

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 2.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Adams county, Indiana, held at the court room at 2 p. m. on January 4, 1896, to select delegates to the convention to be held at Muncie, on January 8, 1896, to select a member of the State Central Committee, and to transact such other business as may come before the county central committee. JOHN W. TYNDALL, Ch'm. By W. M. BLACKBURN, Sec'y.

It will be a little difficult to write 1896, but you might as well learn now.

The district meeting to select a member of the state central committee is due at Muncie next Wednesday.

ANOTHER issue of bonds to the Morgan syndicate seems to be in sight. The amount is supposed to be fixed at \$100,000,000.

SATURDAY Adams county democrats will meet with the central committee at the court house. Business of importance is on hand.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS is now trying to impress the public that he will give up his position and views on questions of policy. Let's hear 'er.

THE district meeting to select a member of the state central committee will be held at Muncie next Wednesday. Every democrat who can should attend.

THANKS to E. P. Thompson for a complimentary ticket that entitles us to ride the elevator at the Indianapolis soldier's monument. We are much 'er bliged.

GIVE us good gravel roads, so that, no matter what time of year it is, a person can go some place and get back the same day. This is an important matter and one that needs your immediate attention. Think about it.

THE Hon. H. B. Smith, of Hartford City, is favorably mentioned for chairman of the democratic central committee. No better selection could be made, as Mr. Smith is an old timer in politics and one of the foremost democrats in the state.

W. W. CANADA, of Winchester, wants to represent this congressional district on the republican state central committee. The gentleman is a wideawake hustling politician and the district will make a mistake if they turn him down. The republicans of Adams couldn't do better than to support Mr. Canada.

THE Venezuelan commission has been named by the president, and it consists of David J. Brewer of Kansas, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; Richard H. Alvey of Maryland, chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White of New York; Frederick R. Condit of New York; Daniel C. Gilman of Maryland, president of the John Hopkins university.

THE business men of Decatur should not be nearly mouthed about taking hold of the agitation tending towards the formation of a board of trade. It isn't a matter that is being worked in the interest of any individual or class of individuals, but for the common good of all and for the especial upbuilding of our prosperous little city. Don't stand in your own light by thinking some one will get a bigger hump on yourself and let's twist the elephant's tail.

COME what may, war or no war, we believe that it is time to check the stealing of England of the continent of America, and to force that country to the arbitration which she refuses, knowing well why she does refuse it. Here we get a petition from England asking for universal arbitration, and yet when the demand comes for arbitrating a question between her and Venezuela she refuses it. The principle of the Monroe doctrine is one that we have been contending for seventy years. We ought to be willing to fight for it if necessary.

THE BRITISH HEART.

Who hears of tender sentiment from the English for their kith and kin on this side the Atlantic, except when there is danger ahead? When does the gush set in about common blood, and consanguinity, and the natural love of the two great English-speaking nations? Only when there is a threat of a clash of arms, and the great bully of the world is afraid his bluff will be called and he will receive a sound thrashing. When are we "patronized" and talked to like children, and reproved in a fatherly way for trying to embroil the peaceful world in bootless carnage? When does the solemn Mr. Bull say that the Government of the United States is one deserving great regard, and that it is only the Jingoists and loafers who are talking about war, and that the sober sense of the better people will in a short time curb the foolish show of hostility? Only when Great Britain has afoot an outrage on another nation, no worse than she has committed many a time before, but this time touching the honor, the sympathies and the vital interests of the greatest republic of all time. Only when her many bloodless victories over weaker nations have emboldened her to unguarded defiance of a people who have the men, resources and the spirit to take up the gage of battle.

There were no kind words for our fathers in 1776 when they were an unorganized band of patriots, with a much poorer footing than the insurgents in Cuba now have. There was not then, and there has not been since, when England was confident of her ability to whip us, any honey in their words to us. All was gall and wormwood then. Great Britain is dogged and determined when she has a puny adversary, and only "diplomatic" when she is in danger of being beaten. She cannot conceal her detestable policy.

