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Editors

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And now Andrew Carnegie has declared for tariff for revenue only, and even Uncle Joe is out for revision downward. This will be an awful surprise to the Manufacturers Association, but it will be welcomed by the long-suffering consumer, who grasps at these promises as drowning men at straws. Democracy has accomplished something if it has forced such obstinate stand-patters as Uncle Joe into line for revision downward.

Governor-elect Marshall still insists that the business of a governor is to enforce the laws, not to influence legislation. He does not propose to place either himself or his party in the position of Hanly and the Republicans. The people of Indiana never did, do not and never will like one-man government and Hanly has made it more unpopular than ever.

Now that the injunction has been issued a number of our citizens are anxious that neither political reasoning nor lack of energy stand between them and some arrangements for a sewer system.

About four more nights like last night will be about right for this week, Mr. Weatherman.

## Nominating a President.

Until the constitutional amendment of 1844 the president and the vice president were voted for on the same ballot, the man with the second highest number of votes becoming vice president. The presidential electors have not always been chosen by popular vote.

Before 1800 it was the general custom for the state legislatures to choose the electors, and it was not until 1828 that presidential electors were chosen in nearly all the states by popular vote. As late as 1876 the Colorado legislature chose the three presidential electors to represent that state. There is nothing in the constitution to prevent any state legislature naming its own electors without appeal to the people provided such a method of election is prescribed by the state laws.

From 1800 to 1824 presidential candidates were chosen by the members of congress in caucus. In 1824 the electoral college failed to make a choice from the candidates so submitted, and the matter went to the house of representatives. Four years later Tennessee's legislature nominated Andrew Jackson without any reference to the congressional caucus. His opponent, John Quincy Adams, was nominated in the old way, but that was the end of presidential nominations by congressional caucus.

## Seven Years of Proof.

"I have had seven years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best medicine to take for coughs and colds and for every diseased condition of throat, chest or lungs," says W. V. Henry, of Panama, Mo. The world has had thirty-eight years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs and colds, lagrippe, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, hemorrhage of the lungs, and the early stages of consumption. Its timely use always prevents the development of pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at the Owl Drug Store 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

## A Little Paint Badly Applied.

The Journal des Debats in an article on "Napoleon on the Stage" tells why the play "L'Homme de Destin" was taken from the stage when its triumph was at the zenith. One evening, according to the story, the emperor, accompanied by his friend Duroc, went in disguise to the Porte St. Martin theater, where the piece was being performed. Eugene Chevalier appearing as the man of destiny. They bought a box, but had hardly entered it when the emperor broke forth in violent execrations against the "fool managers." It seemed that the decorators had left in the box pots of oil and paint, and into these the emperor had stepped. "Wild with rage," says the writer, "he rushed from the house and, to make matters worse, was recognized in the lobby. No paper mentioned the incident, but by order of the emperor the play was never produced again, and Chevalier never appeared again as the man of destiny—and all on account of a little paint badly applied."

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## THINGS TO THINK ABOUT

Thoughts from men of affairs upon questions of the Day.

## The County Option Law.

they had confidence in his integrity, who would have voted against him had he or the Democratic party declared in favor of the repeal of the county option law without giving it a trial.

Who is demanding its repeal? The most vociferous are those Republicans who want to rebuke Governor Hanly for having forced the measure on the party; but with this sentiment the Democrats have no sympathy and very little concern. Others, and the Democrat confesses that it shares the feeling, harbor a feeling of resentment against the Anti-Saloon League leaders for their unwaranted activity in the interest of Mr. Watson. But if the law should be repealed the Democratic party would be bound by its platform pledge to enact a township and ward option law in its place. This would simply be relieving the Republicans of a burden—and taking upon ourselves an unnecessary responsibility. Who is asking for this and whom will it benefit? The Democratic Editorial Association was the first to declare for local option in addition to the present remonstrance law, and in the resolution adopted by them last February the unit was not specified.

