

THE DEMOCRAT

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY  
LEW G. ELLINGHAM, Publisher.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

AGAIN it has been denied that Col. Bryan seeks a presidential nomination. However, nothing has been heard from Mark Hanna.

LAST Fourth of July fifty-nine persons were killed and 2767 injured. The number this year will be ready for record tomorrow.

At present writing there are 35,000 iron workers on a strike. Morgan's big trust will not loose a cent while many of the strikers will suffer.

Now let everybody get in the band wagon and in a financial way assist the board of trade in increasing the manufacturing interests of our city

BANK and business failures in Wall street indicate the gentle tread of prosperity enjoyed by the monied institutions who went the way of the weary.

NORWITHSTANDING the fact that much relief would follow the resignation of Pension Commissioner Evans, yet he remains and in all probability will remain during the McKinley administration.

THE New York Herald recently published a supposedly correct list of the millionaires in the United States, and 378 or one-tenth of the total number were women. What a march is this from the time when only five women in New York were willing to sign a petition asking for the right to own their own property.

INDIANAPOLIS seems to have a lunacy trust, whose business it is to send defenseless creatures to the insane asylum in order that the trust may grow fat on fees derived from such nefarious business. Such republican corruption at the state capitol needs cleaning out.

AFTER being twice defeated C. A. Bookwalter again has his machine in proper trim to receive a third nomination to the office of Mayor of Indianapolis. If perseverance counts for anything and Mr. Bookwalter keep up the lick, his aspirations may some day be realized.

THE permanent organization of a Decatur board of trade bids fair to become a real live issue among every class of citizenship in this city. Since last week the number of \$100 subscriptions has materially increased. It is expected to raise a fund of \$5,000 and to place this money in the hands of the board of trade and they are expected to use it to bring the right kind of manufacturing here. This board of trade contains some of the best business talent that exists and that they will use the money with a view of bringing about the best results, there is no doubt. Every man, woman and child in this city is interested in the success of this undertaking and should help the good work along. Do your duty.

HON. JOHN W. KERN has been suggested as the democratic candidate for mayor of Indianapolis, but John says no. The democratic party in Indiana has a better use for him.

ALREADY the successor to fill the place so long held by Judge Woods, is worrying the republicans who are out of a job or want a better one. Judge John H. Baker has been mentioned as has also Addison C. Harris.

NEXT Monday the state board of tax commissioners will begin its forty-five day session, at which assessments on various kinds of property in Indiana will be considered. The session of the board this year is regarded as an important one, owing to the fact that new laws give the board original jurisdiction in the assessments of pipe lines, electric railway lines and the cars of transportation companies used on railway lines in the state. The first session of the board will be devoted to the assessment of corporate property exclusively. It is expected that this session will be one of the busiest the board has had for years.

The promoter of the new party movement inaugurated at Kansay City have found ample assurance by reading the comments of the democratic press that there is an entire willingness on the part of democrats to let the new party managers have everything their own way—so long as they keep aloof from the democratic organization. From the time that absolute divorcement from populism is proclaimed will date a sure democratic rehabilitation, growth, and prospective reinstatement in popular favor. For a democratic party espousing the principles taught by Samuel J. Tilden there is just now a splendid opening in this country.—South Bend Times.

It is a subject of deep regret that the press in different parts of the country has conceived the idea that Gen. Harrison was not duly appreciated among the people with whom he lived and upon whom he reflected so much credit. If the monument project is not receiving proper encouragement among our people it must be due to a miserly lack of public spirit in our moneyed men. Indiana does appreciate the exalted patriotism, the civic integrity and the profound statesmanship of the ex-president and will no doubt respond to the appeal for funds. Let us rise to the occasion and give the outside press no further cause for comment so derogatory to our public spirit.—Sentinel.

THE New Albany Ledger, in a highly eulogistic editorial, states that the time is not far distant when the democracy of Indiana will insist on placing the Hon. Hugh Dougherty of Bluffton, into a far more important position than that for which that gentleman has recently been named. This means, presumably, that the democracy of Indiana will ask Mr. Dougherty to become its candidate for governor in 1904.—South Bend Times.

Such would be no surprise to the friends of Mr. Dougherty, as such praise as the above is becoming common property. He is an ideal citizen and a democrat the party esteems in no ordinary way, and in the face of all this, his supreme modesty makes him the same plain and generous Mr. Dougherty. The democratic party will make no mistake in tying themselves to his Prince Albert.

THE suggestions of suitable presidential timber still continues in the year of our Lord 1901, and the mercury registering 95 in the shade. Give us a rest.

THE Hon. Samuel M. Ralston the well known Lebanon statesman, has thrown up his hands and submitted himself to a real newspaper interview by that somewhat famous Billy Blodget of the Indianapolis News. The subject desecrated was the future of the democratic party and as usual Sam said some real sensible things "the democratic party should, at the proper time, endeavor to unite with those desiring to defeat the republican party. To do this, regard, of course, must be had to the character of the platform that democrats and those affiliating with them will be asked to stand upon. At this distance, from our next presidential election, it looks like the tariff, insular and foreign policies of McKinley's administration will be the dominant issues. Whatever they may be, however, they should be set forth in a short and ringing declaration of principles. Long platforms give rise to an endless chain of collateral questions, and tend to confusion. A question, which can not be made a dominant one and which tends to divide those who should work together, should be omitted."

