Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and rough of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair tonic. The hair stops coming out, grows faster, keeps soft and smooth. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures sick hair, makes it strong and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

F. E. BABCOCK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES { OFFICE 315. RESIDENCE, 311.

Official Democratic Paper of Jasper County.

$1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising rates made known on application

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

Office on Van Rensselaer Street,

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1906.

THE TICKET.

For Secretary of State
JAMES F. COX.

For Treasurer of State
JOHN ISENBARGER.

For Auditor of State
MARION BAILEY.

For Attorney General
WALTER J. LOTZ.

For Clerk of Supreme Court
BURT NEW.

For Superintendent Public Instruction
ROBERT J. ALEY.

For State Geologist
EDWARD BARRETT.

For State Statistician
DAVID N. CURRY.

For Judge Supreme Court, First District
EUGENE A. ELY.

For Judge Supreme Court, Fourth District
RICHARD ERWIN.

For Judges Appellate Court, First District
MILTON B. HOTTEL,
G. W. FELT.

For Judges Appellate Court, Second District,
RICHARD R. HARTFORD,
HENRY G. ZIMMERMAN,
HENRY A. STEIS.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Member Congress
WILLIAM DARROCH
of Kentland.

For Joint Representative, Jasper and White Counties.
WESLEY TAYLOR
of Monon.

For Prosecuting Attorney
GEORGE E. HERSHMAN
of Rensselaer.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court

For Auditor

For Treasurer
WILLIAM A. LOCK
of Remington.

For Sheriff
CHARLES HARRINGTON
of Keener Township.

For Assessor
FRANK PARKER
of Gillam Township.

For Surveyor

For Coroner
DR. A. J. MILLER
of Rensselaer.

For Commissioners, Second Dist.
JOSEPH NAGLE
of Marion Township.

For Commissioner, Third Dist.
MOSES SIGO
of Carpenter Township.

For Councilman, First Dist.
S. D. CLARK
of Wheatfield Township.

For Councilman, Second Dist.
SMITH NEWELL
of Barkley Township.

For Councilman, Third Dist.
JOSEPH LANE
of Newton Township.

For Councilman, Fourth Dist.
JAMES E. LAMSON
of Jordan Township.

For Councilman-at-Large
C. F. TILLET, of Gillam tp.
JAMES CARR, of Newton tp.
GEO. P. KETCHUM, of Marion tp.

With such tremendous statesmen as the Hon. James Eli Watson and the Hon. Charles Beery Landis trying to get a little notoriety by attacking him, Mr. Bryan doubtless finds that politics is not devoid of humor.

The Republican spellbinders if they are not careful may hold up to the view of their hearers a Columbia club poker chip. The Columbia club, you understand, is the swell Republican organization at Indianapolis in which Governor Hanly, Attorney-General Miller, Vice President Fairbanks, Senators Hemenway and Beveridge and other G. O. P. orators are stockholders.

RALSTON'S GREAT SPEECH

In Reply to Hanly--- Delivered at Greenfield on October 16, 1906.

Hon. Samuel M. Ralston, of Lebanon, in a great speech delivered at Greenfield on October 16, before a large audience, gave special attention to state affairs. He took up Governor Hanly's speech at Tipton opening the Republican campaign and laid bare its sophistry and misrepresentation, proving beyond cavil the malice and insincerity with which it abounds. By irresistible facts and argument Mr. Ralston demonstrated why the Republican party should be driven from power in the state and why the management of the state's business should be restored to the Democratic party with its long record of honorable and faithful service. The speech follows in full and it should be read by every good citizen from beginning to end:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens—Indiana is a great state. Her soil is rich and productive. Her climate is mild. Rarely has she known serious droughts or violent storms. The destructive forces of nature have spared her. Among the riches imbedded within her bowels are to be found the finest building stone, vast fields of coal and reservoirs of oil. She is one of God's most bountiful gifts to man, where there has been developed a citizenship unsurpassed by that of any other state in this splendid republic. I am proud of her, and so are you. Mutually we rejoice in her citizenship and swear allegiance to her institutions.

