coming back to the camp the night of the 29th, remaining in camp until four o'clock the next day when we left for El Caney. We marched until one o'clock in the morning and laid down in the mud about three hours or until four o'clock, reaching the battle field about seven o'clock in the morning. We took a position on the right at El Caney. The 12th and 7th regulars being on our left. These two regiments belonging to the same brigade with my regiment, both being a head of us. Well when we got on the field the battle was raging fast and furious and mauler rifle bullets were sailing in every direction. We will have to give them much credit for they can shoot pretty well. We lost eight killed and thirty-five wounded that day and the 7th lost 190 killed and wounded. The battle raged until about four o'clock when our artillery got up and knocked some of their fortifications down. These forts are principally stone buildings known as block houses, which could not be taken with small arms, but when the artillery sent a shell or two through them they were easily taken. We assaulted them at about four o'clock and captured about 100 prisoners. El Caney was one of the hardest points on the line. After taking El Caney on July 1, we marched around to the left or to San Juan, another very hard place to be captured. We advanced at San Juan going up the hills to within about 700 yards of the Spanish lines and dug trenches on the top of the hill. We fired considerable at intervals but our fire was not effective on account of them being so well fortified. The fact is we were not in much danger either. On the night of the 2nd they attacked us thinking they could break through our lines, but they gave that up after losing two or three hundred men. That night was the only time their navy fired on us a great deal and you bet that sharpshells and shells were flying thick and fast. Two of their shells burst almost directly over my head but luckily did no harm. On the 3rd the firing was not so fast, and at noon firing ceased and a flag of truce went up and remained up until the 10th when hostilities opened up again but this time it was not so fierce, the firing being confined mostly to artillery which lasted two days when a flag of truce went up again

and remained so until the surrender on the 18th when the American flag was raised over the Governor-General's mansion and the battles around Santiago were over.

The country here I believe is as hard a country for an army of soldiers to get through as could be found in a great many places. We had to march in single file there being no roads and only paths and very poor ones at that. The only conveyance, or transportation was pack mules. We managed to cut roads to get a few wagons and the artillery through. It takes six mules to haul what one would in Adams county, making everything very inconvenient. We were almost compelled to creep, the bushes being so thick and all covered with vines. Where there were no bushes the giant cactus grew, something that no human being could get through. If you would put the American army, the same number that there is in Santiago, it would be impossible for an army to take it, as the country is a natural fortification, but of course after we got close to the city we cut off all their supplies. We cut them off from their gardens and cut their water supply as well and all the water they had was what they could catch from the roofs of houses. We have been in Cuba fifty-one days and there has been eight days that it did not rain. In this country it rains very hard. I was in Santiago yesterday and found that city to be a very old fashioned one. The streets are about twenty feet wide and paved principle of cobble stone. Second street in Decatur before the brick pavement was put down is a fair sample of the streets. The houses are of a very old pattern, most all of them being one story buildings, with tile roofs. Some of them are brick, some are plank, but a great many of them are hoop poles and mud and plastered on the outside as well as the in. The plank houses are not plastered. There are a great many that have no floors in them, nothing but the earth. Some of the richer class of people have very nice houses, the floors are flag stone and some of the business places are the same. The Catholic Cathedral is a very beautiful building and can hardly be excelled anywhere, especially on the inside everything is the very best. The people are principally Spanish in Santiago, but in the country around San Juan are mostly natives or Cubans. You or I would call them the genuine African negro. They all talk the Spanish language. The people of Cuba are much smaller than the American people, or especially the people that live in the northern states. The mode of cooking is principally done by charcoal fires and over a fire built in the yards or on the streets as they have no stoves. Of course this does not apply to all the people, as there are some rich merchants from other countries who live similar to the people in America.

The death rate is beginning to be pretty great. We have had four men die from the fever in our regiment within the last month and some regiments have had more than that. We have a regiment of 500 men and have had as many as 125 men sick at one time. We have not had any yellow fever yet. The fever is principally malaria, which don't agree with the American soldier very well. The people of Adams county don't know what we went through from the time we landed on June 22, until the final surrender on July 18. A part of this time we only had half rations, owing to the fact that they could not get them to us and laying out in the rain and mud, wading rivers, etc. We could not carry any bedding on account that when it got wet it was too heavy. The days in this tropical climate are very hot, but I tell you when you come to lay down in the mud or wet grass every night for nearly a month it is no fun. Besides our regiment marched all night for three days and fought all day, resisting one night attack, and you can bet these hot days

## He Likes Nice Clothes.

Encourage him in his taste for them. Yes, even the little chaps themselves enthuse over the suits, shirts, waists hats, caps, etc., that they see here. Fancy little junior suits, fancy double breasted suits, all grades and colors. All with that something about them so different from anybody else's greatest efforts, and that appeals to people of good taste. Price? You are to be surprised at the littleness of them. Come now! Our new stock of men's fancy shirts are in; also our new fall stock of Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothing. You ought to see them.

HOLTHOUSE, SCHULTE & FALK.

## THE DECATUR NATIONAL BANK,

DECATUR INDIANA.

