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That knowledge is power, and ignorance its slave, is forcibly illustrated daily in all walks of life, among all people, in all countries.

Where knowledge is used as a power or a means for gaining wealth without labor or an equivalent therefor, it becomes necessary to deceive or keep in ignorance of such methods those from whom the wealth is taken; hence it is that of the ten thousand newspapers printed in the United States, less than ten are absolutely free and independent of the power or control of some class, party or monopoly whose interest it is to keep the great mass of people in ignorance of their methods.

The Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer is one of the few, if not the only one, absolutely free from such influences. It is the most honest, thorough, able teacher and exponent of truthful knowledge, of reliable data, free from partisan bias, fair, frank and explicit to such degree that one cannot but feel edified and capable of forming correct conclusions therefrom. Such a paper should be in every household. Sample copies can be obtained by addressing the publishers, at Cincinnati, O.

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Old Saul's catarrh cure does not irritate. It is pleasant to use and will cure positively. 25 cents.

Do not weaken yourself by drastic purgatives. Take Simmons liver regulator.

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## THE REVIEW.

BY F. T. LUSE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One year, in the county, \$1.25. One year, out of the county, \$1.40. Inquire at Office for Advertising rates.

FEB. 14, 1891

## THE FEE AND SALARY BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the fee and salary bill now before the legislature. It is the joint work of a number of members. If any bill passes at all out of the numerous ones proposed it will be this. No time is specified when it is to take effect, but will probably apply to those hereafter elected. "It is a salary bill with no fees save a percentage to certain State officers, and under its provisions the Governor will receive \$5,000 per annum, the Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, \$3,500 each; Clerk of the Supreme Court, \$3,000, and Superintendent of Public Instruction \$2,500. The Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State and Clerk of Supreme Court are given 10 per cent of fees, and salaries collected by them.

The salaries of the Governor's Private Secretary and the chief deputies in the State offices are fixed at \$1,200 annually, save that the Deputy Attorney-General will receive \$1,500. Salaries of subordinate clerks and assistants will range from \$600 to \$1,200. In determining the

## SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The counties are divided into nine classes: (1) Those having from 10,000 to 15,000 population, census of 1890; (2) those having from 15,000 to 20,000 population; (3) those having from 20,000 to 25,000; (4) those having from 25,000 to 30,000; (5) those having from 30,000 to 40,000; (6) those having from 40,000 to 50,000; (7) those having from 50,000 to 60,000; (8) those having from 60,000 to 70,000; and (9) those having a population above 70,000.

In each class the Clerks, Sheriffs, Treasurers and Auditors are to receive the same salaries with no fees. In the first class the salary is placed at \$1,000 in the second \$1,250, and it is graded up until in the highest class, the salaries will be \$3,550. In counties where there is a population in excess of 20,000 and running up to 70,000, in addition to salaries named the county officers will receive \$50 additional for each 1,000 inhabitants over his 2,000 limit. Where the population exceeds 70,000, the officers will receive \$25 for additional 1,000 population. On the basis that Marion county has 10,000 inhabitants, the county officers will receive \$5,000 annually, where the salaries and perquisites now are estimated at from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

## ALL FEES OF EVERY KIND

Are required to be paid into the County Treasuries. The number and salaries of the various deputies are left to the respective Boards of County Commissioners, but the maximum is \$3 per day, which can only be paid to Clerks of Courts in this county. The pay of subordinate county officers is not interfered with save that County Superintendents are cut to \$3 per day.

