

THE DEMOCRAT

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1904.

NATIONAL TICKET

For President
ALTON B. PARKER
of New York.
For Vice-President
HENRY G. DAVIS
of West Virginia

COUNTY TICKET

For Joint Senator
JOHN W. TYNDALL
For Representative
JOHN W. VIZARD
For Prosecutor
JOHN C. MORAN
For Auditor
O. D. LEWTON
For Treasurer
JOHN F. LACHOT
For Sheriff
ALBERT A. BUTLER
For Surveyor
L. L. BAUMGARTNER
For Coroner
JOHN S. FALK
For Commissioner First District
DAVID WERLING
For Commissioner Third District
MARTIN LAUGHLIN

Congressional Convention.

The democrats of the Eighth Congressional district of Indiana will meet in delegate convention at Portland, Indiana, on September 7, 1904, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress for said district.

The basis of representation will be one delegate and one alternate for each 200 votes and for each fraction of 100 or more votes cast for the Hon. John W. Kern for governor at the election of 1900. On this basis each county will be entitled to the following number of votes:

Adams.....	17
Delaware.....	23
Jay.....	41
Madison.....	17
Randolph.....	12
Wells.....	18

Total.....128
Necessary to a choice..... 65

J. A. M. ADAIR,
District Chairman.

The campaign in Adams county will soon be on. The headquarters are being arranged, and before the end of another week will be ready to entertain every mother's son who wishes to aid the cause of democracy in winning a victory.

The retirement of Hon. David B. Hill from political activity is a distinct loss to the democratic party, and to the nation. He is a great statesman, and during the last fifty years has played a prominent part in the political history of the country.

The Adams county democrats will be numerous and plenty at the congressional convention next Wednesday. Plans are being developed to furnish the banner delegation, and head the same with a brass band. Everybody should make up his mind now to join the procession.

Indiana is showing every symptom of a democratic victory this fall. It will be a battle ground, and the democrats will fight long and hard to redeem lost laurels. The outlook is exceedingly encouraging and with every democrat doing his duty as a democrat, success is assured. Tom Taggart says the way to win it is to get the votes. Let's get them.

The congressional convention at Portland next Wednesday will signal the opening of the campaign in the eighth district. Many noted speakers will be there and the occasion will be made one of state importance. There are two candidates seeking the convention honors, and the contest bids fair to be real and exciting. Adams county will be well represented, they being disposed to furnish the largest delegation.

Reliable person with \$500 can secure manufacturing business in this town that will pay from 100 to 500 per cent. per annum. Cement or marble dealer preferred. Address, G. T. Bouslog, Winamac, Ind. 261

Court Notes.

The September term of court which opens next Monday will have a larger amount of business to dispose of than usual. Besides the many criminal cases the civil suits have been coming in rapidly during the past two weeks. Five new ones were filed this morning and several more will come in before Monday. A. P. Beatty, as attorney for Della Cowan, has filed a suit in circuit court against her husband, William Cowan, asking for a divorce and \$1,000 alimony. The complaint alleges that the parties were married November 2, 1902, and lived together until October 9th last, when Mrs. Cowan returned to the home of her parents. She alleges failure to provide also accuses her husband of being intimate with other women and of being the cause of her contracting a loathsome disease, as a result of which she is still in feeble health. She asks for the custody of their only child, Frank, born May 31, 1903, and for a judgment of ten dollars per month for his support.

Schurger & Smith filed a new quiet title suit Tuesday entitled Sylvanus Wood vs William Wood ruff and six others. The property in question is a 120 acre farm in Blue Creek township.

Another suit to quiet title was filed in circuit court yesterday. D. D. Heller & Son, attorneys. The plaintiff is Charlotte Catherine Schoch and the defendants Jessie and Samuel Deihl, Lucy, Robert and John Brown, Pearl and Christina Schoch. The land in controversy is forty acres in Washington township, of this county.

