

The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM AD ENCE TO CORRECT PRINCI LES."

VOLUME XVIII.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 1894

NUMBER 37



Blood Poison THE BANE OF HUMAN LIFE, Driven Out of the System by the Use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I was a great sufferer from a most persistent blood disease, none of the various medicines I took being of any help whatever. Hoping that change of climate would benefit me, I went to Cuba, to Florida, and then to Saratoga Springs, where I remained some time drinking the waters. But all was no use. At last, being advised by several friends to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it, and very soon favorable results were manifest. To-day I consider myself a perfectly healthy man, with a good appetite and not the least trace of my former complaint. To all my friends, and especially young men like myself, I recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla, if in need of a perfectly reliable blood-purifier."—JOS. A. ESCOBAR, proprietor Hotel Victoria, Key West, Fla.; residence, 352 W. 16th St., New York.

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UNDER BOTH PARTIES.

Indiana When Republican and When Democratic.

How the Former Debauched and Misgoverned the State—Summary of the Reforms Accomplished by the Democracy—Who Would Go Back to the Old System?

Indiana Republicanism is essentially retrogressive. It has for years stood in the way of necessary reforms and now announces that if given power it will repeal the legislation that has been enacted by the Democracy. This being the case, it is well to refresh the memory as to the old method and learn what it is that the Republican party would bring us back to.

Rotten Electoral System.
Up to 1890 Indiana had one of the worst election laws that ever was devised. It made fraud easy and invited every device to cheat the voter out of his honest expression of opinion. While ostensibly a secret ballot it was in effect just the opposite. The party managers and workers had little difficulty in ascertaining how every man voted. Vote buying was facilitated by the methods prevailing and intimidation or espionage were made easy by lack of safeguards and secrecy.

Under this rotten law the Republicans found it easy to practice those arts which enabled it often to win victories where the honest majority was clearly against them. In a struggle of this kind that party had a great advantage. Its long supremacy in state and nation and consequent control of vast sums of money, its "pull" on the trusts and corporate wealth made its resources practically unlimited. The party opposing it had to contend against immense odds. Every Indianian will remember the campaign of 1880, when the Republicans carried the state by a landslide and placed in full charge, his only capital being an abundant supply of money and a total lack of conscience. How this vassal plied his nefarious game and the consequent debauchery of the state with his crisp ten-dollar bills is too well known to be repeated. The same game was repeated on a larger scale in 1888, with only a change of generals and an enlargement of "commissary supplies." Dudley and his "blocks-of-five" proved the last feather that broke the camel's back. The whole state was disgraced with the shameful exhibition of that year and a cry went up from river to lake for a decent law that would abolish dupeism and rescue the state from its debasing influences.

Democracy to the Rescue.
Fortunately for the people, the legislature of 1889 proved to be Democratic and one of its first moves was to introduce a ballot law framed upon the Australian system. The Republicans quickly recognized that this was an attack upon their "vested rights" of debauching the suffrage and that if enacted would destroy their supremacy. They dreaded nothing so much as an honest ballot law and the whole tribe of Dudleys, Dorseys and Micheners were indignantly arrayed against the proposed reform.

After a bitter contest, with the Democracy arrayed solidly on one side and the Republicans with practical unanimity on the other, the measure became a law. It was first tested in the fall of 1890 and the election that year was a revelation to the people. For the first time in its history the state had an election that was absolutely fair and honest. Vote-buying was rendered impossible. Absolute secrecy and safety was secured to the voter. The ticket-handlers and hustlers, heretofore inseparable adjuncts of Indiana elections, will no more be seen. The crowds around the polls, through which in former years the citizen was compelled to press his way, had disappeared. All was quiet and peaceable. There was no pulling and hauling, there was no independent solicitation, above all, there was no mysterious transfer of money around the corners. Such in brief was what was done for Indiana in the important matter of reforming the electoral system.