It is of the administration of the government of this magnificent commonwealth that I want to speak to you tonight. It is a representative government and therefore a popular government. A popular government is a government administered through political parties. No country has ever enjoyed a government by the people in the absence of political parties. So it is our boast that we have in state and nation a government ofpolitical parties and by political parties, but not for political parties; and the man who rails against these organizations has not familiarized himself with the simplest of the basic principles upon which popular government rests.

Instead, therefore, of a political campaign being looked upon by the people as a hardship unnecessarily imposed upon them, they should welcome the opportunity these political contests afford them of learning what the party in power has accomplished, why it has not accomplished more and what it proposes to accomplish for the public good, if its lease of power be extended; and to judge of these things in the light of the criticisms offered and the things proposed by the party out of power.

Hanly's Tipton Meeting.

Governor J. Frank Hanly, in a speech delivered at Tipton on Sept. 24 last, discussed at length state issues and his administration in the presence of an audience largely composed of supreme and apellate court judge, state officers and their attaches, including the lady stenographers of the statehouse. The governor was at his best and we are told in a published account of his meeting that the stenographers at times cheered him enthusiastically. The governor was enamored of his theme, but he suffered himself to digress long enough to tell the eminent jurists present how he expected them to write the law in certain cases now pending in their courts. There is nothing—I nearly said small, but I mean modest—about the governor.

In the course of his keynote slogan he eulogizes without coercion, his own administration and just as cheerfully criticizes, stigmatizes and condemns every administration, Democratic and Republican alike, this state has had from 1872 down to his own. But notwithstanding the eulogy he pronounces upon his own record, he nevertheless has some misgiving that all his fellow-Republicans may not view it as he does, for he tells them they have no right to refuse to support his adminisration because "of passion, personal pique, the personality of the man who happens to be back of it, or adverse party affiliation." The personality of the men back of the administration seems to press itself upon governor's mind. I wonder why? Isn't he satisfied with himself?

The Governor's Integrity Task.

But he goes on to tell of the corruption and defalcation of his friend Sherrick, and what an ordeal he passed through upon making this discovery, "for," using his language, "there were those who counseled condonation and secrecy, and the continuance of the defaulter in office," and how, when the light broke in upon him, "before him stretched the path of duty, rugged and thorny, but straight and true and sure." This is, however, only one of many crises, we are informed, through which he had to pass in his official career of less than two years. He says, in summing up the work of his administration, to use his language, "It has restored and maintained, under trying and delicate circumstances, integrity in the administration of public offices." That is to say, as I understand it, and evidently as he intended the public to understand, that it is under delicate circumstances he is now maintaining integrity in the administration of the different offices in the statehouse. What a certificate of character this is for Bigler, Sims, Hill, Attorney-General Miller and the other state officials. In view of this declaration of the governor I am amazed that he did not accompany his attorney general on his recent exploits of the French Lick hills and valleys! What a risk the executive took in permitting this limb of the law to scamper about that section of our state with the famous one-eyed constable unprotected by executive watchfulness. What a plight this state would be in if our rosy-cheeked attorney general had lost his official virtue in the French Lick valley.

Keeping the Judges Straight.

Upon reading this passage of the governor's speech, it was at once made clear to me why he had Judge Hadley, Judge Monks and Judge Jordan along with the other jurists to attend his opening meeting of the campaign. In addition to telling them how to write the law he desired to inform them in the most public manner possible that he was having the task of his life to maintain official integrity in the statehouse, and that they must be straight, as he would tolerate no foolishness or questionable conduct on their part. Surely the writer of proverbs had these times in his vision and our governor's administration in mind when he declared

"When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice, but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn."

Our governor does not only keep all the Republican officials under him honest, but he furnishes the material for the platforms of his party. He says, referring to its present platform: "Its platform is not a subterfuge upon which to get into office. Most of its provisions grew out of the experiences of the last two years and the public needs that have been disclosed thereby."

