IF YOU ARE A SMOKER

IN QUEST OF SOMETHING GOOD, TRY

DONEY'S LELAND FIVE-CENT CIGAR

It is not wise to try to fool people, not even your grandfather. Notice the illustrations of this moral truth and you will see how disastrously such schemes frequently terminate:

WE ARE NOT TRYING TO FOOL ANYBODY IN RECOMMENDING TO THE PUBLIC

THE LELAND CIGAR

WE DON'T CLAIM THAT IT IS AS GOOD AS STANDARD 10-CENT OR 15-CENT CIGARS, BUT WE DO ASSERT THAT

1. The LELAND is a long filler, Sumatra wrapper and hand-made.
2. The LELAND is all tobacco of the best and highest quality.
3. The LELAND is free from artificial flavor. Its taste and odor are due to superior quality of tobacco.
4. The LELAND is the equal of the best 5-cent Cigar ever put on the market.

You will find THE LELAND in Indianapolis at the stores of the following Dealers:

POMEROY & HUDER.	J. N. HURTY.	H. C. POMEROY.	I. L. KLINGENSMITH.	W. N. SHORT.
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THE WM. DONEY CIGAR COMPANY.

EDUCATION IN TEMPERANCE

The Result of Ten Years' Energetic Effort for Sensible Temperance Work.

All but Eight States of the Union Now Have Laws Requiring the Teaching of Temperance Hygiene in the Public Schools.

In a speech in the House, in 1886, advocating a national law requiring temperance instruction in all the schools under the control of the federal government, Gen. Byron Cutcheon, of Michigan, said:

It is a remedy—peaceable, philosophical, radical, far-reaching. It trenches on no man's rights, proscribes no man's business, confiscates no man's property, dictates no man's habits, restricts no man's liberty. It appeals only to the power of truth. It is the echo of God's primordial decree, "Let there be Light."

These words appear on the title page of a pamphlet entitled "A History of the First Decade of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools," by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent of the work under the direction of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The object of those who have undertaken the great work of educating the young in the country in regard to the evils resulting from the use of alcoholic liquors is so clearly and sensibly set forth in the preface of the pamphlet that a portion of it is given, as follows:

Blot from the great mass of human ill-doing and suffering the consequences of the use of alcoholic liquors and other narcotics, and something like the millennium would remain. But in a republic such blotting must be voluntary with a majority of the people before it can be compulsory, because a government of the people cannot compel majorities. Majorities are the law-making power that must first be convinced that alcohol and kindred narcotics are by nature outlaws before they will outlaw them. As long as a majority of the voters believe in and want to drink alcoholic liquors they will not vote to forbid their sale. Total abstinence among the people is the object sought by prohibition, but under our form of government prohibition is impossible until a majority of the voters are already total abstainers. Legal prohibition will come as a result of the personal prohibition of the mass of the people. To secure such personal prohibition the popular fallacies which lead to the formation of drink habits must first be dispelled before appetite is formed. This can be most easily and universally accomplished by teaching the children of our land, through the schools, the truth about the nature of these substances, and the peril of beginning to use them at all.

That is, the evils of intemperance cannot be successfully combatted until the people are taught the nature and extent of its ravages. The first movement to secure instruction as to the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks in the schools was made in 1876. Those who took an interest in the work of temperance education found at the outset that there were no suitable text-books adapted to schools. After some search a digest of the "Canton Lectures on Alcohol," which attracted wide attention in England, entitled "The Temperance Lesson Book," was found. Mrs. Hunt secured its introduction into the schools of Hyde Park, Mass., the place of her residence, and soon after the work was put upon the school supply of New York city, though not used to any extent. When the national convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in this city, in 1879, Mrs. Hunt presented the subject of thorough text-book study of scientific temperance as a preventive against intemperance, and the convention adopted her suggestions. In 1880 a department of scientific temperance instruction was created by the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Hunt was made superintendent, her duties, according to the constitution, being to "originate, advise and direct plans of work" for the guidance of auxiliary superintendents in all the States. To Dr. Richardson's "Temperance Lesson-book" was added a little work of Miss Coleman, entitled, "Alcohol and Hygiene;" but the use of the books was limited.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

When the attempt was first made to insure instruction in the schools on this subject, the objection was made that nothing definite could be taught, as the doctors were not agreed as to the effects of alcohol upon the human system. But this objection was set aside, in 1882, by the sweeping resolutions of the American Medical Association, in which it was declared that "alcoholic beverages should be classed with other powerful drugs," and that the use of them as a beverage "is productive of a large amount of physical and mental disease," and that it "entails diseased appetites and enfeebled constitutions upon offspring," and further declaring that the association would welcome any change of public sentiment that would confine the uses of liquor to science, art and medicine.