As to School Books.
Another crying evil in Indiana for years had been the manipulation of school books by sundry formed rings and class corporations. Frequent changes of school books, which were effected by scheming and collusion, the monopolies enjoyed by favored firms and many other abuses long worked great hardships upon the patrons of schools. The expense constituted an immense tax all the more difficult to be borne because of the fact that it was known to be for the benefit of rings and people who enjoyed political "pulls." This abuse also, after a long and doubtful struggle, was finally swept away by a Democratic legislature. A law was passed carefully regulating the whole business, fixing prices and insuring improvements. Books purchased are good until used up and are not subject to sudden and capricious changes. Parents moving from one part of the state to another find the same books available everywhere. Above all the prevention of extortion by regulation of prices has proved a great saving. It would be difficult to estimate the pecuniary benefits conferred upon school patrons by the timely and wholesome law. It is solely the work of the Democratic party, as the reform was fought by the Republican party at every stage.

Robbery by Unequal Taxation.
But the greatest of all reforms for the people of Indiana was the passage of the new tax law in 1891. Before that the trap was laid to catch the small game while the large animals managed to break through. The assessing was loose, haphazard and unfair. Those least able to pay were generally mulcted to the full extent, while the powerful corporation, the favored millionaire and money lord either escaped entirely or paid only a fraction of his past dues. The evils were great and universal and long and loud were the demands for relief. At length it came and now Indiana has the fairest and most equitably administered tax law of any state in the union. All are

compelled to pay in proportion to their holdings. Favoritism has been abolished and tax-dodging made exceedingly difficult, if not impossible.

What Republicanism Teaches.

It is difficult to conceive, but it is nevertheless true, that some of the great political parties of Indiana have pledged itself, if restored to power, to repeal or change all of the beneficial legislation above enumerated. The Republicans give the people to understand that the Australian ballot law is not good for their health. They yearn for the return of the Dudleys and the Dorseys. They sigh for the "good old days" when vote-buying was a fine art and a "vested right" of Republicanism. They look mournfully at the Democratic law which ruined this Republican industry and insists that steps shall be taken to "protect" it again. The same party wants the old loose tax system and the ring schoolbook system. In fact, they want to carry the state back a decade or two to the days when cheating at elections was easy, when tax dodging was in full vogue and when favored cliques controlled school supplies. For all these and other reasons, the Republican party mourns, like Rachel for her children, and refuses to be comforted because they are not. If they get back into power, they shall be a general smashing of reform laws and an undoing of all the good things that Democracy has done for the state in the last 10 years.

Some Republican papers are complaining that the new bill makes such radical reductions in the tariff that prices on most articles will be reduced below what American manufacturers can afford to make them for. Other Republican papers are gloating over the alleged Democratic failure to accomplish any substantial tariff reduction. These assertions are inconsistent. Which one do the Republican leaders propose to adopt in making their campaign attacks on the new tariff?—Omaha World-Herald.

All the panics of the last 35 years have occurred under a high protective tariff, if not because thereof. Yet the Republicans would have us believe that it was "the threat of free trade" that made the country wilt and wither. Common sense teaches that it is what has happened and not what is going to happen that causes financial depression either to individuals or nations.

Whatever bad national laws are on the books up to the present congress are due solely to the Republican party. The last year was the first in over 35 that the Democrats had the power to pass federal statute. Panics and hard times always come from what has been done and not what may be done in future. The late disaster was purely a Republican product.

Benjamin Harrison threatens to go over to West Virginia and help his friend Steve Elkies down Chairman Wilson in the congressional race. Benny will have his hands full at home, and when matters warm up a little will find that he can spare no time from Indiana if he hopes to keep his party in a respectable minority.

The Republican party for a year past has been a veritable calamity howler. It tried to make the country believe it was a victim of the tariff. It tried to make it be believed that it was choked loose from the offices. It welcomed hard times and blue ruin in hopes that such conditions might enable it to get back under cover without merit, repentance or reform of past sins.

