

The State Fair.

As fair week approaches, the prospect brightens for a successful fair; and since the order to close the entry books on the Saturday before, 27th inst, the Secretary's office presents a busy scene: entries pour in by every mail, and posters, large and small, premium lists, letters and other mail matter go out, the result of the unusual interest manifested to be ready by the opening day, Monday, September 29.

The grounds and buildings have been greatly beautified, making them still more attractive in appearance, and it is no vain boast to repeat the expression of exhibitors that we have the best arranged and most convenient improvements of any fair grounds in the United States. Water is now supplied from the City Water Works, and this, together with numerous excellent wells, makes the water facilities complete.

Large numbers of fine stock will be there, and farm implements, and machinery by the acre. Many new features and special attractions will be presented, and the Women's Department, with its special premiums in art, music, and literature, will be highly interesting.

The candidates for national honors have been invited, and we have reasonable assurance that some of them will be present.

Three round lines of street cars will convey passengers to and from the Union depot at five cents far each way. All railroads in the State will carry passengers and stock at half rates. Tickets will be placed on sale for exhibitors on most of the roads by the 25th instant, good until October 6.

Everybody ought to go and learn something new and have a good time.

Indianapolis, Sept. 18th, 1884.

James G. Blaine is a mock defender of the purity of the ballot-box. His managers in Maine paid ten dollars on an average per vote at the September election. Shall a corruptionist occupy the Presidential chair? We think not.

Young Morton, in a speech delivered at New Albany, recently, declared that the soldier who would vote the Democratic ticket ought to be shot. Young Morton is a mild-mannered lunatic banking up his deceased father's greatness.

An instance is not on record where Blaine, though a generation in public life, ever saved the country a cent. But Cleveland, while Mayor of Buffalo, saved that city \$1,000,000 in a year.—Port Royal (Va.) Sentinel.

'Blaine's hired substitute was in jail during the War. Judging from the recent Mulligan letters the substitutes principal has well deserved the same quartering since the War. Like master, like man you know.

'Good and pure government lies at the foundation of the progress and prosperity of every community.'—Governor Cleveland.

The New York Tribune says the new Mulligan letters vindicate Blaine. Why didn't it publish them?

Peterson's Magazine for October comes to us with an increase of pages and a more brilliant array than ever of steel-plates, colored fashions, colored patterns and illustrative wood-engravings. The principal steel-plate, "Playing At Being Grandpa and granma," is as graphic as it is humorous—one of the very best things of the kind we have ever seen. The stories, continued and otherwise are exceptionally good: in this respect, "Peterson" has long been with out a rival. Some hints are whispered in this number in advance as to what is to be done in 1885, and it is no too early it is added to begin to get up clubs for that year. The best way to see what is intended and to test the merits of "Peterson" is to send for a specimen-copy which will be sent gratis if written for in good faith. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street Philadelphia Pa.

Democracy to the Nation.

The National Democratic Executive Committee, through their chairman, Mr. Arthur P. Gorman, has issued the following stirring address to the people of the United States:

To the people of the United States: The National Democratic party of the United States has pledged itself to purify the administration of public affairs from corruption, to manage the government with economy, to enforce the execution of the laws, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with just protection to American labor and capital and with the preservation of the faith which the nation has pledged to its creditors and petitioners. The open record of the man whom it has named as the candidate for the Presidency has been accepted by thousands of Independent Republicans in every State as an absolute guarantee that if he is elected all these pledges will be exactly fulfilled, and that under his administration good government will be assured. To secure these results all good citizens must unite in defeating the Republican candidate for President. His history and political methods make it certain that his administration would be stained by gross abuses, official misconduct, and wanton expenditure of the public money, and would be marked by an increase of taxation which would blight the honest industry of our people.

Again, us and against those honorable Republicans who, for the sake of good government have made common cause with us, notable combinations have been made. These are chiefly made up of four classes. First, an army of officeholders, who by choice or compulsion are now giving to the Republican committees, as parts of the campaign fund of that party, money paid to such officers out of the public treasury for services due to the people of the United States. Second, organized bodies of men who, having secured by corrupt means the imposition of duties which are in excess of all sums needed for the wants of the government and for the protection of American labor and capital, and having thus gained enormous wealth, are willing to pay largely to the Republican campaign fund for the promise of the continuance and increase of such duties, which constitute a system of bounties to monopolies under the false pretense of protection to American industry. Third, a host of unscrupulous contractors and jobbers who have grown rich upon public plunder and are ready to pay tithes for what they have acquired in order to avoid all risk of being called to account for the evil methods by which their wealth has been gained. Fourth, corporations which, having spoiled the public lands by the aid of corrupt agencies in the Republican party, believing they will be compelled to give up their ill-gotten gains if that party is driven from power, and are, therefore, willing to keep it in place by giving it a percentage of their unrighteous profits.