THE death of Judge William A. Woods removes from life a jurist that is well known and admired. With the exception of being a bitter political partisan, at which time he invited and received hostile criticism, but at all other times he had the esteem and confidence of every one who knew him. Especially does Indiana regret his death, where he was so well known. He was appointed United States circuit judge in 1889 by President Harrison, and during his career on the bench has decided some important cases, among them being the injunction proceedings to compel the world's fair commission to close their gates on Sunday, which Judges Woods and Jenkins granted; the famous "blocks-of-five" case against Col. Dudley, in which Col. Dudley was alleged to have advised the republican managers to divide "floaters" into blocks of five in order to vote them, and in which a construction of the law by Judge Woods brought down a storm of democratic abuse; the "government by injunction case," as the injunction of the American railway union during the strike of 1894 came to be known, and in which Judge Woods punished the officers of the union for disobedience of the injunction.

This is the time of year for republican shouting. The government fiscal year will close tomorrow and the Washington writers for administration organs have already told us that the books will show an excess of receipts over expenditures was over \$77,000,000. In 1887 under a democratic administration the excess of receipts over expenditures was over \$118,000,000. In 1901 a republican administration has \$77,000,000 left out of an income of \$587,000,000; in 1887 a democratic administration managed to save over \$118,000,000 out of an income of less than \$383,000,000. With \$204,000,000 less income the democratic administration saved over \$41,000,000 more money. In 1878 under a democratic administration the public expenditures were only about \$264,000,000; in 1901 under a republican administration the expenditures have reached \$510,000,000; republican expenditures \$246,

000,000 more, or not much less than double. For the eight years before the Spanish war the annual expenditures averaged not quite \$427,000,000. For the year just closing the outgo is \$510,000,000, or \$83,000,000 more, and there is republican authority for the statement that the difference is to grow greater instead of less. No doubt of it if the republicans remains in charge. Now will some republican statesman and economist rise and show what the American taxpayers—not the syndicates and adventurers—are likely to get for this increase of \$83,000,000 and upward which they are forced to contribute to pay the piper for the republican jig.—Chicago Chronicle.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

With the establishment of civil government in the Philippines, and with the decision of the supreme court that our new possessions are mere "appurtenant" territory, the question of the ultimate disposition of the archipelago becomes one of great importance. We think that the administration will make a great mistake if it assumes that the people contemplate the permanent retention of the islands with pleasure or enthusiasm. It is a question on which they have not passed—possibly one on which they have not yet made up their minds. But we believe there is a very respectable element of our population—respectable both in size and intelligence—that would be glad to see some way open for getting rid of the responsibility that will be ours if we deny practical independence in the Philippines. The arguments which have prevailed in controlling our policy in regard to Cuba have no application whatever to the Philippines. An independent government in that distant region could not become a menace to us. We become their surer allies by granting independence. The Philippines are not within our natural sphere of influence. They have no relation to the political system of this hemisphere.

Nor can it be shown that we have incurred any obligation to them or to the people—native or foreign—that inhabit them that will not be fully discharged by our restoring peace and order and setting up an independent local government. We could not leave them to themselves after having broken down the only power capable of saving Manila from a general massacre. Having destroyed Spain's authority, we were in duty bound to step into her place. And it was necessary for us to put down the rebellion against authority. But with peace restored throughout the archipelago, and with the establishment of a government with the co-operation of the natives and in which they are to participate, we may well ask ourselves whether there is any good reason why we should permanently govern the islands. Of course, there will be strong influences at work to compel our retention of them. The imperialists and jingoes, and the politicians, like Congressman Hull, who want to make money, and the syndicates that are being organized for the purpose of "developing" the Philippines, will all strenuously object to what they will call a policy of "retreat." The relations that would naturally follow the granting of independence would put America in the ascendancy, and in this case, as in all cases, the only thing that ought to be considered is the public interest—the welfare of all the people—the inhabitants of these islands included. It may be that it will be many years before we can wisely withdraw. But it seems to us that we ought to look forward to the ultimate independence of

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|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Men's Colt and Calf Skin Shoes, the \$2.00 kind | \$1.25 |
| Patent Leather Shoes, almost all sizes          | 1.50   |
| A lot of Men's Dress Shoes,                     | .95    |
| Men's Plow Shoes,                               | .85    |
| Men's all Solid Kid Lace Shoes,                 | 1.00   |
| Girl's Stylish Lace Shoe,                       | .69    |
| Babies Button Shoe,                             | .24    |

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the Philippines, and to strive for that end.—Indianapolis News.

MARKETS.  
CORRECTED BY E. L. CARROLL, GRAIN  
MERCHANT, DECATUR, IND.

