

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

The Condition of the State Treasury.

Indianapolis Sentinel: Justice to the people of the State demands that a few plain words should be written about the condition of the State treasury. For some unexplained reason some one of the present Republican State officers or some one of their deputies, has given out the lie that the State treasury is empty. The republican organs of this city have published the lie and it has been copied by the republican press of the State and country. The publication of the lie in the Eastern papers has given the State an unenviable reputation and is liable to injure its credit.

This is unjust to our people and is working injury to our business interests. The lie can so easily be refuted that it is beyond the comprehension of all sensible people that it should have been started.

Under the law the Auditor and Treasurer of the State must publish a report of the condition of the State treasury at the end of each month. These reports have been regularly published and have always shown a large sum in the treasury. The statement published OFFICIALLY in the Sentinel and Journal on Wednesday of this week, showed that there was \$403,091.50 in the treasury on the last day of August—a pretty good round sum. At the close of July, about the time the lie was started, the published balance was \$503,652.60. Now, if the treasury was empty at that time, it would be interesting to know where this half million dollars was if not in the treasury. It is the duty of the State officers to sustain the credit of the State, but instead of doing this, the present Auditor has allowed his deputy to give out the impression that the State is bankrupt, and the lie has spread like wildfire.

The Journal rejoiced to see the lie come back with a hundred per cent. added in the way of comments and these extracts from the Eastern papers were eagerly copied into its columns.

This was done, doubtless, for the reason that when an unprincipled man starts a big lie, he rejoices to hear others repeating it.

Now the facts are that Indiana has a good financial record, and this is well known at home. The current expenses of the State for every purpose except interest on the public debt, are about \$1,000,000 per year. No State, considering the population, can show such a record. The tax levy for State purposes is only twelve cents on the \$100 of valuation, and it has been that for years, until the State determined to build three new Insane Hospitals, costing \$1,500,000; this twelve cent levy was abundant and left a surplus, but to pay for these Hospitals, a loan had to be secured. The State went into the money markets and borrowed at a less rate of interest than was ever paid by any State. The papers of the country which have published the lie will only be doing the manly thing to retract. Justice to our State and people demands that they should.

People Demand Protection.—Patent Medicines.

What are they? As a general thing they are prescriptions having been used with great success by old and well-read Physicians. Thousands of invalids have been unexpectedly cured by their use, and they are the wonder and dread of Physicians and Medical Colleges in the U. S., so much so, that Physicians graduating at Medical Colleges are required to disown Proprietary Medicines, as through them the country doctor loses his most profitable practice. As a manufacturer of Proprietary Medicines, Dr. G. C. Green of

Woodbury, N. J., advocates most cordially, in order to prevent the risk at the sick and afflicted are liable to almost daily by the use of Patent Medicines put out by inexperienced persons for aggrandizement only, and the employing of inexperienced and incompetent doctors by which almost every village and town is cursed; and men claiming to be doctors who had better be undertakers, experimenting with their patients and robbing them of their money and health,—for the good of the afflicted that our government protect its people by making laws to regulate the practice of medicine by better experienced and more thoroughly educated Physicians, and thereby keep up the honor and credit of the profession, also form laws for the recording of recipes of Proprietary Medicines, under examination and decision of experienced Chemists and Physicians appointed for that purpose by the Government, before they are licensed for general use.

He would most freely place the recipe of Boschee's German Syrup and Green's August Flower under such laws, had he the proper protection, and thereby save the prejudice of the people, and avoid the competition and imitation of worthless medicines. —Copied from the Chicago Mail, Aug. 3, '87.

Grant, Sumner, and Stewart.

A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant prince, made large sales to the Government during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and he displayed his gratitude by making Mrs. Lincoln handsome presents. He was also a large contributor to the fund of \$100,000 raised by the merchants of New York for Gen. Grant as an acknowledgment of his war services; and when the General was elected President, Mr. Stewart was selected by him as the man to reorganize the Treasury Department, prune off its excrescences and reform its abuses. Mr. Stewart was delighted with the offer, and had a suite of rooms in the Ebbitt House, with a private entrance, fitted up for his occupation until he could go to housekeeping. A few days before the 4th of March he came to Washington and occupied these rooms, with Judge Hilton as his companion and adviser.

