

FRIDAY OCTOBER 18, 1859

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



The Democratic Central Committee,

Pursuant to call, met in Rensselaer on Saturday last. A majority of the townships were represented.

On motion it was resolved that the Democrats of the several townships meet at their usual places of meeting on Saturday, October 26, 1859, and select a township committee and chairman and secretary of the same; and that the chairmen of the several township committees meet in Rensselaer on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1859, and organize as the County Committee, select officers for the same, appoint an Executive Committee and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.

It is hoped the Democrats in the several townships will respond promptly in accordance with the above action of the Central Committee. Let it be remembered that in proper organization, aided by the operation of the new election law, when it comes in force, there is a prospect for the ascendancy of Democratic men and measures even in Jasper county. Such has been the result elsewhere. Then to action.

Our neighbor has nothing to say about the Indianapolis election—good, bad or indifferent. He is severely alone. He studiously keeps his readers in the dark.

Benj Harrison, Esq., President by the grace of Dudley and his "blocks of five," and a big minority of the popular vote, has demanded and received the resignation of that grand old soldier of two wars—Gen. Manson. How Benjamin does love the soldier!

At their monthly meeting, Monday night, the Town Board passed the ordinance raising peddlers' licenses to \$10 per day and \$50 a year.—Republican.

Of course if the above can be made operative all revenue for the corporation from that source will be cut off. It is plain to be seen that is intended to be prohibitory. As the authority of the trustees is confined to Rensselaer their action will not affect Marion township outside the corporation, and that class of our people are at liberty to take advantage of any bargains that may be offered. We are opposed to this matter from principle. A reasonable license, one that would equalize proportionately the tax of the peddler with that of the resident merchant, no objection would be urged. As it is the ordinance will not bear as oppressively upon the peddlers as upon the citizens.—Like all high tariff legislation, it is in the interest of a few dealers at the expense of the masses—the consumers.

Wile Duvall had the misfortune to lose a \$100 horse Monday last.

Treat Durand, a well-known resident of Remington, died last Monday.

We received the particulars of the races too late for publication today.

Mr. George N. Pollock and Mrs. Rettie Steele were married Wednesday evening.

Padgett Bros. have disposed of their interest in the livery business at this place. They are hustlers in the livery line.

MAN.

Poetic Thoughts Concerning Him.

Man passes away; his name perishes from record and recollection; his history is as a tale that is told; and his very monument becomes a ruin.—Washington Irving.

To understand man, however, we must look beyond the individual man, and his actions or interests, and view him in combination with his fellows.—Carlyle.

Man is his own star, and that soul that can be honest is the only perfect man.—Beaumont and Fletcher.

The scientific study of man is the most difficult of all branches of knowledge.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The man of wisdom is the man of years.—Young.

Man whose Heaven-erected face
The smiles of love adorn,
Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

Burns.
Stood I, O Nature! man alone in thee,
Then were it worth one's while a man to be.
—Goethe.

A man is the whole encyclopedia of facts. The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn, and Egypt, Greece, Rome, Gaul, Britain, America lie folded already in the first man.—Emerson.

Such is man! in great affliction, he is elevated by the first minute; in great happiness, the most distant, sad one, even while yet beneath the horizon, casts him down.—Richter.

What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form, and moving, how express and admirable! in action, how like an angel! in apprehension, how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals! And yet, to me, what is this quintessence of dust?—Shakespeare.

When faith is lost, when honor dies,
Then man is dead.

Whittier.
Reading maketh a full man, conferre a ready man, and writing an exact man.—Bacon.

A man that is temperate, generous, valiant, chaste, faithful, and honest, may, at the same time, have wit, humor, good-breeding, mirth, and gallantry; while he exerts these latter qualities twenty occasions might be invented to show he is master of the other noble virtues.—Steele.

God, when heaven and earth He did create,
Formed man, who should of both participate.
—Sir J. Denham.

You are but children of a larger growth;
Our appetites are apt to change as theirs,
And all as craving, too, and full as vain.
—Dryden.

Consider, man; weigh well thy frame;
The king, the beggar, are the same.
Dust formed us all. Each breathes his day,
Then sinks into his native clay.

—Gay.
Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with gradual life
Of growth, sense, reason, all summed up in
man.

—Milton.

The proverbial wisdom of the populace at gates, on roads, and in markets, instructs the attentive ear of him who studies man more fully than a thousand rules ostentatiously arranged.—Lavater.

Man, though individually confined to a narrow spot on this globe, and limited, in his existence, to a few courses of the sun, has nevertheless an imagination which no despotism can control, and which unceasingly seeks for the author of his destiny through the immensity of space and the ever-rolling wreath of ages.—Colton.

Just Looked at Him.
Sometimes an impudent ruffian gets his due at the hands of a woman. Not long ago a modest, well-bred girl paused for a moment on a street corner to await the coming of a friend whom she had left indoors. A man saw the stationary feminine figure, and, approaching, began with confidence to talk about the weather, and inquire the young woman's destination. He was met with a stony stare. He braved it for a moment and talked on, but presently his words began to fail, he repeated himself, he stammered, he stammered, he even blushed under the cool, surprised eyes, and in the end he turned and almost ran away from the woman he was insulting.—Chicago Herald.

Matrimonial Harmony.

"Are you as happy now as you were before you were married?" asked Mrs. Yeast of young Mrs. Crimsonbeak.

"Yes, indeed," replied the lady, "and a great deal happier."