Since the Democrats gave Indiana a decent ballot law one never hears any more of Dorsey, Dudley & Co., who used to be the most prominent adjuncts of Republican campaigns. Like Obama, their occupation is gone, and with them has gone the two-dollar-bill device and the "blocks-of-five" system, which ran for years under Republican patents.

Republican platforms this year are all things to all men and everything to everybody. They promise one thing in the west and another in the east, promise both things at once in some sections, and are ready to grant the people whatever they want provided only they give the promises the office.

The Republican party has no existence in the south and but a very precarious one in the extreme west. Soon it will have to rely exclusively upon Pennsylvania and Vermont for its claim of being a national party. It never was a national party, but purely sectional for its birth.

The Republicans are not carrying Indiana as much as they were a few weeks ago. As the shades of autumn approach their chances grow slimmer and slimmer and by election time they will discover that the "great revolt against Democracy" we have heard so much about has not materialized.

Republicanism was thrown out of power in '92 for a long list of political sins. Now, without any signs of repentance and certainly without any improvement in morals, it asks to be restored. It will take more than two years to expiate of a party which had 30 years to learn its wickedness.

The Republicans are pledged to repeal the present state law, given power. They want to return to the old system which let the big corporations escape and placed the burden on the rest of the people. Republicanism is nothing if not a friend and partner with trusts.

The Republican party has lost two senators without the formality of elections. Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada have left their old party in disgust on account of its hostility to silver. If this thing keeps up there will not be enough of the party to swear by or at.

What can organized labor ask of any party that has been done for it by the Democracy in Indiana. All the labor laws now on the statute books were placed there by the Democrats. Not a reform of this kind can be credited to the Republicans.

All Know-nothing parties spring from and go back to Republicanism. The present A. P. A. is a spawn of the same parent. No such make as this are ever hatched from Democratic eggs. That party has ever been the champion of religious liberty.

Republicanism in Indiana has done nothing for years except oppose everything proposed by the Democrats. Not a single one of the great reforms accomplished by Democracy but was fought at every step by a solid Republican party.

WITH A BIG BOOM.

The Democratic Campaign in Indiana Is Inaugurated.

Wonderful Enthusiasm Manifested In Every Quarter.

Ovation Tended the Senators and Representatives In Congress—Governor Matthews and Captain Myers Draw Great Crowds—Many Former Populists and Republicans Among the Crowds That Applaud the Democratic Speakers—All the Omens Favorable to Democratic Success In November—The State Fairly Wild With Democratic Enthusiasm.

The Democratic campaign of 1894 was formally opened throughout Indiana Saturday and the interest and enthusiasm manifested were beyond the most sanguine expectations of the party leaders. The attendance at the meetings was phenomenally large for an off year, in most instances exceeding that at the opening meetings in the presidential year of 1892, when the Democrats captured everything in sight at the election.

A noticeable feature at the gatherings was the large attendance of farmers and those who had formerly been classed as Populists. There was, too, a liberal sprinkling in of former Republicans who have recently been converted to the Democratic faith by the reduced cost of living since the Democratic tariff law went into effect. It was noticeable, too, that these latter were among the first to applaud every reference to the tariff fight in congress and the course of President Cleveland. Another notable feature of the day was the participation in the demonstrations of many old time Democrats who have not been very active in recent years.

All the omens were auspicious for Democratic success. The weather was perfect, the attendance extremely large and the earnestness and enthusiasm unsurpassed. All in all the demonstration was a huge success, and augured Democratic victory in November.

The late disaster was purely a Republican product. The late disaster was purely a Republican product. The late disaster was purely a Republican product.