So you see the governor is the whole thing, and you do not have to prove it on him. He will admit it. And if it were not for the biblical inhibition that "flesh and blood shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven," I would hesitate even in prophecy to fix boundaries to the jurisdiction he would ultimately assume over the heavenly orbs.

Democrats and the Railroad Law.

Coming now to the governor's speech more in detail, what claims do we find him making for himself and his party, but more particularly for himself? He calls attention first to the railroad rate regulation of the last legislature, enacted upon his recommendation and gives in detail the workings of his commission and the supposed benefits resulting therefrom to the people at a total cost of $16,753.

But he does not tell the people that the Democrats, as a party, stood by him for this legislation and that the Democrats in both branches of the legislature voted for the passage of the bill, and that the only objection they made to it was that the people were entitled to a better law. Nor does the governor inform the people that he was utterly unable to persuade the Republicans of the legislature to pass this rate bill in any form until after the railroad lawyers placed their O. K. upon it. Hon. John W. Kern led the fight for this legislation as the attorney for the shippers, and it was in his office that the bill was finally agreed upon in the form in which it became a law; and up to the time of this agreement there was never any show for the governor or anyone else to secure the passage of the bill. The situation was controlled by the influence that always controls the governor's party.

But, my friends, it is a late day for the governor to shriek himself hoarse in insisting upon the honor due him or his party for this character of legislation. For the sentiment in this country that has ripened into this sort of legislation, honor is due to another. The honor belongs to a man whom the governor has slandered in the past and in the imitation of whom as a reformer he is now making himself ridiculous.

Railroad Plank of 1896.

In 1896 the Democratic national platform contained this plank:

"The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our railroad systems, and formation of trusts and pools require stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression."

That plank, my friends, was denounced by the governor of your state and the national platform of his party has never contained a similar declaration. It was the torch that lighted the way for all the laws that have been enacted on this subject, and it was suggested by and borne aloft in the hand of that great commoner, the first statesman of the civilized world, William Jennings Bryan. Without the assistance of Democrats the Republicans could have accomplished nothing on this question in their last congress, and they were only enabled to pass the emasculated bill they finally got through, when a Democrat assumed the leadership of the fight. No, my friends, there is no reason for any Democrat betraying his party to assist Governor Hanly and his partisan followers, because of anything they may have done for railroad rate legislation in the last legislature.

Sherrick and Storms.

But let us pass to the next subject discussed by the governor—the defalcations of certain Republican officials. And I want to preface what I shall say on this part of his speech by the statement that I do not desire to deprive him of any honor in the premises. Whatever he did that was right, he should have credit for.

Now how did he propose to deal with the situation when he found himself face to face with these defalcations? In searching for the answer to this question we should not overlook the fact that the governor is posing before the country as a genuine reformer—as an executive who believes in the enforcemnt of all laws without fear or favor and denounces in unmeasured terms compromises with crime. If in truth and in fact he is a reformer of this fiber and an executive of the character I have indicated, then he instantly knew, appreciated and resolved that Sherrick should be sent to the penitentiary upon his confessing he had converted to his own use $145,000 of the people's money, but did he so resolve, and if so, when?

I charge the fact to be that before Sherrick sent him his resignation he, the governor, through James P. Goodrich, chairman of the Republican state central committee, assured the Hon. Addison C. Harris, attorney for Sherrick, if the defaulting officer would resign and give up his office, he, the governor, would protect him from prosecution. If he denies this, then I ask him to say if when he was trying to secure the resignation of Secretary Storms, for whom the Hon. Addison C. Harris was also appearing as counsel, this conversation, in substance, didn't take place in his rooms in the statehouse:

Hanly's Veracity.