A case was filed Tuesday by Attorneys Erwin & Erwin entitled Margaret Koenig vs John Scheiman, complaint for damage to real estate, demand \$800. The defendant is accused of cutting down trees and destroying property of the plaintiff to the above mentioned amount.

John Tison vs James N. Fristoe, suit to foreclose a mechanics' lien, demand \$35, is the title of a new case filed with the clerk of the Adams circuit court Tuesday. Schurger & Smith are attorneys for the plaintiff and the suit is the result of a controversy over some work done by Tison on Mr. Fristoe's property, lot 352, Decatur.

Another quiet title suit filed in the Adams circuit court is against John W. Watson and sixty-five others defendants, John R. Clendenen being the plaintiff. The suit is to settle the ownership of a forty-acre tract of land located in Hartford township, Adams county. The plaintiff is represented by D. D. Heller & Son and D. E. Smith as attorneys.

Jury Commissioners H. R. Moltz and David Mauller met at the county clerk's office Tuesday, and assisted by Deputy Clerk Baumgartner proceeded to select the petit jury for the September term of court. The list includes the following: John C. Augsburger, French township; Henry Rodenbeck, Root; Frederick Bultemeyer, Root; William Roop, Blue Creek; James M. Archbold, St. Marys; Joseph Dailey, Blue Creek; B. J. Terveer, Decatur; Charles E. Bollinger, Monroe; William Annen, Root; Amos Buckmaster, Jefferson; A. F. Thieme, Union, and Mart Shady, Kirkland. The jury will report for duty the third Monday, September 19th, criminal week, and from present outlooks they will have a mighty busy session, as there are many cases to dispose of and several of them are of importance. The September session begins next Monday.

Wawasee Lake Ind. tickets on sale until September 30. Return limit October 31st 1904. \$3.10 for round trip. Rome City Ind. Season tickets good until October 31st \$2.30 15 day ticket \$1.95.

Northern Michigan has never been so beautiful as it is this summer. Your vacation is due and when looking over the map for a nice cool place to rest would be pleased to have you decide that some one of the many resorts suit you then "look up and talk it over" regarding rates, time of trains, etc. You know the G. R. & I. is the way to get to Northern Michigan real quick. J. Bryson Agent.

RIGHTS OF LABOR

Several Important Cases In Which Judge Parker Stood Consistently For Labor's Rights.

A number of important laws affecting labor were before the courts of New York for adjudication while Judge Parker was on the bench, and all of his opinions asserted the right of the state to legislate for better conditions among its wage-earning classes. The Republican press has criticised some of those decisions and has intimated that they were made for partisan effect, but the independent legal thought of the country has endorsed them, both on account of their consistency and their just and equitable conclusions.

One of the first and most important cases that came before Judge Parker's court was in relation to the law which required that contractors on public work should pay their employees not less than the prevailing rate of wages. A street improvement contractor in the city of New York had failed to comply with this provision of his contract and the comptroller refused to issue a warrant for the amount due, holding that he had not complied with his contract. The court of appeals held the law, so far as it related to such a case, unconstitutional, but a dissenting opinion was written by Judge Parker in which he defended the law as a proper exercise of legislative power.

In 1896 the so-called "convict-made goods label act" was passed. It required all goods made by convict labor in any penal institution to be labeled "convict made" before being sold or exposed for sale within the state. The law was undoubtedly aimed at convict-made goods of other states, since the products of convict labor of New York could not under the constitutional provision be placed upon the market. This law was held by the court of appeals to be unconstitutional, because it was an attempt to regulate interstate commerce and thus violative of the commerce clause of the federal constitution. Judges Bartlett and Parker wrote dissenting opinions, insisting that the act was a proper exercise of legislative power. The true purpose of the law was tersely stated by Judge Parker in the following language:

"This statute neither prohibits nor attempts to prohibit other states or citizens of other states from putting prison-made goods upon our markets, nor does it prohibit our own citizens from buying or selling them; if it did, then, concededly, the statute would be in violation of the commerce clause of the federal constitution and void; it simply requires that prison-made merchandise shall be so branded that our citizens shall know where the goods they are buying were made."