The next effort of the department was to secure laws which would make the instruction in temperance, in connection with hygiene, compulsory. The subject was brought before State legislatures, and Vermont, in November, 1882, passed a compulsory temperance law. But the trouble was to get a text-book which should comprise physiology and temperance. While this difficulty was under consideration two other States passed laws requiring temperance legislation—Michigan and New Hampshire. In 1884 New York and Rhode Island passed similar laws. But the great difficulty was a text-book, and so great was it that many friends were discouraged. Many publishers rushed into the field, and there was a good deal of confusion, but finally the "Hygienic Physiology" of Professor Steele was adopted for normal and high-schools, and Professor Palmer's "Hygiene for Young People" for intermediate schools.

The work so commended itself to the popular judgment that, at the close of 1885, fifteen States had adopted laws looking to temperance education in schools. That year a regular series of text-books was adopted, which included the two above mentioned and a third, "The Child's Health Primer." There was, however, much friction, due to the publisher, who put out three old physiologies, with temperance matter as an appendix. These the department would not indorse, and the temperance text-book was used.

THE BATTLE IN CONGRESS.

In 1886 Congress, after a long and animated contest, passed a law requiring temperance instruction in all schools over which the federal government has supervision. In the House, under the old rules, it could only be considered on "suspension day." The matter was arranged, and what took place is told in a graphic manner by Mrs. Hunt:

The time to take up the preliminaries that led to our bill came, when a member of Mr. Randall's committee moved to take up an appropriation bill instead. Immediately on the left side of the House from the Speaker the wildest excitement prevailed. Men shouted, screamed, yelled "Suspension bill day, Mr. Speaker!" "Suspension bill day!" "Temperance education, Mr. Speaker!" Mr. T. B. Reed, of Maine, with uplifted arm and closed fist, rushed toward the desk and shouted over the din and uproar: "Mr. Speaker, this is interpreted as opposition to the temperance education bill." The other side understood that. It was the gauntlet thrown down, and meant war, in other words filibustering which would give the friends of the measure a chance to make the speeches showing the country who had killed the bill. The leaders on the left drew off in a knot in front of the Speaker's desk and those on the right "went down cellar," as one of the members called their place of conference in a basement committee-room, while the yeas and nays were being called on the bringing up of the appropriation bill.

A page had been kindly given us to communicate with the floor. Our friends among the members came and went to and from our gallery as the exciting moments flew. The leaders on the right came from the basement and privately said to the determined men on the left, "We'll let your bill through if you won't discuss it." To this we all agreed. The appropriation bill disposed of, ours came, and 209 voted for it and only eight voted against it.

The pamphlet gives the progress, year by year, until the present time, when the States which have no laws requiring temperance instruction are the exception, and are as follows: Indiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. These laws differ materially. In some States the instruction is not only mandatory, but teachers are required to pass examinations on the subject. In brief, such instruction has become a part of the school system as much as arithmetic.

Such is the result of ten years' work to have temperance taught in the schools. Not much has been heard of the effort, and not much is yet seen in the way of results; but, nevertheless, it must strike intelligent people that such instruction, systematically given in the schools, must, in the nature of things, be the most effective manner of reaching the evils of intemperance.

OFF FROM THE OLD ROUTES

The Peculiar Things to Be Observed Among People of the Little Isle of Man.

Oldest Legislature in Europe—A Thrifty Population Without Manufactures—Englishmen Looking to This Country for Homes.

