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Greencastle Herald.

THE WEATHER

Fair with rising temperature to night and Thursday.

VOL. 3. NO. 167.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1908.

SINGLE COPIES 2c.

SAM SMALL COMES HERE

Eloquent Georgia Clergyman Will Deliver an Address Before the Bryan and Kern Club of Greencastle on October 21.

IS MOST INTERESTING SPEAKER

The Bryan and Kern Club of this city is to be congratulated on having secured the services of the Rev. Sam W. Small for an address before the club on the night of October 21. Rev. Small is one of the most eloquent of speakers and discusses politics in a manner calculated to stir the most uninterested of voters. Mr. Small has been making a limited number of addresses in the state and has everywhere been met with large crowds and enthusiasm. The people of this vicinity will undoubtedly turn out to hear him on the night of October 21 at 7:30.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Items of Interest Gathered From the Superintendent's Report for the Month of September.

One month is gone. It has been a good school month. It is true that there were hot, dusty days, that there were some cold, damp days that drove an army of flies in upon the pupils, that all the regular teachers had not been secured when school opened, and that as many as three supply teachers were used, and that many of the school rooms were over-crowded to begin with and some

are yet, still it was a fine month of school. The past month must be judged from the pupils' standpoint—the students' work. They did their part well. Their attendance makes a fine showing, as to the per cent of attendance, the number absolutely punctual, and (in most rooms) as to the fewness of cases of tardiness. See the schedule:

Schedule of Attendance.			
School.	Attnd.	Punct.	Tardy.
All the schools	98.6	80.0	37.47
High School	98.6	89.8	3.3
First year	98.3		
Second year	99.0		
Third year	98.4	3.3	
Fourth year	99.5		
First District	98.9	99.8	7.9
Grades 8-7	99.4	86.1	2.3
Grades 6-5	98.6	80.5	2.3
Grades 4-3	98.2	76.0	2.2
Grades 2-1	98.9	77.3	1.1
Second District	98.6	78.6	7.8
Grades 8-7	99.3	89.1	0.0
Grades 6-5	99.2	85.7	1.1
Grades 4-3	98.7	75.0	4.5
Grades 2-1	97.5	73.3	2.2
Third District	98.2	73.0	29.2
Grades 8-7	99.8	89.7	1.1
Grades 6-5	98.5	75.0	4.7
Grades 4-3	98.7	79.0	4.6
Grades 2-1	96.5	55.4	11.13

MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Locust Street Church will hold its anniversary meeting at 7:30 this evening in the church parlor. Each member is urged to be present, with an invited guest.

Elected Officers.

The following officers of the Court of Honor have been elected for the ensuing term, beginning October 1: Chancellor, J. W. Volk; Vice-Chancellor, T. G. Talbot; Past Chancellor, W. O. Davis; Recorder, Jacob Kiefer; Chaplain, A. A. Huestis; Conductor, J. N. Miller; Guard, O. A. Hamilton; Sentinel, R. L. O'Hair; Med. Director, C. T. Zaring; Directors, R. M. Abrams, E. A. Hibbert, C. W. Pfeifferberger.

MOSS PLEASES AUDIENCE

Large Crowd at Assembly Room Saturday Night to Hear the Senator Discuss the Issues of the Campaign.

A CLEAR-HEADED PRESENTATION

The Democrats were particularly well pleased with the address made Saturday night at the court house by Senator Moss, a candidate for congress from the Fifth District. Mr. Moss covered the issues of the campaign in a clear, logical and forceful manner, without exaggeration. He had facts at his finger's end, and these facts were convincing, driving home Democratic doctrine with force.

Senator Moss gave his attention to the tariff and to bank guarantee in a special manner, and showed very clearly the unjustness of the present tariff system. He took issue with the stand-patters and the Republican platform. He declared the proposal to increase the tariff, as shown in some of Taft's addresses, was unwise and a crime against the consumers of America. He was equally strong on bank guarantee.

Mr. Moss impressed his hearers as a clear-minded, solid, sane man who could safely be trusted with the interests of this district at Washington.

REBEKAHS MEET

The Rebekahs meet at 7:30 at their hall tonight. There will be instruction work in the Rebekah degree, and all members are urged to be present.

OSCAR LANE EXPLAINS

Republican Candidate for Representative Gives His Side of the Offer To Withdraw in Favor of Hostetter.

DID NOT CONSULT THE PARTY

Bainbridge, Ind., Oct. 12, 1908. Editor Star and Democrat:

Dear Sir: In the interest of truth and fairness and these alone I ask to be heard through the columns of the Star and Democrat of this week. An item which concerns not only D. B. Hostetter and myself but the people of Putnam County appeared in the Indianapolis News of Sept. 28. It was as follows: D. B. Hostetter, a temperance Democrat has given out the following correspondence between himself and O. F. Lane, his Republican opponent for Representative from Putnam County. Lane is a minister and made Hostetter a promise if he would vote for county option. The promise was contained in the following telegram of Lane to Hostetter, "If you will vote for county option, will withdraw and give you the field." The answer of Mr. Hostetter was as follows: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram announcing your willingness to retire and give me the field in the race for Representative in our county should I vote for county local option. I appreciate the motive which prompted you to do so. It shows your unselfish interest in a cause in which the people are greatly interested. I feel impelled, however, to decline the offer at this time, generous as it is, that I may act upon my best judgment as the question develops at this session." Now these are the exact words I used in the telegram, and the exact words used by Mr. Hostetter, and as no secrecy was enjoined by either party, I had no objection to the publication in a proper connection. But since they were published in the same column in which the alleged attempt to bribe Knisely was published and some designing knaves, have made it an excuse for saying Lane attempted to bribe Hostetter, I call your attention to it. I can only surmise the motive of Mr. Hostetter in handing the correspondence to the News for publication. He can best explain the matter himself. I have good reason for thinking I know the purpose of the News in making the publication; especially since the same correspondence was made the occasion for an editorial article in the News of Sept. 30, headed "Our Bribery Statute." My name was much used and for my benefit of course. That article was a very, very weak effort. Consisted of ifs and ands and now you see it and now you don't see it. Ended by saying, "We do not say Lane's action is a violation of the law, much less that the minister had any thought of violating the law. He had of course no other wish than to serve what he believed to be the best interests of the public. But it must be admitted he skated on thin ice." I would not come to you for a hearing because of what was published in the News were it not for the fact that you thought well enough of the matter to print the News Editorial in the Herald October 1, under the heading, "Lane Withdrawal Speculations." "Was it Unknowing Bribery?" I am a little acquainted with the Bribery Statute, and I am not guilty either of intentional or unknowing bribery. The simple facts are these, I am not a politician and never had much desire for office. When I was urged to become the Republican candidate for Representative, I urged that the Republican convention endorse Hostetter, for the reason I believed him to be an unwavering temperance man. Especially since he had been nominated at the Democratic primary by the temperance element of the party, and besides there were present the day of the Republican convention Democrats of good standing urging the endorsement of Hostetter and assuring us he would vote for any temperance measure coming before the Legislature and then also more instead that the anti-temperance element of the county would bring out a man against him. I consented to accept the nomination with the understanding I would withdraw in

Hostetter's favor whenever I saw it for the best. Chas. Zeis, T. T. Moore and George W. Hanna I am sure will bear witness to the truth of this statement. On Saturday, Sept. 19 I was informed by what I considered good authority that the same element of his party that tried to defeat him in the primary would beat him at all hazards at the polls if he voted for county option. I believed he wanted to vote for the bill and good Democrats assured me he would do so. I believed if he voted aye and I remained on the ticket I could defeat him. I took counsel of no one but God and myself and decided I could not stand against a man doing what I would do were I in his place. On Monday, Sept. 21, I sent the telegram. Does this look like attempted bribery? Not only Democrats, but a good many Republicans have wondered at my unusual generosity towards Hostetter. My only answer is, When I believe anything is right, my soul is involved in the belief. In a moral cause like temperance, which involves the souls and happiness of my fellows I believe I must answer to God for the blood of my fellow men if I let prospect of office or party fealty or any other selfish consideration come between me and duty. Very respectfully yours, Oscar F. Lane.

(The above we print as requested by Mr. Lane. The explanation does not alter the situation in the least. Mr. Lane acknowledges that he made offer to withdraw if Mr. Hostetter would vote as he directed. Unintentional bribery appears in Mr. Lane's act.)

