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Volume xxii

Rensselaer Jasper County, Indiana Saturday October 29 1898

Number 42

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Have recovered my health and again entered upon the practice of law. Call and see me. Office in Makeever's bank building.
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Rates \$2.00 per day.
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Only the Best work done.
AT THE UNION GUARANTY

DEMOCRATS AND THE WAR

They Vied With the Republicans in Giving the Administration Financial Support.

McKinley's Lack of Diplomacy and Vigor in Dealing With Spain Was Roundly Criticized by the Republicans—Chairman Hervey Would Make a Nonpartisan War a State Issue to Bolster Up His Party.

It ought to be remembered, because it is true, that the Democratic party was the real war party of the nation. It was in favor of the war with Spain for humanitarian considerations. It believed that Spain's rule in Cuba was brutal, savage, horrible, and it believed that the Cubans ought to enjoy liberty and independence. So persistent were Democrats in demanding a declaration of war against Spain that the remark was often made: "This is a Democratic war."

It is a matter of record that when it became apparent that war with Spain was inevitable and the administration waited the means for war purposes, Democrats in Congress vied with Republicans in giving to the administration all the money it demanded and \$600,000 was voted and placed in the hands of the president to be expended as he might deem proper.

If Democrats doubted the policy of issuing interest bearing bonds to supply war revenue, it was not because of any hostility to the war, or for the purpose of embarrassing the administration, but rather because they believed the time had not arrived making it necessary to burden the people with an additional bonded debt and taxation. They believed that the war would be of short duration, that the reserves of the treasury were ample to carry on the war, even if it should continue to December, when, if bonds were required, the facts would be before the country, and a bond loan could speedily be made to meet all emergencies. In a word, the Democrats, in and out of Congress, with patriotic unanimity lived up to every possible way to uphold the hands of the administration in conducting the war.

If there were criticisms of Mr. McKinley's lack of diplomacy or his lack of vigor in dealing with Spain, it should be stated that Republicans were even more pronounced in their complaints than were Democrats. And it will be remembered that it required heroic efforts on the part of Republican whips to restrain Republican members of Congress from breaking through all restraints and openly condemning Mr. McKinley's dilatory policy.

The Democratic party studiously declined to drag the war into politics. It was not in its origin a party war. Mr. McKinley was obnoxious to criticism, it was because he "detested" war, and exhibited the greatest reluctance in beginning hostilities. In his own language he desired to be satisfied that a war with Spain would be a "righteous" war, and even the sinking of the battleship Maine did not arouse him from his lethargy. And the facts show that Republicans were more censorious than Democrats over such exhibitions of hesitancy.

And in this connection it is worthy of mention that the Democracy of Indiana, in state convention assembled, in putting forth their platform, ignored the war as a political issue. There was not a word in the platform against Mr. McKinley's administration for anything done or omitted in conducting the war. On the contrary, the platform gave only expression of patriotic sentiments. The war plank of the platform was in the highest degree patriotic of war, army and navy. Indeed, in such regards its endorsement of the war was even more pronounced than the declarations of the Republican platform.

THE DISHONEST DOLLAR

Silver Good Enough For the Soldier, but the Bondholder Is Paid in Gold.

The Government For Years Made and Circulated "Dishonest Dollars," Only to Find It Out in 1873, and Five Years Later Went Into the "Dishonest Dollar" Business Again.

If the people of Indiana, believe the half, or the 100th part of one-half of the things and sayings of the gold bugs and their henchmen about the silver dollar, they must conclude that the government, from its foundation, has been engaged in coining "dishonest dollars," and that when it was not coining "dishonest dollars" at its own mints, it went into the business of making Mexican, Spanish and the dollars of other nations "dishonest." By affixing a dishonest value upon them and made them pass current at such value in the United States.

Under every administration, from Washington to Grant, this thing of coining "dishonest silver dollars" proceeded unquestioned. In 1873, that paragon of integrity, John Sherman, gave the monstrous dishonesty of coining silver dollars of 412½ grains of standard silver, and by perpetrating a fraud in the interest of Judas Iscariot, the money bag holders of the nation, put an end to the coining of "dishonest dollars." No one would ever know, the average citizen, John Sherman and his associates, because they were not known. It is only known that, on \$5,000 a year, he became a multi-millionaire, was kicked out of office by William McKinley and left, in his old age, to reap a more abundant harvest of obloquy than has fallen to the lot of any native American since Benedict Arnold.

The fraud perpetrated by John Sherman delighted every gold bug in the land, just as Arnold's treason won the applause of the Tories in the war of the revolution.