After the inauguration he was nominated by Gen. Grant; but Senator Sumner, who had been consulted as to the formation of the Cabinet, interposed his objection to the immediate consideration of Mr. Stewart's nomination. Late in the afternoon of that day a rumor got abroad that there was a law, understood to have been really written by Alexander Hamilton while Secretary of the Treasury, prohibiting an importer in active business from holding the position of Secretary of the Treasury. A newspaper correspondent obtained a copy of the law bearing on the case and carried it to Gen. Butterfield, who conveyed it to Mr. Stewart and his legal adviser, Judge Hilton. They consulted Chief Justice Chase, and he confirmed the view which had been taken of the law by those who first brought it to Mr. Stewart's attention. Mr. Stewart then proposed to retire from business and devote the entire profits that might accrue during the time that he should hold the office of Secretary of the Treasury to charitable objects. But this was decided to be something which would not be proper, either for him to carry out or for the Government to accept. Immediately after seeing Chief Justice Chase Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton drove to the White House and laid the facts and opinions before the President, who, on the next day, wrote a message to the Senate, asking that the law of 1788 be set aside so as to allow the candidate to hold the office. This the Senate declined to do. It was a very natural ambition for a man of Mr. Stewart's tastes and training to desire to be at the head of the Treasury, and it is not unlikely that the disappointment was a very severe one. This was the beginning of the "unpleasantness" between President Grant and Senator Sumner, which finally resulted in an open rupture.—*Ben: Perley Poore, in Boston Budget.*

Japan Tea.

"Japan tea is not a favorite in these days," said a grocer. "Ten years ago a rage in its favor set in, and the Japanese tea was called for on all sides. But it fell out of public favor as rapidly as it came in. Why? It had not enough of merit to keep it in. The first lots we got from Japan were choice in quality, because the growth was small and great attention was paid to its culture, with hopes for the future. But the demand increased in a few jumps, care was abandoned by the growers, and the only object sought was to fill the orders. Consequently the Japanese tea that found its way to the American market was a sorry lot. Tea lovers soon found it out, and the Chinese stimulant was taken again and found much better. Not only were the old and tough leaves of the tea plant picked at all times of the year, instead of the young green ones of the spring season, but wisteria leaves were mixed in with them. When the Japan tea first came here the dried leaves had a delicate olive tint and were long and wiry. Now they are broken and range in color from black to yellow, the result of artificial colorings with various blues, gypsum, and soapstone.—*Cleveland Herald.*

No Cut in Wages.

The employees of a Michigan railroad had been trembling in their boots over a reduction of wages, when an agent, dispatched from headquarters, passed along the line and said to the various station officials:

"I am happy to inform you that there will be no cut in salaries."

"Good. My salary is so small that I could hardly stand a cut of 5 per cent."

"The road is not making any money, but the President feels that every employee is earning his salary, and that, perhaps, the fall business may bring us out all right. Put your name down for what you can afford."

"On what?"

"Why, on this paper. It is a subscription to buy the President a \$2,000 silver tea-set as a token of the esteem of the employee. Let's see? You get \$600 per year. If you put your name down for \$50 you will be giving all you can afford. Rest easy, Mr. Blank, there will be no cut in salaries." —*Wall Street News.*

That Wretched Drink.

Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, Bishop of Newcastle, is an eloquent and persistent advocate of total abstinence. Now and then, from a sense of duty, he arrays himself in well-worn clothes and goes about incognito among the poor and criminal classes on tours of observation. On one such occasion he was riding in a third-class railway carriage of which the only other occupant was a pitman. The latter, viewing the Bishop's clerical but "seedy" garb, remarked, "Ise warnt ye're a poor curate, noo, travelin' i' the likes o' huz?" "I once was, my friend," remarked the Bishop, "but—" "Oh, aye, I see!" cried the other, in all good faith, "that wretched drink! Aye, aye! Too bad!" The incident—without naming the Bishop—has since formed the topic of a cartoon in *Punch*. —*New York Tribune.*



A horse that is not blanketed eats more to keep warm than one that is.



