



Democratic National Ticket

For President,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANK LANDERS.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN C. SHANKLIN.

For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON.

For Treasurer,
WILLIAM FLEMING.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
A. N. MARTIN.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,
A. C. GOODWIN.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
JAMES MITCHELL,
JOHN T. SCOTT.

For Attorney General,
T. W. WOOLLEN.

For Representative in Congress,
JOHN N. SKINNER.

For Representative,
JAMES A. BURNHAM.

For Prosecutor—20th Circuit,
JAMES W. DOUTHIT.

County Ticket.

For Treasurer,
HENRY WELSH.

For Sheriff,
JAMES M. NICKELL.

For Surveyor,
ELLIS R. PIERCE.

For Commissioner—2d District,
JAMES T. RANDLE.

For Coroner,
SYLVESTER HALEY.

Public Speaking!

HON. D. D. DYKEMAN

AND

HON. J. S. SLICK

Will address the people of Jasper county on the political issues of the day, at the Court House, in RENSSELAER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880, in the afternoon. Everybody invited to attend.

One of the "sub" of the Republic desires us distribute certain matter which he designates as "typical lies." In looking over the list we can find only the following:

I never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them. Mr. Garfield.

Uttered and sworn to by Mr. Garfield.

Dark Signs of the Times.

Nothing more clearly presages the decline and ultimate ruin of a nation than the prevalence and toleration of corruption in high places. It is true, there are other indications: such as pride, avarice, and gross infidelity, which are commonly the outgrowth of excessive wealth; but these are so closely associated with the former that they may, in many respects, be regarded as identical. But a nation's peril is most imminent when men can be elevated to, or be long retained in, positions of great responsibility, whose record has been characterized by dishonesty and treachery. With a high-minded and patriotic people, the bare suspicion of corruption should exclude persons from political preferment, especially when the position sought for is one of great responsibility.

It is only when a people have become demoralized—when every principle of honor and integrity have been paralyzed that they can be induced to give their suffrage to a man whose reputation is stained by perfidy. It is as true in morals as in hydrostatics, that the stream will not rise higher than the fountain, and whenever a people can be induced to choose a leader whose honor and integrity he esteems no better than merchandise, they afford the most conclusive evidence that they are in no condition to appreciate or maintain a free and independent government. The very fact that such a man should be selected by a powerful party and presented to the public as a fit person to fill the highest position in the gift of a free and intelligent people is a sad comment on the degeneracy of a nation once proud of its honor and integrity. At no time, prior to the late civil war, would such an expedient have been ventured upon by any party; and it would be an auspicious event that would augur well for the future of our country if the people, irrespective of party, would rise in their majesty and resent the insult and indignity imposed upon them, by inflicting an overwhelming and ignominious defeat on the party and candidate who have presumed upon their indifference to honor and integrity.

J. M.

Will the Kentland Gazette inform its readers that the "back pay grab," thro' the instrumentality of Garfield, passed Congress on the 3d of March, 1873. On the 26th of March, 1873, a republican convention held at Warren, Trumbull county, in his district adopted resolutions of severe censure, coupled with a request that Mr. Garfield resign. On the 23d of April following he returned the \$5,000 to the Treasury. He saved his seat, but his majority fell from 10,944 in 1872, to a fraction over 2,000 in 1874? Will it do so?

Oh, for a wood-cut to illustrate the picture presented in the Republican of to-day. Owing to the necessary absence of its editor a part of the time a number of his political friends are very properly and kindly engaged in providing its contents, which, from the number of cooks, without a managing head, makes rather a diversified mixture for the reader. Here we have a column supplicating for mercy, and interceding for a cessation of reference to the official (not personal) character of its candidate for President—begging for rest from "mud-slinging" and slanderous epithets (?) Another column, from another writer teems with contemptible filth and cowardly innuendoes.—One engaged in pitiful supplication—another in throwing mud. The mud they accuse us of flinging was manufactured by Messrs. Garfield, Poland, Banks, and the radical press. It is of their own production, bears official imprimatur of radical Congressional committees, of radical convention in Mr. Garfield's district, and the verdict of the radical press thereon. The radical convention placed Mr. Garfield in nomination. With this "mud" clinging to his skirts he is not the proper person to administer the government, and the people are entitled to know what manner of man he is.