LABOR CHAMPION HERE

Hon. Samuel Gompers, the Most Prominent Defender of the Rights of Labor, and a Gifted Orator is Scheduled to Deliver an Address in Greencastle on Saturday, October 17, at 5:20 in the Afternoon.

HE WILL HAVE LARGE HEARING

Gompers, the grand old man of labor, will speak at Greencastle, on Saturday, October 17, 1908, at 5:20 o'clock p. m. He will leave Greencastle at 5:40 o'clock p. m.

Other noted speakers will take part as follows: Edgar A. Perkins, President State Federation of Labor; O. P. Smith, Vice-President State Federation of Labor; John S. Parry, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Labor Party of California; John I. Keegan, former Vice-President International Association of Machinists; Will V. Roeker, who was Attorney for the Labor Organizations; Hon. Fred L. Foley, Chairman Legislative Board of Railway Trainmen, John Moffett, President United Hatters of North America, and other noted labor leaders.

Under the auspices of the Indiana Federation of Labor.

CITY CASE ON NEXT FRIDAY

Trial of the Suit of E. B. Lynch Against the City of Greencastle Was Not Finished on Last Day of Circuit Court.

CONCLUDED IN SPECIAL SESSION

Saturday was the last day of the fall term of the Putnam Circuit Court. It was likewise the second day of the trial of the case of E. B. Lynch against the city of Greencastle. The case was not finished, and a special session of the court will be necessary to complete the case. Judge Rawley today opens the Clay County Circuit Court, but he hopes to find time on next Friday to come here and hear the remaining witnesses and the argument.

The case proved longer than was expected. It was very complex, many nice points of law were involved, and many witnesses were to be heard. As a result the suit, which all supposed would end Saturday, was not near its termination. It is hoped that Friday's session will give time for the witnesses and the argument, though it is possible a decision may not be reached that day.

THE STATE CONVENTION

Of Literary Clubs of Indiana Will Assemble at Indianapolis on Oct. 27, 1908, and Remain in Session For Three Days—The Program Arranged for the Occasion is Complete With Interest.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF DELEGATES

The affiliated clubs of the State Federation throughout Indiana are making preparations for the second annual convention, which will be held in Indianapolis October 27, 28 and 29 in the ballroom of the Claypool Hotel. The features of the convention besides the usual reports and discussions will be an address Tuesday evening by Mrs. John Dickenson Sherman; Wednesday, an address by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark; Wednesday evening an address by Dr. John H. Clark, of the University of Chicago; a reception Tuesday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Edward F. Hodges, 392 North Meridian Street; a reception Wednesday evening by the Art Association of the John Herron Institute sculpture court, and an opportunity to attend the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Harrison, Tuesday afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the executive council will meet, at 10:30 the chairmen of the committees and the presidents of the congressional districts.

A council meeting will be held Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, of which the presidents of all the clubs affiliated with the State Federation are members.

Delegates, alternates and visitors are asked to register promptly, present credentials and to attach to the credentials the visiting card of each delegate and alternate. A copy of the receipt for dues should be presented to the credentials committee by each club, and any one having a resolution to present at the convention should send it to Mrs. Alice Mummert, Goshen, Ind., before October 27.

THE JAIL IS STILL EMPTY

Sheriff Maze Has No Boarders and The City Police Have no Excitement—Everybody Seems to be Good Now.

ARE BETTER THAN OTHER TOWNS

Everyone in Greencastle is good now. The jail is empty and has been so since Charles A. Young, the man who used a knife in Roachdale, was released on last Friday. Sheriff Maze is having an easy time as he has no boarders in the bastille to bother him. The people of Greencastle and Putnam County are exceedingly good this year. Many times in the last ten months the jail has stood empty for a week at a time. This is accounted for by the fact that the large gangs of foreign laborers who were here on the Big Four and interurban construction work are now gone, and as a result there are fewer drunken rows, broken heads and hold-ups, all of which thing could usually be traced to the labor camps. With the going of the camps Greencastle has become a model city. For instance last Monday we had no arrests for drunkenness and Bloomington had four, and other towns of the size of this from two to ten. Really we are awfully good.

BABY'S ARM BROKEN

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. W. Shaver aged ten or twelve months, had his arm broken last Saturday afternoon. The little fellow was on the bed and suddenly rolled off falling on his left arm and breaking the large bone. Dr. Ayler was called and set the fracture.

SUDRANSKI-GOLDBURG

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Bessie Sudranski who is to be married on October 20, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Sudranski to Mr. Myer Goldberg of Indianapolis.

CURR MCCORMICK DEAD

Graduate of Asbury University of The Class of 1873 and Well Known as a Resident of This City. He Died on Sunday Morning at His Farm in Hamilton County of Heart Disease After a Brief Illness

A SENSATION AT COMMENCEMENT

After a brief illness, L. P. McCormack, aged 62, who was for ten years a member of the State Labor Commission, died about 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning on his farm near Fisher's Station, Hamilton County, from heart failure. Until two years ago he resided in Indianapolis.

McCormack seemed to be in the best of health until Friday morning, when he complained of pains about his heart. His condition was some improved Saturday morning, but he was unable to rest when he retired for the night. He got up out of bed and sat in a chair until shortly after 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when he thought he would be able to sleep. In lying down on his right side he did not feel comfortable and when he turned over his death followed.

Mr. McCormack was appointed on the State Labor Commission when it was first organized under Governor Mount. In office he made an excellent record and was largely responsible for the settlement of numerous strikes throughout the state. For more than forty years he was a member of the Indianapolis Typographical Union and was a delegate to two international conventions. At Colorado Springs his efforts saved Indianapolis from losing the organization's headquarters. During his ten years of service on the state commission McCormack became widely known in the labor circles of Indiana. He resigned the position two years ago for life on his 208-acre farm in Hamilton County.

Although the arrangements for funeral have not as yet been made, the body will be brought to Indianapolis for burial. L. P. McCormack who was a bachelor, is survived by two brothers, Z. K. and C. W. McCormack, who reside in Indianapolis.

Curr McCormack was well known to the older residents of Greencastle. His father resided here for many years. As a student of Asbury University he graduated with the class of 1873, and was popular with his classmates. In those days each graduate was expected to deliver an oration in the old Asbury College Chapel on Commencement Day. Mr. McCormack was averse to public speaking and was so timid that he became rattled if he attempted to deliver an oration. On that bright June day, in 1873, he was seated on the rostrum with his class, and each in turn, was delivering a graduation speech. Just before it was time for McCormack to face the audience he was attacked with illness and he quietly left his seat, walked to one of the windows at the rear of the rostrum and made a leap for mother earth and safety. He did not again appear on the rostrum until it was time to receive his diploma. This episode in his college career always called for a smile and twinkling eyes when Mr. McCormack's attention was called to it in after life.

Fall Greeting

We take pleasure in announcing our readiness for the fall and winter SHOE business. Everything that's good and desirable in the Footwear line is here, ready for your choosing. With this store it's always "how good" rather than "how cheap."

Our aim has always been to furnish such satisfactory Footwear as would induce our patrons to tie to us—come here themselves and induce their friends to come. It is on this platform that we have built up our large Shoe Business and upon this platform that we base our hopes for the future.

We believe an investigation will convince you that this store gives you the best all around Shoe satisfaction—best Shoes—best styles—and best prices. w 13t d m w f 13t39