Mr. Harris saying: "I advised Sherrick to resign and was criticised for it throughout the state. In that case a man came to me as an emissary for the governor and represented that if Sherrick would resign and turn over to the governor the securities in his possession, that that would end the matter. With this understanding, on my advice, Sherrick sent his resignation and all the securities in his possession to the governor. The same evening the governor placed the matter in the hands of the prosecuting attorney." And if thereupon he, the governor, didn't say, "Hold on, Mr. Harris, I never authorized any person to make any such representation to you." And if thereupon Mr. Harris didn't say, "The man who came to me saying that he came from you is in this room and someone has lied." And if thereupon Mr. Goodrich, chairman of the Republican state central committee, didn't say, "I made only such representations as I was authorized by the governor to make, and I am not the liar"; and if thereupon Mr. Harris, looking at the governor, didn't say, "Then, Governor Hanly, you are the liar." I repeat I challenge the governor to deny.

Then if Sherrick did resign with the understanding that the governor would not ask that he be prosecuted, or that he would ask that he be not prosecuted, I submit the governor cannot consistently plead with Democrats to support his administration on account of its moral tone, until he himself quits forming an alliance with criminals.

Getting Money From Sherrick.

Besides the record in the Sherrick case now pending in the supreme court shows that in 1904 Hanly got at one time $250 and at another time $500 belonging to the state from Sherrick as auditor, and that he didn't repay the state until after the exposures came late in 1905. I am told by an attorney who is conversant with the fact, that if Sherrick is kept in the penitentiary, it will be on the count of the indictment charging him with the conversion of the money of the state, a part of which was the money the governor had. How the governor, while Sherrick remains in the penitentiary, can go into the pulpits of this state and preach civic righteousness without experiencing the sensation of the ball and chain about his ankle is beyond my comprehension.

But in what better light do the facts in the Storms case place the governor before the good citizenship of this good state? He tells us that his commission laid bare the wrongdoing in the secretary's office. His language is: "A little later, a misappropriation of funds by the secretary of state—a conversion of public money to his own use—was laid bare." And then he tells how he demanded the resignation of the secretary, and how that official refused either to resign or to permit an examination of his books, but that finally, rather than have the general assembly convene to impeach him, he gave up the fight, handed over his resignation and left his office.

Storms and Question of Crime.

Let's analyze this situation. If the secretary had converted public money to his own use he was guilty of the commission of a crime, and no one knew that better than the governor, for he is not only a good statutory lawyer, but also a good constitutional lawyer, and if he is to be believed, he has a real passion for the enforcement of law. He delights in telling his preacher and civic audiences how the constitution enjoins upon him that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and how all laws look alike to him, and that it is his unbending purpose to enforce them, even at the risk of cutting short his political career. That is to say, he wants the people to understand that he is for law enforcement, even if such a course in the future deprive his country of his services as president.

How do his acts square with his words? He admits that the evidence showing the commission of a crime by his secretary of state was laid before him and that it was so conclusive of guilt that it enabled him to compel the derelict official to flee from his office. The evidence then was as strong as it was in the Sherrick case. Why, then, was the one sent to prison and the other allowed to go free? Why, then, did the governor send for the prosecuting attorney in the one case and lay the facts showing guilt before him and insist upon a proecution and in the other case remain silent? Do great governors do this way when they are seeking to ferret out crime? Can you imagine a Folk acting in this way under similar conditions? And is such a course in harmony with his interpretation of that provision of the constitution he enjoys reading to the preachers that the "Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed? I make the charge that he does not dare to tell the people of this state why he has not insisted upon the prosecution of his defaulting secretary of state.

Storms Case and Consistency.

With what consistency can the governor insist that prosecuting attorneys should see to it that all felons be prosecuted, in view of the position eh has assumed as regards the felony committed by Storms? Does he answer that Storms made good his defalcations and gave up the office? If he does, a man does not have to to be a lawyer to tell him that that doesn't satisfy the law. Any felon in the clutches of the law would make good the value of stolen property and leave the state if that would buy his liberty. Does he answer that an assurance had to be given Storms that he would not be prosecuted before he would agree to hand in his resignation? If he does, then the official who is keeping that assurance good is guilty of compounding a felony and should be sent to the penitentiary with Sherrick. Again I charge that the governor doesn't dare to tell the people of this state the truth as to why Storms has not been prosecuted and until he does make a satisfactory showing as regards such failure, he is not in a position to appeal either to Democrats or self-respecting Republicans to support his administration.