Personally the Democrat believes township option properly safeguarded would be better and more effective than county option; but the Democratic party is not responsible for the present law, has nothing to lose if it should prove expensive and ineffective and has nothing to gain by its immediate repeal. Again we repeat that the vote for Mr. Marshall was no more an expression on the option unit than was the unexpected election of eleven Democratic congressmen in the election of a vast majority of the township trustees in the state.—White County Democrat.

Anyone with a thimble full of brains containing a due proportion of gray matter knows that the over fourteen thousand majority given Mr. Marshall was not a vote for or against county option or township option or any other option unit. The option principle was enacted into law and the option unit removed as a campaign question by Governor Hanly's special session; and many, many thousands of anti-saloon Democrats voted for Mr. Marshall because

should be taken entirely out of the realm of politics; an efficient man, and an efficient woman, for it was conceded that the woman's part was quite as important as that of the man should be retained through all changes in politics.

The main thing in the selection of a superintendent should be his previous success in the business in which he had been engaged. If he had been a hotel keeper, or a good farmer, or a good grocery keeper, the chances were he would make a good superintendent but he should not be put into the position merely through sympathy, because he was a failure some place else. It was conceded and insisted upon that his first duty is to the inmates, rather than to the farm.

If he can do his duty by them and run the farm so as to make it pay, well and good; but as he is not placed there primarily to run a farm, but to make a home in every sense of the word for the unfortunate men and women who are confined to his care.

In order to do this the law provides that he shall be supplied with help sufficient to do it with and the county must pay for it.

Great stress was laid upon the importance of keeping the records of every inmate; thereby one gets rid of the vagrants who tramp from county to county and some inmates have been enabled to come into possession of inheritance of which otherwise they would have been deprived.

The County Superintendent should see that he has the record so far as possible of every inmate. It was argued that every County Home be provided with an infirmary where the sick and aged can be made comfortable; and if necessary a nurse should be employed, that coming under the provision of the law which says sufficient help should be provided.

Good beds with springs should be furnished this hospital, and the same care bestowed upon the inmates, as if they were in their own homes.

I visited the St. Joseph infirmary in South Bend and to say that I was delighted, but expresses my feeling mildly.

It has been tested that the best way to strengthen the work is by kindness.

We link the names of Charities and Corrections together because those who are wicked are weak, either morally or mentally.

As County Boards, we are interested in the County Asylums, County Jails, Children's Homes, the placing of dependent children, and Juvenile Courts, and I have tried to glean the best thoughts in reference to these subjects, and place them before you as connectedly as possible.

The prevailing sentiment in regard to the County Superintendent of the Poor Farm was that his appointment

County institution. Many more men than women. There were eight insane men in a separate building, with a constant attendant.

Mr. Pifer has ever provided a barber's chair, and requires the men to be shaved once a week. One of the inmates acting as barber.

In one large room the clothing is kept. Each having his separate compartment. There is also a room for bedding supplies. Flowers were in many rooms. The most affectionate relation seemed to exist between the matron and the sick old women.

I thought of our own home and longed to introduce at least a few of those improvements.

One thing I hope we will bear in mind, and be prepared to act upon. Within a month the epileptic hospital at New Castle will have accommodations for 25 more inmates. These must be men, as they are not yet prepared to care for women; but those from the County Homes have the first opportunity, and I think we should put in our application at once, for some of our epileptics.

One of the best papers presented on the subject of County Jails was by Senator Slack of Johnson County. His thought was the result of much study, and personal examination.

There was a strong feeling of disapproval of our jail system, evidenced in the convention.

Senator Slack urged promptness in bringing to trial those accused of crime. The injustice of detaining in jail those accused of violating the law for weeks and sometimes for months without giving them even a chance to prove their innocence, if innocent, or if guilty bringing them to conviction speedily, and relieving the county of the expense of their maintenance was strongly denounced.

The folly of keeping men and boys in the county jail in idleness, squirting tobacco juice, handling greasy cards, exchanging filthy jokes and reading cheap Jean literature while the county pays for their board at the rate of 25 cent per day, was held up to ridicule.

