

Democratic Press.

DECATUR, IND.

Democratic Press Co., Publishers.

The wicked get fly when no man pursueth.

Peary probably hasn't stayed out many nights up there, after all; there is only one night a year where he is.

The War Department advertises for 75,000 yards of red tape. Why doesn't it borrow what it wants from the other departments?

An Englishman has killed Henry George \$26,000. As the last legacy to the single-tax champion cost more than its face value to defend, he may look on this new benefaction as a gift of the Greeks.

The position of President of the United States involves many peculiar trials and afflictions. Somebody has written to Mr. Cleveland to suggest the name of Gladys Gwendolen for his youngest daughter.

And now Hetty Green is suddenly devout. She says, says Hetty: "I am going to get together all the religious persons I can and go to some quiet place where we can pray that my litigations with Mr. Barling may be ended during the next twenty years."

Probably the Spanish authorities are correct in their assertion that the Cuban insurgents are doing some robust lying. The fact, however, that the rebellion sticks, and that where there is any fighting at all the rebels do the attacking, proves that Spain is hard pressed.

There is a "let up" in the campaign to "mend or end" the Lords. However, a change in the constitution of the second chamber will have to be made in the near future, but a second chamber of some sort will remain. The Radical crusade for a single-branch parliament cannot succeed.

The republics of Central America have got together on one point, and that is to make common cause against any more such ultimatums as the one recently forced on Nicaragua by the British navy. The Central Americans may have their little revolutions, but do not propose to be held up habitually for the benefit of Europe.

Chicago's way of introducing electricity as the motive power on elevated railroads is to adopt it, make contracts, put them through and let it whiz! New York's way, as illustrated by the Gould-Sage management, is to "watch experiments" and keep on running the noisy, dirty and antiquated locomotives. A second elevated line in the Western metropolis has closed a contract for an electrical plant, the first one being in successful operation.

The kindly and liberal United States Government, which pays ambassadors \$17,500 a year for doing nothing, is in need of an assistant in its bureau of animal industry. The lucky appointee must be able to translate technical French and German and must have a scientific knowledge of chemistry, physiology, bacteriology, microscopy and histology. If fortunate enough to acquire this desirable office he will receive the munificent salary of \$1,200 a year, and the worst of it is that probably a qualified man can be found to take the place for the beggarly pay.

By the death of Prof. Huxley England has lost one of her greatest inquirers. Huxley's name will stand with those of Tyndall, Darwin and Spencer at the head of English science of our generation. His views on the relations of science to religion and his attacks on revealed religion caused endless controversy, which has been oftentimes renewed during the publication of his collected works. But his true fame was based on his works as a scientist pure and simple, and as such he will be honored in the annals of scientific research and literature.

Photography in colors has not been popularized as yet, but there are several processes which are believed to point to a final success in this highly desirable branch of the art. A Dublin doctor has just exhibited in that city a number of photographic glass plates on which several colors show with distinctness. His plan is to place in front of a sensitive film, and in contact with it, a transparent glass plate upon which have been traced colored lines running 300 to the inch, the three colors being repeated over and over. The plate is exposed under this screen and developed in the usual manner. The specimens shown were numerous, and convinced the experts who examined them that they form an important discovery in photography.

The college athletic world is now agitated by so many conflicting fine points of honor, that it begins to look as if intercollegiate contests might soon lapse altogether through the inability of one college to find another with which it can "honorably" compete. Yale cannot play Harvard unless Harvard abjectly apologizes for ever having intimated that Hinkley was not a perfect gentleman. Harvard thereupon has to drop all contests with Yale and take up with Cornell. Cornell already had a coolness with Yale, and now, of course, must look upon her as a mortal enemy. Princeton bristles up at Pennsylvania, and as for the relation of Pennsylvania to both Princeton and Yale, they are strained much beyond the breaking

point. The coaches and the captains are filling the papers with complaints of each other and with explanations about what "self-respect" compels a college athlete to do or not to do. Don Quixote, or possibly Sir Lucius O'Trigger, might thread his way through all this maze of the college code of honor. One thing is clear, however, that athletics fully deserve all the praise they have received for making their devotees models of courtesy, good fellow-ship and manliness.

