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JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

F. E. BABCOCK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1907.

What do the law-defying trusts care about fines when the Republican tariff enables them to collect the fines from the people who are compelled to buy their goods. A sensible reform of the tariff will do more "trust-busting" than the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt ever dreamed of.

In carrying on his "straddling" campaign, Secretary Taft revives the old chestnut about the "good" trusts and the "bad" ones. We suppose if nominated he will accept campaign contributions from the good trusts—that is, of course, the trusts that are good enough to "jar loose."

When Cortelyou flew to the relief of Wall street with the people's money how much of it went into the Rockefeller-Standard Oil banks? When Secretary Shaw did a similar thing about eighteen months ago, the Standard Oil institutions got most of it and doubtless they have been favored the same way again.

The simple, incontestable truth is that under Mr. Roosevelt the Republican party has become an agent for carrying out some of the most desirable and essential ideas embodied in Bryanism—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

What the Springfield Republican calls "Bryanism" has surely taken a strong hold on the country when Republican papers make such admissions as the above.

Secretary Taft, who like Fairbanks, is candidating about the country, is telling his audiences that the difference between Roosevelt and Bryan is, that Roosevelt has faith in the people, while Bryan is afraid to trust them. And yet Roosevelt is wanting practically all power to be exercised at Washington, while Bryan has from the beginning opposed centralization and contended for local self-government for the people. Taft must be daft.

The state platform recently adopted by the Maryland Democrats, contains a plank favoring a tariff only for revenue and opposes the collection of more money from the people than is necessary to pay the expenses of economical government. The collection of \$90,000,000 more taxes during the fiscal year ending June 30, than even the annual billion dollar appropriations called for was characterized as an outrage on the people. And so it is an outrage, but congress when it meets next winter will find a way to spend these ninety extra millions. The last congress spent two billions in two

years and the next probably will get away with two and a half or three billions.

No Democrats and few Republicans ever thought that Senator Beveridge was in Mr. Bryan's class. The articles of the two men being printed from month to month in the Reader Magazine on the leading questions before the country are proof that the great Democrat is in a class by himself. Mr. Bryan goes quickly and clearly to the root of things, while the superficiality of Senator Beveridge is painfully apparent, however entertainingly he may write.

Let's see. President Roosevelt has talked about prosecuting rich railroad and trust men who have violated the laws. Attorney General Bonaparte has talked about the same thing. Secretary Taft, the Roosevelt candidate, mildly says, "me too." But not a single criminal prosecution has been begun against a rich law-breaker as an individual. A few fines against corporations have been imposed, but no trust has been "busted" and no personal punishment has been inflicted upon the men responsible for the corporation outlaws. And, furthermore, nothing of the sort is going to happen under the present administration. It's all rather funny when you think about it.

## GOVERNMENT PURCHASES.

The Indianapolis News, a tariff reform paper (at least between campaigns, when it can print the truth) occasionally says some good things along this line. But the people should not forget that the leaders in the republican party who manage campaigns and party policies are the protected tariff barons and will see that there is no genuine tariff reform that is inimical to the interests of the trust magnates. The following editorial from the News, however, is sensible and to the point, and voters should ponder over it:

Mr. Haldane, the British War Secretary, in response to a question asked him in the House of Commons, said that he "proposed purchasing army stores in America when he can get them there equally as good or better than elsewhere at more satisfactory prices, without apologizing to the local protectionists." This is a very natural attitude for a British official to take. He is simply claiming for the government the right which the government concedes to every citizen. Great Britain refuses to allow the private consumer to be held up by a lot of protected trusts, and refuses to be held up itself. With us the question is not so easy. For we have adopted the policy of allowing the home market to be monopolized by protected industries, and we fine any citizen who seeks, by purchasing abroad, to break up the monopoly. And there is some reason in the demand that the Government shall pay the prices which it forces the people to pay. In England the government claims the same rights that the people enjoy. In this country it is argued that the Government ought to bear the same burdens that the people bear. In buying in free markets the British government is true to its policy; in buying in protected markets our Government is true to its policy.