Christie's Shoe Store

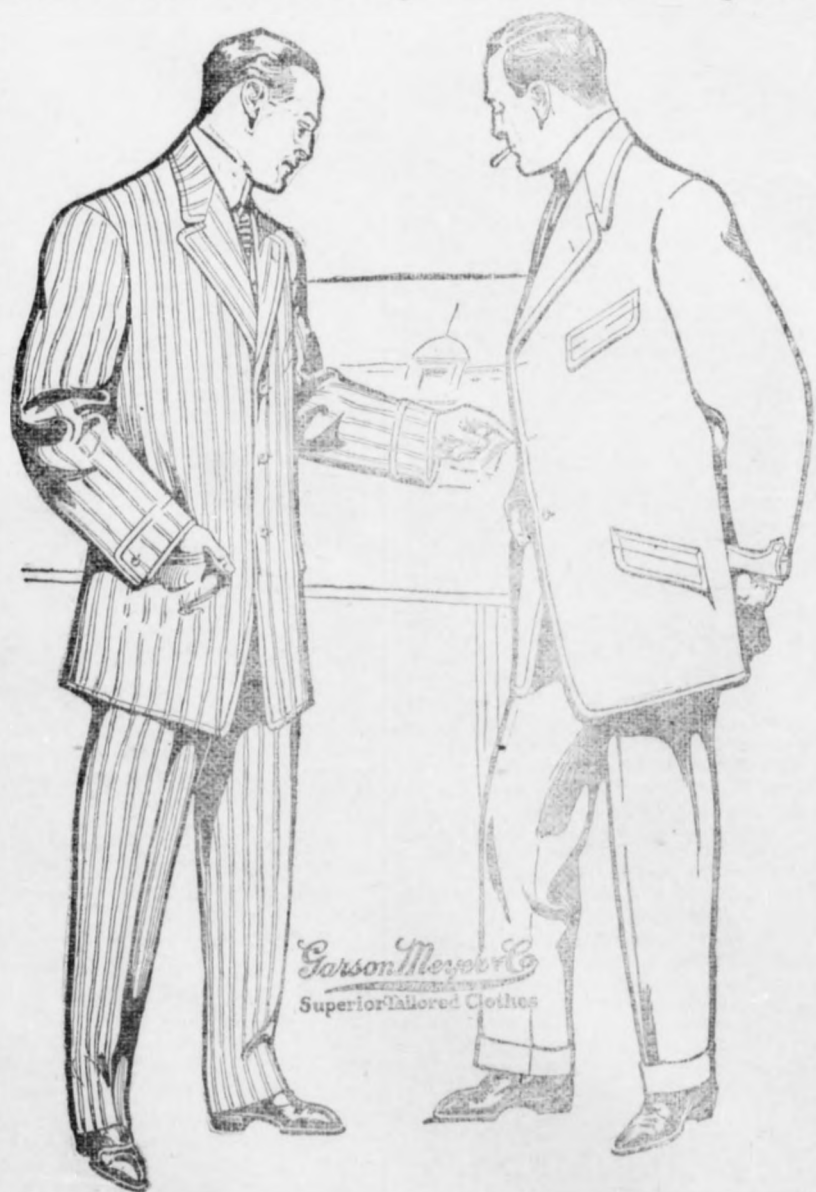
The Man Who Is Particular

About His Personal Appearance

Who likes to wear clothes that fit him comfortably, and are made in conformity with the prevailing mode is earnestly and cordially invited to see the new Fall and Winter styles as exemplified in our store for men.

He will be shown clothes that are "right" in every detail of material and making and that will fit him better than most made to measure clothes and AT A

PRICE DECIDEDLY LESS than the high priced custom tailor would charge him for clothes of equal value and style.



Carson Meyer & Co. Superior Tailored Clothes

It Costs Nothing to Look

ALLEN BROTHERS

THE HERALD

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FOR PRESIDENT,
William J. Bryan of Nebraska.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
John W. Kern of Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

GOVERNOR,
Thomas R. Marshall, Columbia City
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Frank J. Hall, Rushville.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
R. L. Lairy, Logansport.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Walter J. Lotz, Muncie.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
James F. Cox, Columbus.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
Marion Bailey, Ellettsville.
TREASURER OF STATE,
John Isenbarger, N. Manchester.
APPELLATE JUDGE,
W. W. Felt, Greenfield.
REPORTER SUPREME COURT,
Earl New, North Vernon.
STATE STATISTICIAN,
P. J. Kelleher, Indianapolis.
STATE SUPERINTENDENT,
Robert J. Aley, Bloomington.

PUTNAM COUNTY TICKET

REPRESENTATIVE,
D. B. Hostetter,
TREASURER,
James Miller,
S. J. Struble,
THIRD DIST.
COMMISSIONER, 2nd DIST.,
George E. Rainey

JOINT DISTRICT TICKET

FOR CONGRESS
Ralph Moss
FOR PROSECUTOR
James P. Hughes
FOR JOINT SENATOR
F. C. Tilden.

THAT SECRET LETTER.

On Saturday we published a copy of a letter that is being sent secretly to all the Republicans who are supposed to be doubtful as to the position they will take in local politics, and to all Democrats that may be pulled away from the county ticket. The attack upon Mr. Hostetter is a secret attack, not made in the open and not in the least true. The letter charges dishonesty of purpose and states that Mr. Hostetter is not to be trusted and advises the election of a Republican Representative. We gave the letter in order that the voters of the county might see what was being done in secret against a man who has stood for temperance in his home community, and has stood for the wishes of the League that now attacks him whenever he felt that the League was right. In the last special session of the legislature Mr. Hostetter did not believe that the League was right. He believed, that for Putnam County, the township local option would accomplish all that the county local option would accomplish, and without the \$2,500 expense attending a special election in the county. He did not happen to agree with the League as to the method of accomplishing the result desired, and because of this, in spite of his record and in spite of the assistance heretofore given the League, this body, in order to elect a Republican, now makes an unjust attack upon him. Mr. Hostetter's stand for temperance has been too honest, his attitude too straightforward, for such a secret attack to make headway against him. He did not vote against temperance, but against what he, what the Prohibition candidate for governor of the state, what the president of the W. C. T. U. considered an unwise measure. He had plenty of company among temperance people, and for the League to now accuse him of dishonesty of purpose,

and to assert he is not to be trusted, the assertions founded only upon the fact that he voted against what he considered was not in the interest of temperance here, reveals the unfairness of a radical, the position of a partisan, not the deliberate judgment of a fair-minded man attempting to advise thinking voters. We are sure that no thinking man will be turned against Mr. Hostetter by this letter.

DEMOCRATIC NEWS

Heavy Drift to Bryan.
The secret straw vote which is being taken by the Cincinnati Enquirer is daily growing more favorable for Bryan and indicates that he will carry Ohio and Indiana by handsome pluralities.

The total vote taken by the Enquirer so far is as follows: Bryan, 1,002; Taft, 1,421; Debs, 90; Hise, 49, Chafin, 73. The vote which has been taken so far, however, has been in strong Republican communities and it is the changes that are indicated by the voters which shows the overwhelming drift toward Bryan.

So far 385 Republicans have announced that they will vote for Bryan this year, while but 63 Democrats will vote for Taft, which means that over 6 Republicans will vote for Bryan to each Democrat that votes for Taft.

Yesterday the Enquirer took a secret straw vote at Richmond, Ind. Taft received 250 votes and Bryan, 145, but 46 Republicans announced that they would vote for Bryan while Taft did not get a single Democratic vote. The result on the state ticket at Richmond was something startling. Watson only received 142 votes, while Marshall received 222. There were 96 Republicans who declared that they would vote for Marshall, while only one Democrat will vote for Watson. This means that Marshall will sweep the state like a whirlwind.

At the American Tool Works at Cincinnati, 125 voted for Bryan and 30 for Taft. Sixty-four of the men who voted for Bryan are Republicans but not a single Democrat was announced for Taft.

This secret straw vote also shows that Bryan will gain votes from the Socialist and Prohibition parties while the Republican party will lose heavily to the Socialist, Prohibition and Independence parties.

This vote shows what has been claimed all along that while there are many Republicans who will vote for Bryan, many others will vote the Socialist, Prohibitionist and Independence party tickets rather than vote the Democratic ticket.—Brazil Democrat.

Here's the Law, Billheimer.
Billheimer admitted in his Bluffton speech that he got the money that Marshall accused him of getting; said he had never paid it back and never intended to, because the law allowed it to him, and Tom Marshall knew it. That sounded good, and Billheimer said it so loud and emphatic, but let's see: The acts of 1903 read like this, and this is the law under which Mr. Billheimer is working: "For the salary of the Auditor of State, seventy-five hundred dollars; for the salary of the Auditor of State and Clerk of the Board of State Tax Commissioners, twenty-five hundred dollars." Doesn't say a word about the \$1,000 extra. Billheimer knew this when he declared different in his Bluffton tirade of Thursday night. No wonder he hissed like a goose when he talked. He was in a hole; caught grafting. Tried to get out of it, thinking that probably all of the Acts of 1903 had probably been burned up and the general public could find out nothing different. Another grafter of the Hanly crowd. Now, come back again some day, Mr. Billheimer, and say something mean and dirty about Mr. Marshall's private life.

Had a Close Call.

Mrs. Ada L. Croom, the widely known proprietor of the Croom Hotel, Vaughn, Miss., says: "For several months I suffered with a severe cough, and consumption seemed to have its grip on me, when a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery. I began taking it, and three bottles effected a complete cure." The fame of this life saving cough and cold remedy, and lung and throat healer is world wide. Sold at the Owl Drug Store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

HERALD Want Ads Are Read By All The People—Try One

WATSON AND HIS HOME FOLKS.

