

The chief ground of objection to the isthmian canal project in congress seems to be the fear that Americans will make some money in constructing it. The foolish notion is consistently democratic.

The Garrett News, launched something less than a year ago to displace the old newspapers of that town and revolutionize the business, suspended publication last week. Its promoters are wiser and poorer.

English ship owners think the passage of the American ship subsidy bill would mean a loss of \$100,000,000 to them. But England's loss is America's gain and we are Americans over here.

Sampson's attorneys, whom Dewey would not admit before the board of inquiry, and Historian Maclay seem to be the only ones who profess to think the majority report against Schley comes anywhere near the truth. Dewey and Cervera know who destroyed the Spanish fleet at Santiago, and so do the American people.

For a considerable period the United States has been first among nations in exports of agricultural products and now it is climbing toward the top of the list in the matter of exports of manufactured articles. This is one of the achievements of the principle of protection and its significance is that as our manufactured exports increase so does the employment of our workmen increase and so does the home market for our farmers increase.

Dewey, himself, fought the greatest naval battle of modern times and he knows something about modern vessels and modern conditions of naval warfare; he has attained the highest station and cannot be influenced by any consideration of further preferment; he has given full proof of the possession in a high degree of a judicial and impartial mind. The public knows him better than it does the other two members of the court and his vote will count for more than theirs. They speak from theory, he knows the actualities. He declares for all time that Schley was in absolute command at Santiago and that he is entitled to the glory of that splendid victory. Schley is vindicated and bureaucracy is condemned.

Henry Clews says a good deal of the present prosperity is artificial and he thinks it may be kept up for another year more. Clews is high republican authority and if he is right it is all the more important that laboring men heed the frequently expressed advice of the Dispatch to save something for the inevitable "rainy day" while times are good and work is plenty. Make as much hay as possible while the sun shines. Then when the clouds come you will be prepared for it and will not suffer.—Michigan City Dispatch.

This is good advice at all times. The reports of saving banks, life insurance companies, county recorders' offices and the like show that it is being well observed by small savers. By the way, isn't this "artificial" prosperity better than the genuine adversity of the Cleveland times? "Times are good and work is plenty" now; not long ago times were hard and free soup houses were crowded. "Hold fast to that which is good."

THE MEN WHO DO THE WORK.

Rural mail carriers are now paid \$500 per annum for their services in delivering and collecting mail daily except Sunday over country routes averaging thirty miles each. Out of their pay they are required to own and maintain their horses and wagons or buggies, and the work is arduous upon the animals that two and sometimes three are necessary to a carrier in order that he may cover his route rapidly and efficiently.

The pay is inadequate. Men of sufficient character and intelligence for such work can nearly always do better for themselves in private employment. It is recognized that free rural delivery is a new thing, largely experimental hitherto, and a great deal has been accomplished with the money congress has voted for the purpose. The system is now accepted and is too firmly established in the hearts of the people to be overthrown. It is now time for the men who drive the horses to receive their due meed of credit for their part of the work and it is also time for congress to make an appropriation large enough to make proper provision for these men.

Some people profess surprise over President Roosevelt's declaration that "reciprocity must be the handmaid of protection." But what would they have? Reciprocity is not only the handmaid of protection, says the Boston Journal, but is impossible without a protective tariff as a basis. It is only shallow thinkers who confound reciprocity with free trade.

General Miles said: "I am willing to take the judgment of Admiral Dewey in the matter. He has been commander of a fleet and as such has known the anxieties and responsibilities which rest on a man under these circumstances. He was instrumental in the destruction of one Spanish fleet and knows and realizes the feelings that encompass an officer under such conditions. I think Dewey has summed up the matter in a clear and concise manner and I believe his conclusions will be endorsed by the patriotic people of the United States. I have no sympathy with the effort which has been made to destroy the honor of an officer under such circumstances." And the country agrees with him. He, too, has practical knowledge both of warfare and of department favoritism.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

The opening of congress, with the introduction of a thousand bills in the first week, brings to the front again that numerous class of imperfectly educated people whose habit of thought leads them to clamor for "cure-all" laws. No law or set of laws can give good government. What law can and does do is to afford an opportunity for securing good government. No law can compel a man to go to his party convention and do his part toward securing a ticket for which he can vote with enthusiasm. No law can close the mouth of the demagogue or deprive him of his audiences of ignorant and deluded voters. No law can shut off the irritating inscience of a certain class of foreigners who come to this country to preach the destruction of all law. No law can be self-executing and no law can compel the people to elect officers who will execute the law in all cases fearlessly and impartially. No law can supply proof or create presumption in a criminal case where evidence is wholly lacking. No law can compel an unwilling witness to testify to the truth if he thinks he cannot be convicted of perjury.

