

#### An Admirable Address.

(New York Herald.)

An address drafted by Hon. Charles W. Dayton, one of the Presidential electors upon the Democratic electoral ticket of the State of New York, has been issued to the voters of this city by the Harlem Democratic Club, of which Mr. Dayton is a member.

The address, referring to the suggestion that the surplus revenue be divided among the States, quotes from President Jackson's memorable statement in the same connection. It says:

The scheme of the Republican party to distribute the surplus of the Treasury among the States, without reducing taxation is no novelty in the history of the country. Nearly fifty years ago a President of the United States said to the people in prophetic words: "Designing politicians, to conciliate the favor of corporations and wealthy individuals, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure will endeavor to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of the benefit to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the general government and annually divided among the States." It is a system of injustice, and if persisted in will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin.

The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people—from the farmer, the mechanic and the laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the States, where it is disposed of by leading State politicians, who have friends to favor and political partisans to gratify. It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it, and who have most need of it, and are honestly entitled to it.

"If the income of the government is found to exceed its wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burdens of the people so far lightened."

This note of warning is pregnant with meaning today. At no time is a people more in danger than when lulled into a feeling of security by evidence of prosperity. At such a time political duties become a burden to all except those who make a business of politics by manipulating party machinery so as to control and fatten upon a listless constituency.

A quarter of a century ago, the "Republican party," led by true men, and having a great purpose, successfully appealed to the majority of our countrymen. That mission accomplished, one by one the leaders retired. For the last fifteen years the camp followers of that once mighty host thriving upon a credulous people, have assumed this name their worthier predecessors bore, and prostituted the Nation's name. Frauds and corruptions unexampled in our annals followed in their tortuous path, and by openly violating official trusts they have sown broadcast the seeds of national decay, until finally, with honor dead and glorying in their shame, these ramping followers, yclept the "Republican party," have placed at the head of their ticket an active participant and a chosen leader in methods abhorrent in the depravity of their conception and disgraceful in the audacity of their execution.

Courts and juries have passed upon crimes committed under the auspices of some of the most prominent and favored champions of the recent organization of that party, while universal execration has been visited upon many of its cherished members for offenses of the gravest character. By these men, these methods, and "this party," in its latter days every artery of government has been poisoned, and yet you are asked to renew their lease of power.

Thus the all important, indeed the only question now: What shall be done to save the Republic from the insidious control of such men and such methods?

There is but one answer—Reform and purify the administration. Can that be done by the men and the methods

of the "Republican party" as it now exists?

No blatant professions of a "foreign policy," no deceitful appeals to "labor" should serve to obscure this paramount issue.

Fellow-citizens, whatever your past or present "party" affiliations, you who love your country and hope for the continuance of its greatness, we earnestly ask you to press forward in aid of administrative reform! Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks embody in their careers the highest encouragement of the belief that, when elected, as we are convinced they must be, honest men devoted to honest methods will re-establish and enforce in every department of the government the doctrine that "public office is a public trust," the only foundation upon which our Republic can confidently abide.

From The White County Democrat.

#### WHO POISONED ALVA SPENCER?

#### A QUERY THAT REMAINS FOR JUDICIAL SOLUTION.

#### The Parties Accused of the Crime Admitted to Bail.

The chemical analysis of Prof. Peters confirms the suspicion that Alva Spencer died from the effects of poison. It does not appear, from the evidence given on motion to admit to bail, whether the poison was administered purposely or by mistake, or by whom. As announced in last week's Democrat, Solomon Spencer was admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000 without preliminary examination. His recognizance is signed by Dr. Wm. Spencer, Thomas and Lucy Keever gave bonds in the sum of \$5,000 each, signed by H. S. Stine, Andrew S. Culp, Robert Keever, Jr., Jas. O. Weaver, Perry Gladden and John Keever.