## THE "ALLIANCE" IN 1892.

It is quite evident that the farmers' alliance in 1892 is going to cut quite an important figure in deciding the political questions and election of president in the contest of that year. The republicans may nominate Blaine, the democrats Cleveland, but from the movements of the alliance now, the election of either of these men is a question of much uncertainty. The alliance will nominate their own national ticket, and will take away many votes from both the old political parties. This organization, mind you, is young, has existed but two or three years, yet has already managed to shelve quite a number of prominent politicians. It has already changed the political situation and status of several States. Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, can not for next year be classed as reliable republican states, neither can South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana be considered as a part of the "solid south." The Alliance is making these changes. The agricultural element is dissatisfied with the present condition of things. It thinks the interest of the farmer is overlooked, that he has entirely too much tax to pay, that the government affords too much protection to the wealthy and neglects those upon whom falls the duty of producing the wealth. There is a decided spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction prevailing the entire agricultural classes of this country. They are determined to not hereafter be obligated by party ties or party traditions, and hence are organizing their own party—the alliance—in every section of the United States, and as stated, will make the great contest in 1892 very uncertain. Neither democrat nor republican can rely on this or that state for support for their candidate, and the final contest to decide who is elected president may go to congress for settlement. While there is much in the complaint of the agricultural element that is imaginary, and much that is selfish in its demands, yet on the other hand there is much that is real and just. While we believe they can obtain all their desires by a support of the democratic principles, they do not think so, and will support their own nominees. Therefore we can look for a triangular campaign in 1892, involving much interest and at the same time one of much uncertainty as to the final result.

## IN THE AIR.

Gen. Alger, of Michigan, one of the beacon lights of the republican party, in speaking of reciprocity, said the other day: "Reciprocity is in the air, and the more we get the better it will be for the United States." Reciprocity is the word used originally by Blaine for limited free trade. That is just what it means. He applies it, however, thus far to the Central and South American States only. It means if we can send our products into those countries free then theirs can come into this on like condition. That is democratic, but if Blaine chooses to come over to our platform we should not push him off. There should be no limit to the reciprocity business. If it is good for Hayti and Brazil why not for France and Germany? Blaine has started the movement by his reciprocity doctrine which is to greatly divide the republican party on the tariff question. Reciprocity partakes strongly of free trade. There is no protection about it. Many republican leaders favor it. Alger voices the sentiment when he says it is "in the air."

## BEASLEY'S BILL.

The statement is made that Representative Beasley, of Sullivan county, who has introduced a bill in the legislature for the official printing in all the counties of the state be let out to the lowest bidder, working in the interest of a combination of printers and bookbinders at Indianapolis, composed of the Sentinel, Journal and Courier. From the actions of some of the agents of these firms it would indicate that there is some truth in the statement. They are always affable when there is a prospect of taking work away from the home printer, and are ready to present a fine gold pen, a four-bladed knife or a box of cigars, to any county official whom they think they may be able to buy by giving him these things. They have done this repeatedly in every county in Indiana when they could find a county official susceptible to their blandishments. Some times they work the political racket, and claim the work on account, as they say, their establishment is democratic or republican, as the case may be, while at the same time the stockholders of all these concerns are generally divided politically and politics has little to do with any of them. Speaking for ourselves, if we would have at any time to buy or write any county official at any time to do his plain duty in the premises we could very cordially invite him to go to Hades, and to remain there, and the less one has to do with such a character the better socially, morally and politically he is off.

The press of the state wants the Granger law repealed, or if not repealed, greatly modified. It is an unjust law, in that it gives any heartless or characterless scoundrel an opportunity to annoy and trouble the newspaper that exposes such people. The Vincennes Sun says: "It is a matter of history that nine cases in every ten, the man who goes to court to find a character has very little to lose; and men of good reputation in the community where they reside can always have corrections published of any errors arising through misinformation of the press which is of far more value to him than the usual nominal verdict for damages; or, failure in toto."

It further says that the present legislature has an opportunity to immortalize itself and contribute materially to the welfare of civilized society by thus amending the present law:

1. Taking away the presumption of malice and substituting the usual presumption of innocence until guilt is established.
2. Providing the reasonable way, adjustment by retraction and explanation where injury is done through error or misinformation.
3. Providing that all plaintiffs in libel shall give bond for cost when suit is filed; and that any verdict for defendant shall include his costs for attorney fees."