"That's strange," suggested the philanthropist's wife.

"Not at all strange," came from the young married woman. "You see, before I was married I used to spend half my time worrying about what dress I should wear when Daniel called."

"But don't you try just as hard now to look well when your husband returns home at night?" interrupted Mrs. Yeast.

"Well, you see," went on the bride of two summers, "I don't worry any about it now, as I have only one dress to my name."—Yonkers Statesman.

Bright Prospects.

Visiting friend—How are you and your husband coming on?

Mrs. Hopeful—O, he is a model husband! There is no species of vice from which he has not sworn off several times. I feel much encouraged.

SALESMEN WANTED

To solicit for our well-known Nursery. Good wages paid weekly, steady employment. All stock guaranteed true-to-name. Our specialty hard stock for the North and West. Ready for terms before territory taken, stating age. CH. SE BROTHERS COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

VOORHEES' SPEECH.

From 8th Page—Concluded.

against this arbitrary and oppressive action of their employer he hired a hundred of Pinkerton's men, armed to the teeth, and brought upon the ground as his assistant arbitrators with his workmen. This was his mode of arbitration. He gave his helpless and dependent people, I had almost said slaves, the alternative of returning to their work at reduced wages, or leaving their homes in the vain pursuit of work elsewhere, or to be shot down if they offered any resistance. He oppressed and ground the faces of the poor and prepared himself to shed innocent blood if his avarice was resisted. Protection to labor! The slavery of the South before the war was a greater protection to labor than the tariff laws of the present day. The negro at least was secure in a home, and a sufficient amount of healthy food. The interest of his master and his mistress made it so, if it came from no higher or worthier motive. In sickness he and his little brood were cared for. Who cares for the wage-worker, the miner or factory hand, when health fails, or when his labor is no longer needed? He is cast out, and if it needs is allowed to die of want. In many of its aspects that slavery which the war wiped out in blood, and which I rejoice to feel is gone never to return, was merciful compared to the slavery which now exists among millions of white men and women. Where during the slavery in the cotton fields and the sugar plantations was ever to be seen such a spectacle as has been presented in the county of Clay in our own state? Between five and six thousand men, women and children have eaten the bread of friendly charity. You may say that they could have obtained work at reduced wages. Perhaps so, but that very fact discloses their helplessness in the clutches of the monopolists who employ them. If the employer can dictate a reduction of wages of 15, 25 or 50 per cent, that concedes the whole question; the wage-worker is not protected at all.

There is a much longer parallel that might be run between the slavery of the old South and the slavery established by the power of wealth that prevails in the ranks of labor throughout the country at this time, but I forbear for the present. This is a theme that can and will be resumed again and again. This fight is on and to it I dedicate the remainder of my life. I know what a contest against the money power is. I have engaged in such conflicts before, fought the battles of the silver dollar; I have fought the battles of the greenback, and I know the abuse and brutal denunciations that follow. The cause of honest labor now demands that every honest man in the Republic join in battle against the robbery of labor for the still further enrichment of the already rich. This question will never down. The principle of taking from one man what is his own to benefit another man to whom it does not belong involves and strikes down the eternal and ever active natural rights of man. I would say to the advocates of the high protective tariff, forbear; you are on dangerous ground. Such an issue as this has bathed glorious battle-fields with blood. God so guided the wisdom of our fathers, however, as to give us a redress in a peaceful mode. The ballot is your sure and only necessary weapon. The diffusion of light and knowledge is all that is needed. To the farmer, to the wageworker, I would say, how long, oh, Lord, how long until you see and act as becomes free men? For myself I can say in the language of Sir Robert Peel after he had triumphed in the repeal of the odious protective tariff corn laws of England, 'I

shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist who from less honorable motives clamors for protection because it conduces to his own individual benefit, but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to toil and earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by the sense of injustice."

The British statesman rejoiced in cheapening one of the great staple articles of food. Our cause of reform is broader in its scope. It embraces the relief of labor in the production of everything necessary to the comfortable existence of the civilized races of mankind. The eternal right belongs to us. We cannot fail. And how glorious it will be for the proud commonwealth of Indiana to be found at the head of the giant column, now moving all over the land for the emancipation of the present and of future generations from the heavy yoke, the galling servitude of iniquitous and criminal taxation.

Al Bryer has located his cigar factory up stairs, over Priest & Paxton's store, is in full running order, and prepared to furnish his celebrated Mascot cigar to all who desire a first class article. As a citizen and business man, he comes highly recommended. He respectfully solicits your patronage.

We give the finest prizes that has ever been given, with Baking Powder, at Priest & Paxton's.

WANTED.

Good men to solicit for our first-class Nursery Stock on salary or commission, paid weekly. Permanent employment guaranteed. Outfit free. Previous experience not required. We can make a successful saleman of any one who will work and follow our instructions. Write for terms at once to

JONES & ROUSE,
Lake View Nurseries,
Rochester, N. Y.

Mention this paper.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the Estate of Timothy O'Conner, Deceased.

In the Jasper Circuit Court, October Term, 1889.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of Timothy O'Conner, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for examination and action of said Circuit Court, on the 22d day of October 1889, 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.

DANIEL O'CONNOR, Sept. 13, 1889. Administrator.

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250 Ladies have been taught Mrs. Flesher's Ladies Tailor System of Dress Cutting and one dissatisfaction. 250 scholars in daily attendance.

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J.