

Frank Fouts. Charles G. Spillie.
Harry K. Kurrie.
FOLTZ, SPILLER & KURRIE,
(Successors to Thompson & Bro.)
Law, Real Estate, Insurance, Abstracts & Loans.

Only set of Abstract Books in the County.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

FOUNTAIN PROPERTIES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Office second floor of Leopold's Block, corner Washington and Van Buren streets. Practice in all the courts, purchase, sell and lease real estate, prepare for Rensselaer L. & S. Association and Rensselaer Water, Light and Power Company.

HANLEY & HUNT,
Law, Realty, Insurance, Abstracts and Loans.
Rooms 5 and 6 Forsythe Block, Rensselaer, Indiana.

Wm. B. Austin,
LAWYER AND INVESTMENT BROKER,
ATTORNEY FOR THE
L. N. A. & C. R. Y. AND RENSSELAER L. & S. COMPANY.
Office over Chicago Bargain Store, Rensselaer, Indiana.

James W. Douthett,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office, front room up stairs over Fendig's store, Rensselaer, Indiana.

R. S. Dwiggin,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

I have recovered my health and am enabled upon the practice of law. Call and see me. Office in Makeever's bank building.

Charles E. Mills,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rensselaer, Indiana.
enances, Collections and Real Estate. Abstracts carefully prepared. Titles examined.
Farm to be sold at lowest rates. Office up stairs in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Ira W. Yeoman,
Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, Remington, Ind.

I. B. Washburn, E. C. English.
Washburn & English
Physicians & Surgeons
Rensselaer, Ind.

Dr. Washburn will give special attention to diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chronic Diseases.
Dr. English will give special attention to surgery in all departments, and General Medicine.
Office in L. N. A. & C. R. Y. Block, over Ellis & Murray's. Telephone 48.

W. W. Hartsell, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician & Surgeon.
Rensselaer, Ind.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty. Office in Makeever's New Block.

JOHN MAKEEVER, JAY WILLIAMS,
President, Cashier.
Farmers' Bank,
Rensselaer, Indiana.
Receptive Deposits, Buy and Sell Exchange, Collections made and promptly remitted.

HUGH L. GAMBLE,
City Engineer,
OF
RENSSELAER AND REMINGTON,
LAND DRAINAGE,
Map Work and Platting a Specialty.
RENSSELAER, IND.
Office, Room No. 7, Forsythe Building.

HOTEL MAKEEVER
J. F. BRUNER, PROPRIETOR.
The only Hotel in the City with Office and Sample Rooms on First Floor.
Rate \$2.00 per Day.
Have a room for the conveyance of passengers to and from trains.

J. W. Horton,
Dentist.
All diseases of Teeth and Gums carefully treated. Filling and Crowns a specialty. Office over Post Office, Rensselaer, Ind. ana

A. J. Knight,
Painter
—AND—
Paper Hanger.

Only the Best work done.
ATISFACTION GUARANTEED!
Rensselaer, Indiana

WRIGHT,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Calls promptly responded to day or night.

ADDISON PARKERSON, President
Geo. K. Hollingsworth, Vice President
EMMET L. HOLLINGSWORTH, Cashier

THE COMMERCIAL STATE BANK
OF RENSSELAER, IND.

Directors: Addison Parkerson, James P. Bandle, John M. Watson, Geo. K. Hollingsworth and Emmet L. Hollingsworth.
This bank is prepared to transact a general banking business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Money loaned and good notes bought at current rates of interest. A share of your patronage is solicited.

At the old stand of the
Citizens' State Bank
ALF. MCOW, T. J. MCOW, A. R. HOPKINS,
President, Cashier, Asst. Cashier

A. McCoy & Co.'s BANK,
RENSSELAER, IND.

es. Bank in Jasper County
ESTABLISHED 1854.

Transacts a General Banking Business, Buys Notes and Loans Money on Long or Short Time on Personal or Real Estate Security. Fair and Liberal Treatment is Promised to All.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD
Interest Paid on Time Deposits
YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.
Patrons Having Valuable Papers May Deposit Them for Safe Keeping.

"STEVENS FAVORITE" RIFLE.
Send at once for complete catalog showing our full line.

"Take Down" model, 22-inch barrel, weighs 45 pounds. Carefully bored and tested. For 22, 25 and 32 rim fire cartridges.