## WHITE CAP OUTRAGES.

Another instance of the cowardly and brutal work of the White Caps of southern Indiana was recorded last week. It occurred in Harrison county. A woman, with her four little children clinging to her, was taken from her home to woods near by, and severely whipped. Her husband was away at the time. There can be no excuse whatever for such infernal manhood, and yet the local authorities appear powerless to prevent it, and the State also thus far. It has been suggested that in counties where these outrages occur it would be well to construct a law holding the entire county responsible for them and making the offense so odious that all the inhabitants would have a direct interest in having the lawless work cease. We have heard of nothing better yet suggested than this. White Capism seems to be a plant indigenous to Indiana. We rarely hear of it outside our own commonwealth. It should be eradicated from our soil by heroic means, as it injures us much as a people. It is the work of cowards who work disguised and in the dark. If a score of these White Caps could be arrested and executed the organization would soon cease their nefarious work.

The members of the legislature should bear in mind, in spite of any lobby influence, that the people expect them to pass a satisfactory and constitutional law which will reduce the amount at least 25 per cent, paid to county officials through Indiana for their services. If one man of them fails to do his duty in this matter he can make up his mind that his political career has closed. No subterfuge or dodging the question will answer. The member who fails to do his whole duty in this matter will be looked upon with strong suspicion. It makes no difference how large the lobby fund may be that may be used to "influence" the member on the fee and salary issue, he must obey the demands of his constituents that a reasonable reduction in the salaries of county officers be made. A frank, manly course pursued in this matter will be approved by the citizens of Indiana, but a sneaking plan to dodge the issue will create the strongest contempt for any member engaging in it.

An effort has been made at the present legislature to do away with the present organization of the State Fair board and adopt a new system of management. The complaint is made that as at present managing the board is self perpetuating, and it does look that way. A man once elected a member of the board, it would appear, can and does always remain upon it as long as he desires. For instance Lockhart, one of the members of the board has occupied the place for almost twenty years, and our Jasper Davidson has been here, we believe, a member for ten years or longer. Now if it is a position of pleasure or profit why not distribute these favors around and not allow it to remain in one locality for so long a time. It is quite probable that a new system of running the state fair and selecting delegates to it will be adopted and a law enacted for that purpose.

LANGSDALE, the manager of the construction of the soldier and sailor monument at Indianapolis, which is to cost the State near \$300,000 by the time it is completed, it is stated, has already received about \$20,000 for his services. You can bet he is a patriot. Such men who draw big pay from the State treasury in any matter relating to the late war always are, and their patriotism is measured in proportion to the amount of money they receive. It is quite probable that a practical man for the position could be secured for one-half the pay this man Langsdale receives, although he might be short on patriotism.

The cost of Gen. Miles' late "Indian War" to the government is about \$2,000,000. It costs, it means, about that sum to kill off Sitting Bull and few of his followers by this great republican war department.

A BILL to punish wife whippers by giving them 60 lashes on the back was introduced in the legislature but has failed to pass on account of lack of the constitutional majority. Some such law might have a very satisfactory effect upon the two-footed beasts found in almost every locality who engage in this past-time. It is perhaps better, however, that the punishment for such work be a sentence of a year or more in the penitentiary. This would be more beneficial both to the criminal and the state, than the measure proposed.

THE Ader salary bill gives the auditor of state \$4,000 per year and \$3,000 for the deputies, and the treasurer of state \$3,000 a year, \$1,800 per year for two deputies, with no fees. This law should it come in force will be a severe blow to the hopes of future aspirants for these positions. Heretofore the persons occupying these offices for a period of four years retired on a fortune, the places by some hook or crook paying immense sums of money. Rice, Carr, Cooper and others all made fortunes out of these offices. It is hoped that the day is past for paying such enormous sums for official services.

THE grand jury has an excellent chance now to make an example of Cory and Fell, who last week engaged in a prize fight in this county at Waynetown. Such entertainments do not belong to any civilized community, and are contrary to the laws of the state, and the participants, backers and all, should be made to feel a big dose of the red-eyed law. Such exhibitions are demoralizing to any community, and do not in the least partake of genuine sport but are the creations of brutal minds, and a clear violation of the status of Indiana.