This farmer saved bushels of corn by buying one of the following 5/4 Horse Blankets:

5/4 Five Mile.
5/4 Six Mile.
5/4 Little Giant.
5/4 Boss Stable.
5/4 F. Kersey.
5/4 Electric.
5/4 No. 306.

There are many other styles. If these don't suit you, ask to see them.



None genuine without this 5/4 Trade Mark sewed inside.

[Copyrighted 1887.]

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

State of Indiana, { ss:
County of Jasper, { ss:

William Morelan, the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees of William Morelan, deceased, — Morelan, wife of said William Morelan, and the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees of — Morelan, deceased, wife of said William Morelan, are here by notified that Ellen Kelly has filed her complaint in the Jasper Circuit Court to quiet her title to certain real estate in said County, in which said parties claim an interest and that said cause will come up for trial on Monday, October 24th, 1887, the same being the 7th judicial day of the October Term 1887, of said Court to be held at the Court House in Rensselaer in said County and State, and commencing Oct 17th, 1887.

Witness my hand and
SEAL { he seal of said Court
this 2d of September, 1887.

JAMES F. IRWIN, Clerk
of the Jasper Circuit Court;
Hammond & Austin, pliffs attys.
September 2, 1887.

THE ELDREDGE LEADS THE WORLD!



BOND-CHANDLER

MRS. JAS. W. MC EWEN, Agent, Rensselaer, Ind.

The BEST



WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL WASHER" to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clear without rubbing, we will refund the money.

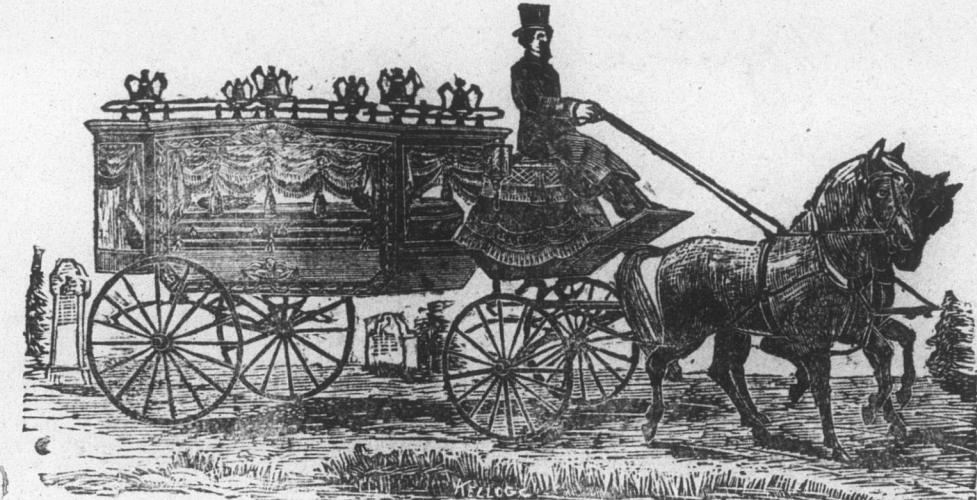
AGENTS WANTED!

in every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers success with this Washer. Retail price only \$2. Sample to those desiring an agent \$2. Also the latest and KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

THE WRIGHT

UNDERTAKING & FURNITURE ROOMS.



T. P. WRIGHT,

NEW! ALL NEW!!

I would respectfully announce to the people of Jasper County that I have made arrangements to sell

FARM MACHINERY, EMPIRE MOWERS, EMPIRE REAPERS

EMPIRE BINDERS.

And will keep extras on hand at all times for the machines.—

I am also prepared to do

REPAIRING.

in the best and most workmanlike manner, and at the lowest possible rates.

WAGONS AND BUGGIES

repaired, and all other work usually done in that line.

NEW WAGONS AND BUGGIES

de to order, and of the best material and workmanship.

Shop on Front Street, South of Citizens' Bank,

R. H. YEOMAN,

Rensselaer, Ind., May 21 1887.