The committee has no troops of officeholders at its command. It will not agree to sell the future legislation of Congress for money paid now into the treasury. It will not immure to thieves. It will not contract to uphold any corrupt bargain heretofore made by the Republican party with any corporation for all the wealth which such corporations can offer. It appeals to the people against one and all of these opponents, thus corruptly banded together against the friends of good government. The number of all these opponents is small, but their wealth is great, and it will be unscrupulously used. An active and vigorous campaign must be made against them. Their paid advocates must be met and defeated in debate upon the platform and in discussion in the newspapers. The organization of all who are opposed to them must be perfected in every State, city and county in the land. Money is needed to do this honest work.

Your committee, refusing to adopt the methods by which the Republican party fills its treasury, calls upon all good citizens for the aid which it requires. It invites and will welcome contributions from every honest man who is opposed to the election of James G. Blaine as President. No contribution will be accounted to small. Wherever a bank, banker, or postal-money-order can be found, the means exist for placing at the disposal of the treasurer of the committee individual or collective contributions in aid of the great cause in which we are engaged. Or money may be remitted by mail to Charles J. Ganda, treasurer, at 11 West 24th street, New York York.

When victory is achieved over the unscrupulous combination which is endeavoring to thrust James G. Blaine in the Presidential office, the recorded list of such contributors will be a roll of honor such as no other party in this country has ever possessed. Our opponents cannot be saved from disaster by forcing their unwilling candidate to speak to assemblies of the people. The man who wrote the fisher letters will never be the choice of the people for the presidency of the United States. ARTHUR P. GORMAN, Chairman National Democratic Executive Committee.

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering with lowland depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitter. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitter. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Meyer.

We reprint the following with a view to substantiate the assertion of John M. Butler that Mr. Blaine is the friend of the laboring masses, and in sympathy with them. Read it: BLAINE'S WHITE SLAVES.

The Plumed Knight's Interest Station of Hocking Valley Miners.

Special to the Chicago Daily News. Cleveland, O., Sept. 17. There is much excitement among the miners of the Hocking valley over the discovery that James G. Blaine is the leading spirit of one of the coal syndicates that is just now engaged in starving its men into revolt and in paying pauper laborers to take their places. The Democrats are making the most of the opportunity and are sowing documents on all sides. The disclosures were made through the discovery of a copy of the Cleveland Herald, a Republican newspaper, dated Dec. 19, 1883, which contains a special dispatch from New York, saying:

Inquiries about the standard Coal and Oil company have been set on foot here by the dispatch from Columbus saying that the company has made an assignment there. According to Bradstreet's reports the company was incorporated eighteen months ago, with an organized capital of \$25,000,000. Thirty thousand acres of mineral land in the Hocking valley were purchased and \$2,000,000 spent in opening up and equipping a small part of the property. Several iron companies were brought up, and it was then evident design to absorb the various companies of the valley and control the business and production. W. D. Kee, of Norwalk, O., was the original promoter of the scheme. Among the directors and largest stock holders were James G. Blaine, Eugene Hale, of Maine, and Gov. Charles Foster, of Ohio.

The company was organized under the name of the Ohio and Western Coal and Iron company. The capital stock was fixed at \$5,000,000, and all the old stock wiped out. Specials from this points have already described how the syndicates of the Hocking valley deal with their miners. How much concerning the interest of Blaine and Foster in these syndicates Gov. Hoadly knew when called to the scene of the late riot is unknown, but it is alleged that his hesitation in ordering out the troops was due to his belief that the democracy's interests would be best served if Blaine and Foster were suffered to settle their troubles with their men without the aid of democratic interference. The Hocking and other mining regions will soon be flooded with campaign literature, showing up Blaine's connection with these syndicates. The political effect cannot be underestimated, for the enraged miners are ready to eternally blast any one interested as a capitalist in the syndicates which have given them the alternative of working at pauper wages or going with their families into the streets.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. William Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: 'My wife has been seriously affected with cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years.' Trial Bottles Free at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

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.

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitter. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an aperient, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitter 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.

What, Never?

(From the New York Herald, Sept. 17th.) 'I never had any transaction of any kind with Thomas A. Scott concerning bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road or the bonds of any other railroad or any business in any way connected with railroads, directly or indirectly, immediately or remotely.'—Blaine in House of Representatives, April 24, 1876.

'I can do something, I feel very sanguine, with Thomas A. Scott.'—Blaine to Fisher, January 20, 1871.

'Taking into account: one hundred thousand dollar bonds you sold to Tom Scott * our relative positions financially in the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bear a wide contrast.'—Fisher to Blaine November 19, 1871.

A Cleveland club with fifty members has been formed at Manley, Iowa where General Hancock received one vote.

PORTRAITS OF CANDIDATES FREE.

IN DIANA 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.

Also CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS Songster, containing over 60 pages, will be sent, postage paid, for 12 cents.