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat, new                  | \$ 60       |
| Corn, per cwt, yellow (new) | 55          |
| Corn, per cwt. (new) mixed  | 54          |
| Oats, new                   | 22 @ 25     |
| Rye                         | 35 @ 40     |
| Barley                      | 35 @ 40     |
| Clover seed                 | 4 00 @ 5 00 |
| Timothy                     | 1 00 @ 1 50 |
| Potatoes, per bu new        | 15          |
| Eggs, fresh                 | 94          |
| Butter                      | 12          |
| Chickens                    | 06          |
| Ducks                       | 06          |
| Turkeys                     | 08          |
| Geese                       | 05          |
| Wool, unwashed              | 13 to 16    |
| Wool, washed                | 20 and 22   |
| Hogs                        | 5 00        |

TOLEDO MARKETS, JULY 3, 1:30 P. M.

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Wheat, new No. 2 red, cash  | \$ 67 1/2 |
| Sept wheat                  | 67 1/2    |
| Cash corn No. 2 mixed, cash | 44        |
| Sept corn                   | 40 1/2    |

Adjoined Unanimously.  
Correspondent (approaching Irish sergeant)—I am told, sergeant, that you had a skirmish with the enemy this morning.  
Sergeant—We did that, sor.  
Correspondent—And did you come off with flying colors?  
Sergeant—Floyin colors, is it? Be-dad, it wasn't owly the colors that was floyin, but ivery mother's son of us in the bargain.—Boston Courier.

The Sun.  
Astronomers tell us that refractory elements like iron, silicon and carbon, perhaps dissociated into simpler substances, are present as vapors in the atmosphere of the sun and that many others of our well known elements, including hydrogen, are also present in this glowing atmosphere, while the heat of the sun's surface and that of the hotter stars is vastly higher than that of the electric furnace.

His Age.  
Being asked his age, a colored citizen in a Billville district replied: "Well, suh, I some older dan dat pine tree yander, I'll bit younger dan dat live oak by de gate en not quite so ol' ez de house whar I livin at. I ain't much on figgers myself, but you kin count up en see!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Nearest He Ever Came to It.  
"Colonel," she asked, "have you ever been up in a balloon?"  
"No," he answered, "but I got to talking art to a Boston lady once, and she had me away up in the air inside of two minutes."—Chicago Herald.

Another bank at Buffalo has turned its toes to the daisies, occasioned by its close connection with the City National Bank, which closed its doors a few days previous.

The state superintendent of public instruction has completed the June distribution of school funds, and according to his invoice Adams county has 7721 school children, paid to the common school fund \$8,151.38 and received from the apportionment \$11,349.87.

B. Kalver & Son will pay 40c per 100 pounds for mixed iron, 50c per 100 pounds for rags and 5c per pound for rubber.

This is the season of bargain sales. All the dry goods stores seem to be vieng with each other in this line. Every woman in town leaves home early and is on hand when the sale begins. In the mad rush thundering feet occur. One grabs a piece of goods and with vengeance holds on to it until she can be waited on. Sometimes three or four dive for the same piece at once. It certainly takes perseverance. Real bargains too, may be had. It is well to purchase several pieces and have them in readiness for next season.

Snow storms in July would certainly be a little out of the ordinary but this is what is predicted by the great and only Rev. Irl Hicks. The strange event is to occur some time between July 25 and August 1, so you may as well gather up your heavy apparel and prepare for the chilling blasts. However the way we feel now a little dip of north pole climate wouldn't go bad in the least. Hicks has been hitting the weather pretty accurately so far this year but we are inclined to believe that the old man is a little off in his prophetic eye.

Look after your dogs. The hot weather is here and the time when canines become cross, ugly and dangerous. An old gentleman while passing the Winnes property Monday afternoon was pounced upon by a large mastiff and had a narrow escape. In fact had not help come at once he would have been seriously hurt, as it was his clothes were torn and the old gentleman frightened almost into prostration. Almost every dog becomes cross at this time of the year and at the first sign should be either muzzled or gotten out of the way in some manner. Don't take any chances on some one being maimed for life.

Special Pants Sale!  
SATURDAY, JULY 6.

About 400 to 500 pairs of odd pants to be sold at less than manufacturers' price. Some very choice patterns and excellent qualities of plain, black and fancy Worsteds and fancy and plain Cassimeres and Cheviots. This is your chance to obtain a pair of pants at just about one-half of regular retail price. You should see them to appreciate their value.

200 choice black clay Worsteds, diagonals and crope worsteds, sold regularly at \$3.25 to \$6.00 per pair; this sale go at \$2.00 to \$3.50

The rest are cassimere and cheviots in fancy and plain colors, well tailored and trimmed, and sold regularly at \$2.50 to \$5.00; this sale they go at \$1.00 to \$3.50  
To see them is to buy them. You can not get away from these prices even if you do not need them for immediate use. You will buy a pair for future use—it will pay you.

Remember the date, July 6---one day only.  
Holthouse, Schulte & Co.