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Money to loan on long time at low interest.
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Office on second floor of Leopold's Block, corner
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William B. Austin purchases, sells and leases
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Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Office in Makeever's New Block. Resi-
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Office in the new Leopold Block, second floor,
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Ten per cent. interest will be added to all
accounts running unsettled longer than
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Physician & Surgeon
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Calls promptly attended. Will give special atten-
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Special attention given to diseases of women
and children. Office on Front street, corner of
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RENSSELAER, IND.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Certificates bearing interest issued; Ex-
change bought and sold; Money loaned on farms
at lowest rates and on most favorable terms.
Jan. 8, '88.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY!



SENATOR

Voorhees

And other eminent speakers will ad-
dress the people of Jasper and adjoining
counties, at

Rensselaer, Wednesday, October 24th.

GRAND

Torch Light

Procession and Speaking at night!

Prizes will be awarded:
The largest delegation in proportion to
population of Township, and to the largest
Torch-Light Company in line.

Excursion rates! Come everybody!

HARRISON'S RECORD.

Albany Argus: Here are the plain
facts in the record of Ben Harrison on
the question of Imported Chinese la-
bor, and the place in the official re-
cord where any one can verify them
who chooses to do so. The Con-
gressional Record is on file in the State
Library, and any one is admitted be-
tween nine A. M. and four P. M. The
Record does not show that in even
one instance, during his six years'
service in the United States Senate,
Harrison voted to prohibit Chinese
immigration;

1. Harrison voted in favor of the
Hoar amendment to admit skilled
Chinese labor to this country. See
Congressional Record, March 8th, '82,
Vol. 13, part 2, page 1716.

2. Harrison voted in favor of the
Hoar amendment to admit Chinese
artisans to this country. See Record
same as above.

3. Harrison "dodged" the vote on
the final passage of the bill. See
page 153, as above.

4. Harrison voted for John Sher-
man's motion to commit the bill pro-
hibiting Chinese immigration and the
veto to the Committee on Foreign
Affairs; to smother it. See Con-
gressional Record, Vol. 13, part 3, page
2616.

5. Harrison voted against the mo-
tion to pass the bill over the veto.—
See page 2617, as above.

6. Harrison voted to strike out the
section in the ten-year bill, which
prohibited the admission of Chinese
to full citizenship. See Congressional
Record, Vol. 13, part 4, pages 3262-3.

7. Harrison voted to strike out the
section which prohibited the admis-
sion of Chinese skilled laborers, and
his vote carried that amendment.—
See page 3264, as above.

8. Harrison voted against restoring
the section which had been stricken
out. See pages 3410-11, as above.

9. Harrison voted for the Edmunds
amendment to exclude only Chinese
engaged in manual labor, and admit
skilled Chinese artisans. See pages
3411-12, as above.

10. Harrison voted against the bill
to prohibit Chinese immigration for
ten years, which President Arthur
signed. See page 3412, as above.

11. Harrison "dodged" the vote on
the bill to enforce more strictly the
law of 1882 against Chinese immi-
gration. See Congressional Record,
Vol. 15, part 5, page 5938, July 3d,
1884.

12. The Congressional Record June
1st, 1886 does not give the vote by
which the last bill on the subject was
passed. Thus those who opposed the
legislation escaped going on record.

This, we believe, is the complete
record of Mr. Harrison's action on the
subject of Chinese labor during his
six years' term in the Senate. We
find no record of any vote of his
against Chinese immigration. We
find two votes he dodged, one vote
he cast for admitting Chinese to citi-
zenship and eight votes against dif-
ferent propositions to exclude Chi-
nese labor from this country. If
there were any other recorded facts,
Republican papers would have pre-
sented them, citing the page of the
Record. Ben Harrison is a great
"protector of American labor." Of
course all Republican candidates al-
ways are about election time.

What Monopoly Tariff Does for Labor.

New York Daily Graphic: Through
reports gathered from over one hun-
dred of the chief manufacturing towns
of the country the National Labor
Bureau at Washington have ascer-
tained that the average yearly earn-
ings of American workmen have
been of late not more than two hun-
dred dollars. Just think of it, ye
howling advocates of war taxes for
the workmen. Two hundred dol-
lars a year in this era of boasted
prosperity to the workers of this land
is all they can earn.

A Simple Arrangement.

Caller—I wish to see the lady of
the house.

Bridget—Yis, sor; O'm her.

"Are you the head of the house?"

"Yis, sor."

"Um—er—you are a servant here,
are you not?"