There are many reforms that would do much good, and intelligent lawmakers find no difficulty in distinguishing between such measures and the multitude of quick remedies that choke the calendar, but for permanent improvement we must rely upon bettering our general political health. The only single reform that will with one fell swoop do away with every evil sapping the body politic is education. When each voter understands that the ballot is placed in his hand for a higher and nobler purpose than that of punishing an enemy, rewarding a friend, or aiding the dishonest designs of a party or faction of a party, education will have done much toward raising the tone of our political system. The voice of the people is the voice of God only when they speak with sincerity. A party machine is one of the most admirable of human inventions when it is honest in purpose. The republican form of government framed by our constitution is perfect when every elector honestly and prayerfully votes in primary and at the polls for none but honest, capable and faithful candidates for office. This is the ideal toward which education is leading us.

A most contemptible and at the same time a most pitiable individual is the one who is a perpetual prey to suspicion. We all know the poor soul for he, or she, dwells in every neighborhood and besides being very unhappy himself, or herself, is an intolerable nuisance to all good citizens about. To such a person every act of every person has behind it some selfish and unworthy motive and there is nothing good in the world. Being dull of comprehension and low in morality, he, or she, always suspects something underhanded in every one, even though unable to perceive any motive for such conduct or find any just ground for suspicion. The reason is that he knows he is not honest himself and he has no confidence in his own penetration in the matter of imputing good motives to others. Being seldom actuated by good motives himself he thinks it very improbable that anybody else is capable of preferring a good motive to a bad one.

Lord Bacon said that suspicious among thoughts are like bats among birds—they ever fly by twilight; and the figure is an apt one, for as dim-sighted people live in a sort of perpetual twilight, so do dull wits that are ever tormented by suspicion fall utterly to get any clear vision of life and the beauties of character—they dwell in a moral twilight of the mind. Suspicion is the lowest form of cunning, which itself is the lowest form of wisdom. It divides all mankind into rogues and fools and when it finds a man who is wise enough to be honest it does not know what to make of him and so continues to suspect.

INDIANA'S LEGISLATURE—3

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

The average of individual character and ability runs higher in the upper than in the lower legislative branch. Dignity and decorum seldom depart from the senate but they are frequently driven from the house and the speeches heard in the upper chamber are in general more scholarly and eloquent and less marred by cranky and wild departure from the point at issue than are the harangues delivered in the inferior branch. The house has a radical tendency while the senate leans toward conservatism. The real fight on objectionable measures is nearly always made in the senate after they have been easily driven through the house, and this is true of political measures as well as of those affecting private and corporate or other special interests.

This comparison is made possible by the method of electing the members of the general assembly. Senators, as a rule, in order to secure nomination and carry the party strength, must be men of such character and attainments as to be favorably known in other counties than their own. The body they are to enter is popularly regarded as of higher rank and dignity than the other and more is demanded of them. Besides representing a larger constituency than members of the house do, their terms are twice as long, and therefore in "passing the honors around" the stock of good men is not exhausted rapidly. In the case of the house membership it is far different. A representative is selected from one county only, speaking generally, and usually for but one session of the legislature, his constituents not being very exacting as to the character of his claims for their suffrage. Any bright young man in the dominant party in a county, if he or his father is an active party worker, is entitled to a turn as a sort of start in life, if he wants it; any man who is a good fellow among the boys, or who has done his share of the party's dirty work, or who has shown himself able to make a catchy speech at country pole-raisons, or who runs a country paper, or who claims to represent some special element of the party vote in the community, or who has nerve enough to ask for the place without any special qualification whatever, may have his turn as "state representative."

Frequently the nomination, and sometimes the election, goes to a man by mere accident, or as the result of a secret compact or disreputable political trade, and often a constituency is surprised at the result of its own apathy and negligence where by it finds itself represented at the capital by some man whom it is ashamed to recognize. The very direct bearing the state legislature has upon the legal rights and personal taxes of every citizen of the state is curiously disregarded by the voters at every election. They are willing enough to admit as an abstract proposition that honesty, ability and fidelity are the desirable attributes of a legislator, but in the conventions and elections they habitually ignore such essentials and allow themselves to be led and controlled by every other consideration than the right one. Another very curious habit of these same voters is that they look with contempt and suspicion upon the legislatures they have themselves created and they attribute all legislative iniquities to everything except their own neglect of their own most intimate interests. If it can be said with truth that in the Indiana general assemblies every class of electors has at times been found, except admitted criminals, it must also be remembered that the voters put the good and bad together there by right of the ballot.