A BILL has been introduced by Representative Carroll in the legislature for the relief of Thomas Wilson and others of Madison township. We know nothing of the nature of this bill but as Wilson was at one time trustee of Madison township and was short in his accounts several hundred dollars, it is presumed this bill is to relieve him and his bondsmen of further liability. It will next be in order for the presentation of a bill by Senator Mount for the relief of S. E. Henry, Joe Grubb et al., of Union township.

A RECIPROcity treaty between this country and Brazil has been adopted and President Harrison has made the fact known by proclamation last week. Certain kinds of goods are admitted free of duty at the ports of the two countries. This is the first step toward free trade adopted by a republican administration, but ere long we may see much more of it.

## \$1,000 Thrown Away.

In 1863 a cancer developed on my lower lip. I went under treatment at once, and from time to time since that have had medical aid in New Orleans, Boston, and New York, with no benefit at all. It has progressed right along, and now involves my jaw and cheek. One thousand dollars would not cover the less sustained through the medical and surgical aid I have received. I have certainly tried everything and was benefited by nothing until I took SSS. I have certainly tried everything and was benefited by nothing until I took SSS. It has done me more good than all else put together, and I believe I will soon be sound and well. Swift's Specific is certainly a great boon to humanity. D. D. WARE, Box, 1022, Keene, N. H.

Kokomo board of trade offers free sites and gas for location of factories.

James McMichael died at Mishawaka from injuries received in a runaway.

## Communion Wine.

Mr. Alfred Speer, the celebrated wine grower of New Jersey preserves the unfermented juice of the grape for sacramental use. It has been adopted, and its use sanctioned by the prominent divines of this country. It is also used by invalids with remarkably good effect. For sale by druggists.

John Newlin fell from a derrick at Plainfield, 44 feet, badly injured.

Fruit and wheat about Seymour thought to be killed by zero weather.

Catarrh. In the head Is a constitutional Disease, and requires A constitutional remedy Like Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which purifies the blood. Makes the weak strong, Restores health. Try it now.

People who drink hot coffee after eating ice-cream, as too many do, are warned by a German physician that they "court apoplexy."

Allow me to add my tribute to the efficacy of Ely's cream balm. I was suffering from a severe attack of influenza and catarrh and was induced to try your remedy. The result was marvelous. I could hardly articulate, and in less than twenty-four the catarrhal symptoms and my hoarseness disappeared and I was able to sing a heavy role in Grand Opera with voice unimpaired. I strongly recommend it to all singers.—Wm. H. Hamilton, Leading Bass of the C. D. Hess Grand Opera Company.

Some men receive impressions after the manner of a blotter. They get things directly opposite from what they were originally.

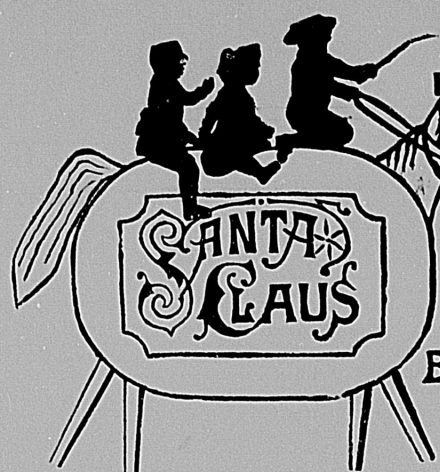
"Listed," as the brokers say, at "100 doses \$1," Hood's sarsaparilla is always a fair equivalent for the price.

"I cannot sing to-night. My throat is sore" "Of course you haven't tried Salvation Oil?" "No." Then get it, and you will sing like the birds."

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A wonderful boy contortionist at Burksport, Me., "can tie himself in knots that would astound a professional."