The verdict of "murder in the second degree" rendered against Joseph Spath at New York was simply absurd. The man tried to kill another wholly without provocation, and killed instead a third person. If there is any law of homicide at all in the State he was guilty of murder in the first degree. The Recorder in his charge, occupying an hour and a half, made this point so clear that even a stupid jurymen must have understood that the prisoner was either guilty of murder in the first degree or not guilty of any crime whatever. The verdict is doubtless what is called a "compromise" one, one by which jurymen convinced of a murderer's guilt shirk the responsibility of bringing in a verdict which will condemn a man to death, by stultifying themselves.

Chicago keeps it up. And now Chicago has arranged to send a delegation of 1,000 citizens to visit the great cotton exposition at Atlanta. If alert movements and tremendous push can make that great city the metropolis of the world, Chicago is bound to achieve the result. Chicago will not be content short of realizing that the whole boundless continent is hers, and then mayhap Chicago will have a sigh that there are no more worlds to conquer. And then, think of it, the city by the lakes is now looming up as a summer resort. To a man up a tree it would appear that nobody gets any sleep in Chicago; everybody is awake day and night. If not interrupted by insomnia or some such infirmity Chicago is bound to annex the whole country and then reach out and drag in the rest of mankind.

The Standard: It is beginning to be recognized in certain quarters as a fact that there is what is termed "cant" elsewhere as well as in religion. Such sayings, for example, as "art for art's sake," "there is no morality in art," are very properly characterized as cant, and very disgusting cant at that. The phrase, "new woman," is already a cant phrase, and much of the talk about her is sheer silliness. Socialistic cant abounds, and indeed makes up much of the rhetorical stock in trade of the labor agitator. What is cant? "A hypocritical or perfunctory use of speech," say the dictionaries. It may not necessarily imply dishonesty of intention, but it does imply misty conception of realities and a way of talking which people of sense should decline to copy or to favor. We agree with the writer who says: "Let talk be real, all the way round." Let us be sure, we will add, to know what we mean, and mean what we say.

A Schoolboy's Letter.
The following is a genuine production of a school boy ten years of age. It is worth preserving:

"Dear Ma—I wright to tell you I am very retched and my chilblains is worse again. I have not made any progress, and do not think I shall. I am very sorry to be so much expense, but I do not think this schule is very good, one of the fellows has taken the crown of my new hat for a target, he has now burrowed my watch to make a water wheel with the works, but it won't act. Me and him have tried to put the works back, but we think some of the wheels is missing, as they won't fit, I hope Ma-tilda's cold is better, I am glad she is not at schule.

"I think I have got consumption, the boys at this place are not gentlemanly, but of course you did not know that when you sent me here, I will try not to get bad habits. The trousers have worn out at the knees, I think the tailor must have cheated you, the buttons have come off and they are loose at the back. I don't think the food is good, but should not mind if I was stronger, the peace of meat I send you is off the beef we had on Sunday, 'ut on the other days it is more stringy, there are black beads in the kitchen and sometimes they cook them in the dinner, which can't be wholesome wen you are not strong.

"Dear Ma, I hope you and Pa are well and do not mind my being so uncomfortable, because I do not think I'll last long, please send me some more money, as I owe 8 pence. If you cannot spare it I think I can burrow it of a boy who is going to leave at the half quarter, and then he won't ask for it back again, but perhaps you would not like me to be under obligation to his parents, I did not mention it, or I dare say you would have put it down in the bill. Your loving but retched son."

Easily Cured.

The most careful persons are likely to catch a cold in their chests that will extend swiftly to the lungs if not attended to. It usually makes its presence known by a constricted sensation under the breast bone, where the flesh is thinnest. When a person experiences this feeling he can rest assured he can procure almost instant relief by drinking a cup of water as hot as he can bear to take in the mouth and to swallow. There is no better medicine in the world to arrest the progress of a cold than hot water, and, besides its effect upon the stomach and the system generally, is beneficial in the highest degree. And in sore throat, the same remedy will be found almost a specific.