Many commit minor offenses for the sake of being cared for through the winter; there is something wrong with the system of laws which permits such things, and we are yet far from the ideal.

These men and boys should be put to work and kept at work for the benefit of the county.

It was brought out in the discussion that in some counties this is done, the prisoners being taken out every day and put to work on the county roads. Senator Slack advocated a county workhouse; or if the county is unable to support one alone, let several counties unite and build a district workhouse.

The boys should be kept away from those hardened in crime. Bathing facilities should be amply provided, cleanliness is next to Godliness; and the man who is clean feels himself at least on the road to respectability.

The St. Joseph county jail as well as the workhouse, is a model for other counties to imitate. The boys are on the first floor, the men on the second, the women on the third. There is a bathroom on each floor for the prisoners, beside those for the sheriff and the prison matron. The jail is some hundred feet in depth, the cells in the center of the building with long corridors extending around them furnished with large windows, which afford light and air, while the prisoners have the length of the inside corridor for exercise.

I was told this jail cost \$40,000 and our county paid the same amount for our little cramped pile of brick with not a single convenience. We had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Selon of Louisville, Ky., who is at the head of the children's work in Kentucky, and Mr. Hart, the national superintendent of the Child Saving department, upon the subject of the best methods of dealing with dependent children. The old method was to place them in asylums and let the county or state care for them until they were able to care for themselves and then let them out to shift for themselves. But more and more that method is being abandoned, and more and more are those who have studied the subject coming to the belief that the home is the best place for the all round development of the child.

So the county homes where children are kept and educated are being displaced by the temporary home where children are cared for only until a permanent home in a family has been secured; and for this purpose state officers are constantly at work.

The Westfield home, which is kept up by private donations, was established fifteen years ago. In that time homes have been found for 1,400 children and not more than one per cent have gone wrong. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes are in charge of this home. Mr. Haynes is the candidate for Probation president, and Mrs. Haynes is a sister of Mrs. Jesse Weik of our town. I was glad to learn that the twelve of fourteen children who have been placed there by our present Board of Children's Guardians, have all but one found good homes.

Mr. Hart, the national superintendent, reported that 33,000 children had been placed in homes since the National work had been established twenty-five years ago. This work was organized by Mr. Van Arsdel of Cincinnati, a cousin of our Greencastle Mr. Van Arsdel.

One point made by Mr. Selon was that while little children should be placed in some homes if possible, in every community there should be a public home where girls between the ages of 12 and 15 could be detained in the care of a kind, motherly woman until their morals were strengthened, and they had been trained industrially, so that they could care for themselves. This he thought a crying need in most every community. Adult probation and the juvenile court were discussed and ardently supported. Many instances were cited showing that individuals that had never violated the law the second time after being placed on probation for the first offense.

One instance was told of a man who was committed to the penitentiary for having helped himself, while drunk, to about 35 cents worth of corn with which to feed his horse. He endured all the ignominy of a vile crim-

inal, his reputation was ruined and when he came out of the penitentiary he was unable to secure employment with this stigma upon him. All for so slight an offense for the first time.

Entire privacy was advocated for the juvenile court. The newspapers should not be allowed to send their emisaries there, for the purpose of advertising the delinquencies of youth.

Mr. Whitaker of the Jeffersonville reformatory made a stirring speech for temperance and county local option. "You have a club with which to down crime," he said, "use it." His testimony for temperance is valuable. He said there were but few of the 3,000 young men whose ages averaged under 20 years, under his care, who come from the dry counties, only one or two now and then.

Senator Slack urged free clubs for young men and young women. Places where interesting and innocent amusements are furnished free of charge. I thought that one of the best suggestions made for young people. The gem of the convention from a literary standpoint was given by Mrs. Bacon of Evansville. Mrs. Bacon belongs to a literary family. Her sister is the author of the charming and wholesome Little Colonel series. Mrs. Bacon herself is the editor of a publication called, "The Charities." She has a charming personality and face that glows, and sparkles and saddens with the intense earnestness she feels in her subject which was, "the housing of the poor."