Two years ago James E. Watson, now the Republican candidate for governor, was a candidate for congress in the Sixth district, which he had represented for several terms. His popularity in the district where he is best known will be seen from the official returns of the vote in the counties comprising the district, as the figures are set out on Page 9 of the "Abstract of Vote" issued by the secretary of state. Watson's vote is compared with that cast for Sims, Republican candidate for secretary of state:

Counties.	Watson.	Sims.
Decatur	2,566	2,622
Fayette	2,012	2,007
Franklin	1,482	1,474
Hancock	1,287	2,236
Henry	3,240	3,371
Rush (His home county)	2,555	2,696
Shelby	3,168	3,163
Union	954	984
Wayne	4,031	4,802
	22,135	23,345
Watson ran behind Sims	1,214	

But this is not the worst of the case. The Sixth congressional district is heavily Republican. A comparison of Mr. Watson's pluralities in the years 1904, when the attention of the people was attracted to national affairs, and 1906, when they took time to look into Watson's record, shows the following striking difference:

1904—Watson's plurality	7,043
1906—Watson's plurality	1,506

A loss of 5,537.
Mr. Watson saw the handwriting on the wall when he looked at this vote. It was a practical repudiation of him by the people who knew him best. Another race for congress meant his defeat. He appealed to the Republican state machine, which he had long served, to save his political life by giving him the nomination for governor. The machine gave it to him. And the people now have a chance to finally repudiate both Watson and the machine which has bled the taxpayers for twelve years.

"ALL AGAINST WATSON."

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Federation of Labor at Vincennes last week the fact was developed that the Republican state central committee, through ex-Congressman Cromer, of Muncie, had been at work trying to control the action of the federation. Many letters written by Cromer to delegates were exhibited in which he stated that he was writing at the request of the Republican committee and asked them to stand by James E. Watson. The federation, however, adopted a resolution reaffirming its opposition to Watson and denouncing Governor Hanly for calling the special session of the legislature. The Watson resolution contained the following statement:

Notwithstanding the fact that it was pointed out to the leading Republican politicians of the state that the record of one of the candidates for the nomination for the office of governor was such that, if nominated by the Republican convention, he would be opposed at the polls, not only by the Indiana Federation of Labor, but by the railway organizations as well, the convention turned a deaf ear to our pleading, and selected as its candidate a man who is responsible for the appointment of a member of the Citizens' Alliance as the factory inspector of the state of Indiana, a man who, as a member of congress, voted to annul the eight-hour clause of the Panama canal bill; who opposed the bill presented by the railway employees pertaining to their hours of labor and voted for one they did not want; a man who voted against the bill introduced by the American Federation of Labor creating the Department of Labor, the secretary of which is to be a member of the cabinet; a man who is the personal and political friend of labor's arch enemy, Joseph Cannon, speaker of the national house of representatives, and as "whip" of the house is in accord with his principles and policies; in brief, the Republican convention nominated James E. Watson as its standard bearer over the protest of organized labor. We therefore recommend the reaffirmation of our opposition to James E. Watson as announced at the Muncie convention last year and offer the following as our campaign slogan: "All against Watson."

Why did Governor Hanly, as soon as he got into office, ask the legislature to put in his hands "contingent" and "emergency" funds amounting to \$40,000, when other governors—Matthews, Democrat, for instance—got along with \$3,000 and had something left? How has it happened that, with enormous appropriations all along the line, Hanly has found so many opportunities to spend \$40,000 extra—opportunities which did not come to others and which they did not seek?

The "scare" campaign that the Republicans were going to start has been going on for some time. They are scared to death.

BONAPARTE ELUSIVE

Fails to Fail Information A
at Inform-sephus

ATTY. GENERAL IS DIPLOMATIC

Mixes Up the Prosecutions Under Anti-Trust Law.

Records Show That 287 Trusts Are Thriving Under the Republican Administration—Prosecutions Slow—Department of Justice Answer Awaited.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—(Special).—Josephus Daniels, chairman of the public trust bureau, a Democratic national headquarters, recently wrote a letter to Attorney General Bonaparte, in which he asked for information showing the character and extent of suits instituted by the federal government against the trusts. Mr. Bonaparte made reply in a very lengthy letter, but was careful not to give the information requested. Mr. Daniels has forwarded a second letter to the Attorney General which is reproduced herewith:

Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, United States Attorney General.
My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of Oct. 2d. On the 30th day of September I wrote you and asked for a statement showing how many of the 287 trusts doing business in the United States had been prosecuted by the department of justice, the amount of fines collected, etc. In your answer you do not furnish the information desired. The inquiry was specifically directed to the action taken with reference to the 287 trusts named. Instead of furnishing that information, you mix up the prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law with the prosecutions of railroads and individuals under other acts. No question was asked as to proceedings against railroads or other corporations except the well known and recognized trusts that are daily, by violating the law, "taking from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned." The public is well aware that a number of railroads have been fined for giving rebates. That law ought to be enforced, even though your department refused to prosecute the admitted violations of the law by a railroad official who received an immunity bath and was given a place in the cabinet, and those two able attorneys, Hon. Judson Harmon and Hon. Frederick N. Judson, who had been employed to prosecute, refused to continue with your department when it would not permit them to prosecute the confessedly guilty secretary of the navy and the confessedly guilty railroad officials who had nearly all given rebates.

Having failed to furnish the specific information requested, and wishing to have a statement of exactly what has been done to prevent the extortions and to end the existence of the trusts, I am forced to ask you, omitting all prosecutions against railroads and other legal corporations, the following questions:

1. How many of the 287 trusts, giving the names, doing business in the United States, have been prosecuted by the present administration?
2. How many of these trusts, naming them separately, have been fined, and the separate amounts?
3. After a trust has been fined, what other steps have been taken to prevent its continuing its illegal practices for which it was forced to pay the penalty?
4. How many of the officials of these 287 trusts have been criminally prosecuted, and how many have been convicted and imprisoned, giving the names of each person who has been fined for violating the law?

In your letter, in which you mix up the prosecution of railroads and other legal corporations with the trusts which exist in defiance of law, you take occasion to contrast the record of the Roosevelt administration with the four preceding administrations. In your pamphlet which you send with your letter, it appears that Mr. Harrison prosecuted seven trusts under the Sherman anti-trust law; Mr. Cleveland, nine; Mr. McKinley, three, and the present administration, nineteen civil and twenty-five criminal cases. You include the cases against the beef and meat trusts where the government won these important suits. How the meat trust goes out of business, and have the people obtained the relief from high prices which they had a right to expect and for which reason they demanded the prosecution of that trust? An examination of the twenty-five cases you say have been prosecuted criminally shows that in no single case has any violation of the law been followed by imprisonment.

Do you believe that the men who operate the trusts to their enrichment by systematic robbery, enjoyed by immunity from imprisonment, will ever be deterred by the methods so far employed by the department of justice? As long as the meat trust can pay a small fine and collect it can pay a hundred times over the next day, by putting up the price of what it sells, when do you think that trust will quit charging prices that put necessary food out of the reach of the poor? The spectacle of a few of the predatory trusts, in convict garb—as the law contemplated—would do more in one week to break up the trust evil than all the prosecutions inaugurated.

By giving the comparison of the record of the Roosevelt administration in the matter of prosecutions as contrasted with the records of Cleveland, McKinley and Harrison you invite a comparison of the records of these administrations as to trusts. Carefully compiled statistics show that trusts were organized in the United States under the past four administrations as follows: Under Harrison, 25; under Cleveland (second term) 6; under McKinley, 127; and under Roosevelt, 100. Inasmuch as there are now 287 trusts in America it appears that there were twenty-three before Mr. Harrison became president and that 264 have been organized since 1883. If the department of justice has been so diligent as

the interests of the people demand, would the number of trusts have multiplied so rapidly? Not only would the trusts doing business have been put out of business, but men would not have put money into new trusts if they had believed that the law against trusts and against persons guilty of combining would be vigorously enforced.

Substantiated by the test of punishing lawbreakers and deterring others from violating the law—the eternal and true test—the executive of the anti-trust laws by the federal government is a failure; and that the existence and flourishing condition of the very trusts you have prosecuted convinces the people that the trusts are superior to law, or as Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, said last week:

"The most striking fact about the actual organization of modern society is that the most conspicuous, the most readily wielded, and the most formidable power is not the power of the government, but the power of capital. Men of our day in England and America have almost forgotten what it is to fear the government, but have found out what it is to fear the power of capital, to watch it with jealousy and suspicion, and trace to it the source of every open or hidden wrong."