No. 17-Plain Open Sight \$6.00
No. 18-Target " 8.50
Ask you dealer for the "FAVORITE." If he doesn't keep it, we will send, prepaid, in receipt of price. Send at once for complete catalog showing our full line.

J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
STATE TICKET.
SAMUEL M. RAISTON, Secretary of State.
JOHN W. MILLER, Auditor of State.
JOHN L. MCNUTT, Attorney General.
HENRY WARRICK, Clerk of Supreme Court.
W. B. SINCLAIR, Superintendent Public Instruction.
JAMES S. GUTHRIE, State Statistician.
EDWARD BARRETT, State Geologist.
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.
LEONARD J. HARKNEY, Second District.
JAMES MCABE, Third District.
TIMOTHY E. HOWARD, Fourth District.
JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURT.
EDWIN TAYLOR, First District.
C. J. KOLLMAYER, Second District.
EDGAR A. BROWN, Third District.
WILLIAM S. DIVEN, Fourth District.
JOHANNA KOPELKE, Ninth District.

DISTRICT TICKETS
TENTH DISTRICT
For Congress—JOHN ROSS of Ripke County
For Circuit Prosecutor, IRA W. YEOMAN.
For Joint Representative Lake Jasper DAVID H. YEOMAN, of Jasper County

COUNTY
Clerk—JOHN J. MAJOR,
Auditor—GEORGE O. STEARNS,
For Treasurer—MA. ION ADAMS,
For Sheriff—WM. C. HUSTON,
For Surveyor—DANIEL E. GARRIOTT,
For Coroner—P. F. POTUSIE,
Commissioner—F. M. HERSHMAN.
Commissioner, Second District—LUCIUS STRONG.

"THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT GOLD STANDARD IN THE UNITED STATES IS NECESSARY TO THE SUPREMACY OF ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL DOMINION OVER THE WORLD."—London (England) Times.

DEMONETIZATION
Of Silver and What it Has Cost Indiana Farmers.

Comprehensive Tables Showing What They Should Have Received and What They Did Receive as a Reward For Their Soil Since 1873—Total Loss on Wheat, Corn and Oats Amounting to the Enormous Sum of \$413,902,113.

Indiana is pre-eminently an agricultural state. In 1890, according to the census report, Indiana had 196,167 farms, valued, including fences and buildings, implements and machinery and livestock, at \$69,923,787. It would be a conservative estimate to say that Indiana now has 200,000 farms and that their total value, including fences, buildings, implements, machinery and livestock, is \$800,000,000. It is admitted that Indiana has 200,000 farms, the estimate of five persons to the farm, or a total of 1,000,000 of the state's population are directly associated with the farms of the state in carrying forward the great industry will not be controverted. The investment in farms overtops and overshadows investments in any other industry in the state, and it may be said all other industrial enterprises combined. The railroad interests, about which so much is said, capitalized or "watered" as they are, as an investment do not exceed \$100,000,000.

So much is merely prefatory, designed to substantiate the proposition, that agriculture, or farming, is the one great, overmastering interest of Indiana.

The Demonstration of Silver and Price of Farm Products.

It has been asserted and demonstrated beyond proof to the contrary, that the demonetization of silver in 1873 has had a ruinous effect upon the prices of farm products, that as silver has declined in value farm products have also declined proportionately, and it will be well for farmers to take the facts into consideration and see if they bear out the statement. And if they do, farmers have a solution of conditions which since 1873 have prevented them from receiving many millions of dollars which ought to have rewarded them for their toil and anxiety. The question is so momentous and so far reaching in its consequences as to lift it far above partisan clamor, for it is pertinent only to the extent that parties may seize upon the right or wrong involved, the one party asserting the demonetization of silver lies at the bottom of the question of the depreciation of the value of farm products, while the other party engages in obscuring the facts and contenting that other agencies have operated in bringing about the decline, in which they talk loudly, but not learnedly, of the gold standard, balance of trade, etc., but which in no wise modify the startling facts, that with the decline of silver consequent upon demonetization, farm products, keeping step to the mournful music, have as steadily declined.

A Little Simple Arithmetic.

Preliminary to the employment of a little simple arithmetic to show the farmers of Indiana a few startling facts relating to the losses they have sustained by the decline in the price of their products since 1873 will be in order.