Voorhees Sounds a Keynote.
Perhaps the most notable meeting of the day was that at Terre Haute in the evening, where Senator Voorhees fresh from the scene of his long struggles and distinguished triumphs, addressed his fellow-townsmen. Though the hall was the largest in the city, it had not the capacity to accommodate one-tenth of those who turned out to hear Indiana's most eloquent orator. The senator was at his best and dealt with the issues of the campaign in the most masterful manner. He dwelt at length on the work of congress and the great results accomplished in securing legislation in behalf of the masses, in bringing about economy in public expenditures, removing administrative abuses and breaking the power of monopolies and trusts. The senator's speech was received with the wildest demonstrations of approval.

Another of the great orators of the day was that tendered Governor Claude Matthews at Lakeside park. His audience was largely made up of farmers, who came from many miles around to hear the farmer governor. So great was the throng that many hundreds were unable to get within sound of the speaker's voice. The governor was in his happiest vein and fully swept up the earth with the Republicans. He dealt chiefly with the state issues and captivated his hearers.

Senator Turpie spoke to an immense gathering of Democrats from three hundred delegates made a deep impression by his scholarly oratory and forceful logic.

Attorney General Smith opened the campaign at Brownstown, where he was greeted by an enthusiastic crowd of many hundreds. He exposed Republican claims in his masterful manner and dealt trip hammer blows in behalf of Democracy.

Captain W. R. Myers, the head of the state ticket, was greeted at Hartford City in the afternoon by thousands of people from that vicinity. In the crowd were many former Republicans and Populists who now give adherence to Democratic doctrine.

Congressmen Warmly Greeted.
A gratifying feature of the day was the warm welcome everywhere extended to the members of congress and the nominees. Few of them spoke at their own homes and the warmth of their reception cannot, therefore, be attributed to the kindness of their neighbors, but rather to a satisfaction with the record made by the popular branch of the national government. Representative Bretz had a great gathering at English; Hon. S. M. Stockslager was warmly received at New Albion; and Congressman Brown addressed a huge audience at Franklin; George W. Cooper made speeches at Elwood and Alexandria, at each of which places he was greeted by large crowds of factory employees who had been out of work under the McKinley law and were only able to secure employment when that law was repealed. Hon. W. D. Bynum was enthusiastically received at Bloomington and Hon. E. N. Brookshire's meeting at Crawfordsville amounted to a veritable ovation. Hon. A. E. Taylor has forth to a multitude at Rockport and Wells county was out to hear Representative Martin at Bluffton, where he spoke with Judge Allen Zollers and Hon. J. A. Hindman. Howard and Delaware counties held mass conventions and at Muncie the Hon. R. C. Bell of Fort Wayne made a rousing speech.

Nearly a hundred other meetings were held, all characterized by the greatest enthusiasm. District Attorney Burks spoke at Shelbyville. D. A. Woods at Decatur, H. C. Bell, deputy commissioner of pensions, at Columbus, with Judge Robinson, J. E. McCullough and Henry Spaan at Lebanon, D. E. Williamson, ex-Republican attorney general, and Sidney R. Moore at Brazil, John F. Follett of Ohio at Brookville, I. W. McKee and Marion F. M. Griffith at Greenfield, Henry Kunkel at Corydon, A. M. Canning at Brownsburg, J. E. Bell at New Castle, J. B. Collins at Rensselaer, Patrick Keefe at Plymouth, John W. Kern at Spencer, S. A. Barnes and J. H. O'Neal at Shoals, John R. Wilson and N. G. Hunter at Peru, Thomas L. Sullivan at Kendall, Senator Stuart at Kendallville, Charles L. Jewett at Lafayette, Mortimer Nye at Richmond and a host of others at other places.

The Democratic campaign opened with a boom.

Do Not Change Townships.
Democrats cannot now move from one township to another without losing their votes.

DEMOCRATIC TIMES NOW.
THE VOICE OF THE CALAMITY HOWLER IS HUSHED.

Reviving Business Under the Tariff Law
Puts a Stop to the Dismal Croakings of Republican Editors and Orators—An Attempt to Check the Business Revival Voted After Election—Record of the Week.