But, it appears from the records, that the people of the United States were so enamored of the business of coining "dishonest dollars" that in 1875, after living five years with the mints closed to the coining of "dishonest dollars," a fearful epidemic of dishonesty seized upon the people and swept over the country. And again the mints were opened to the coining of "dishonest dollars," and this swelling tide of iniquity and astounding coyness rolled on till more than 400,000,000 of "dishonest dollars" were coined—dollars which in the high wrought indignation of a Republican campaign opened declared to be "two-fifths lies," and seen so reason why the government may not go to the extreme of coining a dollar for the dollar upon the ground, that if the government puts in circulation a dollar which is "two-fifths" a lie, it may with equal propriety put in circulation a dollar five-fifths a lie—in fact, go into the counterfeiting business under the name of the government.

If any one will go to the trouble of reading the campaign opening address of Hon. Albert B. Beveridge at Tomlinson, Ind., delivered some weeks since, it will be seen that what sort of oratorical rations the distinguished speaker fed his audience.

It is not to be assumed that the Republican campaign orator, though a regular Vesuvian orator, made any gains except by the Republican press and liears, or in any wise demoralized Democrats, but his reference to the dishonest American dollar indicates quite conclusively the kind of financial literature that suits the Republican party.

FOREIGN TRADE

Its Condition Before and After the Act of 1873.

By FLAVIUS J. VAN VORHIS.

The more carefully the reports of the treasury department are examined, the more do the figures there given emphasize the intimate relation that exists between our foreign commerce and the money question. The real significance of the figures there given can only be arrived at by computation and comparison. Not every one is inclined to make such careful examination. Every man ought to do so who represents or desires to represent the people, or attempts to discuss the subject. For 25 years there has been an unjust draft by foreign trade upon our resources. It can hardly escape attention that there has been a constant loss since 1873, and that the loss has been increasing ever since. There can be no doubt that this annual loss goes to pay interest to foreign holders of our debt, dividends to foreign holders of our corporation stocks and rents to alien landlords.

This is clearly shown by the tables of annual exports and imports of merchandise and of exports and imports of gold and silver from 1885 to 1897 to be found in every monthly report except those of May and June last. It is worth while to review the present conditions and the repeated assertions made by certain papers and speakers that our foreign trade gives evidence of prosperity, to see what these tables contain. The fiscal year prior to 1848 ended on Sept. 30. Since that date it has ended on June 30. Draw a line across the tables between 1873 and 1874, dividing the whole time from September, 1874, to June 30, 1898, into two periods. An estimate of the exports and imports of merchandise and of gold and silver (gold and silver dollars) for the first period of 25 years and also months will show that the wealth of our country was increased by foreign trade by \$557,090,937. This was an average annual increase of over \$44,000,000. During the last 15 years it was over \$28,000,000; during the last 10 years it was over \$42,000,000; during the last five years it was over \$55,000,000. During the last year, ending June 30, 1897, the net gain was \$57,000,000.

The showing is different for the second period of 25 years, beginning June 30, 1873, and ending June 30, 1898. Instead of our wealth increasing by foreign trade, we lost during the time \$2,547,097,104. This was a net average annual loss of nearly \$143,000,000. Drop out of the calculation five years at a time, beginning with the earliest date, and note the rapidly increasing loss down to the year 1888. During the last 30 years the net average annual loss was nearly \$143,000,000. During the last 15 years it was nearly \$154,500,000. During the last 10 years it was nearly \$200,000,000. During the last five years it was over \$288,000,000. During the last year it was over \$335,000,000. In the face of such a showing what comment is necessary? Prior to June 30, 1873, our foreign trade brought a gradually increasing balance in our favor. With our increase of population and business, our wealth increased until in the last year the excess of imports of merchandise and metals over exports reached nearly \$57,000,000 of balance on our side of the ledger. In the next year, ending June 30, 1874, we lost over \$37,000,000. In 1875 we sent out over \$71,000,000 in gold and silver alone. In 1876 we lost over \$130,000,000, of which \$40,000,000 was gold and silver; in 1877 over \$167,000,000. Between the years 1880 and 1890 there was some decrease in the annual loss, caused, no doubt, by the beneficial effects of the Bland-Allison law. From the year 1890, however, the loss has continued with increasing rapidity, notwithstanding our great increase in population and business, until it has reached its present tremendous proportions. It is difficult for the student of economics and commercial movements to avoid the conclusion that the difference between the two periods depends upon the demoralization act

It seems that Cooney Kellner of this city, a saloonist, has received a letter from A. F. Knotts, republican candidate for joint representative, in which Cooney is requested to exert himself in his (Knotts) behalf; that while his opponent "Mr. Yeoman is a respected citizen of your county and have not a word to say against him, but you know as well as I do that 'he is not our kind of people.'"