I submit that the collection of fines from trusts aggregating a million dollars, if you had collected so much, which has not been done, would be no punishment worth the name of punishment to the 287 trusts with an aggregate capitalization of \$6,972,448,851.00. The fine process in trust prosecution is analogous to those fines imposed by a police justice upon persons keeping illegal resorts in town. These fines often operate as a sliding scale of license law—so may dollars whenever the aroused moral sense of the community will no longer be silent while the lawless dive debauches the people. What the people wish to know is this: How many trusts have you compelled to dissolve—in truth, and not merely to officially dissolve, and then continue to fix the price, as the dissolved paper trust has done? The meat trust paid a fine and soon put up the prices of all that men must eat by some now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't sleight of hand that seems to escape further prosecution while continuing to levy a tax upon all the people. No prosecution of the trusts is effective that is not felt by the public in relieving them of trust imposition in what they buy. Your department says the paper trust was prosecuted and dissolved, but the publishers know that the mills in the trust have a combination now as injurious to them as before your prosecution. You say you have prosecuted the tobacco trust, but that trust has put up the price of the manufactured product it sells and put down at will the price of the raw material it buys from the farmer. You do not claim, I believe, to have ever even instituted proceedings against the steel trust, and only last year, in the teeth of the law, your department acquiesced in the complete monopoly of that giant of trusts when it took over the only large company able to compete with it in any line of production.

If your department in seven years has prosecuted nineteen civil and twenty-five criminal cases, in which no trust official has been jailed and no trust robbing the people has been compelled to take its grasp from the throat of free competition, while the trusts have been born during the McKinley and Roosevelt Republican administrations, how long at this rate of progress will it take the Republican administration to stop the extortion of 287 trusts that fatten by taxing the people? That is the question that the nation is propounding and it is a question which the department of justice should answer.

I am, sir—
Yours very respectfully,
[Signed]
JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Chairman Press Bureau.

TRUSTS ARE NOT HURT

But Business in Other Lines Has Been Seriously Affected by the Panic That Still Hurts.

Mr. Taft says that the panic is about over and that conditions have about reached normal. That does not correspond with the view of the Chicago board of education that 15,000 children go to school hungry, partly because their fathers cannot get employment and partly because of the increase in the cost of living.

The Saturday Evening Post, of recent date, contains more statistics showing that, according to the reports of the New York savings banks, the number of accounts opened for the year ending July 1 was 73,000 less than for the year before, while the number of accounts closed was 48,000 more. This shows a large shrinkage in the savings of the people of that state. And now comes a New York wholesaler with the statement that on July 22 the firm addressed a letter to the wholesale grocers, biscuit bakers and confectioners of the United States, asking for figures showing trade conditions at that time compared with six months before. The following are the statements for the eastern states: "Staple groceries, 10 per cent. less in the eastern states, 10 per cent. less in the southern states and 9 per cent. in the middle west."

"Sales of groceries classed among the luxuries, 16 per cent. less in the eastern states, 18 per cent. less in the southern states and 15 per cent. less in the western states. The falling off in biscuit and bakers' articles and in confectioners' trade shows substantially the same per cent."

To show how the trusts can escape from the evils that afflict others, Mr. Bryan recently called attention to the fact that a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal shows that the International Harvester company made larger net profits last year than in any preceding year, and the directors of the International Harvester company are largely the same as the directors of the steel trust.

Mr. Roosevelt, says Mr. Woodruff, thinks the alleged finding of \$300,000 in the Democratic treasury "queer." But the good E. H. Harriman's gift of \$294,000 to the Republican campaign fund four years ago looked to the same eyes perfectly straight and normal.

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Women Who Wear Well
It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliancy vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through marriage, which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the check of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is drainage of the health of the delicate woman's organs, so surely when these organs are established in health, the face and figure are restored to the fact in the face and figure. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mother, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve tonic, adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Consultation by letter free of charge. Address: Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, No. 603 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Not Needed.
Dr. Joshua Babcock of Westbury, R. I., was a friend of Benjamin Franklin and was often the host of the philosopher on his frequent journeys to and from Boston.

Those were the days of warming pans, and on the occasion of a passing visit of this sort in the bitter winter weather Mrs. Babcock, according to the author of "A History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, Rhode Island," asked Dr. Franklin if he would have his bed warmed.

"No, madam; thank 'ee," was the characteristic reply of the man of iron constitution, "but if you will have a little cold water sprinkled on the sheets I have no objection."

Would Mortgage the Farm.
A farmer on Rural Route 2, Empire, Ga., W. A. Floyd by name, says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured the two worst sores I ever saw; one on my hand and one on my leg. It is worth more than its weight in gold. I would not be without it if I had to mortgage the farm to get it." Only 25c, at the Owl Drug Store.

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WILLIAM ALSPAUGH.

Obliging Jordan.

By W. F. Bryan.

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Literary Press.

"Well, sir?"
George Jordan swung around in his
office chair and regarded Sidney Har-
lan with a portentous frown.

"I thought I told you not to bother
me again about Vera until you had
money enough to support a wife."

"You did," assented Sidney, "but,
you see—"

"I don't see you," broke in Jordan,
"and I have had an eye on you, too, sir.
You have some \$8,000 in the bank,
drawing 3 per cent. I offered you an
opportunity to invest it at 10 per cent,
and you refused."

"But, you see, I thought—"

"That's the trouble. You don't think
right!" thundered Jordan. "You are
afraid to risk it in a speculation which,
I believe, will do better even than the
10 per cent I prophesied. Then you
hang on to that absurd farm which is
bound to be valuable some day" be-
cause it is on the water front."

"It is valuable already," interrupted
Sidney. "In a year from now—"

"It will be worth just as much as it
is worth today and will be the same
five years hence. A paltry bank ac-
count and a hundred acres of your
farm, and yet you insist that you are
entitled to come here and bother me
about Vera every six months. It's ab-
surd. It wastes my time."

"But this time," broke in Sidney
pleadingly.

"Last time it was the rumor that a
trolley line was to be built, and you
wanted to cut your farm up into build-
ing lots. You're dippy about the value
of that land. I've got 200 acres more

acres," he said, with a grin. "Got rid
of the whole 200 acres. He's an idea
that some of these days the land is
going to be worth something. I knew
he had \$8,000 in bank, and I let him
buy the lot for just what he had. I
bet he can't even pay the taxes."

"You haven't delivered the deeds
yet, have you?"

"Did you think I was going to give
him a chance to cool off?" demanded
Jordan. "That's not my way of doing
business. I just took him across the
hall and had the deeds drawn and
turned over to him. The money is in
the bank by now."

"And you can't possibly get it back?"

"I couldn't be forced to take it back,"
was the answer, followed by a rum-
bling laugh. "I've put that parcel on
poor Harlan so tight that it's going to
stick. What's worrying you about it?"

"Jordan, Harlan didn't tell you that
he had given forty acres of his land to
the Mower and Reaper people, did he?"
asked the agent.

"They're going to take a site on the
other side of the river," said Jordan.
"I picked up a few acres cheap just
the other side of their plant. They
employ several thousand people, and
there will be a fortune in sites for
homes for the workmen."

"They were planning to build over
there," said the visitor slowly, "but
the cost of the land was run up when
it was discovered who wanted it. Then
Harlan came along and heard of the
deal and gave them forty acres out-
right and looked to the other sixty to
make his profit. Now you've made
him a present of 200 acres for \$40
when I came to offer you an even \$100
an acre."

For a moment Jordan's face pur-
pled. He knew the ground, and he
knew that the 200 acres were about all
that could be used by the factory and
the town that would arise near by.

It would be impossible to pick up
any more land for Harlan's holdings
were on a peninsula, and the Jordan
tract was immediately behind that. On
the other side of the road was a marsh
that it would scarcely pay to fill in.
Harlan had the game in his own hands.

The visitor took his departure when
he found that Jordan had no land to
sell, and the old man was left alone
to think things over. As the result of
his cogitations he reached for the tele-
phone and called up his house.

"Is young Harlan there?" he asked
when he heard his daughter's voice in
answer. "Tell him to wait," he ad-
ded. "Ask him to stay to dinner. We
might as well settle when you two are
to be married."