We have noticed that no one desires to try Christian science on small-pox.

TARIFF IS THE ISSUE.

NO GOOD REASON WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE SO.

Democrats Will Appeal Confidently to the People on the Record of the Country Since the Wilson Bill Was Adopted—McKinley's Admission.

The Next Campaign.
The Republican press insists that the tariff is to be the real issue between the two great parties in the next national campaign. There is certainly no reason why it should not be, as without exception all the leading Republicans have shirked a plain declaration on the currency question, and therefore party lines cannot be drawn on the silver issue. The Democrats have no wish to ignore the tariff question, but on the contrary will appeal confidently to the people on the record of the country since the Wilson tariff was adopted. In 1890 and 1892 the people voted by enormous majorities for free trade and against McKinleyism. Unfortunately for the party of tariff reform, the hard times which resulted from the Republican tariff and financial legislation led to a reversal of popular sentiment in 1894, and by demagogic pretenses that the Democrats were responsible for the business depression, the Republicans secured a majority in Con-

An Unpleasant Lesson.



Teacher—Now, Willie, read your lesson out loud from the board like a good boy.
Willie—Please, ma'am, it makes my head ache to read lately. I don't feel well. I want to go home.—Chicago Chronicle.

gress. But their triumph will be a very short one. With less than a year of a liberal trade policy the industrial situation has changed from stagnation to the greatest activity. The most partisan Republican organs admit that there has been a wonderful revival in all branches of trade and manufacturing, and that already over a million workers have had their wages increased from 5 to 25 per cent.

On the other hand, the Republicans will go before the people threatening to again unsettle industry with the uncertainty of increased tariff rates. They will be forced to declare for a renewal or increase of McKinley duties, thus preventing manufacturers from making contracts for raw materials or selling goods except to fill temporary orders. To the demand of the business interests for a rest from tariff agitation and a fair opportunity to test the Wilson tariff they will reply with a threat to thoroughly revise and increase duties on imports.

Under these circumstances can there be any doubt as to the verdict of the country? Is there any reason why the people should prefer a policy of free trade restriction and business depression to one of freer trade, lower taxes and industrial prosperity?

France Lowers Duties.

One of the first results of the election of a free trade president in France has been a considerable reduction in the French tariff on goods imported from Switzerland. In 1892 the Swiss offered to reduce their tariff on French goods provided France would make similar reductions. The protectionists, who controlled the French fiscal policy, refused. But the experience of three years showed that the tariff war between France far more than Switzerland, as the latter country was buying goods, formerly taken from France, in Germany and Italy. So France has reduced the duties on thirty articles of Swiss production, the Swiss duties being correspondingly lowered. Both countries expect to profit by the increased commerce which will follow the decreased tariff.

McKinley's Admission.

As to the claim that there is no real revival of business, we may cite Gov. McKinley himself, who said at Cleveland: "I think that business conditions show a general improvement. Take Canton, for instance, where I passed last Sunday and Monday. Most of the works are in operation, and while of course the city is not back to the point where it was before the business depression conditions are much improved. The general outlook, I think, is favorable."

It is noteworthy that the Governor himself makes no demand for return to the tariff legislation which the committee of which he was chairman perfected in 1890.

One Way Out.

Foreman (Haywire Screamer)—In this editorial on "Hard Times and Democracy," you say: "Thanks are also due to Cleveland's pernicious free-trade policy for hardships here at home. Remember how last fall the two factories

in our midst suspended operations and reduced wages?"
Editor—Yes; that's right.

Foreman—Well, both those factories have got orders ahead for six months, and wages have been raised 10 per cent.
Editor—Here, give me that proof! I'll make a note of it and add: "Under the promise of the return of the Grand Old Party to power, the influence of the Democracy for harm is gone, and the country is recovering."—Puck.