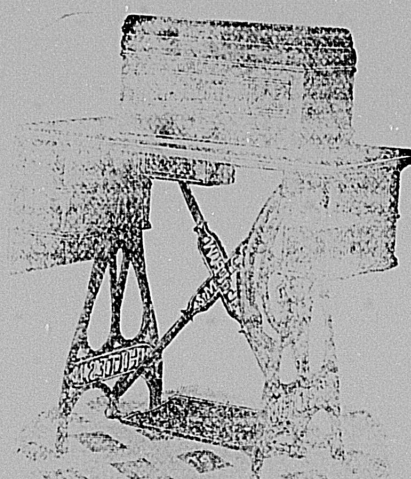
It is Good Work to Give Health. The only remedy for blood disorders is one that will expel the germs of disease, and make the blood pure and rich. That is best effected by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., a medicine of great value in the treatment of all blood disorders and diseases of the Kidneys. It tones the system and helps to do good work.



TO MARKET, TO MARKET, AND WHAT SHALL WE BUY? SOME BEANS AND SOME BARLEY, SOME RICE AND SOME RYE. BUT NEVER MIND THOSE IF YOU'LL ONLY BE SURE

AND REMEMBER SOME **SANTA CLAUS SOAP** TO PROCURE N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO, MAKE IT: ALL GROCERS KEEP IT: EVERY HOUSEWIFE WANTS IT.

## A White Christmas.



A Christmas white

Sewing Machine

Is a Present both Ornamental and Useful.

W. E. NICHOLSON

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Old Bryant & Stratton School, North Pennsylvania St., When Block, Opposite Post-Office. THE DEMAND FOR ITS GRADUATES IS GREATER THAN THE SUPPLY. It stands at the head of Commercial Schools. 41st year. entering any time. elective or prescribed course; individual instruction by a large strong faculty; lectures; time short; expenses low; Diploma free graduation; strictly business school in an unrivaled commercial center; superior equipments; and included in the success of its graduates; no charge for positions furnished. ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, FREE. HEBB & OSBORN, PROPRIETORS.

## W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOE

Best in the World.

Awarded the medal for superior quality of material and proficiency in workmanship over all other shoe exhibits, by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, Boston, 1890.



For GENTLEMEN. Genuine Hand-Sewed \$5.00. Hand-Sewed \$4.00. Police and Farmer \$3.50. Extra Value \$2.50. Working-man's Shoe \$2.25. Goodwear \$2.00.

For LADIES. Hand-Sewed \$3.00. Best Dongola \$2.50. Extra Value \$2.00. For MISSES. \$1.75. For BOYS' & YOUTH'S \$2 & \$1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

W. L. Douglas Shoes for Gentlemen are made in Congress, Button and Lace, sized 5 to 11, including half sizes and widths, and all styles of toe. Boys' sizes 1 to 5 1/2, and youth's 11 to 13 1/2, also half sizes in each. W. L. Douglas \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 Shoes for Ladies are made in "Opera" and "American" Common Sense. Sizes 1 to 7, and half sizes. C except in \$2.50 shoe. D, E, EE widths. W. L. Douglas \$1.25 Shoe for Misses, 11 to 2 and half sizes, regular and spring heels. CAUTION! Beware of Frauds. Do you want to wear the genuine W. L. Douglas shoe? If so, read this caution carefully. W. L. Douglas's name and the price stamped plainly on the bottom of all his advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior goods. If a shoe dealer attempts to sell you shoes without W. L. Douglas's name and the price stamped on the bottom, and claims they are his make, do not be deceived by your money. You can economize in your foot wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other make in the world, as thousands who have worn them will testify. Wanted—A local agent in every city and town in the U. S. not already occupied. Correspondence invited. If local advertised agent cannot supply you, take no others, but send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price. To Order by Mail, Gentlemen and Boys will state size usually worn, style and width desired. Ladies will please state style desired, size and width usually worn, if a snug or loose fit is preferred. Misses size and kind of heel. W. L. DOUGLAS, BRISTOL, MASS.

## O. B. ARMS, Agent.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF

BE UP TO THE MARK Not to Split! Not to Discolor! BEARS THIS MARK.



NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT. THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.