"I wanted to let him in on my in-
formation," explained Sidney when
Vera demanded light on the peculiar
message. "It seems that he wants his
son-in-law to be able to do him, and—
I did him—just to oblige."

"And you'll sell the land back to
him?" urged Vera.

"Not a bit of it," asserted Harlan.
"He wouldn't really like me if I did."

A cockney whose name was Ogton,
which he, following the usage of his
class, pronounced Hogtown, settled at
the beginning of the last century in
the city of New York, where he did
business as a trader. His prefixing of
the "h" was the occasion of a postof-
fice story which Dunlap, the author of
the "History of the Arts of Design,"
tells.

Before the clerks of the postoffice
knew Ogton he called day after day
to inquire if there were "any letters
for John Hogtown."

"None, sir," was the invariable an-
swer.

"Very strange," said he, feeling un-
easy about the goods he had ordered
from England and the bills of ex-
change he had remitted.

One day after the usual question,
"Any letters for John Hogtown?" his
eye, following the clerk, noticed that
he was looking among the letters be-
ginning with H.

"Ollio!" cried he. "What are you
looking there for? I said John Hog-
town."

"I know it, sir, and I am looking for
John Hogtown, and there's nothing for
you."

"Nay, nay," shouted John. "Don't
look among the hatches. Look among
the hoes." And among the O's were
found a pile of letters addressed to
John Ogton, which had been accumu-
lating for many a week.

He Obeyed Orders.

Years ago when Clemenceau was the
mayor of Martre and at the same time
a deputy he opened a dispensary in the
quarter, where advice was given free,
for Clemenceau is a specialist in skin
diseases. One day he noticed that he
had just one hour in which to get his
luncheon and go down to the chamber,
where he had to interpellate the gov-
ernment. He called his assistant and
said, "How many more patients are
there waiting?"

"Six," replied the man.

Four of these six had their cases
diagnosed, and Clemenceau, after an
urgent glance at his watch, said, "Tell
the other two to undress at once, as I
have only two more minutes to wait."

One entered, and Clemenceau wrote
out a prescription in the twinkling of
an eye.

The last man came in as naked as
the day when he was born. Clemenceau
eyed him for a minute and then said,
"You are suffering from no skin
disease. What have you come here to
worry me for?"

The man looked at him aghast for a
minute and replied: "Skin disease? I
never said I had a skin disease. Your
man came in and told me to undress.
M. le Depute, and I did so. All I want-
ed to ask you was to use your influ-
ence to get my slater a place in the
postoffice in Algeria."

Clemenceau smiled, took his name
and did use his influence.

Jordan nodded. "And at forty an

THE PLOWING SEASON

Ancient Superstitions of the Till-
ers of the Soil.

SACRIFICES TO THE GODS

Customs That Were in Vogue Among
the Romans of Old—Ceremonies
That Are Observed in India and
China—Rites of the Siamese Farmers.

The formal inauguration of the plow-
ing season is very ancient and still is
observed in some parts of the world.

Among the Romans by the institution
of various religious festivals con-
nected with agriculture the seasons came
to be regarded with a sort of sacred
reverence. Before the old Roman put
the plow into the ground he went to
the temple of the goddess of earth.

Tellus, one of whose priests performed
certain propitiatory rites. Virgil in his
"Georgics" advises the Roman hus-
bandman to observe the signs on heav-
en according to the crop he desires to
produce. The time to plow for flax,
barley and the sacred poppy was when
"balance has equalized the hours of
day and sleep and halves the world
exactly between light and shade. When
Taurus ushers in the year with his
glided horns and Sirius sits facing the
threatening bull is time for beans. For
wheat and spelt the Pleiades should
hide themselves from your eyes with
the dawn. Many have begun before
Mars sets, but the desired crop has
baffled them with empty ears." But
first of all the poet admonishes the
farmer to "honor the gods and offer
sacrifices to Ceres."

In India there are certain days when
it is unlawful to plow. Mother Earth
is supposed to sleep six days in every
month, and on such days she refuses
to be disturbed in her slumber.

In northwest India the cultivator
employs a pundit to select an auspici-
ous time for the commencement of
plowing. Great secrecy is observed. In
some places the time selected is in the
night; in others daybreak is the cus-
tomary time.

The pundit goes to a field, taking a
brass drinking vessel and a branch of
the sacred mango tree, which is effica-
cious in frightening away evil spirits
that may haunt the field. Prithivi, the
broad world, and Sesha Naga, the
great snakes which support the world,
are supposed to be propitiated and
reconciled by this ceremony. The pun-
dit satisfies himself as to the direction
in which the great snake is lying, for
it occasionally moves about a little to
ease itself of the great burden of the
broad world which it carries. The pun-
dit then marks off an imaginary line.
Five or a lucky number of cloths of
earth are thrown up, and water is
sprinkled in the trench five times with
the sacred mango bush to insure pro-
ductiveness. Caution must be exercised
lest the charm be broken and prospec-
tive fortune imperiled. The farmer
must remain secluded during the fol-
lowing day; no salt must be eaten, no
money, grain or fire given away.

Among the Kurnas before plowing
the farmer makes a burnt offering of
butter and molasses in his own field
and again at the village shrine.

The Chinese begin plowing on the
first day of their solar year. Anciently
the rites which were celebrated by the
Chinese at plowing time were elabo-
rate, but rationalistic sovereigns elimi-
nated one expensive religious rite af-
ter another until nothing was left ex-
cept the Imperial act of homage to
heaven and earth and agriculture in
the ceremonial plowing.

The Siamese observe a rite called
Rankuan about the middle of May,
which is preliminary to the plowing
season, and it is not proper for any
one to plow until the ceremony is
over. The court astrologers determine
the time for it. On the day fixed by
them the minister of agriculture, who
is always a prince or nobleman of
high rank, goes with a procession to a
piece of ground some distance from
the capital. Where the festivities are
to take place a new plow, to which a
pair of buffaloes are yoked, is in readi-
ness, decorated with flowers and leaves.

The minister guides the plow over
the field, closely watched by the spec-
tators, who are especially interested
in the length and folds of the silk of
his lower garments, because the pros-
perity of the season and its character-
istics, wet or dry, are to be predicted
from these as he follows the plow.

If the robe rises from his knee there will
be disastrous rains. If it falls below
his ankles there will be a drought. If
the folds reach midway between knee
and ankle the season will be prosper-
ous.

After a proper number of furrows
have been turned old women strew
grain of different kinds in them and
bells are released from the yoke and
allowed to feast upon the seeds. The
grain which the animals eat most free-
ly will be scarce next harvest, and that
which they refuse to take will be abun-
dant.

In Yorkshire it was considered un-
wise to disturb the earth with plow or
spade on Good Friday.—Exchange.

A Shipwreck.

Muggins, gazing intently at a dead
dog, in a resigned tone at last said:
"Here is another shipwreck."

"Shipwreck! Where?" blurted out
Juggins.

"Where, my dear friend?" quoted M.
"There is a bark lost forever."

Juggins growled and passed on.—
London Fun.

It is impossible for a man attempt-
ing many things to do all things well.—
Xenophon.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

State of Indiana, Putnam County,

To David R. Maze, Sheriff of Put-

nam County, Greeting:

Notice is hereby given that on

Tuesday, 3rd Day of November, 1908

an election will be held in each vot-
ing precinct in said county, at which
time and place the legal voters will
cast their ballots for persons to fill
the following offices, viz:

Two presidential electors at large.
One presidential elector for the
First congressional district.

One presidential elector for the
Second congressional district.
One presidential elector for the
Third congressional district.

One presidential elector for the
Fourth congressional district.
One presidential elector for the
Fifth congressional district.

One presidential elector for the
Sixth congressional district.
One presidential elector for the
Seventh congressional district.

One presidential elector for the
Eighth congressional district.
One presidential elector for the
Ninth congressional district.

One presidential elector for the
Tenth congressional district.
One presidential elector for the
Eleventh congressional district.

One presidential elector for the
Twelfth congressional district.
One member of the legislature to
represent the County of Putnam.

One prosecuting attorney for
Thirteenth judicial circuit.
One governor.
One lieutenant governor.

One judge of the Supreme Court
for the Fifth District.
One judge of the Appellate Court
for the Fifth District.

One Secretary of State.
One Auditor of State.
One Treasurer of State.
One Attorney-General.

One Superintendent of Public In-
struction.
One Reporter of Supreme Court.
One Chief of Indiana Bureau of
Statistics.