Another case before the court grew out of rivalry between two labor organizations and has led to much comment. Charles McQuee, a member of the National Protective Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers, a corporation organized under the laws of New York, brought an action on behalf of himself and his fellow-members to restrain the board of delegates and certain individuals, members of the board of delegates and of the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters and of the Progress Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers, from preventing the employment of the plaintiffs, and from coercing their discharge by any employer, through threats, strikes, or otherwise, and to recover damages.

Judge Parker wrote the prevailing opinion of the court and in it he lays down in the most comprehensive terms the rule that members of a labor union have not only the right to refuse to work with others, but that it does not affect their right because the reason given does not seem adequate to other people so long as the object to be attained is a legal one. He says: "Stated in other words, the propositions quoted recognize the right of one man to refuse to work for another on any ground that he may regard as sufficient, and the employer has no right to demand a reason for it. But there is, I take it, no legal objection to the employee's giving a reason, if he has one, and the fact that the reason given is that he refuses to work with another who is not a member of his organization, whether stated to his employer or not, does not affect his right to stop work, nor does it give a cause of action to the workmen to whom he objects because the employer sees fit to discharge the man objected to rather than lose the services of the objector."

ROOSEVELT AND THE QUAKER.

In his life of Thomas H. Benton, page 37, Theodore Roosevelt thus expresses his opinion of that quiet, peace-loving people, the Friends, who have done so much in every community in which they reside to foster sentiments of brotherly love:

"A class of professional non-combatants is as hurtful to the real healthy growth of a nation as a class of fire-eaters, for a weakness or folly is naturally as bad as a vice or worse, and in the long run a Quaker may be quite as undesirable a citizen as a duellist. No man who is not willing to bear arms and to fight for his rights can give a good reason why he should be entitled to the privilege of living in a free community."

When a fool has made up his mind the market has gone by.—Spanish Proverb.

A PARKER CONSTITUTION CLUB

Republican Disregard of Constitution Leads to Formation of a Notable Club.

One of the most important clubs of the campaign has been formed in New York. It is projected by men who are devoted to principles and who have determined to do all they can to stay the aggressions of the Republican party upon the constitution, both at home and abroad.

If there is one thing more than another which has caused thinking men to turn to the Democratic nominee for the presidency it is the disregard of President Roosevelt and his advisers for the restraints that the constitution imposes. It has been overridden time and again by the administration at Washington, and there is a wholesome fear throughout the country that the precedents set by Mr. Roosevelt will lead to even worse conditions should he be elected.

Out of this fear has come the Parker Constitution Club, an independent organization formed in New York, and whose object is to provide the Democratic campaign managers with authentic information bearing upon the disregard of precedents and legal limitations of authority of which President Roosevelt and the Republican leaders have been guilty. A permanent organization has been formed with the following officers:

President—James C. Carter.
Vice Presidents—Wheeler H. Peckham, John E. Parsons, Joseph LaRoque, John G. Carlisle.
Secretary—William C. Osborn.
Treasurer—William E. Curtis.
Executive Committee—William B. Hornblower, Francis L. Stetson, John G. Milburn, Howard Taylor, James W. Gerard, Jr.

The declaration of principles arraigns the present administration for disregard of the constitution, refers to the policy of the chief executive, and says:

"This venerable and beneficent policy President Roosevelt has undertaken to reverse, and in its place to set up a policy of autocratic force. He has shown that a president who has the will to usurp legislative functions, to exalt the power of the executive above the constitution and to commit our nation to violations of international justice, easily finds a way. His course, while filling the vacancy made by the death of President McKinley, can only be taken as an earnest of what he will do if the American people, by electing him president, shall approve his tendencies and methods.

"Here is the issue which every citizen must now decide. The statesman who until recently was chief justice of the highest court of New York is the leader of those who stand for constitutional government of this country, strong and enduring in the union of liberty and law."