"Yis, sor, but O'm the boss all the
same, sor. Yez see, its this way—
The master nominates his wife fur
the leddy of the house, but she puts
me in the kitch'en ter run the house,
it's loik polytics, sor. She's Harrison,
but O'm Blaine."—Philadelphia
Record.

The mother of Senator Butler of
South Carolina, was a sister of the
famous lake hero Commodore Perry.

A real live princess keeps a milli-
nery store in Fifth Avenue, New
York.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.

The Jumping Gall, the Acrobatic Bean, and
Seeds that Explode.

"Here is a curiosity," said a botanist.
It was a little ball of wood or fiber that
when held in the palm seemed endowed
with life, rolling over and over and fly-
ing into the air.

"I've had people come to me with
these," continued the speaker, "and say
they were bewitched. One man be-
lieved he had discovered spontaneous
generation; another wrote an exhaustive
paper which he tried to read at all the
learned societies, showing that here was
the beginning of both animal and plant
life. In fact, the little gall, for that is
what it is, has attracted a good deal of
attention."

"So it is only a plant," said a re-
porter.

"Not exactly a plant, but the un-
natural growth of vegetable matter on
trees, bushes, or shrubs, caused by the
secretion in the bark of an insect egg
that hatches and causes the growth. In
this case, you see, the gall is little
larger than a mustard seed."

"The gall is produced in this way:
The eggs of a very small dark-colored
insect, known as cynips, are deposited
in the leaf, and, from some secretion
introduced into the wound, the vegeta-
ble matter entombs the insect in a
ball of fiber separate from the leaf,
from which it finally drops. The larva's
movements in restraint create the curi-
ous activity."

"There are many kinds of galls, and
though they are injurious to trees they
are invaluable to man, and are staple
commodities. The ordinary oak galls
of commerce are made by a cynips.
When they are green, blue, or black,
the insect is in them, but when white
it has escaped. England is the center
of the trade, and receives galls from
Germany, Turkey, Egypt, China, and
Bombay. The galls are used for a
variety of purposes. One sort of blast-
ing powder is made of powdered galls
and chlorate, but the most valuable
product is ink. This is made from them
almost entirely."

"Seeds often jump about in the same
mysterious way. In Mexico strangers
see a curious seed known as devil's
bean, or jumping seed. In appearance
it is a small triangular body. The first
time I saw these seeds I was sure that
they were arranged with mechanical
springs, as they not only rolled about,
but jumped several inches in the air.
But open one of the seeds and the mys-
tery is explained. The shell is hollowed
out, containing nothing but a white
larva, that has eaten out nearly all the
interior and lined it with silk. Its
motions occasion the strange move-
ments."

"Some seeds move by an entirely dif-
ferent process—that of exploding. A
friend of mine got some seeds in India
once, and placed them on his cabin
table. All at once came an explosion
like that of a revolver, and he received
a blow on the forehead that drew blood,
while a looking glass opposite was
shattered. The seeds had become heat-
ed, and all at once the covering ex-
ploded, scattering the seeds in all
directions. That is their manner of
dispersal, and a large number of plants
have a similar method of scattering
their seed."—New York Sun.

A Correspondence University.

A number of teachers from different
parts of the country have formed an
organization with the above title, with a
view to keeping up their studies, so as
not to fall behind the knowledge of
their day. These instructors are gradu-
ates of all the leading colleges in the
United States. Students have found
that after leaving the colleges from
which they graduated, they quickly
lose the power of concentrating their
faculties in pursuing new branches of
study. The value of an education is
the power it gives one to acquire almost
any kind of knowledge by close, mental
application. The object of the corre-
spondence university is to stimulate
them to methodical study, when their
avocations are such as might distract
them from continuous intellectual work.
It is intended to directly benefit those
engaged in professional studies which
can be taught by correspondence;
graduates doing advanced work; under-
teachers in schools and colleges; those
preparing for college; members of cul-
tivated families who are obliged to live
in remote localities; officers and men
in the army and navy; persons intend-
ing to try any of the civil service ex-
aminations; young men and women en-
gaged in occupations which prevent
their attending school, and yet who de-
sire to learn. The fee for four weeks'
tuition in any study of the grade re-
quired for admission to a college and in
some collegiate studies, is \$6.35; in
studies of an advanced grade, the fee is
\$9.25. The list of studies now includes
agriculture, astronomy, botany, draw-
ing, engineering, engraving, military
science, music, physiology, zoology,
mathematics, Greek, Latin, English,
German, Hebrew, philosophy, history,
political science, and law. Mr. Lucien
A. Watt, the Secretary of Ithaca, New
York, is the proper person to ad-
dress for full particulars.—Democrat's
Meeting.