But he does not only insist that he is entitled to great honor for getting Sherrick, Storms and the adjutant-general out of office, but that much credit is due him for collecting of these three defaulting Republican officials the money they had converted to their own use. Each of these officers had a good bond on file, and a very ordinary lawyer can draft a good complaint for the breach of a bond. The governor, however, is grappling at straws, and no incident that will serve to bolster up his administration must be overlooked.

Hanly's Motives.

Now the truth is, my friends, the governor hadn't been in office long until the fact became known to him that the state house, under Republican administrations, had become rotten to the core and that rumors of the condition were then reaching the public, and he was not long in convincing himself that when the whole truth got to the public the righteous indignation of the people would sweep his party from power. So he became desperate and at once conceived the scheme of starting an investigation of the records in certain officesback as far as 1872 with the hope of being able to scandalize the official record of some Democrat and in this way molify in some degree the outraged feeling of the people toward his party.

The first one he makes an attack upon is a dead Democrat, James H. Rice, who while living bore a reputation for honesty second to no man. And the charge is made that Rice, while auditor, failed to account for certain money that he received officially, and that his shortage now amounts to $108,823.69, including more than $46,000 interest.

A proper appreciation of the value of character and of good reputation usually suggests to a fair-minded man the importance of stating all the material facts, when he is proposing to ask the judgment of his countrymen thereon, upon the conduct of a fellow man. And especially is this true when the judgment is asked against on who is dead.

James H. Rice's Case.

I charge that the governor has not given to the people all the facts in James H. Rice's case, and that he has purposely, with evil intent, witheld them. Notice the language of his speech: "For some unaccountable reason the books are missing and can not be found." By that statement he meant for the people to understand that all the books of James H. Rice are missing, when the truth is, the records are only missing for six months of his official term, as I have been informed, and the books covering his term, so I am told, all except this six months, show his accounts to be correct to a cent. Why didn't the governor disclose that fact to the people when he was dealing with the honor of a dead man? Is it customary for apostles of spotless purity to deal with the dead in this way? How, then, did the governor and his commission arrive at the amount of Rice's alleged shortage? Why, he says: "It is based upon the average receipt of reciprocal fees for a term of years before and after Mr. Rice's term." But that doesn't necessarily show that any part of the alleged shortage went into his hands.

I submit, therefore, in view of all the facts, if the governor had wanted to be fair and decent in his dealing with Rice, he would have refrained from making his vicious attack upon his official record. But no, he couldn't do that. He had to have a Democratic victim to break the rising tide of opposition to his party and to get his victim he repairs to the grave of this Irish patriot—this old soldier—and with fiendish cruelty clawing into the sepulchre of the dead, he drags out the skeleton and rattles it, with ghoulish glee, in the face of the multitude. I leave him with the skeleton.

Increased Taxation.

In his Tipton speech the goveronr takes exception to the charge made in the Democratic state platform of 1906 that since 1894 the Republican party "has unnecessarily and largely increased the number of officers, the salaries of officials, the expenses of the public business and the burdens of the taxpayers." He seeks to break the force of this arraignment by saying that if the expenses and burdens of the people have incerased, they have been increased without a raise in the tax levy. This sort of statement doesn't deceive any one. Why didn't he tell his audience how much the assessed valuation of the property in the state had increased during this period? The most ordinary citizen understands that a 3-cent levy, for illustration, will produce twice as much revenue on a valuation of $200 as it will on a valuation of $100.

Now the truth is the receipts of the state for the year ending October 31, 1904, were nearly a million dollars greater than for the year ending October 31, 1895. And yet when the legislature met in January, 1905, the governor announced in his inaugural address that he found the state's finances "embarrassed," and cited a deficit of a half million dollars. This was followed by drawing $994,000 in advance from the counties up to October 31, 1905, and the embarrassment mentioned by the governor forced the raising of the levy for current expenses three cents on the hundred dollars, which increased the taxes for such expenses about a half million dollars a year. Why didn't the governor, in his Tipton speech, tell the truth?