Judge Parker had eight years yet to serve on a \$17,000 a year job, but he resigned. Senator Fallbanks has only two years to serve on a \$5,000 job, but he is hanging on like grim death. The judge feels certain of his election, while the senator feels equally certain of defeat. Mr. Fairbanks is losing heart early in the game.—Winchester Democrat.

Alva Green, editor of the Otwell Star, the only Republican paper in Dubois county, has renounced the Republican party and will support the Democratic tickets. He says that he is still a Republican, but President Roosevelt is too erratic to be intrusted with power, and the best interests of the country demand his defeat.

"Nine times out of ten," says a philosopher, "trouble is what we blame the world for when we did it all ourselves."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Rite of the Snake.

In Val di Rosa, Italy, the serpent is a traditional terror, and the place is celebrated for a curious religious custom known as the rite of the snake. On ascension day the priest solemnly immerses a harmless water snake in a huge antique basin, dug up on Monte Bruno. The mountaineers believe that by reason of this ceremony all the other snakes that infest the country will perish.—Chicago News.

Roosevelt and the Farmer.

President Roosevelt once lived in the West and he afterward conceived the idea of glorifying the cowboy and bronco-buster in a book. That was a thing about which no one need concern himself, for it was merely a matter of taste, but when the writer took occasion to make invidious comparisons between his heroes and the quiet, sober and industrious farmer and workingman, he presented an entirely different question. Here is the way he pictured the bronco-busters and farmers, mechanics and workmen in his "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail," pages 9 and 10:

"They are much better fellows and pleasanter companions than small farmers or agricultural laborers; nor are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."

With our own vast continent to be developed; with political and business corruption gnawing at our national life; with the gravest social and political internal problems pressing for solution; with the foundations of the constitution undermined by lawless unions on one side and lawless combines on the other; with law and order and prosperity threatened by labor wars; with the yeast of socialism and anarchy fermenting in the public mind; with 9,000,000 negroes to be educated and fitted into some sort of tolerable living relations with their white neighbors, you propose to divert the nation's thought and energy from the duties that crowd upon it at home to a career of rowdy adventure abroad.—From Pulitzer's letter to President Roosevelt.

Among the visitors to Esopus during the week was George Foster Peabody, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. He said incidentally, that the first campaign contribution he received as treasurer was from an Episcopal clergyman over eighty years old. The clergyman wrote that, while he did not know whether he would live to vote for Parker and Davis, he wanted to send a dollar bill, all he could afford, with the hope that the campaign fund would be made up of the dollars of a million voters, rather than the larger gifts of rich men.

Among the salient features of the campaign, as it is seen today, is the action of the Parker Constitution club of New York, organized under very high auspices, many of whose members were supporters of McKinley, but are now accentuating the demand for "Constitutionalism versus Imperialism." This is but one of many signs of a rising tide of popular enthusiasm for a return to the historic principles and traditions which lie deeply imbedded in the hearts of the American people.

The great newspapers of the country are flocking to the support of Judge Parker and there is little doubt but the independent press of the country will be largely for him before the campaign closes. Among the influential newspapers which supported McKinley but are now for Parker, are the Washington Post, the Baltimore Herald, the New York Herald, the New York Times, the New York Staats-Zeitung, the New York World, the Brooklyn Eagle and many other equally influential publications.

New Britain Currency.

Dewarra, a currency of New Britain, is an instance of how the spoils of the chase may be turned to account as the outward and visible sign of wealth. Dewarra is made by stringing the shells of a dog whelp upon the ribs of palm leaves. These strings may be retailed at so much a fathom—usually the price is equivalent to about three shillings a fathom length—or they may be made into various articles of personal adornment to be worn on great occasions. In New Britain the dewarra hoarded up by a rich man is produced at his funeral and divided among his heirs in much the same kind of way as personal property is divided among us.

Look For the Man.

"Bess and Mabel have ceased to speak as they pass by," said the girl in the tailor made costume. "Indeed!" exclaimed the girl in the home made gown. "What's the man's name?"—London Tit-Bits.

