

MONON ROUTE

RENSSELAER, TIME TABL

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 5 - Mail and Ex., Daily, 11:10 A. M.
No. 39 - Mail & accom., 6:21 P. M.
No. 3 - Night Express, 11:23 P. M.
No. 45 - Way Freight, 2:47 P. M.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 40 - Milk accou., Daily, 7:37 A. M.
No. 6 - Mail and Ex., 3:25 P. M.
No. 46 - Way Freight, 9:20 A. M.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R.R.

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Democratic Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

Judge of Supreme Court, First District,
GEORGE L. REINHARD.

Judge of Supreme Court, Fourth Dis-trict,

JOSEPH S. DAILY.

Secretary of State,

WILLIAM R. MYERS.

Auditor of State,

JOSEPH T. FANNING.

Treasurer of State,

MORGAN CHANDLER.

Attorney General,

FRANCIS M. GRIFFITH.

Clerk of the Supreme Court,

C. W. WELMAN.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,

CHARLES W. THOMAS.

State Statistician,

ALEXANDER FULTON.

State Geologist,

E. T. J. JORDAN.

DISTRICT TICKET.

For Congress,

VALENTINE ZIMMERMAN,

Of Fulton County.

For State Senator,

PERRY WASHBURN,

Of Benton County.

For Prosecuting Attorney,

FRANK A. COMPARET,

Of New County.

For Journeymen Representa-tive,

DAVID B. NOWELS,

Of Jasper County.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Clerk,

JOHN A. MCFARLAND,

of Jordan Township.

For County Auditor,

THOMAS H. ROBINSON,

of Gillam Township.

For County Treasurer,

JOHN L. NICHOLS,

of Barkley Township.

For County Sheriff,

ELLIS JONES,

of Carpenter Township.

For County Surveyor,

WALTER HARRINGTON,

of Union Township.

For County Coroner,

MARTIN Y. SLAUGHTER,

of Marion Township.

For Township Trustee,

WILLIAM M. HOOVER.

For Township Assessor,

WILLIAM R. NOWELS.

For Justice of the Peace,

JOHN EGERT.

For Constable,

ED. PHEGLEY.

MARION TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Township Trustee,

WILLIAM H. HOOPER.

For Township Assessor,

WILLIAM R. NOWELS.

For Justice of the Peace,

JOHN EGERT.

For Constable,

ED. PHEGLEY.

Lee A. Catt, of Rensselaer, and

Miss Sadie Trees, of Greenfield,

were married Thursday of last

week at Indianapolis. Best wishes.

A new daughter at R. P. Phillips'.

Horace Henkle, Garrison, Col.,

visited his father and friends at

this place a few days and started

on his return home Wednesday.

Owing to the inclement weather

the Democratic meeting Saturday

evening was not very largely at-tended. The speaker, however,

was a vast improvement over one

Smiley N. Chambers.

Isaac H. Phares, republican candidate for Senator, is canvassing Jasper county

Evidently, from the number given as in attendance at the re-publican meeting, the editor of the Republican must be a can-didate for membership of the Ar-tisans Club. Forty-eight was the actual count.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

Democracy's Proud Record on the Pension Matter.

Nearly All Legislation Enacted by Democratic Congresses.

All the Laws Which Have Proven Es-sentially Beneficial to the Veterans and Their Dependents Have Originated in Democratic Houses of Representatives. President Cleveland's Record in Signing Private Pension Bills—A Magnificent Showing.

Notwithstanding the persistent claims of the Republican party that it is the sole and only friend of the old soldier and the chief conservator of his interests, the United States statutes and the records of the pension office show that he has been better cared for by Democratic than by Republican congress.

Democratic houses passed these acts which were approved by a Democratic president:

Aug. 4, 1886—Increasing pensions of armen or legless veterans.

March 19, 1886—Increasing from \$8 to \$12 per month the pensions of widows and dependents.

May 15, 1886—Granting discharges to Mis-sissippi Home Guards.

May 17, 1886—To correct records, en-abling thousands of veterans, otherwise debarred, to secure pensions.

June 29, 1887—Giving \$150,000,000 to Mexican veterans.

June 7, 1888—Granting arrears of pensions to widows from date of death of husband.

Aug. 14, 1888—Relieving members of marine corps of technical charges which prevented them from getting pensions. And all these bills originated in Democratic houses.

Aug. 16, 1876—Issuing artificial limbs to veterans.

