



FRIDAY APRIL 1 1887

Entered at the postoffice at Rensselaer, Ind., as second-class matter.

The Say-re-Robertson combination are doing Indiana with a view to work up a boom in their own interests. But the people know Say-re was a blatant obstructionist and Robertson a pretender.

The Message assumes the championship of Messrs. Thompson and Dunn, and lectures the Kentland Democrat on the proprieties of journalism. Of course, what Horace don't know—in his own estimation—isn't worth knowing.

"Contributed to The Republican by special arrangement," reads the announcement at the head of a labored—very labored—article on "The Recent Legislature." The same "special arrangement" signifies that is furnished by the Indiana Republican Publication Bureau, with positive orders to their organs to insert. We suggest to the writer thereof, one Holstein, that while engaged in giving his views on the constitution he should designate instances when Lieutenant-Governors were voted for under circumstances similar to those of Robertson.

In spite of Holstein essays, the people will bear in mind these facts:

1. That the vote for Lieutenant-Governor was not counted in the presence of the two houses.
2. That the only Judges who have given opinions upon the main question in the Smith-Robertson controversy held that the election was invalid.
3. That the Republicans of the General Assembly did not establish the dead-lock until four-fifths of the time of the session had expired.
4. That during the dead-lock Republican Senators drew pay on President Smith's warrant.

While Mr. Fishback was drawing \$1,600 per year as his salary, under the ruling and advice of a Republican Attorney-General, all was lovely, and the aquatic bird was highly suspended, but now that Dr. Harrison is drawing the same pay for the same work, the Republicans are howling like hyenas.

As the Republican had something to say on this matter last week, will it please copy the above?

**OBITUARY.**—FANNIE FLOURNOY MILLER was born at or near Mount Washington, Ohio, from whence she came to Rensselaer at the age of 12 years. Educated in the Rensselaer schools she commenced teaching in the schools of Jasper county at the age of 16, and followed that profession for about 6 years. She shortly after married, at Michigan City, Eugene Edwards, whose instantaneous death, in the vigor, energy and strength of young and healthy manhood, about a year after their marriage, was such a severe shock to a constitution by no means robust, that she from that time began to fail, and last autumn went to Los Angeles, California, for the recovery of her shattered health. But all in vain—the work of the destroyer was accomplished, and on the 25th of March, 1887, she passed from the life that was too full of suffering and sorrow for her to retain.

Her friends, schoolmates and pupils in this locality will be saddened by the news of her untimely death, for Fannie was a good and brave girl and a noble woman. Those who knew her best will feel that there is a vacancy created which will never be filled. The little daughter, now an orphan indeed, was left with Eupha, at L. s Ange os.

A FRIEND.

It is not creditable to The News to continually and persistently misrepresent. It knows very well that the soldiers' monument bill was passed by the senate before the deadlock, and that nobody disputes the validity of the signature of the then legal presiding officer of it. The News knows that Speaker Sayre signed and had sent to the governor every bill passed by the senate before the 24th of February, and that they all became laws by virtue of such action.—Indianapolis Journal.

The News nows nothing of the kind, nor does any one else. "Mark, now, how a plain tale shall put you down." The bill was passed by the senate before the blockade policy of the republicans, but this passage no more made a law of it than if it had been tabled. It was simply one step. Next, the house passed it and Speaker Sayre signed it and so did Colonel Robertson, as lieutenant-governor, and it did not become a law by virtue of such action, as our contemporary asserts. To become a law, it still required the signature of the presiding officer of the senate. It got this by the courtesy of the governor who did what speaker Sayre ought to have done—returned it to the house in which it originated for the signature foretold. It got this and it was that of Green Smith. The attempt of our contemporary to maintain that because the bill passed the senate before the republicans concluded they could not recognize Smith as the de facto president thereof, that, therefore, its validity is beyond dispute, is a case of that kind of misrepresentation which it charges upon The News, for it knows that it is by virtue of Green Smith's signature that it is law, and that this was attached after it pleased the republicans to hold him as a revolutionist. This withheld, we should have had no law to-day authorizing the building of the soldiers' monument. We are sorry for our contemporary, for it has two years of the tallest kind of explaining to do yet, unless it should meantime come to the age of gumption, which recognizes that in some cases "the least said, the soonest mended."—Indianapolis News, republican.