Integrity, capacity and faithfulness to duty can neither be voted into nor out of a man by electing him to office, nor will a legislature as a whole be any better than the average of character to be found in its members. No law can ever be devised to protect the people against the consequences of their own indiscreet use of the ballot, which has been placed in their hands under the presumption that their own dearest interests will be its perfect guide. In so far as this principle fails, just so far is our American republic a failure, not because of faulty legislatures but because of neglectful voters. Reform, like charity, must begin at home.

There are many ways of knowing the bad from the good members of the law-making body. At every session there will be certain measures that will line up the venal members either for or against them, according as the "boodlers" want them enacted or defeated. If the record shows that any given member has ranged himself on the "boodle" side of all or most of such measures, an inference against him is justifiable. If he evinces an unaccountable interest in some suspicious bill in which there is no plain reason why he should be interested, his integrity may well be doubted. If he manifests a disposition to seek his associates at the capital among

the lobbyists for special interests, among the known or suspected corruptionists in the legislature, and among the shady classes generally that are avoided by the respectable members, it may be set down as a case of "birds of a feather." If he is a man who cannot afford to pay for legislative honor—the legal pay is not equal to the ordinary expense involved—but who seeks it eagerly and persistently, with all the wiles of the political trickster, he may be suspected of harboring hopes of profiting by the honor. If he succeeds in being elected and upon his return from the assembly hall gives evidences of unwonted prosperity, such as by the sudden acquisition of real estate that he was not able to possess before, it may be accepted as true that his hopes were realized. If such a man under such circumstances betrays great and unaccustomed sensitiveness concerning his personal honesty, hastily assumes that general statements are directed against him, makes unnecessary explanations of the source of his bitterness to unsuspecting means, and conducts himself generally as a man conscious of guilt and fearful of its discovery, then it becomes a certainty that he has profited unduly by his position.

It is impossible in the great majority of cases to prove actual bribery. Evidence that would be sufficient under the rules of law is seldom forthcoming for the very obvious reason that both sides to the affair are equally interested in leaving no evidence. From the first approach of the briber to the consummation of the deal and payment of the price every step is guarded and no track is left. It follows that even in flagrant cases where bribery is known to exist the newspapers do not dare to charge it openly, because of the impossibility of defending in possible suits for libel. Thus one great weapon against the evil, that of publicity, is spiked and the criminal courts are powerless. The laws against bribery go as far as is safe in a free government, but they are usually ineffective for want of proof. It would be exceedingly dangerous to liberty for the law to attempt to supply proof where none exists.

At the same time the character of a legislator, if bad, becomes a matter of suspicion and then of common notoriety, and no dishonest member can long remain in good repute among honest men. His evil associates know the facts and are not at all careful of their speech; his colleagues know the facts, for they see the unmistakable signs; the legislative employes know it and make it a part of their daily gossip; the newspaper reporters know all about it and search keenly for such facts as will enable them to brave libel suits by publishing specific statements in place of vague hints. The poor fool is beguiled into a sense of security by imagining his secret to be lodged within his own breast, while his constituents are not nearly so ignorant as he thinks, for the gossip of the capital filters at last into the remotest corners of the state. It is only when he presumptuously arises for a renomination that he discovers how thoroughly he is despised.

CLOSE OF A CAREER

Thirty-five years ago there were few names more prominent in the public eye than that of United States Senator Ross of Kansas. In the great national crisis which culminated in the attempt to impeach President Johnson it was the vote of Senator Ross which prevented him from being driven from the presidency in disgrace. This vote, which he cast as a matter of conscience and in the face of tremendous party and personal pressure, cost Ross his seat in the senate and made of him a political exile. Today the former governor and United States senator is living in great poverty and loneliness in a tumble-down Mexican abode house on the outskirts of Albuquerque, N. M., deserted and forgotten by his old-time friends, a broken, decrepit old man, who works hard all the day long to saw wood and cook the food with which he keeps life in his body. In few careers have there been greater contrasts of prosperity and obscurity and want. If, as he has always claimed, Mr. Ross cast the vote which saved Johnson and kept Benjamin F. Wade from becoming eighteenth President of the United States, as a matter of personal conviction, of right, and justice, it is certain that there have been few men who better deserve to be called martyrs for conscience sake. The casting of the deciding vote in favor of President Johnson practically marked the end of his career. He went back home to Kansas, where he had lived and fought so many years, only to find himself ostracized both socially and politically. Every venture he tried was an utter failure. Finally he moved to the territory of New Mexico, where he made a miserable living by running a little job printing-house, where he was both master and man. He was appointed governor of the territory by Mr. Cleveland more as a matter of charity than for any other reason. Now he is dying in obscurity.