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 Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: 'I was afflicted with lung and 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 to health with 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 this 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 editions are secured 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. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. July 18, 1884—3m.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

FOR THE LIVER

And all Bilious Complaints

Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no gripping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

R. P. BENJAMIN,

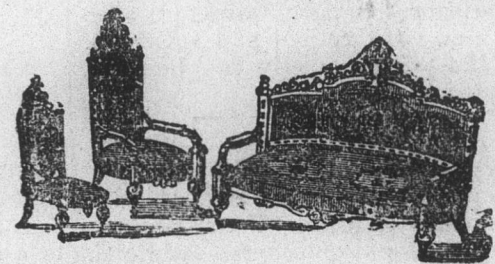
Having purchased the stand of F. L. Cotton, will keep constantly on hand a full and complete supply of

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

My stock has been bought for cash, and I can offer super-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.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEVER turn cattle to pasture until the fences are thoroughly repaired, for if cattle once get accustomed to go over a broken-down fence it is oftentimes difficult to prevent them from going over the same after it has been repaired.—Chicago Journal.

An enterprising farmer near Reading, Pa., has a room fifty feet square entirely surrounded with ice, in which he stores fruit. In this refrigerator he is able to keep apples and pears until they will bring twice or thrice the same fruit marketed when first picked.

CLOVERSEED will germinate when 3 or 4 years old, if kept in a even temperature and dry. It is subject to attacks from insects, and consequently deteriorates in quality from that and other causes. It is best to use new seed, but that remaining over till the second year may be used with safety. Everything depends on the care of keeping.

A WESTERN farmer who tried wheaten bran as a manure for wheat reports that the effect of an application of one ton of bran to the acre was equal to that obtained from the usual application of a mixture of bone dust, guano lime and wood ashes, and the difference in yield of the crops that received bran as compared with those not so treated was very great.

L. H. BAILEY, of South Haven Mich., and of the oldest fruit-grower of this State, once received a lot of apple trees that in appearance were dead. They had been delayed two months in reaching him. It was in the pioneer times, and new trees could not be procured readily. He therefore set out at the seemingly dead trees, first letting them lie under the water for two days. Nearly all lived to have their product take the first premium at the fairs.—Lansing Republican.

According to New York dealers oleomargarine is now as much of a regular market product as butter or cheese. For years it was regarded by the butter merchants as an illegitimate product and the Mercantile Exchange subscribed many thousands of dollars toward driving the stuff out of the market. Agents were employed to make sure at the law regarding the stamping of oleomargarine as such was complied with, every effort was made to influence legislation unfavorable to the oleomargarine makers and dealers. All such failed, and the Mercantile Exchange now numbers oleomargarine among the staple articles of trade.—Chicago Journal.

The American Agricultural says: There are five methods in which Persian insect powder may be applied to destroy insects: As dry powder; as a fume; as an alcoholic extract diluted by simple stirring of the powder in water; as a tea or decoction. The powder may be diluted with ten times its bulk of flour, or any finely-pulverized material, as wood ashes. It is recommended to mix the powder and other material twenty-four hours before use. In a closed room the fumes from a small quantity will kill or render inactive common flies and mosquitoes. For application to insects on plants the powder mixed with water, and the tea made from the herb dried, are more convenient, and quite as effectual.

In a conversation with an experienced chicken raiser he informed us that he had been very successful in conquering that precarious disease in his young fowls by the application of air-slacked lime. As soon as a manifestation of gapes in his fowls appear, he confines his chickens in a box, one at a time, sufficiently large to contain the bird, and places a coarse piece of cotton or linen cloth over the top. Upon this he places the pulverized lime, and taps the screen sufficiently to cause the lime to fall through. This lime dust the fowl inhales and is made to sneeze, and in a short time the cause of the gapes is thrown out in the form of a slimy mass or masses of worms, which had accumulated in the windpipe and smaller vessels. This remedy he considers superior to any remedy he ever tried, and he seldom fails to effect a perfect cure. He has advised all those mechanical means by which it is attempted to dislodge the entozoa with instruments made of whalebone, hog's bristles, horse hair of fine wire alleging that people are quite as certain to push the gape worms farther down the throat of the fowls as to draw them up.—Poultry Nation.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer has the following neat piece of satire on "wash-day." Were I a statistician I would try to amuse myself and the public by estimating the number of people who live for the different days in the week; assuming that teachers live for Saturday, and the country girl, who has a regular bean, for Sunday. The latter is quite apt to develop into one of a class, greater than all the rest, and soon become a woman who lives for Monday. Before the wedding ring is dimmed, she has made her housework the ultimate theme of her existence; each week a circle of triumphs of which the family wash is the grand commencement. This must be large, snowy white, and hung up at an early hour, in some conspicuous place, to proclaim to all who see that she still lives and leads. The pantry may be empty, the house in confusion from the Sunday relaxation, and aching head or back may plead for an easy day, but the claims of ambition and a patriotic love of the old New England custom, brings out the tubs and ends to triumph over all. What if this does include the gathering together and putting to soak of the clothes on the previous day. What if she hears an undertone in the sermon, a chorus to the hymns, of robes that are not like the angels, and finds a thought of the morrow's work intruding upon her Sunday's rest! Her devotion to her wash becomes well understood, and no friend dares to call while it is in progress; while nothing comes so near to breaking her heart as to have a relative display the abominably bad taste of being buried on Monday. Physical aches and mental depression may come upon her; winds and rain descend upon the earth; winter's cold stand at an appalling degree, but the woman who lives for Monday will wash on that day though the heavens fall.