The following is the substance of the testimony given on the motion to admit Thomas and Lucy Keever to bail:

Perry Spencer sworn: Am brother of deceased. Defendants, Thomas Keever and wife, were keeping house for him. First heard of his sickness in February, 1882, while here in town; went home and called at his house same day. Had Dr. Clark called and told him I wanted him to take charge of patient and if necessary to attend three or four times daily. Employed Jacob Buchanan to wait on my mother and attended about half the time myself. After four or five visits, Dr. Clark dismissed my brother as convalescent. After this he seemed to be getting along all right but suffered two or three relapses, at which times Buchanan always sent Geo. Pierce after me. About the third time I was sent for in this way, my brother was very much worse, and defendant, Thomas Keever, was out for Dr. Clark. He returned and said that Dr. Clark had refused to come, and after hurling after him a few parting oaths, had told him to go home. He also said that he had told Dr. Robinson to come down. Deceased grew much worse; complained of pains in the stomach; told witness that there was a "death seed" in his stomach and said, "Perry they have gotten away with me and they will get away with you too." Alva had asked witness to assist him, and he had 1,000 and it witness would loan him \$2,000 he could get along. After his death witness could not find but about half of the \$1,000 which his brother claimed to have had. Had suspicions of foul play at the time of Alva's death.

Cross examination by Mr. Dale for defense: Did not commence this investigation until about two months ago when I employed a Mr. Johnson, of Pinkerton's Agency, Chicago. My brother Solomon Spencer attempted to have me indicted by the grand jury last February for the larceny of six head of steers belonging to the estate of my brother Alva. It was after this that I determined on an investigation.

Robert Spencer sworn: Deceased was my uncle, and a son of Perry Spencer; my uncle and I was fast friends and was generally known and understood that at his death I was to get all his estate. Saw deceased at his home on Saturday night before he was taken sick. He showed me his gold which he kept in a purse and which amounted to \$55. My attention was attracted to a \$10 gold piece which he always carried—it was a relic. This coin has not been found since.

Prof. Peters sworn: Reside in Lafayette, Ind. Am State Chemist. Some two weeks since, at request of Perry Spencer and in company with a number of gentlemen, I exhumed remains of deceased and after removing the entire alimentary canal, the heart, liver, kidneys, bladder and part of the lungs, took the same in sealed jars to Purdue University and analyzed them. [Here the professor relieved himself of some hundreds of technical and double hyphenated words of from ten to sixteen syllables and after coming down to plain English informed the court that he had found arsenic in such quantities as to produce death and that no one could have inserted the same after he took possession of the remains. The body was in a remarkable state of preservation and this arsenic had evidently permeated every tissue.]

Dr. Clark sworn: Am Governor of White county, and waited on deceased during his late illness. Gave him no arsenic nor poison of any kind, and when I dismissed deceased from my care he was getting along very nicely. Dr. Cowger was here called and stated that he had called on deceased after Dr. Clark had dismissed him as convalescent, but had not administered any poison.

Jacob Buchanan sworn: I waited on deceased as nurse. When he was taken worse I sent Thomas Keever for Dr. Clark, who returned and said Clark would not come, but that he had secured Dr. Robinson. I gave the deceased no poison, and only the three defendants,

Perry Spencer, his physician and myself had opportunity to do so. When deceased grew worse he turned on his back, stretched out his arms, and rolling his eyes back in his head, asked witness if he could not get stomach pump and get "it" out of his stomach. He afterward became delirious and for nearly an hour laid on his back and repeated the single word "pump, pump, pump." Met Dr. Clark at postoffice in Monticello the day Alva was buried, and cursed him for playing off on me, and leaving Alva to die on my hands. Said, "I believe you knew he was going to die when you left there and simply wanted to get out of the case." Deceased, before death came to his relief, seemed in great agony and complained of pains in his stomach and bowels.

A. Conkling sworn: Am tenant of Perry Spencer. Deceased resided near me. The defendants, Thomas Keever and wife, spent Sunday at my house some time in March, 'it was before I began to plow for corn.' Mrs. Keever again came to my house in June when 'my corn was about so high' (indicating height). She carried a small old-fashioned pocket-book which seemed to be entirely filled, but I did not see contents.