As she told of the shacks and hovels she had visited, houses built on the damp ground, with inside rooms, without windows, or air or light, breeders of tuberculosis, malaria and crime, the audience followed her with intense interest and when she announced that she had a bill prepared to present to the next legislature, making it unlawful to build or own such houses, and defining a plan in accordance with which they should be built, whereby they should not be deprived of light, air nor surrounded by vile smells, nor the health exposed to dampness, it gained the added influence of endorsement by the convention.

I have read to you a long paper and yet I have not begun to give you all the suggestions, nor conveyed to you the inspiration which one gains from attending such a convention. But the dominating idea summed up in one word may be said to be "Prevention." Prevention in disease, prevention in crime, prevention in wretchedness, as we grow hard and callous in regard to such things, we grow depraved. Then let us keep our minds and hearts open to the claims of humanity, not with any idea of condescension, or of a higher stooping to a lower, but let members of one family let us help our brothers and our sisters because of the claim they have upon us, and because as they suffer, so must we suffer, through our interest and sympathy.

Adam, Eve and Some Apples.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat?

Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2, a total of 10. Others say Eve 8 and Adam 8 also; total, 16. But if Eve 8 and Adam 8, the total will be 90. Now, if Eve 8 and Adam 8 1/2 the total would be 93. Then if Eve 8 1/2 and Adam 8 1/2 the total would be 1,623. Or, again, Eve 8 1/4 Adam, Adam 8 1/2 4 oblige Eve, total 8 1/2 6. Though we ad-

mit Eve 8 1/4 Adam, Adam, if he 8 1/2 4 2 keep Eve company; total 8, 1/2 8, 0 5 6. All wrong. Eve, when she 8 1/2 6 many and probably felt sorry for it, and Adam, in order to relieve her grief, 8 1/2; therefore Adam if he 8 1/2 4 0 5 6 Eve's depressed spirit; hence both ate 8 1/2 6, 8 1/2 6 apples.

—Kansas City Independent.

Marriage Customs in Savage Africa.

The charge which is sometimes brought against white men of "marrying for money" cannot be used against their sex in Africa, for there it is the other way about, husbands having to purchase their wives. When a man has a wife bestowed upon him as an act of charity he feels that she is not properly his own, and she, if she will, can treat him with contempt. This custom of wife purchase, although it is to be desired as tending to lower marriage to the level of a commercial contract, is an incentive to young men to work. Lazy youths cannot compete with energetic ones in the matrimonial market, as they are despised by the young women and rejected by their parents as being unworthy of their daughters.—Wide World Magazine.

Sea Roses.

The sea rose is a leathery looking creature which attaches itself to a stone at the bottom of the sea in its infancy and ultimately attains a size about three inches in length and an inch and a half in breadth. When quiet and feeding under water its top opens and blossoms into the semblance of a large pink rose, with petals fully an inch long, a really handsome object. As soon as it is disturbed, however, it shuts itself resolutely into its leather pod.

Southern Spoon Corn Bread.

Pour two cupfuls baking water over a cupful cornmeal; cook five minutes, stirring continually; add a tablespoonful butter, two eggs well beaten, a cupful milk, a teaspoonful salt; beat thoroughly, pour into a well greased baking dish and bake thirty-five minutes in hot oven. Serve from the dish in which it is baked.—What to Eat.

Watched Fifteen Years.

For fifteen years I have watched the working of Bucklen's Arnica Salve; and it has never failed to cure any sore, boil, ulcer or burn to which it was applied. It has saved me many a doctor bill," says A. F. Hardy, of East Wilton, Maine. 25c at the Owl drug store.

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## Are Window Panes Broken

This is the time of year that the cool winds begin to tell you of the broken window panes. You should have these fixed at once.

## THE GLASS AND THE PUTTY

For this work are ready for you at this store. We have anticipated your needs and have all the various sizes of window glasses cut and ready for you. Don't delay any longer in attending to this, for winter will soon be here.