

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1898

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

Tradesmen's National Bank, N.Y. city, failed Tuesday. Bad debts to the extent of \$250,000 the cause. Examiner in charge.

The Democracy of Georgia carried the election in that State Wednesday, over populists and republicans combined, by at least 70,000 majority.

Fourteen houses in the business district of our neighboring town of Lowell, were destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The loss will reach \$40,000, with limited insurance.

So far, the editor of the *Delphi Times* is the only one to take stock in the assertions and inuendoes of our "Bab," and he is unacquainted with him and his political affiliations. He is no more a democrat than is Bill Bynum.

The governor has issued a proclamation inviting the school children of the state to contribute their pennies for the monument to be erected over the grave of LaFayette, in Paris, it being the expectation to unveil this monument in the Paris exposition of 1900.

The populist editor of the *Democrat* in his last issue demands of his patrons that they "boycott" all professionals, business men, mechanics, merchants and others who in the exercise of their best judgment, fail to patronize him with advertising. The proposition is not original with him. He is simply in line with the methods carried out by the "Pilot" management.

In the Marion county populist convention, Monday, W. P. Adkinson declared that "the Democrats had intimated that they would remember the populists in making a legislative ticket, but had slapped them in the face." Serv'd sum right.

The republicans set on foot a movement to control the populists but after looking the field over decided that there were not enough members of the third party to make the effort worth while, and the plan was abandoned.

The democratic state committee,

says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, could not have found a better equipped or in every way more suitable canidate for the supreme bench than M. Z. Stannard of Jeffersonville if it had searched the state over. Mr. Stannard is one of the leaders of the bar of southern Indiana. He is a gentleman of fine attainments and high personal character. Although a sturdy and consistent democrat, and a warm supporter of his party, he has never been a politician in the accept sense of the term. He has never been an office-seeker. In this case the office sought him, and it is with reluctance that he accepted the honor, not because of any doubt as to the election of the ticket, but because going on the bench involves the sacrifice of a lucrative practice. His selection is highly creditable to the democratic state committee and adds great strength to the ticket.

Following the closing of the New York Wool Exchange comes the failure of the New York Tradesmen's National Bank.

These two institutions had close business relations, and the failure of one doubtless had its effect on the condition of the other.

But the important significance of these failures lies in the fact that the grand republican measure which was exploited as the coming salvation of the wool business—the great McKinley-Dingley tariff bill—failed to work, and the New York Wool Exchange went to the wall in spite of the much-talked-about benefits of protection.

How long will the people allow themselves to be deceived by the false prophets of the republican party? Has not the failure of the Dingley tariff to produce revenue opened the eyes of the voters to the falsehood of republican claims? If not, will the failure of the New York Wool Exchange serve this purpose?

In every respect the republican tariff law has proved a failure. As a revenue producer it is absolutely incompetent and as a measure of protection to home industries it is entirely worthless.

## THE SOUND MONEY ISSUE

PERTINENT AND EXCEDIINGLY PERTINENT QUESTION TO RE-PUBLICANS.

WE HAVE DISCUSSED IN AN INTELLIGENT AND COMPREHENSIVE MANNER—CONGRESS HAS RECOGNIZED THE WHITE METAL AS SOUND MONEY AND TODAY IT IS GOOD AS GOLD.

Politicians of the Republican persuasion from different sections of the state in consultation, have decided that the main issue in the campaign shall be the silver issue, "without entering into the discussion of the war administration or any other question." It is not to be presumed that the "silver issue" is to be the only issue, however apparently the Republican party may desire only one issue. But if the Democratic party should deem it prudent to accommodate the Republican party in this regard, sufficient will be submitted to the people on the silver issue to make the situation exceedingly interesting to the gold standard "sound money" Philistines.

In the outset of the inquiry, what is meant by "sound money?" is pertinent and exceedingly perplexing to the Republican party. The most distinguished men of the party, in answering the question, are driven molons volens by the constitution and the laws enacted in conformity with the constitution, as also the history of the government since its foundation down to 1873, to admit that "sound money" is coined and that the term "coin" relates to silver dollars as certainly as to gold dollars. Hence, silver dollars are "sound money," and every effort of the Republican party, since 1873, to rob silver dollars of their right to be regarded as "sound money," have utterly failed.

Necessarily the discussion of the "silver issue" requires reference to the financial policy of the Republican fraud upon the people perpetrated in 1873, intended to establish the gold standard, and which, disregarding the government's option to pay government obligations, principal and interest, in gold and silver, and paying them in gold, practically did establish the gold standard, but always in derogation of the welfare of the people and the rights of silver, as has been remarked, never for an hour making the silver dollar less than sound money.

In 1869 an act was passed to "strengthen the public credit," which the Republican party hoped would discredit silver as "sound money," but instead, the act confirmed the sound money quality of silver, by making all the obligations of the government, the payment of which in the absence of a stipulation to pay in "lawful money or other currency," should be paid in "coin" or gold and silver.

In this very act designed to strengthen the public credit, silver, as sound money, was explicitly declared.