State Office Expenditures.

Again a Republican legislature appropriated for the expenses of the Auditor's office from 1903 to 1907, $82,303.90. Under the law as enacted by a Democratic legislature, if Governor Hanly's interpretation of that law be correct, J. O. Henderson's total legal compensation as auditor for four years was only $3,473.43, as against $82,303.30 for the same office for the same period under a Republican law.

Matthews and Myers, both Democrats, administered the office of secretary of state from 1891 to 1895, four years under a Democratic law, for $41,461. For the same length of time, from 1893 to 1907, under a Republican law, it cost $53,600 to run the same office; that is, $12,119 more than it did under the Democrats.

Saying nothing of the different contingent funds upon which the governor has been liberally drawing, the office of governor for 1905, cost the people more than $4,000 in excess of what it did in 1896, when Matthews was governor.

But the governor, in his speech, argues that the four offices or governor, secretary of state, auditor of state and attorney-general cost the people, under Democratic laws, more than $100,000 in excess of what they are now costing under Republican legislation. He is enabled to reach this conclusion by taking the attorney-general's office, when the Hon. Alonzo Greene Smith was the incumbent, under a law that was prepared by Attorney-General Michener, and approved by Governor Hovey, both of whom were Republicans, and under which the attorney-general was, in fact, allowed fees that made him a large compensation. A fairer way to have presented the question, I suggest,

Concluded on Next Page

WOOD SAWING.

Having bought the Sayler wood sawing outfit I am prepared to do custom sawing in either town or country on short notice. Call 'phone 374 or write me at Rensselaer, Ind. C. H. LEAVEL.

TO JUDGE A REMEDY

you must know its father and mother, and so understand the reason for its existence. Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, a treatment for Sick-Headache, Dizziness, Pains in the Side, Constipation and Biliousness, is based on the formula of one of the greatest physicians ever known. All druggists will guarantee Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets to cure sick-headache, or refund your money. Whole Treatment 25 cents.

Save Your Eyes by Wearing Diamond Lenses.

None genuine without trade mark on every lens. Absolutely clear and free from every defect. Accurately ground and centered, fused from minute crystal pebbles, have no equal, being the most perfect lens made.

I control the sale of these lenses in Jasper and Newton counties.

Dr. Chas. Vick, Eyesight Specialist. Office in C. H. Vick's fruit store, next door to express office, Rensselaer, Ind.

RAMON'S BROWNIE CALENDAR

One of the Handsomest 1907 Calendars Gotten Out for the Year.

The Ramon's Brownie Calendar for 1907 is almost an education within itself, containing a vast amount of useful information. This calendar consists of twelve pages, 12x19 inches, handsomely printed in three colors on best paper. One inch figures show the days so plainly as to be easily read across the largest room. Holidays are in red Changes of the moon, weather conditions, length of days, church festive days, signs of the zodiac and much other useful knowledge. This beautiful Calendar usually sells for ten cents and will be mailed on receipt of stamps direct from Brown Mf'g. Co., Greeneville, Tenn. Ask your druggist and he will tell you how to get one free.

THINK OF THIS ONE MINUTE.

How does it happen that the Studebaker factory in South Bend, Ind., covering 101 acres, is the largest vehicle factory in the world? How does it happen that more than a million Studebaker vehicles are in use the world over? How does it happen that the Studebaker business has shown a steady growth and increase every year for more than fifty years? How does it happen that the Studebaker reputation for all that goes to make a good vehicle is higher today than ever before? Do you think it just happened or was there a reason for it? You know there must have been a reason and this is it. *The absolute reliability of the Studebaker product.* It appeals to careful buyers, men who are satisfied only with the best. If you belong to that class, if you like a good farm rather than a poor farm, a good horse rather than a poor horse, a good wagon rather than a poor wagon, we ask you to investigate the Studebaker before buying. See the Studebaker agent C. A. ROBERTS THE BUGGY MAN. Rensselaer, Ind.