Feb. 28, 1877—Increasing pensions of those who lost both an arm and leg.

March 9, 1878—Granting pensions to veterans of the revolutionary and 1812 wars and their widows.

June 17, 1878—Increasing to \$72 per month the pensions of those who had lost both arms, both legs, or both eyes.

June 16, 1880—Giving \$72 per month to totally disabled veterans.

March 3, 1879—Increasing to \$37.50 per month pensions for hip joint amputation.

March 3, 1879—The arrears of pensions act increasing the pension roll from \$38,000,000 to \$57,000,000 at a single bound.

Dec. 21, 1883—Representative Martin's act making a pension a vested right.

Feb. 26, 1881—Protecting veterans in soldiers' home.

July 14, 1892—Pensioning at \$50 those requiring partial attention from others.

Aug. 3, 1892—Granting pensions to army nurses.

July 4, 1884—Regulating fees of pension claim agents.

The Indiana Record.

United States Pension Agent Spencer for Indiana, upon the request of H. C. Bell, deputy commissioner of pensions, forwarded to that gentleman a state-ment showing the number of new names added to the pension rolls at the Indianapolis agency since March 4, 1893, when the Democratic party came into power, and also the number of pensioners who have been reduced in rate or whose names have been dropped from the rolls in Indiana since that time. These reports show that 3,902 new names have been added to the rolls in this state, and but 165 have been reduced in rate, and but 82 dropped from the rolls. So it will be seen that less than one in each county has been dropped, while an average of 42 new names in each county have been placed upon the rolls and an average of less than two in each county have been reduced in rate.

When it is remembered that there are over 68,000 pensioners residing in the state of Indiana it will be seen how clearly these figures show that the pensioners of Indiana have not been mis-treated by the administration. The total dropped and reduced is 247, distributed through 72 counties.

Private Pension Bills.

During the 24 years of uninterrupted Republican administration—1861 to 1885—2,001 private pension acts passed by congress became laws, an average of about 83 a year. During Lincoln's ad-ministration, 41; Johnson's, 431; Grant's, 490; Hayes', 303; Garfield and Arthur's, 738. In the first three years of President Cleveland's former administration—1885 to 1888—out of 1,560 submitted to him, 1,369 became laws, more than 33 times as many as Grant's four years, four and a half times as many as Hayes' four years, and nearly twice as many as Garfield and Arthur's four years. The average yearly number of these private pension acts which became laws under Cleveland's former administration was 456, five and a half times the average annual number during the preceding Republican administrations.

The Average Pension.

In Indiana the average is 5,800 pen-sioners, receiving \$90,264 per congressional district.

In Ohio, 4,904, receiving \$325,080 per congressional district.

In Pennsylvania, 3,193, receiving \$505,386.

In Illinois, 2,124, receiving \$500,906.

In Massachusetts, 3,100, receiving \$529,332.

In Wisconsin, 2,761, receiving \$437,885.

In Rhode Island, 2,111, receiving \$324,400.

In Minnesota, 2,329, receiving \$376,205.

The average number of pensioners in each congressional district in the United States is 2,711, and the average amount of pension paid in each congressional district is \$440,283.

The pensioners in the state of Indiana are receiving annual average pensions equal to \$161.87. In Ohio it is \$160.95, in Iowa \$162.10, in Illinois \$160.94, Minnesotta \$139.81, Wisconsin \$158.60, Pennsyl-vania \$158.44 and in Rhode Island \$111.04.

The Democratic Record.

During the four years of Democratic administration—from 1885 to 1889—over 80 per cent of all claims filed were allowed. During the preceding Repub-lican administration the average was but 78 per cent, and during the last Re-publican administration (Tanner and Raum) only 67 per cent of the claims filed were allowed, notwithstanding the addition of the clerical force of the bur-oughs of more than 400 persons.

During the four years of Democratic administration—from 1885 to 1889—over \$100,000,000 more than were paid during the 15 years of Republican administration from 1861 to 1875, inclusive; and in-cluding the estimates for the fiscal year, Democratic administrations under Judge Lochner and General Black, have, in five years, disbursed \$5,750,000 more than all the Republican administrations in the 20 years from 1861 to 1880, inclusive.

The total disbursements for pensions since 1861 were in round numbers \$1,730,500,000. During 16 years of that time, counting the present congress, the Democratic party in the house of repre-sentatives, under the leadership of Randall, Carlisle, Crisp, originated appro-p