The industrial situation, which has been such a thorn in the side of the Republican editors and orators since the enactment of the new tariff law, and the repeal of the McKinley law continues to emphasize the fact that "Democratic times" have but just arrived.

Miss Franc McEwen has purchased a Caligraph and is prepared to copy legal and other instruments in type writing, carefully, promptly, and on reasonable terms. Orders can be left at the Sentinel office, the Surveyor's office, or residence.

The McKinley tariff made raw sugar free and gave the Louisiana sugar planters a bounty of 2 cents per pound on all the sugar they produced. Then the McKinley law provided a duty of one-half a cent per pound on refined sugar in the interest of the sugar trust.

Let us see how the thing worked. The government got no revenue from either raw or refined sugar, while under the old law the government received \$60,000,000 annually from the sugar tariff.

In the next place the government paid out as a direct bounty last year to the sugar producers about \$17,000,000.

In the next place the half a cent tariff on refined sugar prevented the importation of refined sugar and gave the sugar trust a monopoly of the sugar business, and the profits of the trust were \$28,000,000 last year.

Under the policy of a tariff for revenue, the Wilson tariff repeals the bounty clause of the McKinley law, provides for a revenue tariff of 40 per cent on imported raw sugar and reduces the tariff on refined sugar from one half cent per pound to one-eighth of one cent.

Of course the sugar planters are ailing because they are deprived of their 2 cents per pound bounty. The Wilson tariff still gives them one cent a pound advantage over foreign producers of sugar.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood-disease.

Responsibility for Trusts.
One of the most remarkable publications that has appeared in the Republican press recently is a savage assault on trusts by the ultra-republican New York Press. It says:

"As a rule, however, trusts undoubtedly add to the cost of the articles whose production they monopolize. The trusts, by their enormous combinations of capital, take freedom of trade by the throat and trample out of existence the business man or firm that dares to compete with them. Their methods at the best are a menace to the welfare of the community and are distinctly anarchistic, not stopping short in well known instances of the alien contract labor law and permitted the importation of Welsh tinplate workers.

The ridiculousness of the attempt of Neiderhans to make political capital out of this is amply demonstrated by the fact that the tinplate workers of the Indiana gas belt which show increased activity in the tinplate industry since the enactment of the tariff law. Within the last week all the factories which have been idle have gone to work and arrangements have been completed for several new ones. For instance, the Atlantic tinplate company has been organized with \$150,000 capital and will immediately begin the erection of a plant at Atlanta, Hamilton county.

Anderson has decided the location of what is to be the biggest tinplate factory in America, and among the citizens' committee which secured the plant is Charles L. Henry, the Republican candidate for congress. This will be a 12-mill factory and will employ 1,000 men. Another new tinplate factory will be started in Alexandria.

These facts prove that the Neiderhans shutdown is but a scheme to work up political capital and at the same time to keep the employees of the factory. The factory of the claim made by the Merritt mill people, that they must close their woolen mills, is made clearly apparent by the fact that since the new tariff law went into effect the woolen mills at Peru, Ind., have had orders growing upon them so fast that they cannot fill them without lengthening the hours of labor.

But the tinplate industry is not the only one in which great activity is being shown. From all over the state, from all over the country, for that matter, business is reported as improving rapidly in all lines. It would take a volume to enumerate the evidences of this, but one thing is peculiarly striking and that is the improvement in the state of Indiana, especially in the line of manufacturing.

At Dunkirk car repair shops have been erected which will require 12 large buildings and have a capacity for employing 1,000 workmen.

The McCoy-Howe company of Indianapolis is erecting a factory addition to its plant on West Georgia street.

Railroad earnings of 193 railroads for August show a big increase over the corresponding period of last year. At the latter time the world's fair traffic was at its highest. Thursday last was the busiest day in the history of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. Returns for August show the greatest number of loaded freight cars handled in any month in the company's history.