Cross-examination by counsel for defense: This last visit was in June, 1882. My corn was about so high, (indicating height).

A. G. Johnson sworn: Am a detective from Pinkerton's Agency, Chicago. Have been in the business for 14 years, and have been working on this case for two months. Have obtained most of my points from Perry Spencer. Have had a number of interviews with all of defendants. Had a talk with defendant Mrs. Keever, when she told me she had given deceased a small white powder during his last illness. The manner of all defendants at these interviews led me to believe they were guilty of the murder.

At this juncture the State rested her case and the defense said they did not care to introduce any evidence.

Judge Gould stated that as this was but the evidence given on the motion to admit to bail any statement of what had been proven would be ill-timed, but that under the course in our Constitution, which provides that "Murder or treason shall not be bailable when the proof is evident or the presumption strong," he considered it his duty to admit the defendants to bail, and fixed the amount at \$5,000 each.

Keep it before the people that the Democratic House at its last session passed bills to forfeit some 90,000,000 acres of unearned land grants and reserve them for the use of actual settlers, but the bills were choked off by the Republican Senate.

From the Monticello Herald.

#### POISON IN THE JUG.

#### A Foul Attempt to Poison Isaiah Bishir by Putting Strychnine in His Bitters.

#### Another Chemical Analysis and More Light Thrown Upon a Mysterious Departure.

Prof. W. H. Peters, the Lafayette chemist, upon whom White county now depends for its sensational developments, finds in this vicinity a rich field for his professional skill. Aside from the Spencer and Switzer analyses he has lately been engaged in the investigation of another case of suspected poisoning, the particulars of which, so far as can be gathered, are as follows: Some months ago Mr. Isaiah Bishir, a bachelor farmer, who lives south of town, being in poor health prepared for himself a jug of root bitters of which he partook from time to time as occasion seemed to require. One day after imbibing he suffered an attack of illness marked by a twitching of his muscles. He at once attributed it to his medicine, and after recovering from the attack he let the jug severely alone for several days. By and by, having concluded that perhaps he was mistaken or that his illness was caused by an overdose, he ventured to take another drink of the bitters. It was followed by the same result as before. He was now convinced that somebody had tampered with the jug, and putting a number of circumstances together he settled his suspicions upon Mr. J. Julian, one of his neighbors, with whom he remembered drinking from the jug a short time before his first attack, and to whom his place of concealment was known. He kept his own counsel and by a little observation was strengthened in his suspicion. Though his attacks of sickness were kept from the neighbors as far as possible, Julian seemed to have heard of them and made inquiry of Bishir about his condition. He wanted to take the jug and have the bitters analyzed, which Bishir promptly refused, at the same time intimating that he knew that he had been poisoned and that he also knew the guilty party. Soon afterward Julian came to town and in conversation with Dr. Robinson, an officer of the A. O. U. W. lodge, expressed his intention to transfer the certificate of insurance which he held upon the life of Bishir to some other beneficiary, as he feared that he might be charged on that account with foul play in case of the death of the insured. The subsequent flight of Julian for parts unknown, as heretofore noted in the Herald, has given new weight to the above suspicious circumstances, and a sample of the contents of the jug was lately submitted to chemist Peters for analysis. On Monday he reported the finding of strychnine in the bitters, and the community is now on the alert for further developments.

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an aperient or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely, and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at Fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Meyer.

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#### THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

Every subscriber to the Campaign Weekly Sentinel, at 40 cents, will receive a present, a fine 23x30 inch steel engraving of our candidates, CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS. This elegant Picture is prepared especially for the Sentinel, and should be in every Democratic home and club-room in the State. The picture alone will be sent for 25 cents, or 5 for \$1.00.

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Any person sending 2 subscribers for the Campaign Weekly Sentinel with 75 cents, will receive the Songster as a present.

Address, INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.

#### A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsville, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored, with health and hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles, \$1.00.