The Iowa Campaign.

Republicans of Iowa have nominated for Governor Gen. F. M. Drake, a railroad president with an office in Chicago. His nomination was attended by a scandal of unusual proportions, whether the stories told in the Republican press were true or whether they were invented and circulated by hostile Republican politicians for purposes of blackmail or malice. Temperance Republicans of the State also were cheated by the neglect of the convention to make any platform declaration in support of their principles. Many Republicans will refuse to vote for the candidates, but there will be no organized bolt, nor any general unorganized defection at the polls.

The Republican ticket, however, will lose many votes from these and other causes. The panic is ended, and the Democratic tariff and financial policy is vindicated. There are no bankruptcies, great strikes, "industrial armies" of tramps, and multitudes of the un-

An Unpleasant Lesson.

U.S. KINDERGARTEN.



Teacher—Now, Willie, read your lesson out loud from the board like a good boy.
Willie—Please, ma'am, it makes my head ache to read lately. I don't feel well. I want to go home.—Chicago Chronicle.

employed to be produced as arguments against the Democratic party. The day of Republican "landslide" victories has passed. These facts give the Democrats in Iowa a fighting chance. It should be improved to the utmost. They may make great gains, even if they should fail to carry the State. The Republican majority in 1894 was about 80,000. In 1893 the Republican majority was 32,000. The majority this year can be reduced below that of two years ago. Such a result would be an encouraging prelude to the campaign of 1896.

In this view Iowa Democrats have an important duty to perform. It is evident that a change is in progress on the national issue of free silver. It is not the part of wisdom to anticipate now the national issues of next year. Iowa Democrats should fight the State campaign of 1895 on the State issues of 1895. The immediate State issues are sufficient to employ all their energies.—Chicago Chronicle.

Another Burden on the Foreigner.

The esteemed Tribune, rendered unhappy by the better times that have put an end to calamity politics, insists that our new tariff "was contrived for the benefit of foreign rather than American producers." We suppose it must be the foreigners who are paying the increased wages of our workmen—which is rather hard on them after having paid the tariff taxes under McKinleyism.—New York World.

The Business Revival.

Every indication points to a heavier volume of trade this coming fall than has been known for several years.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The prospect for the calamity howlers grows gloomier every day, and the dawn of an era of prosperity throughout the country means sure death to these parasites.—Detroit Free Press.

The business revival puts the Democratic party in a strong position before the voters, and the Republicans will not have the easy time of it they have been reckoning on.—Springfield Republican.

The calamity howlers are a good deal perplexed by the unmistakable indications of business revival, and it exacts of them some laborious special pleading to make the present situation accord with their predictions.—Philadelphia Times.

That there is a conspiracy to suppress the news of improved industrial conditions admits of no doubt. It has been shown by the attitude of the Republican newspapers for some time. But the prophets of woe and the howlers of calamity have not been able to prevent the restoration of prosperity.—Kansas City Times.

The Republican papers resisted the improvement in business as long as they were able. They were unwilling to admit that improvement was taking place. They made themselves ridiculous by calamity howls even after their news columns announced the unmistakable improvement in business. Now that they deem it inexpedient longer to deny the fact, they insist that the Democratic party is not entitled to any credit for it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PULSE of the PRESS

The Dead Stambuloff.

A generation hence Bulgaria will honor Stambuloff as a national martyr.—Buffalo Press.

He was a strong man and used strong measures, which gave his enemies their opportunity.—New York Herald.

A thousand Stambuloffs should take the place of the one foully murdered by Russian sympathizers.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The assassination of the exponent of a popular cause, however, will not suffice to suppress the aspirations of a nation.—Philadelphia Record.

There is little reason to hope that the murder of Stambuloff will heal the feud and reconcile the courts of St. Petersburg and Sofia.—New York Tribune.

We presume that if he had not interfered with Russian plans in regard to Macedonia he might be alive to-day.—Rocheater Democrat and Chronicle.

He (Stambuloff) seemed the one strong man in a nation of weaklings, and he commanded not only obedience at home, but respect abroad.—New York Sun.