July 14, 1898.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts, -	\$202,938.89	Capital, -	\$100,000.00
Overdrafts, -	3,490.40	Surplus, -	7,500.00
U. S. Bonds and premiums	27,500.00	Undivided profits, -	871.33
Real estate and furniture, -	6,588.79	Circulation, -	22,500.00
Cash and Exchange, -	76,171.06	Deposits, -	185,817.21
	\$316,689.14		\$316,689.14

DIRECTORS.		OFFICERS.	
P. W. SMITH,	J. B. HOLTHOUSE,	P. W. SMITH,	J. B. HOLTHOUSE,
J. D. HALE,	J. H. HOBROCK,	President,	Vice-President.
D. SPRANG,	C. A. DUGAN,	C. A. DUGAN,	E. X. EHINGER,
	H. R. MOLTZ,	Cashier	Asst. Cashier.

A general banking business transacted. Foreign drafts sold, Interest paid on certificates left six or twelve months.

and cold nights soon told on us. But since the surrender we have not had it so hard, we have remained in one camp and sickness has prevailed, but all are getting better now. We will probably sail for the States within one week as a part of the troops are gone now and going as fast as they can. I think the whole army corps will be back to the States within one month. I would have written sooner but all of my stationery got destroyed, consequently I couldn't until procured some more. Yours Respt.,

Geo. W. JOHNSON,  
Co. D, 17th U. S. Infy.

A DOLLY VARDEN TICKET has been nominated in Adams county. It is about equally divided between populists, democrats and republicans. The ostensible object of this movement is to turn out the party that has been in power for years and by investigation show that the dear people have been systematically robbed. Why not investigate first and indict "the rascals" after proof of guilt has been established?—South Bend Times.

As the campaign approaches the newspaper writer shows signs of breaking out in fulsome praise of the various candidates. Just now the republican papers of this district are printing some stuff about George W. Cromer, republican candidate, in which George is made to appear as a regular paragon of virtue. The stuff sounds funny to Muncie people who know George and his past record. But anyway the republican papers are printing it and in view of the fact that they all print practically the same stuff one is lead to believe that it all came from the same source. The article goes on to tell how he passed through school and graduated from college. But it fails to tell about his swimming scrape in White river, or how he celebrated his nomination and election as mayor of Muncie, nor does it tell anything about his escapade in Martinsville, that is left out. Perhaps later, some poet will put in verse his mighty prowess as a high roller. But the article goes on and states that he "has been endorsed by the labor organizations throughout the state and district." Now this part of the write up is pure fiction. No labor organization has ever endorsed him or his candidacy. In fact some weeks ago when the labor organizations presented him a series of questions for answer he turned them down. Let the republican papers name a single labor organization that has endorsed him if they dare. In this connection a prominent republican and laboring man remarked that "it would be folly for Cromer to pose as the friend of labor." Again the article says he "has never been known to refuse assistance to the unfortunate." The records of the prosecuting office while he held the position does not reveal the fact that he ever threw off his fee when some unfortunate came within his reach. Nor do the records show that while he has been mayor he has thrown off a cent of costs for any one

who was so unfortunate as to come before his honor. No indeed, not a cent has George ever thrown off for the unfortunate. But the last paragraph of the article if perhaps the best of all in the light of the facts. It says: "He will carry the full voting strength of the republican party." This in the face of the fact that at the republican primary in this county when his name appeared on the ballot as a candidate and with no other name in opposition, something like 2500 of his party absolutely refused to vote for him. The republican papers of the district must work along some other line. Cromer is not the man to represent this district in congress.—Muncie Herald

### Governor Hastings Raised Money to Equip a Hospital Train.

Cincinnati, Aug. 29.—After the middle of last week Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania raised \$5,000 cash in 30 minutes in Philadelphia to equip a hospital train to bring home the sick of Pennsylvania regiments from Chickamauga. A train of 18 hospital cars was equipped and started for Chickamauga with astounding promptness. It passed through Cincinnati going south on Friday. Last night it arrived by the Cincinnati Southern railroad homeward bound with 221 Pennsylvania soldiers, 13 New Yorkers, one Ohio and one Rhode Island soldier, and left with its overjoyed freight an hour later for Pittsburgh. The train was supplied with every luxury of personal service, food and medical attention.

Both on the down trip and the return Governor Hastings had provided special watchmen at all switches, stations, tunnels and other points of danger on the road. Arriving at Cincinnati last night he filed 164 telegrams to friends and soldiers and to those preparing for their reception in Pennsylvania. At Chickamauga he took the sick from hospitals against the protests of officials, who wanted them to wait for a transcript of their master rolls. Fourteen soldiers, too ill to leave, were left in the Red Cross hospital, which the governor says is well managed. He devoted his personal attention to all the details of this transportation.

The population of Russia is increasing at the rate of over 1,000,000 a year.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the male population of the world use tobacco.

The coast line of Spain extends 1,317 miles, 712 on the Mediterranean and 605 on the Atlantic.

Every German soldier carries a four ounce religious book with the rest of personal equipment.

There are about 40,000 houses in Berlin. A small number are inhabited by one or two families, but the great majority are divided into several distinct lodgings. Two thousand five hundred contain from 16 to 20 lodgings, 20,000 from 20 to 30 lodgings, and 10,000 over 30 lodgings each. Seventy-five thousand of these lodgings are composed of one room only, and inhabited by no fewer than 270,000 persons.