#### CLEVELAND

Agents wanted for authentic edition of his life, written at his own home, with his co-operation and assistance, by the renowned Goodrich. Largest, cheapest, handsomest, best. Elegantly illustrated. Costs more per copy to manufacture than the other lives that are sold for twice its price. Outsell all others ten to one. One of our agents made a profit of over \$50 the first day. A harvest of gold will be realized by every worker. All new biographies succeed grandly. Terms free, and the most liberal ever offered. Save valuable time by sending 25 cents for postage, etc., on free outfit, which includes large prospectus book. Act quickly; a day at the start is worth a week at the finish. H. H. HALETT & CO., Portland, Maine. July 28, 1884—3m.

#### WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

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And all Bilious Complaints. Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

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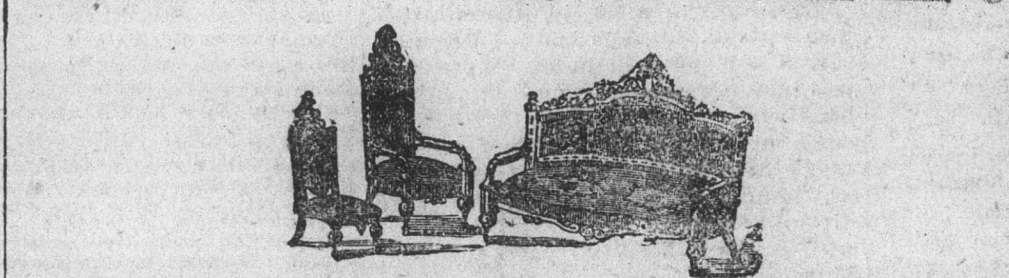
Having purchased the stand of F. L. Cotton, will keep constantly on hand a full and complete supply of

#### Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Windows, Doors, Sash, Etc., HARD & SOFT COAL.

My stock has been bought for cash, and I can offer superior inducements to cash buyers. Please call before going elsewhere.

Rensselaer Ind., Dec. 7, 1883.

#### NEW STYLE.



We would most respectfully announce that we now have a complete line in new styles of

#### FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber sets Cottage sets, Walnut and common beds, Mattresses and Springs, Book Cases, Ward robes, Bureaus, Marble and wood top stands and Tables, EASY CHAIRS, Cane-seat and wood chairs, Kitchen furniture, Safes, &c.—

#### PICTURE FRAMES,

Carpets, Floor and Table cloths, Rugs, Ottomans, Foot-rests, Window-shades, Queensware, Table and Pocket cutlery, Plated Spoons, and many NOVELTIES on our

#### 5 CENT COUNTER.



#### UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT

Our Undertaking Department is complete. We carry the best stock to be found in the county, Metallic, Draped Walnut and White Caskets, all sizes and prices. Nice stock of Burial Robes. No charge for Hearse. C. G. SEARS, Opposite Court House.

#### HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.

**PRESSED VEAL.**—Take three pounds of veal chopped fine, two pounds of lean, raw pork, also chopped fine, three eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg; pepper and salt well; bake two hours. When cold, slice it thin. It is like pressed meat and is very nice.

**TO REMOVE PAINT.**—One pound of soft soap, one pound of soda; dissolve in one pint of boiling water; lay a thick coat (while hot) upon the paint with a brush; leave it for one or two hours until it begins to soften the paint, then scrape off what you can and repeat. When all is removed wash thoroughly with clean water.

**BRUNSWICK BLACK.**—Thinned down with turpentine until it has attained the right tone and color, will, if a little varnish is added—about one-twentieth of the bulk of the black and turpentine—prove a stain for imitating walnut and oak wood. There is no difficulty in getting the mixture to dry hard, and it will take a coat of varnish first class.

**CATFISH IN BATTER.**—Cut the fish in pieces about two inches in length and one inch in thickness, beat three eggs very light, adding salt, pepper, and enough Worcestershire sauce to flavor them; dip the fish in this batter, and then roll it in cornmeal or in cracker crumbs; fry in plenty of lard until it is a dark brown; garnish with lemon sliced, if no greens are available; celery tops, parsley or small and tender lettuce leaves are preferred.