Alexander Taggart, of Parrott & Taggart, has returned from a two months' visit to his birthplace, the Isle of Man. He was also in England, and went on a brief trip to France. "The Isle of Man, one of the most interesting little islands in the world, is but slightly known in this country," said Mr. Taggart to a Journal reporter yesterday, "and few Americans visit it. It lies in the Irish sea, about midway between England, Scotland and Ireland, is about thirty-one miles long in its greatest length, and its greatest breadth is twelve miles. It contains only 227 square miles, while this county of Marion contains 360 miles, so that it is less than two-thirds the size of this county. The island is peculiar in many ways, not the least of which, when it is taken into consideration that it is a part of Great Britain, it has its own Governor, its own legislature, called the House of Keys, and its own judges. Its legislature is the oldest in Europe, going back eight hundred years. Another peculiar thing is that men and women have the same rights of franchise. Voting is based upon a property qualification, and when a woman has that qualification she can vote. The island's fishing interests are very large, and it also has zinc, copper, lead and iron mining."

"That's the island where the cats have no tails, isn't it?"

"Yes; and a breed of tailless chickens is also shown. There are some old and interesting churches there; one that goes back almost to the time of the Druids, and druidical stones are shown in the church-yard. The Manx language, a Celtic dialect, is spoken a little in some parts of the island, but, of course, English is the prevailing tongue. Ramsey, on the northeast coast, is where my mother lives; Douglas, another place on the island, now has 20,000 inhabitants, but there are no manufactures of any kind. An attempt was made to manufacture bellite, a kind of dynamite, but the authorities would not allow it to be made, as they feared its manufacture would scare the summer tourist away, and the summer tourist is a great and constantly increasing source of revenue. Every encouragement is held out for visitors to come to the island, as the scenery is picturesque and great improvements have been made, especially in the drives and roadways."

"Did you get any business ideas abroad?"

"In the baking line there was, of course, nothing to be learned in the little island. At Liverpool I asked permission to enter a large bread-making establishment and was flatly refused admission. I asked the reason. 'Oh,' was the reply, 'you Americans are such enterprising fellows we are afraid of you.' They were afraid I might find out something about their machinery. But there was really nothing they needed to keep secret. There is little we can learn from them. They make no small loaves of bread as we do in this country, their loaves beeing two, four, eight and some sixteen-pound pieces. They were selling four-pound loaves, according to quality, at five, six and seven pence, the kind of a flour used making the difference in price. The cheap bread, though, was made out of very poor flour, such flour as the people of the United States would not eat."

"How about the best bread?"

"The best bread I saw there would be considered second-class here. Bakeries in the large cities differ from those of this country in confining themselves to one class of business. One place will make bread and another add to bread-baking a few rolls and buns, while another will bake nothing but biscuits, that is crackers, for the Englishmen do not say crackers at all. For the most part their biscuits are larger than our crackers, but they have a great variety."

"Did you hear anything about the McKinley law?"

"As soon as discovery is made that you are from America," said Mr. Taggart laughing, "they open up with the McKinley law. Everybody talks it and everybody is apparently violently opposed to it. On my way over I met a Mr. Beecham, a Liverpool man, and a watch manufacturer at Prescott, a small town near that city, and the center of a watch manufacturing district. Owing to the competition which has come from the United States, the business is declining and the value of the investment very much depreciated. Mr. Beecham thought the only way to meet the Americans is with their own weapons, he said. So he had purchased a full outfit of American machinery for watch-making and had imported four American mechanics at large salaries to teach the British workmen how to make watches by machinery. They are now making them in that way."

"Any other illustrations?"

"I also met a manufacturer of plush who found the McKinley tariff so heavy that it practically shut him out of business in the United States. He lives in Bradford, England, and he said he had been here looking after his interests, but could get no satisfaction. The only thing he can do is to take his machinery and remove to the United States and set up a factory. He said he was too old a man to make such a move, but his money was involved and he would do it in the interest of his sons."

"What do you think about Americans abroad?"

"I certainly think they make great fools of themselves in their lavish expenditures of money. The people over there always count carefully as to what any pleasure or recreation of any kind will cost, and the American plan of asking no questions as to cost, and making no inquiries whatever until the bill is presented is something that fills them with wonder and amazement."

"How do the English regard the United States as a place for homes?"