One Sheriff for Putnam County.
One treasurer for Putnam County.
One coroner for Putnam county.
One surveyor for Putnam county.

One commissioner for the Second
district in Putnam County.
One commissioner for the Third
district in Putnam county.

FOR RUSSELL TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR JACKSON TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR CLINTON TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR MONROE TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR FLOYD TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR MADISON TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR GREENCASTLE TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR MARION TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR WARREN TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR CLOVERDALE TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

FOR JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP
One trustee.
One assessor.

In witness whereof I, James L.
Hamilton, clerk of the circuit court, in
and for said county and state,

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y.,
a veteran of the civil war, who lost
a foot at Gettysburg, says: "The
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worth more than five hundred dol-
lars to me. I spent much money doc-
toring for a bad case of stomach
trouble, to little purpose. I then
tried Electric Bitters, and they cured
me. I now take them as a tonic, and
they keep me strong and well." 50c
at the Owl Drug Store

Where Bullets Flew.

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NEW RETAIL LUMBER YARDS and PLANING MILL

North College Avenue,
South of the Railroad Tracks

We can furnish your house patterns
COMPLETE, including DOORS, SASH,
and GLASS. We have an EXPERT ES-
TIMATOR and DRAUGHTSMAN in our
employ, who will DRAW UP YOUR
PLANS FREE OF CHARGE.

We also handle the famous LAWRENCE
PAINTS and FLINTOID ready PRE-
PAIRED ROOFING.

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU.
You do not have to cross the tracks to
reach our yards.

C. H. BARNABY

have hereunto set my hand and af-
fixed the seal of said court at Green-
castle, Indiana, this 9th day of Octo-
ber, 1908.

(Seal.) James L. Hamilton,
Clerk Putnam Circuit Court.

I hereby certify that the foregoing
is a true and verbatim copy of the
certificate and notice delivered to me
by James L. Hamilton, clerk of the
circuit court of Putnam County.

D. R. Maze, Sheriff.

ENGLISH TITLES.

Why Inferior Honors Are Sometimes
Refused by Commencers.

Although it costs money to be made
a peer, no man can actually buy a
British title, as may be done in some
European countries. Honors of this
description are in the giving of the
king, or, rather, his majesty bestows
them on persons at the recommendation
of the prime minister, who really has
the final say in the matter. Titles
are conferred either directly or indi-
rectly—directly when no third per-
son recommends a candidate for royal
recognition and indirectly when a
third person brings a candidate's name
forward, he having good and valid
grounds for doing so. The former
method, however, is the one which is
usually adopted. It is the duty of the
prime minister to distinguish a name
celebrated in politics, science, art or
literature and to decide whether the
merits of any given prominent person
deserve recognition at the hands of
the king.

If, in the opinion of the prime min-
ister, such a given person deserves
elevation to titled rank, before the min-
ister takes any steps in the matter the
favored individual is apprised of the
prime minister's intentions by a per-
sonal letter, in which is conveyed the
degree or title it is proposed to confer
on him, subject to his approval. In
four out of five cases the approval is
given. The fifth person, who may have
been offered a knighthood or per-
chance a baronetcy, refuses be-
cause his refusal may increase his
chances of obtaining at a later day
a higher title still—a peerage. Armed
with the person's approval, the prime
minister now takes the next step—that
is, obtaining his majesty's sanction,
which is rarely refused.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL HAPPENINGS

What Greencastle People and Their Friends Are Doing

R. M. Buntin was in Brazil today.

C. J. Arnold and wife are in Chicago.

E. B. Lynch was in Terre Haute Sunday.

Charles Long was in Terre Haute Sunday.

John Wells was in Brazil last evening.

Miss Lorene Crouch spent Sunday at Brazil.

Ace Young spent Sunday at Roachdale.

Mrs. Joe McCurrie visited at Brazil on Sunday.

Mrs. Lydia Walls is visiting in New Maysville.

W. Cline of Terre Haute was in Greencastle yesterday.

Roy Whisnand of DePauw spent Sunday with home folks.

Mrs. Susie Talbot has returned to Elwood where she is teaching.

Mrs. W. A. Smith and son have returned home after a visit here.

Heavy Cannon attended K. of C. exercises at Terre Haute Sunday.

George Sage is building a new residence on West Columbia Street.

Misses Mabel Bishop and Laura Town spent Sunday at Terre Haute.

James L. Randel attended the funeral of Samuel H. Judy deceased, today.

Dr. Mullinix has broken ground for a new residence on East Hanna Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferd Lucas and son spent Sunday at Bloomington with relatives.

Jack Marley left Saturday evening for Marley, Miss., where he has employment.

C. A. Hewitt and M. Neal of this city, were in Brazil visiting friends on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Vancleave spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Mose McCullough at Reelsville.

Mrs. J. C. Stevenson of Crawfordsville returned home today after a visit with Greencastle friends.

Miss Mary Vogel has returned to her home at Argenta, Ark., after visiting Mrs. Daniel O'Connell here.

John Hillis is reported as doing nicely since his surgical operation at Indianapolis and is expected to be able to be out in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Maxwell went today to Crawfordsville to attend the funeral of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shaver.

Miss Grace Hampton of Coatesville was here today on her way to Bainbridge to visit her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Hampton who is seriously ill.

Mr. Huey and son of Seelyville were here yesterday to have a tumor removed from the eye of the boy—Dr. Bence performed the operation.

Clifford Lounsbury is on the sick list.

Will Herrod spent Sunday in Fillmore.

Willie Silery spent Sunday in Brazil.

Mrs. Charles Morgan was in Indianapolis today.

S. F. Lockridge is transacting business in Chicago.

Glen Hurst visited friends in the county yesterday.

Mrs. T. A. Smith went to Harmony for a visit today.

Mrs. Emaline O'Brien of Fillmore visited here today.

W. I. Buis and wife were here from Roachdale today.

Herman Prox of Terre Haute was here on business today.

Joseph Cline is down from Roachdale on a business trip.

Fred McNary visited home folks near Fillmore yesterday.

Lawrence Inman of Roachdale was in the city Saturday.

Miss Bertha Higgins visited Indianapolis friends Sunday.

Mrs. Rachel O'Brien of New Winchester visited here today.

Miss Dyer Lemon spent Sunday at her home in Indianapolis.

Miss Blanche Alsbaugh visited Limerdale friends yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kelly visited Monrovia friends yesterday.

Sam Preston of Indianapolis visited home folks over Sunday.

George Long and Dennis Sheldmyer spent Sunday at Brazil.

Miss Helen McNeil of Danville, Ill. is here visiting Theta sisters.

Otis Browning of Roachdale was in the city Saturday afternoon.

Ed Rodgers of Terre Haute spent Sunday with relatives in the city.

Albert Smith of Indianapolis was in the city Saturday on business.

Mrs. Eber Infield of Spencer visited her mother, Mrs. Davis, Sunday.

Jesse Williams of Crawfordsville, spent Sunday with Greencastle relatives.

Mary Ibach of Hammond, Ind., is here visiting her sister at the Theta house.

Frank Redford of Roachdale has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Harris have returned from an automobile trip to Warsaw.

Senator T. T. Moore went to Indianapolis and Mooresville on business today.

Sumner Woody has returned to Chicago after a visit with friends and relatives here.

Mrs. Maloney who has been with Mrs. Dietz went north on the Monon at noon today.

Miss Mary Denman spent Saturday in Brazil.

Mrs. Alex Martin is seriously ill with paralysis.

Miss Ara Glazebrook visited Cloverdale friends yesterday.

Mrs. Jenkins is reported quite ill at her home on East Hanna Street.

Miss Jessie Case of Indianapolis visited Theta sisters here yesterday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Sims on Fairview Street, October 11, a son.

Mrs. Frazee of Rushville, visited her son at the Sigma Chi house Sunday.

Mrs. Jim Allen and daughter, Marie, of Bainbridge, are in town today.

Mrs. J. A. Moag and son of Indianapolis, were visiting relatives here yesterday.

Mr. Rhodes of Shelbyville, is visiting his daughter, Grace, at the Theta house.

Misses Edna Bailey and Lenore Ford have returned from a short visit in Brazil.

Miss Ruby Rudisill has returned from a few days' visit with Indianapolis friends.

Mrs. Minnie Ord and Miss Nellie Myers of Rosedale spent yesterday with Greencastle friends.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Crump of west of the city, spent yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Crump.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan of Tuscola, Ills., are visiting their cousin, Miss Grace Ford, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Howell of Indianapolis spent Sunday with Mrs. Howell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Herod.