Those who have been engaged in charging treason, rebel sympathy, etc., upon Democrats—aye, upon Democrats engaged at the front in contest to crush rebellion, while they remained in the rear to vote—are the parties who are squealing now. Gen. Hancock, who shed his blood, and received the thanks of Congress and a grateful people for his grand courage and ability, is reproached with having been educated at the expense of the general government. Very well, by his long, faithful, and brilliant service he has more than repaid the government. He is to-day the standard bearer of the grand old Democratic party, by his governmental education well fitted for the position to which he will be elected.

The Kentland Gazette insists that we have not shown to be "a well established fact that Garfield is a salary grabber." We suggest that the Gazette publish the proceedings in Congress connected with the "grab" act. In the proceedings Mr. Garfield is reported as having taken umbrage at the insinuation that it was just so much plunder, and retorted:

"It is not plunder, unless gentlemen here consider themselves not deserving the promised pay."

Then again he closed his remarks upon his report from the conference committee, with the following appeal for its adoption by the House:

"I have nothing further to say, except that I wish the House to weigh well the danger of refusing to concur in this report."

Is it very likely that after such an exhortation from Mr. Garfield, he would turn about and vote against the darling project that had caused such imploring utterance? Not so. He favored the "grab" voted for it, took it, and only returned it after receiving a terrible and scathing arraignment at the hands of his constituents. The Gazette adds:

"We have the Congressional Globe and have examined it fully on this subject."

If so, Mr. Gazette, copy the proceedings, correctly and without garbling, from the official records, and we are willing to submit the proper construction to your readers and ours.—Let your readers "examine it fully on the subject," also. Dare you do it?

The chairman and secretary of the Jasper county radical committee pretend to play "bluff," as the card below published in last week's Republican indicates:

"If the Democrats and their allies desire a fair comparison of Garfield and Hancock as to their fitness for the office of President of the United States without reference to political affiliations, the Republicans of Jasper county are willing to have their merits publicly discussed at the Court House at any convenient time, by a supporter of Garfield living in Jasper county and a supporter of Hancock living in Jasper county, selected by their friends. It is easier to make assertions than prove them. Let the mudslingers put up or shut up."

HENRY I. ADAMS, Chairman.

I. B. WASHINGTON, Sec'y Jasper Co. Republican Cen. Committee.

The officers of the Republican Central committee are evidently laboring under a "spell of aggravation." What would a "fair comparison of Garfield and Hancock as to their fitness for the office of President of the United States without reference to party affiliations," result in? We will not "make assertions," but simply take the statements of the gentlemen and their respective friends and see—

Speaking of a transaction in which he had a hand, Gen. Hancock says:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 3, 1863.

Major General Geo. G. Meade, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's assault, and have gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions.

W. S. HANCOCK, Major General.

To which his friend, Gen. Meade, responded:

HEADQUARTERS

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 3, 1863.

Sir: To General Hancock that I re-

gret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the great service he has rendered to-day.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

And to which a republican Congress and President, "without reference to political affiliations," responded:

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, That in addition to the thanks heretofore voted by joint resolution, approved January 28, 1864, to Major General George G. Meade, Major General Oliver O. Howard, and to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, the veteran army of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Major General Winfield S. Hancock for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

Passed by the House April 10, 1866.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 1866.

Signed by the President April 23, 1866.

We might quote from references to his great courage and abilities in many other engagements, when he elicited from admiring and grateful commanders that his heroic conduct and bearing was "superb," etc., but we desire to be brief.

Of the civil qualifications of Gen. Hancock we let Judge Black, than whom no more efficient critic lives today, speak:

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1867.