"It is becoming a question with the average British father what to do with his boys. I know several men over there who have large interests and large families. They are very well-to-do, but are seriously thinking of moving to this country for the sake of their boys and girls. It was formerly a prevalent notion in England that the United States was a good place for mechanics and unruly radicals to go to, but not for the better class of people. Now the thrifty and provident classes are looking to this country as presenting a brighter future for their children than that of England. Yet, improvement can be seen on every hand in Great Britain, showing that country has not halted, but is still on the march."

"Isn't it rather difficult to make a citizen of the United States out of a Briton?"

"I think perhaps it is. The Briton has a great deal of which to be proud, so far as his country is concerned. I was in this country fifteen years before I got over my longing for the old country, and it was some years later before I become a citizen. But I am an American now and come back from Great Britain more thoroughly Americanized than ever. There is greater love for America and Americans in England now than ever before. They are glad to know that one is a full citizen of the United States, though he may have been born an Englishman. Sailing on the ocean steamers you cannot fail to notice how readily Americans and English get acquainted, and the regard with which they treat each other. All former national animosity appears to be gone."

"Did you notice the crops in England?"

"The whole country was said to be six weeks behind. The hawthorn hedges were just beginning to bloom, and the hay crop will be poor. Wheat looks fairly well but is backward. The impression is the English will look to the American market for a great amount of wheat."

Proverbs of a Layman.

Indianapolis Ram's Horn.

People who grumble do a good deal of work for the devil for nothing.

The devil can't do much with a man until he can get him to quit work.

God never calls a rascal to preach the gospel, but the devil very frequently does.

Every time a man thinks of leaving Satan's service the devil promises to double his wages.

If there were no little sins there would never be any big ones. The big snakes have all been little ones at some time or other.

People that think the gospel a sort of dead wire that's had the current turned off, just want to get hold of a naked truth with both hands to find that it will make them smell brimstone.

GOOD AND BAD RISKS.

Large Life Policies in This State—Celibates, Colored People and Others Under the Ban.

A group of talkers, the other day, had under discussion life insurance, when one of them suggested that various secret and benevolent organizations, with life insurance attachments, had greatly injured the business of the legitimate companies. "You are greatly mistaken," replied a life-insurance man. "I speak not only for my own company, but for others, when I say that the business was never so good in Indiana as it is to-day. There is a tendency to larger policies, that a few years ago would not have been thought possible. It used to be when I secured a man for a ten-thousand-dollar policy I would walk around for two weeks with my head in the stars. Now a twenty-five-thousand-dollar policy is a frequent transaction; fifty-thousand-dollar policies are numerous, and there are a number of men in this State who carry $100,000 or more on their lives."

"Who are they?" inquired the listening reporter.

"Clem Studebaker and J. M. Studebaker, of South Bend, the former carrying $275,000 and the latter $250,000; D. J. Mackey, Evansville, $200,000; W. R. McKeen, Terre Haute, $150,000; J. H. Bass, Fort Wayne, $200,000; Benjamin F. Masten, Lafayette, $100,000; W. P. Ijams, Terre Haute, $100,000; A. L. Pogue, Richmond, $100,000. In this city we have John H. Holliday, $100,000; A. R. Baker, $100,000, and D. P. Erwin, $100,000. That makes $1,675,000 that I know of in big risks in this State, and there may be more."

"Is it true that life insurance companies discriminate against Catholic priests?"

"They do, not because they are priests or Catholics; but from a cold-blooded business basis—because they are celibates. For that reason alone they are held to be undesirable risks. The same objection does not apply to single men who are in the world. Our company does not actually refuse to issue policies to Catholic priests, but will not issue them on as favorable terms as to other applicants. They will not issue to a priest, regardless of his personal or family history, a policy at a lower rate than a twenty-year endowment. My company once charged, as have others, $5 a thousand extra premium for colored persons. Now we draw the color line and do not take them at all. This action was made necessary by recent legislation in New York, where a law was enacted prohibiting companies from making any discrimination between the white and black races. So the companies decline altogether to insure colored people. The reason for charging more was that statistics actually showed mortality to be greater in the colored race, and in justice to white patrons the colored man is now left out. One thing against the colored applicant is his usual lack of knowledge regarding his family history; another, that he is not acclimated to the North. Even when born here the climate appears to be unfavorable to him."

"But the companies also discriminate against women, do they not?"