Miss Myrtle Miller of Danville, Ills., who has been visiting her sister, Miss Ruth, at the dorm, has returned home.

Dr. McGaughey goes to Chicago tonight to attend a meeting of the Association of Surgeons of the Big Four Railroad.

The newest divorce case on the docket of the Putnam Circuit Court is entitled Mary A. Newcomb vs. William M. Newcomb.

Reports from friends of Miss Martha Riddpath who have visited her at the hospital at Indianapolis say she is improving nicely.

A party of Plainfield ladies were here today returning from the W. C. T. U. convention which has just closed its session at Bedford.

Mrs. H. S. Renick, son and daughter who have been here during the summer left today for Houston, Texas, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. Minnie Thomas Boyce returned to Muncie this morning after a visit with her son James Boyce of the university and with Alpha Chi sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Baxla who have been here visiting Mrs. Baxla's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Crawley returned today to their home in Muncie.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Woods who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Reeves and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Purcell, returned this morning to their home in Rosedale.

Mrs. Alma John Woodson and little son, John Poindexter who have been visiting Mrs. Woodson's parents for the past six weeks, will return tomorrow to Boston, Mass.

Over the Teacups has elected Mrs. F. A. Arnold as delegate to the State Federation of Literary Clubs to meet at Indianapolis, on October 27, and Mrs. J. P. Allen is the alternate.

Father-in-law Roosevelt and son-in-law Longworth appear to be the whole thing in the Republican campaign at the present writing and Taft is a sort of "Me-too" to this aggregation of egotism.

The corn crop shortage in Indiana, this year, is estimated to be about 30,000,000 bushels, and the crop of the year is expected to yield about 120,000,000. These figures indicate that there is no danger of a famine.

The city officials have made no move in the way of forcing the Water Works Company to make good its contract to furnish public drinking fountains for man as well as beast. The "fountains" now in use are simply horse troughs.

Miss Opal Prather of Fillmore who was bitten by her pet dog last Wednesday was taken to Indianapolis yesterday to Dr. Keene's Sanitarium where she will be treated to prevent hydrophobia. The dog's head was sent to Indianapolis Friday and was found to have the germs of hydrophobia.

Mrs. Lillie Landes spent Sunday in Brazil.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Higgins of New Maysville visited Miss Bertha Higgins today.

Mr. and Mrs. William Glidewell visited Mr. and Mrs. McNary near Fillmore Sunday.

Bell Tobin of Indianapolis was in the city en route to Bainbridge for a visit over Sunday.

Miss Grace Oakley has resumed her position at the telephone office, after a week's vacation.

The Missionary Society of the Baptist Church will meet with Mrs. C. O. Talbott Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The subject will be "India."

Harry Maxwell will return tomorrow to Indianapolis where he is singing in a meeting at St. Paul's M. E. Church. Rev. C. L. Harper is pastor.

Dr. Hoagland preached both sermons Sunday and welcomed new people into the church. The double quartet sang nicely at both services. The Sunday School enrolled many new scholars yesterday and several new teachers were introduced to the school. Mr. VanArsdel led a fine Epworth League meeting in the chapel at 6:30 p. m.

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The Woman That Hustled

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

For several years the new church at Hawesville remained unpainted and without a cupola. It was owned jointly by the Methodists and the Baptists. One day the widow Larkins set the ball a-rolling with a view of getting the work done. Not a hint escaped her that she was working for an object. It was eight months later that carpenters began work and it was learned who had raised the money.

The painters followed the carpenters, and the second coat was hardly dry when the bell arrived and was hoisted into position. There was a grand turnout for the first Sunday. The ministers of both denominations were to occupy the pulpit, and there would be "talks" instead of sermons. To the amazement of everybody who looked over the assemblage the widow Larkins was not present. It was known that she was home, and no one had heard that she was ill, and what had kept her away no one could guess. After the service Parson Turner wended his way to her house to solve the problem. He found her in tears, and the more solicitous he was the more tears she shed. There is an end to even woman's tears, however, and by and by the widow wiped hers away and controlled her voice and said:

"I am glad you came. I have a confession to make. There are several things that weigh on my conscience, and that was the reason I was not at service this morning. Parson, you know I set out all alone to get that carpenter work done."

"I know, and it was a brave thing of you."

"I owned a kicking cow. It was known to everybody in the village that she was a kicker. She has kicked over more of her milk than was ever saved. I would have been glad to sell her for \$10. One day a man came along from Cherry Hill, and I sold her to him for \$17. I never said a word about her kicking. That \$17 bought the first lumber. Do you think I can ever be forgiven for my sin?"

"Um! Um!" said the parson to himself. "You were not asked if the cow kicked?"

"No."

"Well, I shouldn't worry much. It is quite possible that with other surroundings she may cease to kick at all."

"I owned two spotted hogs," continued the widow. "They were running around the village for a year and were several times complained of as nuisances."

"Yes; they rooted up my garden last spring."

"Well, a hog buyer came along one day and offered me \$3 apiece for them. He drove them away after dark. When he paid me he paid for three spotted hogs instead of two. He must have driven away one belonging to others. I didn't notice the mistake until the drover was gone, and then I did not run after him. I turned that odd hog into more lumber."

"Um! Um! I can't exactly see how you can be held responsible for the hog buyer being nearsighted. You might have run after him and explained that he had paid you for an extra hog, but you didn't think of it until too late. I should say that every hog removed from our village to some distant sphere was a distinct gain for us. A hog in a mudhole is a nuisance; a hog turned into a cupola of a church is a joy forever."

"You know I went to Chicago about three months ago. I have some worldly relatives there. When I told them of the work I was engaged in they were much interested. My brother-in-law insisted that I put \$10 on the races on a ten to one shot. I was induced against my will to do it, and my horse came in ahead. I got \$100 in cash, and that went into the cupola. I am feeling now that it was the greatest sin of all."

"Well, I don't know," mused the parson. "You did not bet through any sordid motive?"

"No. I had the cupola in mind all the time."

"You didn't see any of the horses abused or urged beyond their strength?"

"No. They really appeared to enjoy it. It was the first time in all my life that I ever bet on a horse race, and I—"

"Um! Of course the principle of horse racing is wrong—very wrong—but there are occasions when an innocent person may be persuaded against his own judgment. You did not go to Chicago to bet on the race?"

"Oh, no, no, no! I didn't know that such a thing was contemplated."

"It was your brother-in-law who suggested that you lay a wager?"

"It was."

"And you showed a proper reluctance for a time?"

"I did."

"Well, I don't think the sin is unforgivable. Besides, the money has gone into the cupola and can't be separated from the rest. Is there anything more?"

"There—there is!" groaned the widow as her tears began to fall again.

"You didn't attend a prize fight, I hope?"

"No. I was not so lost as that. My brother-in-law came home one morning and asked how much money I lacked to finish the cupola. I counted up and found it was \$12. He laughed and threw me over the money."

"That was very kind of him," mused the parson.

M. QUAD.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING

Hon. John J. Lentz

At Greencastle, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1:30 p. m.

Rev. Sam W. Small

At Roachdale, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m.

Henry Warrum and Ralph W. Moss

At Cloverdale, Wed. October 14—1:30 p. m.

Henry Warrum

At Greencastle, Wed. October 14—7:30 p. m.

Ralph W. Moss and F. C. Tilden

Russellville, Mon. October 12—7:30 p. m.

Ralph W. Moss

At Bainbridge, Tues. October 13—7:30 p. m.

Reelsville, Wed. October 14—7:30 p. m.

Greencastle, Sat. October 10—7:30 p. m.

Jas. P. Hughes and John H. James

Carter's School House, Cloverdale tp Tues. October 13—7:30 p. m.

Jackson Boyd and Jas. P. Hughes

Poplar Grove School House, Cloverdale, Mon. October 12—7:30 p. m.

C. C. Gillen and Geo. W. Wilson

Fincastle, Thurs. October 15—7:30

W. H. Miller and C. C. Gillen

At Brick Chapel, Tues. October 13—7:30 p. m.

John H. James

Groveland, Friday, October 16—7:30

W. H. Miller and Geo. W. Wilson

At School House No 8 Floyd tp, Tuesday October 20—7:30

Theo. Crawley and Jackson Boyd

Fox Ridge, Friday, October 16—7:30

James P. Hughes

Coleman's School House, Marion tp, Friday, October 9—7:30

Jackson Boyd and Theo. Crawley