STICKING TO THE FARM.

General Reub. Williams, of the Warsaw Times, includes the following excellently wise observations in his series of old-time reminiscences:

In speaking of farming, I am led to make the remark, that during my long residence in this city, and from observations I have made, I should say that it was unsafe for a farmer, after he has reached the age of forty years, to change his calling and move to town with the intention of entering business. I have noticed this thing so closely from my boyhood to the present time that I dread in many cases—especially if the individual is a friend and acquaintance—to see him dispose of his farm with that intention in view. I have known so many disasters to follow, that in a number of instances I have strongly urged the person not to dispose of his farm with such an object in view, and in some cases have succeeded in preventing such a course. Very often a wrong impression prevails, as to the easier way of living town people have over the farmers. This is not the case, and as a rule it is far more difficult, and requires more hours of labor per day to live in town than in the country, and the cost of living is almost double. At any rate, I have always, when I had the opportunity, advised the man who owns a farm to stick to it rather than to sell it and enter some other business. I could name dozens of cases where the farmer has laid down his all in a remarkably short time, and these instances have been so numerous that, as I have said, a feeling of dread seizes upon me whenever I hear of an intended sale of the kind alluded to. In my time I presume I could name fifty instances where total failure followed.

How's This? We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRACY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pain in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says, "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by J. W. HESS.

The Heart Cry of the Motherless Maiden.

Mother, come back from that echoes shore And take me again in your arms as of yore.

When the mother is taken from the home, the loss falls heavily on each member of the family. But in time kindly Nature heals the wounds, dulls the memory, and comforts the heart. The little girl turns anew to her dolls and her plays and her mother becomes a memory. The real loss that she has sustained comes to her much later in life, when "standing with reluctant feet where womanhood and girlhood meet," she feels the need of a mother's counsel.



She is perplexed about conditions of which she cannot speak to any other. She thinks of the family physician. But her delicate nature shrinks from the questions she might be called upon to answer. And so without counsel or help she drifts along while every day time tightens the fetters of disease.

Young women instinctively know that certain conditions are abnormal. They know that heads and backs were not made to ache. But they do not know where to turn for relief.

ANY MOTHER WOULD SAY that almost every mother knows, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best medicine for the cure of womanly ills. It not only cures headache and backache but it cures the womanly ills which cause these pains. "I am so much better since I commenced taking your 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Miss Jessie Simmons, of Thurston, Frederick Co., Md. "I am very much improved in health, and feel as though I had a new lease of life. It was just what I needed. Am more than thankful to you for the kindly interest you have taken, and hope that others will find the same benefit from your valuable books and medicines that I have."

Young women especially do not realize how intimately the general health is related to the health of the delicate womanly organs. When the local diseases are cured by "Favorite Prescription" the general health at once improves. The appetite is restored, sleep is enjoyed, the form rounds out, the cheeks regain the hue of health. Miss Simmons says in the letter as a result of using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription she feels as though she had

A NEW LEASE ON LIFE.

This is not only a feeling but a fact, as is shown by thousands of testimonials which say "Favorite Prescription" has made a new woman of me. "I am still improving more and more every day. I am just as well now as I was when I came into the world," writes Mrs. P. A. Graham, of 617 Race Street, New Orleans, La. "I will put it at that, anyway, for I cannot remember ever seeing a well day since I became a woman (twenty-five years ago), until six months ago when I began to feel better. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' They are the best medicines on earth made for women and their complaints. No matter what the disease may be even if called incurable by the doctors, if any suffering woman writes Doctor Pierce he will write a fatherly letter and give her good advice and if she will follow his instructions will find out in a very short time that she has been mistaken by putting her trust in home doctors. I had been sick for eight years until six months ago I commenced with Dr. R. V. Pierce's medicine and it brought me out to where I am now, from ninety pounds to one hundred and thirty-five. Any lady may write to me, enclosing stamps, and I will answer."

Women suffering from diseases of long standing are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter. All letters are read in private and answered in private, and the written confidences of women are guarded by the same strict professional privacy observed in personal consultations with Dr. Pierce, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

A great many women who have taken advantage of Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter, have expressed their gratification at being able to escape in this way the delicate questioning, the offensive examinations and obnoxious local treatments, considered necessary by some local practitioners. Dr. Pierce's wide experience and wonderful success in the treatment and cure of womanly diseases, enables him to obtain accurate knowledge of diseases by the written statement. In a little over thirty years, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has treated and cured hundreds of thousands of weak and sickly women.