MY DEAR GENERAL—This moment I am much engaged, but I cannot resist the temptation to tell you how grateful you have made me by your patriotic and noble behavior. Yours is the first, most distinct and distinct recognition which the principle of American liberty has received at the hands of any high officer in a Southern command.

It has a very ring of the Revolutionary metal. Washington never said a thing in better taste or better time. It will prove to all men that "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war." I congratulate you not because it will make you the most popular man in America, for I dare say you care nothing about that, but because it will give you through all time the solid reputation of a true patriot and a sincere lover of your country, its laws and its government. This, added to your brilliant achievements as a soldier, will leave you without a rival in the affections of all whose good will is worth having, and give you a place in history which your children will be proud of.

This acknowledgment from me does not amount to much, but I am expressing only the feelings of millions, and expressing them feebly at this. With profound respect, yours,

J. S. BLACK.

Under oath, referring to a transaction in which he was charged with having a hand, Mr. Garfield says:

I never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.—Mr. Garfield.

To which, after hearing the testimony, a republican congressional committee, "without reference to political affiliations," responded as follows:

He (Garfield) agreed with Mr. Ames to take no share of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold them for 97 per cent, and also received the 20 per cent cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

His constituents, in convention assembled, adopted scathing resolutions already published by us, which prove him to be totally unfit for the position named.

To the Editor of the Republican.

SIR—I wish through the columns of your paper to reply to an article in your last week's issue, entitled "A Demagogue." I do not deny that I have held positions of trust, in the Republican party, but will say all of such trusts have been lawfully, faithfully, and honestly performed. I quote from the article some words mentioned: "The public records of Jasper county show that no other man whom the Republicans were instrumental in electing to local office paid for so long an indulgence in the settlement of his official accounts." To the above I have only this to say, the writer, whoever (or what) ever he may be knows very little about the "public records of Jasper county" when he says that "no other man whom the Republicans were instrumental in electing to office paid so long for indulgence in the settlement of official accounts." Every body who reads the official accounts were settled. But the writer further says: "And no other was more prompt to seize advantage of a technicality and grab an extra handful out of the people's treasury." On settlement with the Board of Commissioners each of the ex-treasurers paid in to the county funds certain money, which properly belonged to the treasurers themselves. At the June term of the County Board 1877, Thos. Boroughs, L. W. Henkle, Charles Platt, and L. C. Jones, all Republican ex-treasurers, petitioned the board to refund to said parties their respective amounts so paid into the county treasury, and the board say: (Record 5, p. 254) that "These claims are hereby referred to R. S. Dwiggins, (a Republican) county attorney for his written opinion as to their validity and justice." At the September term of the board composed of the three Republican Commissioners say that after a very careful examination of said petition, and all the written evidence and hearing all the testimony in the case (that being that of H. A. Barley, J. D. Cowdin, Chas. Platt, F. W. Babcock, L. W. Henkle, and J. D. Barley, R. S. Dwiggins, F. W. Babcock, L. W. Henkle, Chas. Platt, all alluded to said Thomas Boroughs by a technicality to grab an extra handful out of the people's treasury.

I believe that the masses of the people, voters as honest, as well as leading men, while I believe that the financial legislation of the Republican party has been and is corrupt, and to use the language of the author of "A Demagogue" as he used it in 1873, it seems best that we should have the same views. Speaking of Gen. Garfield and others he says: "It makes no difference who is implicated in the Credit Mobilier transaction, whether he be Republican or Democrat, vice president, or a common representative in congress, justice, decency, political integrity, all demand that he be branded in such a manner that no hypocritical profession of christianity, or canting boasts of religion shall hide his shame from the sun, or cover his infamy from the world."

I do not expect to bring the author to agree with me in the financial American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Major General Winfield S. Hancock for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BOROUGHS.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

James E. Powell, of Kansas City, Pays an Eloquent Tribute to General Hancock.

(Davenport Daily News.)

