

THE DEMOCRAT

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THURSDAY, MAY 4.

THE latest is a peanut trust with a capitalization of \$5,000,000.

INCLUDING the \$2,000,000 paid to Spain, through the French Ambassador, the treasury deficit for April was \$24,088,437.

THE hint has been passed around among the western members of the house that the Hanna-McKinley candidate for speaker will be a western man.

THE small yield in wheat in some portions of Adams county, is a disappointment. However, in many instances the deficiency will be partially made good by turning the soil into some other use.

GRAVEL or macadamized roads is a matter of vast importance to the farmers of Adams county, and we are glad to see them taking such an interest in this great public necessity. We venture the assertion that not many years will elapse until our public thoroughfares will be an ornament to the country and a blessing to mankind.

GOVERNOR MOUNT has completed the appointments of members of the state benevolent, penal, reformatory and educational institutions. Generally where a democrat was favored, his high sense of honor leaned toward those "holier than thou" gold democrats. Such peanutty exhibitions does not contain many favorable extracts of the statesman.

We graciously bow our thanks to the Hon. Daniel McDonald editor of the Plymouth Democrat, for a bound volume of "Removal of the Pottawatomie Indians from Northern Indiana," of which Bro. McDonald is the author. It contains a complete history—the only one in existence—of this great tribe and their extinguishment of the Indian titles to the lands of northern Indiana and southern Michigan. It is a handsome and a valuable book. Mr. McDonald is a noted writer and author, having also written "A History of Marshall County," "Big Four Wonders of America," and "A History on Freemasonry in Indiana."

THE best known way to get business is to advertise, and the best way to hold it is to advertise. There is no room for argument, the only way to reach the people and be alive with the public is by systematic and thorough advertising.

ADAMS county is now divided into councilmanic districts and is ready for the appointment of these new officials, who will serve under the county reform law. There will be seven in all, four from that many districts, and three at large. They will meet for organization soon after appointment.

DEWEY Day was fittingly observed and the gallant soldiers of Co. B, rightfully honored. Headed by that master in military ethics, Major Miller, the boys marched with those old veterans of San Henry Post. Orations in number were listened to, appreciated and applauded and in the meantime the camp fire kettle was set to boiling and a dinner served that might tempt a King. Everything was enjoyed, everybody was happy and let us hope for a duplication not later than next Dewey Day.

WASHINGTON specials to administration organs announce that Mr. McKinley's so-called "court of inquiry" will condemn General Miles and report that "the canned meat furnished the army was wholesome and nutritious." The statement is entirely credible. The evidence in support of Gen. Miles' charges which was laid before the "court," was absolutely overwhelming. But the court was organized strictly for whitewashing purposes and is cheerfully doing the dirty work assigned to it. Algerism and Eaganism are triumphant and will continue to be a stench in the nostrils of the country until this administration—the most corrupt in American history with the exception of Grant's—has passed into history. Sentinel.

MR. MCKINLEY'S friends are alarmed at reports of defections among western republicans which have reached Washington. That these reports are not without foundation is shown by the statement of Mr. W. C. Newman, a life-long republican, who is the agent of the Cattlemen's Protective Association of Montana, and who has been sent east to see if something can not be done to revive the once prosperous foreign cattle trade. He said: "If the administration had come out boldly and would have allowed an open and honest investigation of the meat scandals, it would have created the impression abroad that this country was sincere in its efforts to furnish the best of meat to the domestic and foreign consumer. As it is, it will require years to overcome the prejudice the administration's unwise action has caused."



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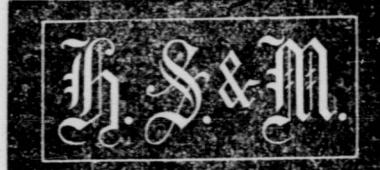
A PATENT medicine advertisement begins: "Thousands of women have kidney trouble and don't know it." Luckey women: it will be a good thing if they never find it out. Perhaps the advertiser would like to examine kidneys at so much per kid.

THE Evening News of Bluffton, is cutting quite a swell in a brand new dress, which adds beauty to the other mechanical and local genius that is getting in its work on this modern daily. The News is one of the best papers in this part of Christendom and well deserves the success they are attaining.

We Can Please You

A man is never at his best in the old-fashioned kind of ready-made clothes sold in most clothing stores. If you want to do yourself justice, try one of our Hart, Schaffner & Marx finely tailored suits. You can get one that will fit as though made to measure and bring out your good points better than anything the average tailor can make to your order. The H. S. & M. suits are elegant, durable and not expensive.

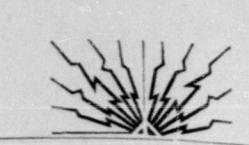
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX



GUARANTEED CLOTHING.



FOUR-BUTTON SACK SUIT
Copyright 1898
by Hart, Schaffner & Marx



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GAY PARIS.

Another Interesting Letter from De
catur Tourists while in France.

THE FRENCH CAPITOL ALREADY MAKING
PREPARATIONS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR
TO BE HELD NEXT YEAR.

"We came to Paris on the Seine, 'Tis wonderous fair, 'tis nothing clean, 'Tis Europe's greatest town."