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" as "just as good" does so to obtain the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious preparations. Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription," the medicine which makes weak women strong and sick women well.

WHAT MISS GREER THINKS. "I think that your 'Adviser' is a fine book," writes Miss Flora I. Greer, of 107 Howe Street, Akron, Ohio, "and a book that every young woman, and every girl would read it instead of trashy novels there would be healthier women and children than there are to-day." The book referred to is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It contains 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations, and is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper-covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Free Railroad Fares To Logansport and Return. The Shoppers' Association of Logansport will refund the entire railroad fare (both ways) to persons living within a radius of 50 miles from Logansport, upon the purchase of \$25.00 worth of merchandise from any one member of the Association, or from all combined. HERE IS THE PLAN—Ask for a Shoppers' Association Rebate Book in the first store you enter of those named below as members, have each purchase entered in every store you trade in, and when through buying—the last trading place will direct you how to receive your rebate. It's all very simple—no extra trouble. Application must be made for rebate at the time purchase is made. The Shoppers' Association of Logansport includes all of the representative retail stores of the city; and covers practically every line of merchandise needed for personal or home use. You may spend three dollars at one store, ten at another, eight at another store, and four in miscellaneous purchases—there are \$25.00 expended—for which the amount of your fare is promptly refunded. Members of The Shoppers' Association. A glance through this list shows that none but firms of the very highest reputation in their respective lines ask you to do business with them. Ash & Madley, 425-427 Market street, furniture and upholstery. Dr. Arthur Baker, 403 Broadway, optician, eyes examined free. Homer Clason & Co., 506 Broadway, drugs, paints, oils and varnishes. H. J. Crismond, 312 Market, stove, tinware, hardware and house furnishings. I. N. Crumpler, corner Broadway and Fifth streets, hardware, guns and ammunition. Deussen & Co., 303 Fourth street, hatters and furriers. J. D. Ferguson, 322 Market street, clothier, furrier and hatter. J. T. Flanagan, 310 Market street, hardware, stoves and sporting goods. Ben Fisher, 311 Fourth Street, drugs, paints, oils and varnishes. Bill Greenfelder, 315 Market street, clothier, hatter and furrier. C. W. Graves, 413 Broadway, books, stationery, pianos, organs, framing and cameras. Wm. Grace & Co., 316 Market street, clothing and men's furnishings. Jacob Hess, 409 Market street, the leading tailor. O. L. Harrington, 421 Fifth street, photographer, frame and mount ing. Helvis & Sellers, 424 Broadway, clothing and men's furnishings. M. L. Johnson, 408 Broadway, hardware, belt ing, cutlery and sporting goods. Columbia Sewing Co., phone 40, John G. Keip, manager. M. McAffrey & Co., two stores, 410 Market street and corner Broadway and Sixth St., groceries at Wholesale prices. Sugar, coffee and tobacco exempt. W. H. Foster, corner Fourth and Market Sts., drugs, paints and oils. The Goby, corner Fourth and Market streets, clothier, hatters and furriers. Schmitt & Heintz (The Gaden Rule) corner Fourth and Market Sts., dry goods, cloaks, carpets and millinery. Hal B. Smith & Co., 416 Broadway, jewelers and optician. Smith & McCormack, 306 308 Fifth street, buggies, harness and horse furnishings. Snider & Aiber, 414 Market Street, queensware, china, glass, silverware and lamps. Geo. W. Seybold & Bros., (Trade Palace), 319-321 Market street, big department store. Stewart Dry Goods Co., 315 Fourth street, Logansport's bargain store, dry goods and cloaks. The Otto Shoe and Clothing Co., 317-319 Fourth street, clothing, shoes, hats, furnishings. Free chinaware. "Nuff said" and free. The Boston, 50 and 52c store, blue from Fourth street, queensware, hardware, kitchenware and toys. J. D. Taylor, 309 Fourth street, jeweler and optician specialist. Eyes examined free. H. Wiles & Co., corner Broadway and Fourth streets, corner Broadway, draperies and wall paper. J. W. Winters, 323-325 Fourth street, dry goods, notions, cloaks and curtains. Wills Winters & Son, 510 Broadway, boots, shoes and rubbers. D. S. Youngker & Co., 402 Broadway, manufacturers of "Little Duke" cigars. Young & Custer, harness, carriage, rubber tires. The Back Drive, Wilr & Wise, 409 411 Broadway, dry goods, cloaks and millinery. Persons living at a greater distance than 50 miles may have their fares rebated. To illustrate: If you live 60 miles away, you pay for only 10 miles, and the association pays for 50 miles both ways.

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