It is not contended, nor is it to be denied, that other agencies have been in operation whereby the price of farm products have declined, but that the demonetization of silver, and the consequent decline of that metal has been the chief factor in producing the misfortune of the farmers of Indiana as asserted, showing facts warrant the conclusion.

Decline in the Price of Silver and Farm Products.

From 1873 to 1897 the price of silver declined from \$1.29 per ounce to 47 cents per ounce, a fall of 65 cents per ounce, or 50.38 per cent. During the years from 1873 to 1898, wheat declined from \$1.15 per bushel to 63.3 cents a bushel, a fall of 52.7 cents a bushel or 45.83 per cent. From 1873 to 1898 corn declined from 48 cents a bushel to 30 cents a bushel, a fall of 18 cents a bushel or 37.5 per cent.

From 1873 to 1898 oats declined from 37.4 cents a bushel to 23 cents a bushel, a fall of 15.4 cents a bushel, or 41.17 per cent.

From 1873 to 1896 rye declined from 73.3 cents a bushel to 40.8 cents a bushel, a fall of 32.5 cents a bushel, or 44.33 per cent.

From 1873 to 1897 hay declined from \$19.55 per ton to \$6.92 per ton, a fall of \$12.63 per ton, or 64.61 per cent.

From 1873 to 1896 potatoes declined from 70.5 cents per bushel to 26.6 cents per bushel, a fall of 43.9 cents a bushel, or 62.13 per cent.

These figures, relating to the price of farm products for the periods stated, are taken chiefly from estimates prepared by the United States department of agriculture, and include the whole country, but may be regarded as applicable to Indiana as to any other state, but the statistics relating to annual products found in the tables are taken from reports of the Indiana bureau of statistics.

In this article it is not proposed, in showing the extent the farmers of Indiana have suffered by the decline in the price of farm products, to give each year from 1873 to 1898, nor, indeed, to select the most disastrous years to farmers, but to introduce authoritative data of a number of years calculated to produce and first conviction that the demonetization of silver in 1873 has been productive of disasters to the farmers of

Indiana so enormous in their sum total as to tax credulity and amaze the people.

What.

Indiana is a wheat producing state, and it would be interesting to show the sum total of the product of the great cereal for all the years since 1873, but since that cannot be done, the extent of space and the necessary data it must suffice to introduce the product of only a limited number of years, showing the decline in prices as compared with 1873, when silver was demonetized.

Tables showing the decline in wheat in 13 years, consequent chiefly upon the demonetization of silver, which declined from \$1.02 in 1873 to 47 cents in 1897:

YEARS

YEARS	Product in bushels.	Price in 1873.	Price in 1897.	Total loss to farmers.
1873	4,788,088	\$1.02	\$1.02	\$4,883,849.6
1874	4,180,570	1.00	1.00	4,180,570.0
1875	3,810,761	.98	.98	3,734,745.8
1876	3,750,784	.96	.96	3,590,752.8
1877	3,750,784	.94	.94	3,525,746.6
1878	3,750,784	.92	.92	3,460,739.2
1879	3,750,784	.90	.90	3,395,731.8
1880	3,750,784	.88	.88	3,330,724.4
1881	3,750,784	.86	.86	3,265,717.0
1882	3,750,784	.84	.84	3,200,709.6
1883	3,750,784	.82	.82	3,135,702.2
1884	3,750,784	.80	.80	3,070,694.8
1885	3,750,784	.78	.78	3,005,687.4
1886	3,750,784	.76	.76	2,940,680.0
1887	3,750,784	.74	.74	2,875,672.6
1888	3,750,784	.72	.72	2,810,665.2
1889	3,750,784	.70	.70	2,745,657.8
1890	3,750,784	.68	.68	2,680,650.4
1891	3,750,784	.66	.66	2,615,643.0
1892	3,750,784	.64	.64	2,550,635.6
1893	3,750,784	.62	.62	2,485,628.2
1894	3,750,784	.60	.60	2,420,620.8
1895	3,750,784	.58	.58	2,355,613.4
1896	3,750,784	.56	.56	2,290,606.0
1897	3,750,784	.54	.54	2,225,598.6
1898	3,750,784	.52	.52	2,160,591.2
Total	47,880,880	\$1.02	.52	\$24,883,849.6

Total loss to farmers of Indiana in 13 years. \$24,883,849.6

It is seen, by the foregoing table that in the 13 years tabulated the decline in the price of wheat consequent upon the decline of silver, cost the farmers of Indiana \$24,883,849.6 and if the annual product of wheat in the state for all the years since 1873 could have been obtained for calculations, the sum total would have approximated \$300,000,000, and as "dear money," makes farm products cheap, farmers may feel assured that with the establishment of the gold standard, the permanent demonetization of silver, still greater losses are in store for them. But the losses sustained by the decline in wheat is but a portion of the calamities which have befallen the farmers of Indiana, consequent chiefly upon the demonetization of silver, and it is therefore in order to give the facts relating to the losses farmers have sustained in the decline of prices in corn, as shown in the following tables.