## A Nice Arrangement.

The tariff tax on imported lumber is \$2 per 1,000 feet; but there is a feature about the lumber tax which is not generally known. It is this: that the lumber barons annually import free from Canada a large portion of the lumber on which they charge and receive a \$2 tariff tax on each 1,000 feet. How is this done? Why, simply because while the tax is levied on lumber, there is no tariff on logs, and the lumber barons, some of whom are United States senators, have purchased vast tracts of pine lands on the northern shores of Lake Superior. They hire cheap Canadian French-Indian labor to cut the logs which are then rafted across the lake into Michigan, free of tariff duty, where they are sawed into lumber, the value of which, to the lumber baron, is at once increased \$2 per 1,000 feet by a protective tariff. A nice little arrangement, truly, by which the government makes nothing, and the consumer pays an unjust profit on every board which goes into the construction of his house or barn or lumber wagon.—Dixon Sun.

## WALKER ITEMS.

Farmers are busy with their spring work. Health is generally good. Miss Anna Stalbaum has gone to Valpo. Charley will go west. Drs. Bouk and Kearns will soon move their office to the new station called Moonshine. We wish them success. Mrs. Mary Zeigler, of Bunker Hill, is visiting her father, J. L. Hershman. Some of our boys have got the western fever. F. M. Hershman returned recently with a fine bunch of cattle. Jerome Andrus accidentally killed two will geese at one shot the other day. Madames Darnier and Hershman have been on the sick list. Hay is plenty and cheap; selling at from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton. Jim Winick has moved into the old house on the Wilcox farm. Lewis Meyers has rented the old Melzer farm. Robert Zick has got his new farm nearly fenced, and a place cleared out for a new house. Pretty good for an old bachelor. A little "care" of boy" appeared

ed at the residence of Walter Hershman, and they have concluded to keep him.

The school teachers have all vanished from our township.

Cattle have done excellently well this winter.

We had only three law suits in one day at Frog-Pond Center—Beat that, if you can, old "Moss-Back."

C. E. Hershman talks of going west this spring.

"And do you doubt my love?" he asked, passionately.

"No, Lewis," she answered with admirable poise. "But when you say that the day you call me your's will usher in an era of life-long devotion and tender solicitude, you—pardon me, dear—you put it on a trifle too thick. You seem to forget, Lewis, that I am a widow."

UNCLE BEN.

## AGRICULTURAL.

An Eastern farmer recently announced his conversion to ensilage, and announced his intention of immediately building a "cyclone."—Chicago Journal.

The chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington says that the soil best adapted for the growth of sorghum for sugar appears to be a sandy loam.

An authority says there are \$1,900,000,000 invested in the 6,000,000 miles of fences in the United States, and that they have to be renewed on an average once in fifteen years.

THOMAS R. MCCONNELL, of Scott county, Iowa, soaks his wheat in vitriol water for twenty-four hours before sowing as a cure for smut. He uses one pound of vitriol to twenty bushels of wheat.

VERY careful experiments made in New York last season, show that the flat culture of potatoes produces the finest tuber and the largest yields. The best results followed the Dutch method of planting, which consists in keeping the surface level, planting a single eye in a place, covering it six inches deep and allowing but a single stalk to grow in a hill, which are a foot apart each way.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Farmers' Review has practiced during several winters the plan of keeping apples in dry sand, poured into the filled barrels after storing in the cellar, and finds it a "decided improvement" on any other ever tried, the fruit remaining till late spring "as crisp and apparently as fresh as when first gathered." He does likewise with potatoes, and uses the same sand year after year.

THE practice of some of the best farmers now is to keep pigs through the summer on green food, cut and carried to the pens, with a little grain, and what milk can be spared after butter making. Spring pigs are thus made to weigh 200 pounds at 7 months old, and, except in the last month, they get little grain. The best time to sell such pigs is at the beginning of cold weather, usually in October.