The following tribute to General Hancock was paid by James Elbert Powell, of Kansas City, the eloquent young rival of Bob Ingersoll, in his brilliant lecture on "The Solid South," now being delivered in Colorado under the auspices of the American Literary Bureau of New York:

"I cannot but feel that in the era of reconstruction in the South, ladies and gentlemen, without offering a tribute to 'hat man, who, tried by the true test of greatness, has proven himself a peer—whose young sword flashed in the blood of Mexico, and whose gleams across the deepening twilight of Spottsylvania and Gettysburg—whose splendid energies and Spartan prowess have been dedicated to the cause of individual justice and national honor—whose gallantry is emblazoned upon the brightest pages of American history, but whose glory as a warrior is eclipsed by the grandeur of the statesman who was less a hero beneath the olive branch of peace than when leading the charge under the red banner of war—who never feared to draw his sword at the call of duty, or to lay it sheath, and to stand upon the ruins of a Government when the dust of conflict had drifted away—who crystallized his views and molded his measures with that royal compassion which is the prerogative of the great, and who, in the inviolable inheritance of civic liberty—whose one of the grandest men in the land, recognized by the brilliancy of his individuality, and not reflecting the borrowed rays of other luminaries—to that defender of the Union, that champion of the Constitution, that sovereign of soldiers, that pioneer of peace, that prince of patriots, General Winfield Scott Hancock, the exponent of great virtue, of tried courage, of lofty wisdom, of broad intelligence, of earnest patriotism, of noble aspiration and of true manhood."

He is a soldier, not alone of man, but of the nation, and of the mind—he is a soldier, who distinguished himself in the defense of liberty, and the vanquishment of despotism—he is a soldier who lifted his voice against the ignorance and prejudice of the day, and planted the royal banner of pardon and love upon the battlements of sectionalism and strife—he is a soldier, not by the power of war, but by the force of his splendid superiority; he is a soldier upon whose bosom radiates the star of honor, and to whose memory will be issued the highest patent of nobility."

When, at the foot of Bunker Hill, in the shadow of that royal shaft, which stands a monumental emblem of heroic valor, whose remembrance is consecrated in the hearts of 50,000,000 of patriots, beneath the rays of the stars and stripes of our country, the goddess of historic unity and liberty, the guardian of our national faith shall call the roll of the noblest of heroes, there will be no more gullible—no more gullible response, than that which swells from the heart and the record of Winfield S. Hancock.

He believed that when the Southern chieftain surveyed his sword in the Northern conqueror beneath the historic tree at Appomattox, the Southern sun went down, and with it setting were buried the passion and the grudge of a century; the gray shoulder and the Southern sash were the same graces, garlanded with the same flowers, consecrated by the same regrets, and bedewed with the same tears.

He has recently been nominated by a political body for the highest office in the gift of the American people, and, though I come to night as the advocate of no faction—the champion of no party—as a lover of my country, I must say, that if General Hancock's destiny, casts its meridian beam upon him in the White House, they will fall upon an Executive from whose hands the scepter of justice will not drop in helpless impotence, but one who will continue to battle for union and liberty, while truth, courage and fidelity to principle shall find a home in the hearts and hopes of men. He will not be a politician for the sake of party as he has not been a soldier for the sake of glory, but he will be a man for the sake of his country. He is a man, the corner stone of whose character is integrity. He is a man whose virtues are negative or obstructive, but positive and constructive. He is a man with a strong mind, a pure heart and a ready hand. He is a man who will set his face against any system of political looseness, and link honor and kindle the warmth of fraternal affection—he is a man who will rise above the level of partisan zeal, above the influence or suspicion of corruption, above the scope of moral cowardice—a man who will bring courage, bring courage, bring peace to our unhappy country, where now "Freedom weeps, And waiting Justice sleeps."

Fate Work.

Send in your fair work teachers. It must all be in my office before the last day of July.

D. B. NOWELS, County Superintendent.

Correspondence.

Complimentary to Mr. Douthit.