A HERO'S INDICTMENT

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of Santiago harbor, will make a number of speeches in Indiana this fall. He is outspoken in his condemnation of the attempt of the Republicans to appeal to race prejudice and attributes the recent unhappy conditions in the South directly to the action of the president. After referring to the lynching of two negroes in Georgia, Captain Hobson continued: "We must, however, calmly recognize the fact that this wave of lawlessness in Georgia and in other states has followed upon the heels of the recent action of the president in forcing the race question upon the Chicago convention and the Republican platform. In fact, the whole unhappy situation in the South that has grown worse and worse with the course of the Roosevelt administration, is due to the flagrant violation of fundamental laws of nature, whether intentional or unintentional on the part of the president.

"The accepted interpretation of Mr. Roosevelt's position on the race question means negro political domination where negroes are in the majority, or a return to the unhappy conditions of the reconstruction era, and means the mingling of the races in blood relations. By the laws of nature where two races differing in sociological status are found together in a political organism it is the higher and not the lower that should be intrusted with the grave questions of governing, and is suicidal for the higher race to intermarry with the lower."

Judges, college presidents, manufacturers, business men, railroad men, bankers, solid farmers and men of all avocations and callings in life are for Judge Parker because they know he is a safe, cautious and conservative man, one whose judgment is sound and whose mind is clear and well trained. With him in the presidential chair, there will be no jack-rabbit business or wild west strenuousness connected with the administration. The solid men of the nation are for Judge Parker.—Columbia City Post.

Statistics designed to show that wages have kept pace with prices and for this reason the cost of living is not relatively greater than it was ten years ago may satisfy the theorist but the consumer knows that the statement is false. A ten per cent increase in wages here and there does not balance a twenty per cent increase in the cost of living throughout the country.

It seems strange in this "era of Republican prosperity" to find the New York Tribune, the only out-and-out Roosevelt paper in the city of New York, advising laboring men not to go on strike because "there are so many idle men to take their places at the same wages or less than they are receiving."

Explaining it. "His great contention is that all men are born equal."

"That's all right."
"But he seems to think he's better than most men."
"Well, he means all men are born equal, but some are equal to a hundred others."—Philadelphia Press.

Definition of Genius. So far is genius from being "a transcendent capacity for taking trouble, first of all," as Carlyle has it, that it is rather the capacity for doing without trouble that which other people cannot do with any amount of trouble.—Fall Mail Gazette.

GREAT DAY

The Jay county fair is on at Portland next week, and the democratic congressional convention is also on the cards for Wednesday, one of the best days of the fair. Excursions rates will be in vogue. Adams county people can attend a convention and the fair all in one day, and should take advantage of the occasion and go on Wednesday, September 7.

COSTS NOTHING UNLESS CURED

A FAIR OFFER MADE BY THE HOLTHOUSE DRUG COMPANY TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM CATARRH.

The Holthouse Drug Company are selling Hyomei on a plan that has caused considerable talk amongst their customers. The plan is different from that followed by other remedies, but the remedy itself is different also. This treatment for the cure of catarrh has such an unusual record of cures to its credit that the Holthouse Drug Co., offers to refund the money if it does not give the desired benefit. This is certainly one of the fairest offers that can be made and any one who has catarrh and does not take advantage of it is doing himself or herself an injustice.

The Hyomei treatment consists of a small hard rubber inhaler that can be carried in the vest pocket or purse, a medicine dropper and a bottle of Hyomei. The complete treatment costs but \$1 and as the inhaler will last a lifetime the medicine is very inexpensive. Many people who have used it write that for the good Hyomei has done them they would willingly pay thousands of dollars.

Extra bottles of Hyomei can be procured for use with the Inhaler at 50 cents. Do not suffer any longer with tickling, smarting, burning, eye-watering troubles that afflict those who have catarrh. "Hyomei will cure you, but if you should not find it adapted to your case the Holthouse Drug Co. will return your money."