Every true American must be proud of the popular response to the firm words of the president. Those who have not yet seen the true bent of things should pause before they make more mistakes. Even those New York papers which cry "pause," and "halt," and "consider," should pause themselves before they make a record from which they can never recover. Somebody has said that there were Tories in the time of the Revolution, and that there may be Tories now. We hope not. Let those who seem to be trying to dash cold water on the American spirit, benefiting only the selfish and sordid, remember the indignation with which even the people of today hold those who burned blue lights on the Atlantic coast as signals to the British ships in the memorial struggle for American independence. Let them gaze upon and take a lesson from the monuments, in the city of New York to the martyrs of the British prison ships. Let them contemplate the statue of Nathan Hale, bound and ready for execution, which daily confronts the thousands who walk and ride through the main artery of the commercial capital, and plant themselves against enemies abroad and at home. Let them remember the familiar words of Stephen Douglass: "Our country, may she always be right; but right or wrong, our country."

This is no time to cavil. Hesitation is next door to damnation. The universal duty is to support the president in a policy of manhood and patriotism. Grievances against the executive on other accounts are not now in order. The Enquirer makes no apology for past differences with Mr. Cleveland. In that regard it is simply in the position of thousands of others of all parties who have freely embraced the right of free speech in our internal affairs. We have blamed Mr. Cleveland for policies and performances which we believed to be wrong. We have argued that he did not properly treat the party which elected him and which was responsible through him for the conduct of public affairs. The question is a different one now. It is not Grover Cleveland we are talking about, but the president of the United States, representing the whole people and reflecting the best type of patriotism, in an affair which involves the honor and integrity of us all. Let nobody stand back. Let congress be careful how it halts or shifts responsibility. Let it not falter. There is only one course to pursue now to avoid just suspicion. There must be no traitors.

Let us not underestimate or depreciate our own strength, either. If the United States is obliged to go into the fight which now threatens it will be with the abundant and glorious prospect of winning a victory that will "thunder through the ages." Let Great Britain beware when she embroils herself with this country, of the tempta-

tion of France to rescue Egypt, of the unflinching gaze of Russia on Constantinople, and of the restraint that will be taken from the people of her many minor colonies who are treated now as the American colonists were before the revolution. Let her remember that we can overrun and capture Canada while she is coaling her ponderous crafts to attack Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Even if she is able to inflict damage, or even partially destroy the city of New York, for example, she will be then thrown into the hands of 60,000,000 of people who will welcome her forces to "hospitable graves" on land, and for every brick she displaces in New York or any other city, and for every stick of timber she breaks, she will pay dearly in money. At her expense new and better houses will be built. Whatever may have been the fashion in 1776, indemnity is the result of war now.

Let nobody think that war will not be as serious in the end to England as to America. We can not be whipped or scared by a sensational flurry in the stock market. If London wants to bite her own fingers by throwing thousands of millions of our securities on the Rialto she only reduces the value of her own holdings. It was the head of the ass and not that of the helmeted warrior she showed. As a forceful New York contemporary has said, she cannot curb this country by scaring those who get their patriotism through the "ticker."

Stand by the government, as represented by the wise and patriotic course of her administration. There is one course, and only one to pursue.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

STATE CHARITIES.

The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and correction has been enlarged and this week appears with a number of valuable articles relating to the charitable institutions' work in the state. Of the cost of the state institutions its leading article says:

The total amount of money paid out of the state treasury for the support and improvement of the twelve state charitable and correctional institutions in the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1895, was \$1,284,454.25. Of this sum, \$76,712.90 was expended on new buildings. The remainder went for salaries, food, clothing, etc. The total earning of all these institutions amounted to \$162,297.85. These earnings were paid into the state treasury. Subtract the earnings from the total expenditures and there is a net cost of \$1,066,156.40. Of this amount \$309,889.66 went to the insane hospitals; \$307,035.63 to the institutions for soldiers and sailors' orphans' home, the deaf, the blind and the feeble-minded; \$149,231.11 to the prisons and reform schools.