Some time ago it was announced that the administration would buy supplies for the Panama canal where it could buy them most cheaply. If we remember rightly there was later some awakening. The proposition provoked much discussion. We believe that the prevailing opinion was that the proposed action was right. We agree with that opinion. For though it is easy to make an argument to the effect that the Government ought to "take its medicine" as the citizen does, the argument is far from being conclusive. For the Government is not an entity separate and apart from the people. Whatever it buys the people pay for. The burden of high prices is on the people quite as truly as it is when they purchase commodities directly for themselves. Therefore, in such a case, it is not simply the Government but the people who are freed from the exactions of the monopolists. Here is one chance of escape, and we think it should be made the most of. The citizen acting through himself is unable to protect himself. Acting through his

Government, he can refuse to buy at monopoly prices.

But the situation with us is difficult. Mr. Haldane may do as he pleases, without "apologizing to the local protectionists," but in our case the protectionists run the Government. We not only have to apologize to them, but also to permit them to tax us as they please; to write our tariff schedules, and to say what prices we shall pay for what we buy. Our Secretary of War, therefore, has a problem of which his British brother knows nothing. There are many of our people, for instance, who would think it positively disloyal for him to buy powder abroad even at half the price he pays here, for the American powder trust is at least American. However, we believe that an educational process is going on that will have its effect. It may be many years before we rise to the level of Mr. Haldane's sound business views, but it is certain that even now many people are about persuaded that our "infant" monopolies have somewhat overdone the thing—have pushed their advantage too far, used their power too relentlessly. After a while we may perhaps understand that you can not get anything out of the machine that you did not put in, that if some men are protected there are others who protect them, and that all that the former get is paid by the latter. In the matter of building navies and purchasing supplies it may be that even so rich a nation as ours will have before long to pay some attention to the economies.

## FOR STRAIGHTENING THE KANKAKEE RIVER.

Mr. J. A. Spencer of Dwight, Ill., who owns land in this county that will be affected by the proposed Horace Marble plan of dredging the Kankakee river, is among those who oppose the Marble plan of drainage, and writes The Democrat as follows in regard to said drainage:

The Drainage District, instead of having the contractor furnish the dredges, should buy a dredge and keep it in service on this work, as most assuredly sand-bars will be constantly forming and will have to be removed from time to time, for if the main ditch is deep the sand will pour in from the side branches, and if not deep the land will not be drained. If this cleaning out is not done the work will prove a failure and the money invested in it is thrown away. In such an extensive job, contractors, if they furnish their own dredges, will add to the price, I believe, far more than the entire cost of the dredge, and then after the contract is complete, when it becomes necessary to remove these continually forming sand bars, it will be very expensive to hire a dredge every time. Better buy the dredge outright at first and have it on hand when needed to keep the channel clear.

The dredge should be operated by competent men employed by the year by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Start the dredge at the upper end, then dredge no wider than will easily allow the dredge to be moved up and down the ditch, and dig as deep as you can conveniently, continuing clear to the lower end of the drainage ditch; then take the dredge back to the upper end and make it as much deeper as you can to the next cutting, and so continue until it is as deep as desired. Especially for the first two cuttings, I would recommend putting all the dirt on one side of the drain so that in case of a flood the water in this straight drain, which will have a much greater velocity than the long crooked river bed, will pick up a great amount of sediment and thus greatly aid in excavating the ditch. As the water spreads out over the marsh it will deposit the sediment, thus improving the adjacent land.

Of course all bridges will have to be built on the drawbridge plan to allow the dredge to move. For any method of work the bridges will have to be built on this plan in order to allow the dredge to run up and down to remove the sand bars.

It does not seem practicable to try to make a contract with any party to contract a ditch many miles in length to a certain depth, for the reason that sometimes just a few feet below the surface we find a thick strata of quicksand that makes it practically impossible to construct, for the sand will fill in about as fast as removed. In cases where this condition is found the only practical way will be to make up by making the ditch wider at that point and not so deep, and this would necessitate a change in the contract.