EDITOR SENTINEL: I hear the name of J. W. Douthit mentioned in connection with the office of Prosecuting Attorney. Let me say that there is, in my mind, no better man in the District than J. W. Douthit. I have had excellent opportunities of discovering his merits. He is a gentleman. He is a scholar. And I dare say, if you chance to look into his law office, when all else have retired to slumber J. W. Douthit will be found at his books. Were I in Indiana I am in Nebraska, he should have not only my vote, but my warmest support.

J. L. MAKEPEER, Prof. Neb. Wesleyan University.

MORRIS, Ind., July 22, 1880.

EDITOR SENTINEL: James W. Douthit, Esq., of Jasper county, was nominated at Goodland, Indiana, Tuesday, July 20th, 1880, for Prosecuting Attorney in the 20th Judicial Circuit. This is a meritorious nomination, and we are glad of it. It gives general satisfaction in this vicinity. He will get a large number of Republican votes in this county. Many of the honest Republicans who are tired of the "red tape" manner or style in which that office is run at present, and many more who do not approve of the manner in which Mr. Bishop was nominated will just out the matter short by voting for Douthit.

This office of Prosecutor is not a political office at all. The Democrats of this district have twice elected Judge Hammond. We are not it not proper for all hands to join in and elect Douthit.

REPUBLICAN.

The Agricultural Fair of 1880.

Not least important among the enterprises in Jasper county, as bearing upon the material welfare of the inhabitants and adding to their happiness, are the agricultural fairs held annually at Rensselaer. Last year the society was re-organized, or rather, a new society was organized which bought the franchises of the old one, made necessary repairs upon the grounds and buildings and held a successful fair. The new society is a joint stock organization, governed by a board of twelve directors, who are elected annually, owning its grounds and the appurtenances in fee simple, is entirely out of debt and has a small surplus in its treasury sufficient to meet current demands. Its affairs are conducted upon strict business principles, no debts being contracted without the means in hand to meet them promptly upon maturity. Every dollar that is received by the financial officers (who give good and sufficient bonds for the faithful discharge of their respective duties), must be strictly accounted for; the system of checks and counter-checks being such that there can be no collusion, if any might be contemplated, of the officers to defraud the society of its moneys or benefits. Notwithstanding the satisfaction universally expressed by the patrons of the society last year, the management felt that they had been hurried and in consequence many details were necessarily left in an unfinished condition, or were altogether omitted, and that with more time to devote to their perfection much could be added to the attractions of the exhibitions. This year a revision has been made in the list of premiums offered, and considerable pruning out was done in places that did not promise benefit, either in promoting the development of the resources of the county, the pleasure of visitors, or the advantage of the society; while other departments have been largely stimulated by the increase of premiums thus made possible.

Allen J. Yeoman is this year superintendent of the departments devoted to horses, jacks and mules; Lucius Strong superintendent of the cattle department; Samuel R. Nicholls will have supervision of the exhibition of sheep and swine; Dr. I. B. Washburn is superintendent of the poultry department, which, it is confidently expected, will be the most attractive exhibition of the kind shown in northwestern Indiana, certainly the most attractive ever seen in the county; William S. Coen will have general charge of exhibitions in the floral hall, and especial management of the departments assigned to vegetables and roots, grain and seeds, fruits and productions in leather; William W. Kenton will superintend the exhibition of farming implements, agricultural machinery, vehicles, wooden ware, etc.; Mrs. Cyrus J. Brown is superintendent of the department devoted to articles of domestic skill, such as to make up the variety for a well-laid dining table and a well-supplied larder; Miss Mollie Babcock is superintendent of ladies' work and textile fabrics; Mrs. Alfred Thompson will superintend the exhibition of flowers, both natural and artificial; John M. Wasson has charge of the miscellaneous attractions that could not be otherwise conveniently classified; County Superintendent Nowels will superintend the school department—a feature introduced last year, which promises to be very interesting this season. These names carry with themselves a guaranty of complete success in each of the several departments. The general management of the fair is in hands that have had years of experience in matter of the kind, and they are determined that nothing shall be omitted which energy and enterprise can supply. Not the least

GOLDMAN & HARDMAN, THE JEWELERS!