**RUDDER CAPS.**—One objection to the ingrain carpet is that the high heels which servants delight in wearing on thick shoes seem to catch at the threads and drag them out of place, producing a rough surface; another is that the legs of heavy chairs have the same effect. One way to save these carpets is to cover the ends of the chair legs with rubber caps at a cost of about 17 cents. The servants' high heels are, of course amenable to no such remedy.

**PINCUSHIONS.**—An English pincushion will be found a very pretty addition to a toilet table. The cushion should be round, with an open space in the center for the reception of a flower vase or glass, and can be either of simple oiled paper muslin, covered with lace or muslin, or can be provided more elaborately with an embroidered or painted silk and deep fringe or bordering to match. The glass supplied with a few fresh flowers is a great improvement to the toilet table.

**WASTE PAPER BASKETS.**—The fashionable color for ornamenting waste paper baskets is a deep rich orange. Scarfs of silk of this hue are drawn carelessly about two sides of square baskets, or draped from the top of those which are round or oval. Orange ribbons are embroidered with daisies or corn-flowers, and drawn slantwise over one side of a basket or ran in and out of the meshes of the wickerwork in such a way that all the embroidery is fully shown.

**Why Are Ye Bald?**  
Men become bald! Why? Because they wear close hats and caps. Women are never bald. Sometimes from long confined headache, bent in the scalp, bad hair-dressing, and some other causes, women may have bare spots here and there; but with all these causes combined, you never see a woman with a bare, shiny, bald head. And you never see a man lose a hair below where the hat touches his skull. It will take it off as clean as you can shave it, down to exactly that line, but never a hair below, not if he has been bald fifty years.

The common stiff black hat, as impervious as sheet iron, retains the heat and respiration. The little hair glands, which bear the same relation to the hair that the seed wheat does to the plant above ground, become weak from the presence of the moisture and heat, and finally fail to sustain the hair. It falls out and baldness exists. A fur cap I have known to produce baldness in a single winter.

A man with a good head of hair needs very little protection where the hair grows. Women, who live much within doors, and who are therefore peculiarly susceptible to the cold, oil their hair and plaster it down hard and flat upon their skulls, so as to destroy nine-tenths of its power as a non-conductor, have worn for years postage-stamp bonnets stuck on the back of their heads, exposing the whole tops of their skulls, and then, going out of furnace heated parlors, have ridden for hours in a very cold temperature without taking cold and without complaint.

Man, with his greater vigor and habits of outdoor life, and with his hair not plastered down, but thrown up loose and light, could on doubt go to the north pole, so far as that part of his person is concerned, without any artificial covering. And yet we men wear thick fur caps, and what amounts to sheet iron hats, and do not dare step out in a chilly atmosphere a moment lest we take cold. It is silly, weak, and really a serious error.

The Creator knew what he was about when He covered a man's skull with hair. It has a very important function in protecting the brain. Baldness is a serious misfortune. It will never occur in any man who will wear such a hat as I do—a common black high silk hat with five hundred holes through the top, so that there will be more hole than hat. This costs nothing; the hat will do it for you when you purchase your hat. If the nap be combed back the wrong way, and if after the holes are made it be combed the right way, no one will ever observe the peculiarity. They will wear quite as long—the hat-ters say considerable longer—because it is dry instead of moist; in brief, there is not a single objection to it, while it will certainly prevent baldness and keep the nap of the head cool, and prevent much headache.

While discussing the subject of our hair, I would remark that the back of the neck should be protected in the winter against cold and in the summer against great heat. Nothing can accomplish this uniformly and perfectly but the hair. The custom of shaving off the hair from the back of the neck is unphysiological, and it should in both sexes be allowed to fall low enough to cover the nape or meet the usual dress. —Dio Lewis' Monthly.