The assassination of Stambuloff, the Bulgarian Minister, was clearly the result of as wicked a conspiracy as the political history of Europe has known.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Whether by connivance of the Prince or by friends of Panitz, or by one of half a dozen other possible causes, Stambuloff is dead, and with his death, it is hardly to be doubted, dies the hope of Bulgarian independence for many years to come.—Syracuse Post.

Modern life has had no more striking example of the essential vulgarity and brutality of undemocratic power and usurpation than this startling tragedy of Southwestern Europe. Stambuloff was slain without doubt, if not by the direct orders of the Russian Czar, certainly then in pursuance of a policy which was hatched in the brains that serve him.—New York Journal.

Grover's Girls.

Grover always was partial to girls.—Pittsburg Press.

Baby McKee has one more chance of becoming Grover's son-in-law.—Hoxawotamie Herald.

Presidents have to meet with disappointments just like the common run of mortals.—Jackson Whig.

That sign of "Boy Wanted" which was hung out at Gray Gables is still out.—Grand Rapids Herald.

In course of time Uncle Sam may look for a President among the President's daughters.—Boston Herald.

President Cleveland sings it this way: "There's just one more girl in this world for me."—New York World.

Although a son failed to arrive, Mr. Cleveland has the satisfaction of greeting another new woman.—Indianapolis Journal.

There is another dimpled darling in the Presidential household. Ruth becomes a sister every two years now.—Augusta Chronicle.

If this thing of girl babies being born to President and Mrs. Cleveland keeps up, the ratio will soon be more than 16 to 1.—Ohio State Journal.

We feel it a duty to caution Mr. Cleveland against the free coinage of girls as a thing likely to destroy the parity of the sexes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Girls are much more valuable than boys, especially at this time, when the new woman is taking possession of the earth.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

As there is no politics in this entire country, without regard to sex, age, or condition, sends its most hearty congratulations and good wishes. The White House has a trio of charming children.—Elgin News.

While ex-President Harrison is discouraging matrimony by declaring that women on the bicycle repel the admiration of the male sex, President Cleveland is promoting matrimony by proving that marriage is not a failure.—Bloomington Bulletin.

The Endeavor Convention.

Only fourteen years of history and 2,500,000 members! That is a marvelous record and a marvelous promise for the future.—Courier-Journal.

The success of the great convention is a fine commentary on the safety, speed and comfort of the American railway system.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The record of this organization is most gratifying. It stands as a refutation of the ideas advanced by cynics and others that the world is growing worse.—Kansas City Times.

The Christian Endeavor meetings furnish conclusive evidence that the institutions of Christianity are maintained with their old fervor and that men's lives are vitalized by a living faith.—Chicago Tribune.

These earnest, self-denying young men and women gathered together to advance the spiritual kingdom of righteousness preach to the world a sermon far more effective than the most polished effort of the mere pulpit orator.—New York Tribune.

In the face of three great armies like the Sunday school children, the Society of Christian Endeavor and the Young Men's Christian Association, the spectator may well ask himself what there is to the talk of a decay of the religious spirit.—Buffalo Express.

The churches are rapidly finding out that if they want to retain their hold on the young people of the land they must put forward something more than the ethical and moral attractions of religion. They must appeal to the social side of human nature. It is the development of this sentiment which accounts in a large measure for the growth of the Christian Endeavor societies.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Expulsion of Modjeska.

Mme. Modjeska, in view of her expulsion, will add to the list of her admirers by her vigorous denunciation of the government which has so long dominated Poland.—Chicago Tribune.

So Mme. Modjeska has been expelled from Russia on account of a speech in favor of the Poles, which she made a year ago in Chicago. It seems that they send her, but whenever there is a know clubs in unity she proposes to punish in America.—Boston

IMPORTANT FOOD TESTS.

How to Produce More Economical and Healthful Articles for the Table.