The cost of supporting each patient in an insane asylum if 1891 (five years ago) was \$227.53. In the year ending Oct. 31, last the cost was \$201.38. In the soldiers and sailors' orphans' home each child cost \$209.85 in 1891 and \$175.74 in 1895; school for the deaf, 1891, \$212.56, 1895, \$226.80; institute for the blind, 1891, \$239.80, 1895, \$287.01; school for feeble-minded, 1891, \$214.06, 1895, \$183.13. In the reform school for girls and woman's prison the per capita cost in 1891 was \$200.70, in 1895, \$217.61; reform school for boys, 1891, one hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-four cents; in 1895, one hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety cents. In the northern prison the per capita cost in 1891 was one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-one cents, in 1895, one hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents, southern prison, 1891, one hundred and twenty-six dollars and ten cents, 1895, one hundred and thirteen dollars and thirteen cents. This shows substantial decreases in the per capita cost of maintaining the insane hospitals, soldiers and sailors' orphans' home, school for feeble-minded, boys' reform school and the northern and southern prisons in the last five years, while the per capita of maintaining the institutions for the deaf and blind and the reform school for girls and woman's prison has increased.

In the last year at the southern prison twenty dollars and twenty cents was paid for guarding each prisoner, while at the northern prison guarding each prisoner cost thirty-four dollars and sixty-two cents. The cost of "personal attendance" in the charitable institutions refers to the salaries of governesses, insane hospital attendants, etc. For each inmate of the insane hospitals in the last year an average of twenty-eight dollars and four cents was paid for personal attendance. At the southern hospital this item was smallest, being but twenty-three dollars and four cents, while at the eastern hospital it was the greatest, reaching thirty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents. At the soldiers and sailors' orphans' home personal attendance for each child cost eight dollars; at the institution for the deaf, six dollars and thirty-four cents; at the institute for the blind, five dollars and sixteen cents; at the school for feeble minded, twenty dollars and ninety-nine cents. The cost of food for each inmate of the different institutions during the year was as follows, Central insane hospital, fifty dollars and ninety-five cents; northern insane hospital, thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents; eastern insane hospital, thirty-nine dollars and

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eighteen cents; southern insane hospital, forty-six dollars and thirty cents; soldiers and sailors' orphans' home, fifty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents; institution for the deaf, thirty-four dollars and twenty-nine cents; institute for the blind, fifty-two dollars and twenty-two cents; school for feeble-minded, thirty-two dollars and ninety-two cents.
More eggs and poultry, according to population, are used in the soldiers and sailors' orphans' home than in any other institution and the same is true of canned and fresh fruits.
An idea of the economy with which good food can be purchased in large quantities may be found in the cost of each day's board furnished during the last year in the institutions. The average cost of a day's board furnished for each inmate in the Central Insane hospital was 13 cents; Northern Insane hospital, 10 cents; Eastern Insane hospital, 10 cents; Southern hospital, 12 cents; Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan's Home, 15 cents; Institution for the deaf, 9 cents; Institution for the blind, 14 cents; School for feeble-minded, 8 cents; state prison north, 9 cents; state prison south, 10 cents; Reform school for girls and woman's prison, 10 for boys, 7 cents.
The Institute for the blind paid the highest average price flour, three dollars and twenty-nine cents per barrel, while the prison south paid the lowest, two dollars and fifty-seven cents. The highest average price paid for fresh beef paid was five dollars and seventy-five cents per 100 pounds, by the Institute for the blind, and the lowest price, four dollars by the Reform school for girls and woman's prison. The highest average for potatoes was paid by the school for feeble-minded, 68 cents, and the lowest by the Eastern Insane hospital, 30 cents a bushel. The price of beans ranges from three dollars and twelve cents per bushel paid by the Southern Insane hospital, to one dollar and forty-eight cents paid by the northern prison. The southern prison paid 20 cents a gallon for milk, which was the highest, and the Reform school for boys paid 11½ cents, which was the lowest. Ten ranges from 40 cents a pound in the Soldiers and Sailors' orphans' home, to 13 cents in the northern prison. The Central Insane hospital bought ice for one dollar and forty cents a ton, while the prison south paid six dollars per ton for ice.

Special Discount

From now until February 1, 1896, we will give a SPECIAL DISCOUNT on all goods bought at our stores, and furthermore we have about 150 Coats and Vests, sizes from 30 to 34, which we will sell at from

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