The next move was to pass an act providing for the collection of the money due and the authorization of the secretary of the treasury to redeem United States notes in "coin" or in gold and silver. Here again the "sound money" quality of silver dollars was declared. But the gold standard advocates, as persistent as ever, sought to have the term "coin" expunged from the bonds of the government and the word "gold" substituted. It was a desperate move and, had they succeeded, silver would have fallen to almost helpless degradation and would have ceased to be "sound money." But they did not succeed. On the contrary, they met with a Waterloo defeat, as is shown by the following joint resolution passed by congress in 1878, five years subsequent to the fraud perpetrated in 1873:

That all of the bonds of the United States, or of any of the states, under the said acts of congress herein before recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars, or the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and are receivable in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

Here again the "sound money" quality of silver dollars was specifically recognized by congress, a fact which no Republican will dare to contradict.

It is a fortress of truth, which has stood and will continue to resist every attack made upon it. But, again on the "sound money" issue about which Republicans anticipate an easy victory, it is to be noted that on Feb. 26, 1873, an act of congress was passed relating to the coining of silver dollars, and reads as follows:

That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains of standard silver, and the same to be receivable in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

That these shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1873, or which shall be the date of the act, which coin, together with all silver dollars hereinafter coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and the payment of the same is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined ready as fast as so purchased, and ready as follows:

That there is absolutely conclusive evidence that by the acts of congress the silver dollar is as sound as the gold dollar or any other gold coin. It is a legal tender in all cases where gold is a legal tender. It is not redeemable in gold, and at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 it possesses all the debt paying qualities claimed for gold. More could be said along this line of fact and argument, but enough has been said to utterly confuse and confound Republicans, who may have the gall and guile to attempt to show that the silver dollar now in circulation is not every whit as sound, as firmly established as a coin, as used in the confidence of the American people as are the gold coins of the government.

It will be well if the people bear these facts in mind when Republicans seek to mislead them with regard to what constitutes "sound money," and to ask them to explain in what regard gold possesses soundness which does not equally attach to silver? It is one of the inquiries they will not answer by facts, and which they cannot answer by argument. Instead of one or the other they resort to word jugglery about gold parity, foreign countries, the "90-cent dollar" and other twaddle with which they hope to confuse the subject and perpetuate the reign of the Republican party. But the rank and file of the party, who have little gold and vastly more silver, are becoming satisfied that their interests can be greatly promoted by the coining of silver dollars, and that the prospects of the country cannot be established upon enduring bases by a financial policy which seeks to stifle down and degrade one-half of the coin currency of the nation.

The "Snowdrift" manufactured by J. M. Gardner, of Monitor mills is rapidly forging to the front in public estimation. Try it, and you will want no other.

The Indianapolis Weekly Sentinel and Democratic Sentinel, one year for \$1.50.

FARMS FOR SALE.

We have for sale several tracts of land varying in size from 40 acres to 280 acres, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Only a small cash payment is required, balance on easy payments at 6 per cent interest. Prospective buyers will find it to their advantage to call and see us.

HOLLINGSWORTH & HOPKINS,

Rensselaer, Ind.

## Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville

### MONON ROUTE

Rensselaer Time-Table

In effect November 28th, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.

No 5—Lowell Daily, Daily

No 33—Indianapolis Mail, Daily

No 29—Milwaukee Daily, Daily

No 28—Louisville Express Daily, Daily

No 45—Local freight, 2 40

NORTH BOUND:

No 4 Mail, Daily

No 40—Milwaukee Daily, 7 31

No 32—Fan, Daily

No 30—Clip. to Chicago Vestibule, 6 22 p.m.

No 32—Mail and Express, Daily, 3 27

No 38—

No 74—

No 46—

9 30 a.m.

\*Daily except Sunday

\* Sunday only

No 74 carries passengers between Monroe and Lowell.

Hammond has been made a regular stop for No 30

W. H. BEAM, Agent.

### "For Headache"

I don't believe there ever was so good a pill as Ayer's.

I have been a victim of terrible headaches, and never found anything to relieve me so quickly as

### AYER'S PILLS"

C. L. NEWMAN, Dog Spur, Va.

### Farm

We are prepared to make farms at a lower rate of interest than any other firm in Jasper county.

The expenses will be as low as the lowest. Call and see us.

Office in Odd Fellows' Temple, near the Court House.

WARREN & IRWIN.

R. S. Duggins has returned to Rensselaer and will make this city his permanent home. He has opened a law office and will devote his entire time to the practice of his profession. He quit the practice about fifteen years ago on account of his health which is now fully recovered. See his ad in another column.

MENICUS LENSES.

The particular advantage these Menicus lenses possess are that they give much more correct secondary axes and when adjusted to the eye yield more perfect vision through the periphery of the lens rendering the field of vision much larger and more distinct.

The above is a scientific fact—if you want a pair of these lenses of the best material in the world, correctly adjusted to your vision, notify, or call on Dr. CHAS. VICK, the Optician, Rensselaer, Ind.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Sabbath School, 9:30 a.m.

Public Worship, 10:45 a.m.

Junior Endeavor, 3:00 p.m.

Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p.m.

Public Worship, 7:30 p.m.

Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Sabbath School, 9:30 a.m.

Public Worship, 11:15 a.m.

Class Meeting, 1:20 p.m.

Egworth League, Junior, 2:30 p.m.

Egworth League, Senior, 6:30 p.m.

Public Worship, 7:30 p.m.

Egworth League, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

CHRISTIAN.

Book School, 9:30 a.m.

Public Worship, 11:15 a.m.

Junior Endeavor, 2:30 p.m.

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Public Worship, 7:30 p.m.

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