Knotts can bet his sweet life that Mr. Yeoman is not his "kind of people." He has served his country well as a soldier, and will serve the people of Jasper equally as well in the legislative halls. Vote for Yeoman, and make no mistake.

A large stock of school shoes to select from. Call on Judge Heav, the exclusive dealer.

Within the last two weeks W. B. Austin has closed up eight farm loans ranging in amounts from \$300 to \$5,000 at 5 and 7 per cent. according to amount. We would call that expeditious.

Judge Healy is opening out an extensive new stock of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers of all kinds, school shoes, etc., for the fall and winter trade, at the lowest prices.

Judge Healy has had no experience in his line of trade. He is an excellent judge of material and workmanship. You will simply consult your own interest in making your footwear purchases from him.

Notice to Taxpayers.
The first Monday of November is the last day that taxes of 1897 can be paid without penalty attaching.
J. C. GWIN, Treas.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. D. Rhoades, Mrs. C. D. Martin, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Austin took in Chicago's big Jubilee.

Ex-sheriff Powell and wife of Washington, D. C., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. C. Speller, and friends in this city and vicinity.

Cephalotus
THE INFALLIBLE HEADACHE CURE.
It is universally conceded its equal does not exist. It is an absolute sure cure for the most obstinate case of nervous and sick headache, and will in any case give relief in fifteen minutes. Once tried you will never be without it. Price 10c. for package of 3 powders or 3 pkgs. of 9 powders for 25c. Don't fail to try it.
MARSH MFG. CO.
426m. 538 W. Lake St., Chicago.

Mrs. FANNIE, wife of Hon. R. S. Dwiggins, died very suddenly on Thursday morning of last week at the home of J. F. Hardman, on Cullen street. Heart trouble supposed to have been the cause of her death.

Funeral services were held Friday following at the Church of God, Elder F. L. Austin officiating. Interment in Weston cemetery. Floral offerings were furnished by the Ladies' Literary Club, of which she was the first president, and many friends.

Fannie T. Dwiggins was born in Marion county, Penn., May 1, '36, died at Rensselaer, Ind., October 20, 1898, aged 62 years, 5 months and 19 days. Her maiden name was Travis. She came to Rensselaer in 1860, making her home with her sister, Mrs. Alfred Thompson. Was married to Robert S. Dwiggins Dec. 28, 1862. Of this union three children were born, Elmer and Jay now in Europe, and a daughter who died in infancy.

She has been a faithful member of the Church of God since 1860. Resolutions of respect adopted by the Jasper county bar, of which Mr. T. Dwiggins is a member, and court officers, will appear in our next issue.

THE COMPANION
FOR THE BEST OF 1898.
The principal attractions offered by "THE YOUTH'S COMPANION" for the remaining weeks of 1898 provide a foretaste of the good things to follow in the new volume for 1899. To the first issue of November, Frank R. Blockton will contribute a humorous sketch entitled "Some of My Days," and in the issue of the week of November 10th will appear the week of Kipling's brilliant story of the heroism of soldiers in the ranks, "The Burning of the SARAH SANDS."

In the seven issues to follow there will be contributions to follow by Louis Duffin, William D. Howells, J. E. Champlin, the American war correspondent, Mary E. Wilkins, Howard Thomas Reed, the March of Louis, Mrs. Lillian Russell, and A. Zangwill. Those who subscribe now for 1899 volume will receive every November and December issue of THE COMPANION from the time of subscription to the end of the year 1898, and the entire 52 issues of THE COMPANION to January 1, 1899. An illustrated announcement of the 1899 volume and sample copies will be sent free to any one who is desiring.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
211 Colburn Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Journal has placed the Democrat? man sadly on the defensive. "Bab" should either prove the Journal man a liar, or cease his innuendoes and insinuations against the personal integrity of citizens who, if the Journal's criticisms be true, are beyond the reach of "Bab."

For SALE. A second-hand foot ball. Inquire at this office.

republican administration. In congress democrats voted almost unanimously for administration measures, although many of these measures were thought to be unnecessary and unnecessary. When a democrat was threatened the republican party, through its representatives in congress, voted, without dissenting, to place \$50,000 in President McKinley's hands as a fund with which to prepare for the impending conflict.

With a lack of fair news which has been made by the New York Tribune, the editor of the New York Tribune is now in Paris, it may be safely assumed that his newspaper does not misrepresent his own opinions. Nothing could be more maliciously untruthful than the assertion that "every democrat voted this year a Spanish voter." Nothing could be more ungrateful to exhibit the New York Tribune.

Only the Best work done. AT THE UNION GUARANTY