The Columbian spring works at Hammond, which has been shut down for a year, started up Wednesday. They will run double force to fill orders.

At Anderson the Victor window glass works resumed operations Thursday. The Anderson and Union companies started up on the 23d and 25th inst. Four hundred skilled workmen will be employed.

Democratic Convention.
The Democrats of Newton township will hold a convention at the Saylorville school house, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a township ticket. All Democrats in the township are requested to be present.
A. J. FREELAND,
Chairman.

Stamp the rooster.
The jury in the John Paris case disagreed.

Horse Buyer Coming.
The undersigned will be at Rensselaer, Oct. 4th and 5th and desires to buy horses for the Boston market. Must be in good condition and from 4 to 8 years old; and for which the highest market price will be paid.

JOHN STUCK.
Rev. M. A. Paradis will occupy the pulpit of Rensselaer Presbyterian church next Sunday, morning and evening. Cordial invitation given all to attend.

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Ella Duval has filed her petition for a divorce in the St. Joseph Circuit Court, James W. Douthat, attorney.

Miss Mary Meyer, has returned from Chicago, after studying the styles and preparing herself to suit the people. Would like to have you call.

Rev. E. Baech is visiting friends at Sheldon, Illinois. It is probable that he will locate permanently at Altoona, Pa.

We have the most complete stock of Millinery ever brought to town. Call and see us.
M. & A. MYER.

For the excursion next Tuesday tickets will be good only on the special train going, but returning will be good on any train until Oct. 4th.

A few years ago the people of Rensselaer were having the town council pass ordinances to prevent one B. Forsythe from doing business there, because he had just moved in. They failed to tax him out and to-day he is doing about all the dry goods business in the village. Blessings do come in disguise at times.—White County Democrat.

The action of the council was in compliance with the demand of a few merchants—not the people—who are great admirers of McKinley and his theory, and who believed that a tax of \$2 per day, \$10 per week, \$25 per month, \$100 for six months, would compel Forsythe to adopt their prices. It presented a clean cut object lesson of operation of the blessed protective system to the people. They quickly discovered that it meant increase of prices at Forsythe's, and they—the people, the consumers—would pay it. It furnished a good text for the Sentinel to expose the fallacies and cost to the people of the 'protective' policy for the enrichment of the few. At the very next meeting the ordinance was repealed.

John Shanlaub is selling the best varieties of strawberry plants, and now is the time to transplant them. Give him a call before going elsewhere.

Sophia, wife of Fred Saltwell, Barkley township, died Monday night, of consumption, aged about 45 years.

Mrs. Eliza McCoy died at the home of her son, Alred McCoy, Thursday morning, aged about 84 years.

Dr. Ira Chase Kelley died at his home in Rensselaer, Friday morning, Sept. 21, 1894, aged 69 years and 11 days.

Born in Preble county, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1825, where he passed his early years and adopted the profession of dentistry which he practiced for many years in this locality.

Crossed the plains to California in 1849, and during the war was a member of the 1st California cavalry.

Was married at Richmond, Ind., April 10, 1867, to Agnes O. Strain, who, with six of the seven children born to them, survives him.

Became a resident of Rensselaer in 1869. United with the Presbyterian church about five years ago.

Funeral services conducted at the residence Sunday forenoon, by Revs. Baech and Uter, and at the cemetery by the Masonic fraternity.

Wesley Spitzer, of near Edinburg, Ill., and Zachariah Spitzer and wife, of near Kendall, visited relatives and friends in Rensselaer over Sunday.

James Matheson now occupies his new home a short distance northwest of Rensselaer.

I. N. Fisk, the celebrated Aeronautical Engineer of twenty years' experience is in town interviewing our merchants and others with a view to giving his wonderful exhibition at this place some time in the near future.

F. J. Sear and wife are visiting relatives and friends at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.