The official food analyses by the United States and Canadian governments have been studied with interest. The United States government report gives the names of eighteen well-known baking powders, some of them advertised as pure cream-of-tartar powders, which contain alum.

The report shows the Royal to be a pure cream-of-tartar baking powder, the highest in strength, evolving 169.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per single ounce of powder. There were eight other brands of cream-of-tartar powders tested, and their average strength was 111.5 cubic inches of gas per ounce of powder.

The Canadian government investigations were of a still larger number of powders. The Royal Baking Powder was here also shown the purest and highest in strength, containing forty-five per cent. more leavening gas per ounce than the average of all the other cream-of-tartar powders.

These figures are very instructive to the practical housekeeper. They indicate that the Royal Baking Powder goes more than 33 per cent. further in use than the others, or is one-third more economical. Still more important than this, however, they prove the popular article has been brought to the highest degree of purity—for to its superlative purity this superiority in strength is due—and consequently that by its use we may be insured the purest and most wholesome food.

The powders of lower strength are found to leave large amounts of impurities in the food. This fact is emphasized by the report of the Ohio State Food Commissioner, who, while finding the Royal practically pure, found no other powder to contain less than 19 per cent. of inert or foreign matters.

The statistics show that there is used in the manufacture of the Royal Baking Powder more than half of all the cream-of-tartar consumed in the United States for all purposes. The wonderful sale thus indicated for the Royal Baking Powder—greater than that of all other baking powders combined—is perhaps even a higher evidence than that already quoted of the superiority of this article, and of its indispensable-ness to modern cookery.

Japanese Hats.

The nobles and swells of Japan now nearly all wear stovepipe hats on solemn and dressy occasions. The same hat is handed down from generation to generation, like the Mikado's crown. Many of those on the street during the festivities celebrating the return of the Emperor were evidently brought over soon after Commodore Perry came, and the rest must have come in installments since 1853, for they represented every fashion of headgear since that date. It is worth noting also, that in the whole throng there was no drunkenness, no disorder, no quarreling.

The Japanese of the ordinary sort do not wear a hat at all, nor does any Jap consider a hat necessary as a head covering, but merely for the dignity of it. And the dignity of the dude is enhanced by wearing his stovepipe tile at least two sizes too large. In the army and by the policemen neat blue cloth caps are worn, like a New York Police Captain's. Women wear no head covering at all, or in very cold weather bring their shawls over their heads. Peddlers and rickshaw men knot a white kerchief over their necks, and the bonzes or beggar priests wear curious hats like inverted bread bowls, still carrying out the idea that a hat is a badge of office rather than clothing.

One of the queerest official head dresses is no longer seen in Japan. The downfall of the Shogunate withdrew from view forever those queer hats that looked like a Belgian paving block tied on the top of the head with a string.

How Antitoxine is Produced.

In the antitoxine or diphtheria cure the horse is made the medium of production of the remedy, much as vaccine is produced from calves. The horse is inoculated and his blood is used to counteract the diphtheria germ. Antitoxine stables are being established everywhere and, as blood is the only thing asked of the animals, small horses are generally preferred.

The invention being a French one, it has naturally made more progress in that country, and in Paris alone a stud of 136 horses is kept for immunizing purposes. Twenty of these animals are maintained by the Government for the benefit of the hospitals and the poor. Other studs are kept in different parts of the country. That the animals flourish, despite the periodical loss of blood, is proved by their general appearance of well being. One pony has supplied 420 quarts of blood and is apparently good for as many more, so that the triumph of science is complete in obtaining a cure for the dread disease without sacrificing the life or health of man's noblest friend.

But It Isn't So.

"If you will take notice," said a tenant of the New York Chamber of Commerce, "you will see that there are no flies on us, or in our office. Have you seen one since we moved in. I was commenting on this fact the other day when an old inhabitant told me that flies will not stay at an elevation of over thirty feet above the ground. Since then I have kept watch, and have come to the conclusion that he knew what he was talking about."—Detroit Journal.

LIEBERKUH estimates that the effective respiratory surface in the human lungs is not less than 1,400 square feet.