THE Indiana Farmer says one of its subscribers kept a record of the time employed in cultivating fourteen acres of corn last season in the old-fashioned way, and finds he gave about two days to the acre. The yield was 800 bushels, over fifty-seven bushels to the acre. He estimated the value of his crop at \$320, and the labor expended on it at \$120, and, deducting expenses, he claims a profit of \$14 per acre.

PRESTON OHMER, of the Dayton Horticultural Society, says he knew a man who made a great success with an acre of strawberries, gathering from it nearly thirty bushels a day, and he also related with his success that, on enlarging his fields, he said "he would gather 100 bushels a day or bust." He "busted." His single acre was well attended to; his five acres were necessarily more or less neglected. This scrap of history has been many times repeated.—Chicago Journal.

A FARMER vouches for the following as a prevention of chicken cholera: "Take a tight barrel, saw it in two in the middle, then wash it out good with hot water, so that there is not a particle of bad flavor in it. Then take two quarts of fresh lime and slack it, filling the tub or half barrel full of fresh water; when slacking, add one pound of alum to it and stir it good; let it stand until the sediment has settled and the liquor is clear, and it is ready for use. When using it, take one pint of the clear liquor and add it to one pail of fresh water, and give your fowls to drink during summer months."

An exchange, speaking of the Central Ohio farmers, says: "They abandoned our old-fogy, antiquated way of allowing every farmer to work out and fool away his own tax according to his own notion. There is a money tax, and the money is used by the lowest responsible bidder who agrees to keep the roads in repair. At one time there were a good many toll roads, but the people are gradually buying them out, so that all roads shall be free. They go much further. They often tax the land a mile or more back from a certain road up to as high as \$8 an acre, and make a good pike. This tax is in most cases very willingly paid. Several men assured me that it raised the price of land from 25 to 50 per cent. They could not be induced to go back to dirt roads, using a foot or so of gravel on a well-graded foundation. It is certainly a great treat to live where the roads are good the year round; and a farmer is thereby brought much nearer his neighbors, nearer market and the rest of the world."

## ADVERTISED LETTERS—

Mrs. Mary Dodge, Jas S. Gregg, D. S. Hall, Harrison Yance.

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. N. S. BATES.

According to the Message, Senator Thompson, Representative Dunn, and the editor of that paper entertain like views of the Democratic party. But it won't down at their bidding.

## FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieved the burdens of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER and BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The AUGUST FLOWER for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the GERMAN SYRUP for Cough and Lung troubles have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cts. remain the same size 11-1

## Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in the bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work." Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at F. B. Meyer's. Aug 29-2.

## Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

Notice is hereby given, That the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of Malinda Spiller, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court, on the 3d day of June, 1887, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said Court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved. And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate. MARION L. SPITLER, Administrator. March 25, 1887.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the Estate of John C. Galt, late of Jasper county, Indiana, deceased, will offer at Public Sale at the late residence of deceased, in Barley Township, Jasper county, Indiana, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1887, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described personal property, to-wit:

Five head of Horses; 0 or 12 head of Cattle; 3 Hogs; 1 Binder; 1 Wagon; 1 Spring Wagon; 1 Mowing Machine; 1 Cultivator; Plows and other Farming Implements; 250 bushels of Corn in crib; lot of Blacksmith Tools, etc., etc.

TERMS: Nine months credit will be given on all sums over \$5, the purchaser giving note with approved surety, and without relief from valuation or appraisal laws. Sums of \$5 and under to be cash in hand.

GEORGE H. BROWN, Executor. March 11, 1887

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JOHN MAKREYER, Pres. dent

JAY WILLIAMS, Cashier

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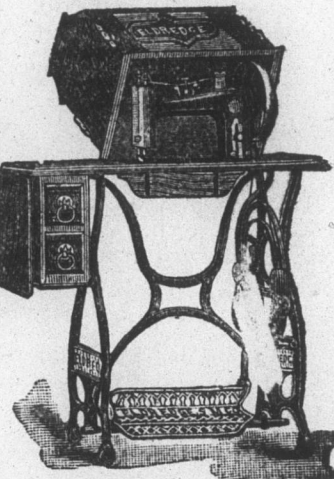
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