So sang Richard Corbet. But we have had six days continuous rains and Paris has not looked fair to us. Parisins tells us this is very unusual weather; oh, it will clear off in a day or two. But Mr. Goudy, our American consul, and a Hoosier by the way, says they have been having such weather for three weeks. I'll take the Hoosier's testimony.

Paris has many attractions even in rainy weather. She is making preparation for the great fair in 1900. It will be held in four divisions, in four parts of the city, because they cannot secure sufficient ground in any one place. Many buildings are now in process of construction, but only the gaunt bare frames are seen and one can get but little idea of what their appearance will be when completed. It seems to the uninterested that but little has been done. Relics of Napoleon's last exposition are seen in the Trocadero palace, the aquarium, which has been retained and will be enlarged, and the Eiffel Tower which dominates all Paris, from whatever direction you approach. It is the loftiest monument in the world, being 984 feet high, which is nearly twice the height of the Washington monument at Washington. They also have a wheel on the same model as the Ferris wheel which is larger than that. The Palais de Justice is a handsome building, but the room which most interested us was the Court of Cassation, where the Dreyfus case is being tried. We visited it in the morning when the court is not in session, when in session no one but persons connected with the case are admitted. The Palais de Justice occupies the site of the ancient palace of the king of France and was presented by Charles VII in 1431 to Parliament. The palace chapel, now called Saint Chapelle, because it was built by Louis IX, to contain the sacred reliques now in Notre Dame Cathedral, which he purchased from the king of Jerusalem for 3,000,000 francs (\$6,000,000) is a bit of old history set back among the law courts. It narrowly escaped destruction from the commune in 1871, as it was then surrounded by a mass of burning buildings. It is two stories high, a dainty, graceful building, with arched spire and many pinnacles pointing their silent fingers upward. It is the most beautiful example of Gothic architecture in Paris. Its dimensions are height 139 feet; length 115 feet; width, 36 feet. The frescoes and stained glass, which date from the time of its erection, 1245-1248, are both wonderfully beautiful. The chapel is now used but once a year. When the courts assemble in the Autumn, after the Summer vacation, the "Red Mass" is celebrated here, so called because the judges who form more than half the congregation (only members of the courts admitted) wear red robes.

Notre Dame Cathedral, with its treasury of jewelled robes, St. Sulpice, St. Agustine, St. Stephen, the Pantheon containing the tombs of fifty-one of the great men of France (now no longer consecrated as a church), St. Germain le Auxerrois, from the tower of which the signal

was given for the general massacre of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1572, were interesting places to visit. The Madeline, which is modeled after the Parthenon, at Athens, and is entirely constructed of stone, except the roof, which is made of iron and copper, and has no windows but is lighted by three cupolas, a very handsome church indeed, was another very interesting place.

On the southern side of the river Seine rises a gilded dome, which may be seen from all parts of Paris. This dome belongs to the church attached to the Hotel des Invalides, or hospital for invalid soldiers, and covers the tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte. The tomb is some distance below the floor of the church and we look down upon it from a circular railing. There we see the handsome sarcophagus of reddish brown of inland granite, weighing sixty-seven tons, thirteen feet long, six and a half wide and fourteen high, which covers the remains of a man who once conquered the greater part of Europe. In a crypt, under the sarcophagus, the remains were placed December 14, 1840. The pavement, immediately surrounding the sarcophagus, is laid in mosaics, representing a laurel wreath. On other parts of the pavement are recorded the names of battles won by Napoleon. Over the door leading to the tomb are these words taken from Napoleon's will, "I desire that my aches may repose upon the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom I ever loved." It is a magnificent burial place, magnificent but not oppressive. We stood long and looked down on the tomb, then after walking about the church went back again and took a final look. The tombs of Napoleon's two brothers, the eldest and the youngest, Joseph and Jerome, are in two of the side chapels of this church.

The Art galleries are among the many attractions of Paris. The Luxembourg gallery contains only modern works of art, but the Louvre has the treasures of ages. Many of these were stolen by Napoleon from the countries he conquered and have not been returned. Mrs. Allison and I spent a day and a half most pleasantly here. There are a good many copies of pictures and statues from other galleries. Where we had seen the originals we did not care to see copies.

But here are the great "Venus de Milo" and the "Immaculate Conception" and "Holy Family of Murillo," and other great works, almost without number. Many of the rooms of both the old and new palace of the Louvre are used as museums and a few remain furnished as when used as a residence of the kings and queens of France. The bed room of Catherine de Medices is shown, but though we looked we saw no portrait of her. Our guide assured us there was a portrait of her in the palace. We saw many portraits of her cousin, Mary, and other queens of France, but in no gallery or palace a portrait of Catherine de Medices. I presume they exist, but France is not proud enough of her to put them out prominently.

Napoleon appears everywhere, partly due to his own sense of his dignity, or the family pride of Louis Philippe or Napoleon III, but more often his country has seen fit to honor his memory in monuments, statues or pictures. Still so much Napoleon Bonaparte and his laurel wreaths, gets a bit tiresome, especially after coming from countries which point you to the indignities they suffered from him.

Saturday Mrs. Allison and I took a guide and went out to Versailles for the day. The town and the palace are a most interesting place on ac-



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