Keep Your Nerve

It is nerve energy that runs the organs of your body. The storage battery is the nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord, and from this battery nerve force is sent out through the system of nerves. To keep the body healthy you must have plenty of nerve force; if you have not, the organs work imperfectly, the circulation is sluggish, digestion bad, appetite poor, kidneys inactive, and aches, pains and misery are the penalty.

You can keep the system strong with Dr. Miles' Nervine. It assists in generating nerve energy; it strengthens the nerves and makes the whole system strong and vigorous.

"I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' Nervine to those suffering from nervous prostration, insomnia and melancholy. After several months suffering from above diseases I tried this medicine and found immediate relief. It soothes and strengthens the nerves, chases away the gloomy and depressing thoughts and gives the sufferer renewed strength and hope. It is a superb nerve restorer."

JUDGE JACOB SEEMANN, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Painting Time

is bound to come around once in a while. Even the best paint will wear off in time. But painting time will come around least often if, when you paint, you use

Eckstein Pure White Lead

(Made by the Old Dutch Process)

mixed with Pure Linseed Oil. It is the accepted standard paint. Looks best, lasts longest, and costs least in the long run.

Send for free booklet, beautifully illustrated. Valuable to any one who would preserve and beautify his property at the least outlay.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1510 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
For sale by first class dealers.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association,

Of Benton, White and Jasper Counties.

REPRESENTED BY

MARION I. ADAMS,

RENSSELAER. IND.

Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1904.
$1,895,559.32.

Increase for year 1904.
$199,796.56.

The New Nowels House

$1.00 per Day ~~~ $1.00 per Day

Accommodations Furnished at Any Time.
Good Beds and First Class Service at All Times.

HENRY REED - - PROPRIETOR

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jasper County, State of Indiana, executor of the estate of Mary J. Daniels, late of Jasper county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN M. OTT, Executor.

October 10th, 1906.

NOTICE TO HEIRS, CREDITORS AND LEGATEES.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel B. Johnson, Jr., deceased. In the Jasper Circuit Court, November Term, 1906.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Samuel B. Johnson, Jr., deceased, and all persons interested in said estate, to appear in the Jasper Circuit Court, on Monday, the 3d day of December, 1906, being the day fixed and endorsed on the final settlement account of John R. Wilson, administrator of said decedent, and show cause, if any, why such final account should not be approved; and the heirs of said decedent and all others interested, are also hereby notified to appear in said Court, on said day and make proof of their heirship, or claim to any part of said estate.

JOHN R. WILSON, Administrator.
IRA W. YEOMAN, Attorney for Estate.

NOTICE TO HEIRS, CREDITORS AND LEGATEES.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Wood, deceased. In the Jasper Circuit Court, November Term, 1906.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Catherine Wood, deceased, and all persons interested in said estate, to appear in the Jasper Circuit Court, on Monday, the 12th day of November, 1906, being the day fixed and endorsed on the final settlement account of James F. Irwin, administrator of said decedent, and show cause, if any, why such final account should not be approved; and the heirs of said decedent and all others interested, are hereby notified to appear in said Court, on said day and make proof of their heirship, or claim to any part of said estate.

JAMES F. IRWIN, Administrator.
S. C. IRWIN, Attorney for Estate.

produces fine results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when others fail. Young men can regain their lost manhood, and old men may recover their youthful vigor by using **REVIVO.** It quickly and quietly removes Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness such as Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great **nerve tonic and blood builder,** bringing back the **pink glow to pale cheeks** and restoring the **fire of youth.** It wards off approaching disease. Insist on having **REVIVO,** no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, **$1.00** per package, or six for **$5.00.** We give free advice and counsel to all who wish it, with **guarantee.** Circulars free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Rensselaer by J. A. Larsh, druggist.