"Yes, women as a class live longer than men, yet they are charged as extra risks to the amount of $5 a thousand. But life insurance companies do not get the best class of female risks. There is among the class that comes a discrimination against the companies and from considerations of delicacy we frequently fail to get perfect physical examinations."

"What other classes are ruled against?"

"Occupations involving the manufacture or the wholesaling of alcoholic beverages. On such risks an extra premium of $5 a thousand is asked. Proprietors of drinking saloons and bartenders are not acceptable risks and agents are requested not to take applications for insurance on the lives of such persons."

Evolution of a Drink of Beer.

"Did you ever notice the evolution of the drink of beer?" inquired a man about town. Evidently he expected no answer to his question, for he continued without pause. "Here in the down-town precincts of the city you go into a hotel saloon and call for the beverage, 'pop!' goes the cork and a small 'bot,' which fills a small glass, costs ten cents. A side-street glass is a little larger and only five cents. If there's a mixed patronage, that is, a sprinkling of clerks among the customers of the place, the glass is still larger. Around the market-house, where the gardeners and butchers congregate, a good-sized glass is demanded and furnished, and if you go out into the suburbs, or in the neighborhood of the factories and machine-shops, or where there is a large German patronage, you get a glass half a yard long for five cents."

MACHINES AND BINDING-TWINE.

Certainty of a Fine Wheat Crop Makes the Farmer Happy and Liberal in His Purchases.

The year 1891 will be placed in the calendar of lucky ones by manufacturers and dealers in agricultural implements. This is specially true so far as reapers, mowers and binders are concerned. A State agent for these machines, in conversation with a Journal reporter yesterday, and speaking for his competitors as well as himself, remarked that the sales in these implements in Indiana this year will be 75 per cent. greater than ever before.

"For what reason?" inquired the reporter.

"There is an immense wheat crop in sight, and the other grain and grass crops will be greatly in excess of any previous year. This condition of affairs, of course, makes a demand for machines. The farmer is usually put down as a chronic grumbler, but the year 1891 finds him with a broad smile upon his sun-browned visage and as cheerful as a robin in cherry time. The Indiana wheat crop is greater in acreage than ever before, and it is excellent everywhere. It is rare, indeed, for this to be the case. Usually even in good years there will be bad streaks, and last year, the central part of the State showed a very serious failure, while the remainder of the State hardly came up to a half crop. If Europe wants wheat, and she probably will, as the weather has been extremely unfavorable over there, this country can supply it, and then the outgoing stream of gold will be turned back. We expect a big crop of wheat from the Michigan line clear to the banks of the Ohio.

"How many of these various reaping, mowing and binding machines do you suppose have been sold this year?"

"I can only give a record of my own output in Indiana, but other machine men have doubtless done quite as well. In 1879 we sold 446; 1880, 1,205; 1881, 1,181; 1882, 2,413; 1883, 2,741; 1884, 2,739; 1885, 2,322; 1886, 2,660; 1887, 3,857; 1888, 3,407; 1889, 4,622; 1890, 4,564, and in 1891, with the sales we are now making and others to follow within three weeks, we shall sell about 7,500.

"How do you account for such a great demand? Does it come from new farmers?"

"There are not many new farms opening up in Indiana, but a greatly increased area is beeing added to the wheat acreage. The buyers of machinery for harvesting grass and grain crops are farmers whose machines, purchased many years ago, are wearing out, and they take this favorable time, when everything wears a rosy aspect, to replace them with new machines with all the latest improvements."

"This will mean a great sale of binder twine, will it not?"

"Enormous. I have made a little estimate, but of course it can only be approximately correct, and have figured out that Indiana farmers this year will use between eight and a half and ten million pounds of binder twine. Placed in a heap this would tower far above the soldiers' monument and have a base that would take in every foot of the Circle Park. It would require more than two blocks of the largest buildings on South Meridian street to store it, and fill them from cellar to garret."

Faith and Sight.

Pharmaceutical Era.

Minerva (looking up from her reading)—Aunt Fidelia, the Æsculapean attributes rheumatism to a pathogenic micro-organism which under certain favorable conditions is received and propagated.

Aunt Fidelia—I don't believe a word of it. I have had the rheumatism twenty years and never saw a sign of the creature yet.