I think to get the best drainage, if not troubled with sand, the ditch

should be deep rather than wide. If the work is done as herein suggested, as soon as the dredge has made one through out the whole district will begin to receive some benefit, and as the ditch is out deeper we will know the nature of the material we have to pass and can also better determine how large the ditch should be to handle the volume of water.

J. A. SPENCER.

## FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

**Library Paste.**  
Wet a cupful of flour, previously dried in the oven, with a pint of cold water, rubbing it smooth. Have ready three cupfuls of boiling water in a saucepan. Pour gradually upon the paste, working it well until you have a smooth batter. Add more boiling water should it thicken too much. Flour varies much in the matter of thickening. Set over the fire and stir for three minutes. After the boiling point is reached pour it out, and then it is lukewarm beat into it a teaspoonful of oil of cloves or of cinnamon. Carbolic acid is better still unless the odor be objectionable. Put up in small, wide mouthed bottles and cork tightly.

**Headache and Insomnia.**  
For severe headache and insomnia the application of a cloth wrung out in hot water is good, but one wet in very cold water will prove still more immediate in its good effects. The chill deadens the nerves, and the pain is soothed. For insomnia a towel folded in four wrung out in very cold water, iced if possible, and applied to the spine will usually put the wakeful one to sleep. If one towel does not effect the desired result, try a second and even a third one at fifteen minute intervals, placing a heavy bath towel between the bed and the wet application.

**Cleaning Matting.**  
To clean matting sweep it thoroughly first with a stiff broom, following carefully the grain of the straw; heat up a soft broom in warm water and brush across the grain. Finally wash the matting off with warm water in which a handful of salt has been dissolved. If light in color borax will aid in brightening and preserving the shade.

**Remove Lines In Face.**  
Tired lines can be removed by dipping the fingers into a good skin food and running them over the lines with a gentle movement. When the lines come from old age there is nothing so good as almond oil, which gives moisture to the skin. When the lines are premature it is always best to use a food which acts also as a stimulant.

**Handy Thread Cutter.**  
The thread cutter herewith shown was designed especially to do away with scissors for cutting the thread. It comprises a pair of pivoted blades, the handles of which are set at an angle. At the end of one handle is a slot and in the other a lug, to limit the movement of the blades. In use the thread



held in palm of hand. cutter is placed in the palm of the hand, being held in position by a loop which slips over the little finger. It is claimed that it can be kept in the palm of the hand without interfering with the operation while sewing, there being perfect freedom of the fingers at all times. A slight twist of the fingers is all that is required to operate the cutter to break the thread.

**Air Cushion Substitute.**  
Cut two circles of cloth eighteen inches in diameter. Cut the center out, leaving the circle six inches wide. Sew the inside circle together. Take cotton batting, roll snugly until you have a roll large as your hand is wide, place padding in circle of cloth and sew outside seam. It is as good and sometimes better than the air cushion.

**Iodine For Bruises.**  
A small bottle of iodine and a camel's hair brush may be added to the summer outfit of medicaments with prospective advantage. A bruise painted with iodine loses its soreness in very short order. One painting is usually sufficient, but if there is soreness remaining the second day put on a second coat.

**To Make Clothes White.**  
To give clothes that bluish whiteness so hard to obtain under ordinary circumstances soak them the night before washing in blue water. Then the next day do not use bluing at all, but after washing rinse them in clear water only. This will do away with the yellow appearance so annoying to most persons.

Subscribe for the Democrat.

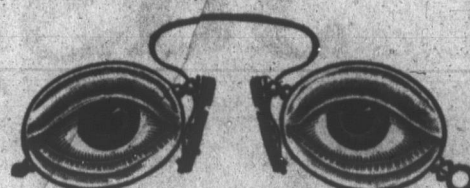
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## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF RENSSELAER, IND., MARCH 26, 1907.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	\$329,964 72	Capital Stock	\$30,000 00
U. S. and County Bonds	38,400 00	Surplus and Profits	22,496 81
Bank Building	3,000 00	Circulating Notes	7,500 00
Cash and due from bank	93,074 68	Deposits	406,442 59
	\$465,439 40		\$465,439 40

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