Watches! Clocks!! Jewelry!!!

Watches! Clocks!! Jewelry!!!

PLATED WARE, PLATED WARE, Musical Instruments, Musical Instruments,

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY!

commendable feature of these fairs is the entire absence from the grounds of every species of gambling and swindling device. Neither wheels of fortune, pool banks, prize package sales, nor any other thing of kindred character, are permitted within the jurisdiction of the society.

Premium lists may be had by making personal application at the postoffice, or addressing a postal card to Horace E. James, Secretary, Rensselaer, Indiana.

The DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL from now to the close of the year for 50 cents.

Go to Mrs. Healey's for the cheap and best millinery goods in town.

The Nowels House, Kirtley & Son, proprietors, is now open to the public. It is a large and well arranged establishment, newly furnished, the table supplied with the best in the market, and the management will exert every effort to accommodate guests in a manner that will be appreciated. Terms reasonable. Give the Nowels House a trial.

Hancock's Sayings.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ORDERS THAT SHOW WHAT KIND OF A MAN HE IS.

The true and proper use of the military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government, and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.

Tell General Meade that the troops under my command have repulsed the assaults of the enemy, who are now flying in all directions in my front.

Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice. These will live in spite even of the sword.

The great principle of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be.

Armed insurrection or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly repressed by arms.

Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right.

Arbitrary power has no existence here.

Democratic Central Committee.

Hanging Grove—David Gray, John Lott, Le Roy R. Volney.

Gilman—John H. Pruitt, Joseph G. Hunt, John Walker—Michael Ziek, Joel F. Spriggs, Frank Herndon.

Reynolds—F. M. Parker, John G. Culp, William M. Barkley.

Rensselaer—Wm. Meyer, Thos. J. McCoy, J. H. Longbridge.

Union—D. Nowels, A. K. Yeoman, George Hoover, Henry Healy.

Jordan—Jay Lamech, Wm. Washburn, Robert Michaels.

Newton—Lucius Strong, James Yeoman, L. K. Yeoman.

Kentner—James Bennett, Alfred Brooks, A. W. Kentner.

Kankakee—T. M. Jones, Alfred Glazbrook, G. W. Cantwell.

Wheatfield—Lewis Rich, John Helt, James E. McNell.

Carpenter—Jas. M. Plinkett, Ed. W. Culp, Wm. Rich, A. M. Greene.

Remington—O. B. McIntire, Marion G. Traugh, Ruben R. Pettit.

Union—Washington Scott, J. B. Owens, Chas. Loshbaugh.

Union—Geo. W. Casey, M. F. Comer, Michael Brunsman.

Jas. W. McEwen, Rensselaer, honorary member.

H. A. BARKLEY, Chairman.

DANIEL B. MILLER, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Protective Union, of Ft. Wayne, is the cheapest and most practicable Life and Accident Insurance Company that now extends its benefits to the people of this district. This Association is purely mutual and is the oldest form of protection in America. It furnishes Life Policies for one-fourth the amount charged by the old system of insuring.

The Plan is similar to that of the Mutual Aid Societies that have gained the confidence of the public at large. We insure all persons between the ages of 15 and 65 that can pass the examination.—It costs \$12 to become a member of this association in the district. The death assessment is \$1 for each member that dies. Also an assessment of \$3 per year is made for sick and accident fund. Each member receives \$5 per week when sick or disabled by accident. The amount of policy runs from \$1,000 to \$4,000, according to age, payable at death, or at a certain number of years—from 10 to 25 years. Full particulars will be sent upon application. Local agents wanted in every own in the district. Enmet A. Kanaal, Rensselaer, agent for Jasper county.

BEST DENTISTRY.

A. H. WIRT, Dentist, of Monticello, will visit O. Dental work of all kinds. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.