Table showing the decline of silver from \$1.02 per ounce in 1873 to 47 cents in 1897, cost the farmers of Indiana \$134,708,470 in the decline of corn, as shown in the following tables.

YEARS

YEARS	Product in bushels.	Price in 1873.	Price in 1897.	Total loss to farmers.
1873	8,100,490	\$1.02	\$1.02	\$8,262,447.8
1874	8,100,490	.98	.98	7,938,480.2
1875	8,100,490	.94	.94	7,614,512.6
1876	8,100,490	.90	.90	7,290,545.0
1877	8,100,490	.86	.86	6,966,577.4
1878	8,100,490	.82	.82	6,642,609.8
1879	8,100,490	.78	.78	6,318,642.2
1880	8,100,490	.74	.74	5,994,674.6
1881	8,100,490	.70	.70	5,670,707.0
1882	8,100,490	.66	.66	5,346,739.4
1883	8,100,490	.62	.62	5,022,771.8
1884	8,100,490	.58	.58	4,698,804.2
1885	8,100,490	.54	.54	4,374,836.6
1886	8,100,490	.50	.50	4,050,869.0
1887	8,100,490	.46	.46	3,726,901.4
1888	8,100,490	.42	.42	3,402,933.8
1889	8,100,490	.38	.38	3,078,966.2
1890	8,100,490	.34	.34	2,754,998.6
1891	8,100,490	.30	.30	2,431,031.0
1892	8,100,490	.26	.26	2,107,063.4
1893	8,100,490	.22	.22	1,783,095.8
1894	8,100,490	.18	.18	1,459,128.2
1895	8,100,490	.14	.14	1,135,160.6
1896	8,100,490	.10	.10	811,193.0
1897	8,100,490	.06	.06	487,225.4
Total	81,004,900	\$1.02	.06	\$53,708,470.0

Total loss to farmers of Indiana in 13 years as a result of the demonetization of silver. \$53,708,470

The principal cereal crops of Indiana are given in the foregoing tables, and recapitulated, show the losses sustained by Indiana farmers as follows:

Loss sustained by the decline in wheat. \$24,883,849.6

Loss sustained by the decline in corn. \$134,708,470

Loss sustained by the decline in oats. \$30,638,977

Total loss for the years 1873 to 1897. \$190,231,297

When it is considered that less than one-half of the years since 1873, when the disasters began to accumulate upon farmers of Indiana as a result of the demonetization of silver, it is seen that upon this highly liberal estimate the loss was \$1,584,671.

The rice product of the state for 13 years, for which statistics are available, amounted to 8,653,183 bushels. The de-

cline in price from 1873, when it was 73.3 cents a bushel, to 40.8 cents a bushel in 1896, the loss was 32.5 cents per bushel, assuming that 17.7 cents per bushel was the average, the loss to the farmers amounted to \$1,513,731.

The facts stated indicate clearly that the price of farm products in Indiana have kept pace with the decline of silver since 1873, and that while there have been occasional reactions in prices, such as the wheat crop of 1893 and 1894, and abroad, the downward march was resumed, as soon as abnormal conditions disappeared until, in spite of the claims to the contrary, farmers in Indiana as elsewhere, have been the victims of legislation to establish the gold standard, and the outlook now, with wheat at 62 cents a bushel, and that a gambling price on change and bucketshop ventures is gloomy. If, however, the machinations of bondholders, trusts, syndicates and gold speculators are thwarted the polls in November, as the indications warrant, there is good reason for believing that an era of prosperity will come to the farmers of Indiana and to the country, for until the farmers are prosperous it were folly to indulge the idea that the country is prosperous.

OVERSTREET BILL

Dangerous Scheme Designed to Establish the Gold Standard

And Permanently Demonstrate Silver—The nefarious scheme whereby in the interest of goldbugs and their allies.

Taking into consideration the herculean efforts of the Republican party and those who have availed themselves of its auspices to bring about the gold standard, the dominant "comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation" by congress, people who attach value to facts, will be prompted to investigate carefully to find the facts which will enable them to arrive at rational conclusions relating to the schemes of goldbugs and their allies to circumvent the people and foist upon them a currency system utterly at variance with the welfare of the country.

It is interesting to note that the "comprehensive and enlightened monetary" scheme to erect a gold standard, degrade silver and give the national banks unlimited control of the currency, hailed from Indianapolis, and the "monetary convention," which has been the great satisfaction of organizing was made up of delegates, as the title page of its report shows, from "boards of trade, chambers of commerce, commercial bodies and other similar commercial bodies of the United States." And it is interesting to note that the great central interests and the great labor interests of the country were not invited to send delegates to the "monetary convention," nor were there any representatives of these great interests in the convention. As organized, "boards of trade, chambers of commerce, commercial bodies and other similar commercial bodies" include gamblers on "change in all agricultural products, stocks, bonds and gold.

They have in the "monetary convention" only delegates from commercial bodies, such as have been named, was strictly in accord with the goldbug idea of finance—the superiority of wealth over men who produce wealth; gamblers on "change," men who "corner" commodities; bucketshop statesmen, who have in their nomenclature such slang as "put," "call" and other gibberish, quite as intelligible to the "plain people" as the slang terms used by gamblers in the "jimmy" ring.

An honest farmer or an honest mechanic could no more understand than if these delegates to monetary conventions were to use the "click" of hotshot.

It is important in discussing the labors of such men as composed the monetary convention, to obtain a glimpse of their social antecedents, but their business status, or employments, associations, etc. They were goldbugs, as devoted to the gold standard as savages are to their fetich, and regarded the 6,500,000 Americans who voted for Bryan and bimetalism as "idiots," "anarchists," "lunatics," demagogues, and dangerous to the peace and welfare of the country, and that for some inscrutable reason members of boards of trade, gamblers in grain and gold, should meet in convention and prepare a bill to be presented to congress to bring about a "comprehensive and enlightened monetary" system of finance for the nation.

When the Fifty-fifth congress met in its second session there was a flood of bills introduced, all bearing the stamp of goldbugism, as for instance there was the Walker bill, 5,181. Then Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, not content with 5,181, introduced bill 10,289, and not yet satisfied, introduced bill 10,383. This bill Mr. McClary introduced bill 7,725, "prepared by the special subcommittee of the banking and currency committee." Finally, Mr. Overstreet of Indiana introduced bill 5,856, prepared by the board of trade delegates to the Indianapolis monetary convention. The bills offered by Mr. Walker and Mr. McClary, though their authors sought by cunning words of a fox, by playing tricks with words equal to a juggler handling cups and balls, and by duplicity, worthy of a Machiavel, could not obscure the real purpose they had in view, which was to establish goldbugism on an enduring basis in the United States, and it may be said that the monetary convention—Overstreet's bill, which it is proposed to examine, in frankness of declaration in favor of goldbugism, was much more in consonance with straight talk on the money question. And as Mr. Overstreet's bill may be regarded as a quasi Indiana production, it is proposed to show the people of Indiana what is in store for them if the bill or any similar bill becomes a law. The

unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the campaign now going forward in Indiana, and this being true it becomes specially important for Democrats to fully comprehend the scheme, and thwart the designs of goldbugs at the polls in November.

When the Overstreet bill is proposed in discussing the scheme embodied in the Overstreet bill, it is not required to analyze the sophistries and vagaries upon which the gold standard advocates rely to make black appear white, and vice versa. Such discussions are along labyrinthian pathways, which ending nowhere, simply confuse those who attempt to find their way out of the maze.

In replying to the question, what does the bill propose? it should be said its purpose is to copy the laws of England, France, Germany and other countries established in the United States, regardless of all interests, except the interests of the rich, a gold standard. And this gold standard is secured in the first section of the bill as follows:

"That the standard of unit of value shall, as now, be the dollar, and that of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, or twenty-three and twenty-two one hundredths grains of pure gold, as represented by one-tenth part of the eagle."

That is the gold standard, if the bill becomes a law