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WILL MEET TODAY

To Elect Bankruptcy Trustee of Parker Bank.

WILL BE A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

And Creditors Likely to Select Jasper Guy or W. H. Cheadle for the Place.

Today is the date set for the first meeting of the creditors of the Bank of Remington, which is to be held there by Referee Bowers for the purpose of electing a trustee in bankruptcy. A new man for this position that has been talked of considerably the past week is Jasper Guy, the well known Remington attorney. Mr. Guy has many of the heaviest depositors for him and it seems from what can be learned that he stands a good chance of being elected. His friends urge that he has always been straight in his business dealings, is systematic in his business affairs and is well qualified in every way to handle the trustee-ship economically and in as expeditious a manner as anyone that could be named. W. H. Cheadle of Remington, who has heretofore been mentioned for the place, is also being urged as a capable man by his friends, and it would seem at this writing the selection lies between Guy and Cheadle.

The statement being made by some that Guy was Parker's attorney, his friends allege has little foundation. Parker never employed an attorney to but very little extent. All the deeds, mortgages, etc., executed by or with him were drawn by himself, and he always had a clerk in the bank to attend to the notarial work.

Bank Examiner Hinshaw has been at Remington off and on for the past month examining the bank books and papers, and the first of the week had an expert accountant from the State Auditor's office there going over the Building and Loan Association books, of which institution Mr. Parker was the secretary-treasurer. From what we could learn it is thought these books were in a fairly good condition.

Some \$53,000 to \$54,000 more of assets of questionable value have been found by the bank examiner. They consist of book accounts and are too worthless to be listed, it is reported.

The Perpetual Building, Loan and Savings Association directors have gone carefully over the books of that institution and find that the association's affairs are in good shape, notwithstanding reports to the contrary had gone out because Mr. Parker was the secretary-treasurer of the concern and was alleged to have issued much fraudulent stock. It seems that Parker run out of certificate blanks for his bank and used several blanks of the building association, which may perhaps cause some little confusion in getting straightened out, but the officers of the association figure that they have sufficient assets to pay liabilities and leave a margin of \$8,500.

A meeting of the Fountain Park directors was also held one day last week and Mr. Parker resigned as president and director and W. C. Smalley was appointed a director in his stead. It is the intention to go ahead with the Park meetings the same as heretofore, and many of the speakers for this year have already been contracted with, it is reported. This is well, for it would indeed be too bad to let such a high-class chautauque as Fountain Park go down.

INSURING DEPOSITS IN BANK.

Oklahoma's Plan Promises to Become Popular and Will Spread To Other States.

The subject of giving depositors greater security for money deposited in banks is of especial interest at this time, and especially in this locality where so many banks have gone broke in the past few years. The Bryan idea, which has heretofore been mentioned in these columns and which is a simple remedy and one that would settle the financial ills of the country and relieve money stringencies—because no one would

hoard money if they had the absolute confidence in the banks, which this would give—is meeting with much support from bankers and others all over the country, and now a Washington dispatch states that Congressman Adair of Indiana, president of the First National Bank of Portland, has introduced a bill providing that an assessment of one-tenth of 1 per cent. shall be levied on the average deposit of all national banks annually for the purpose of protecting depositors against loss.

"I have looked up the Comptroller's reports," said he, "and find that a tax of one-twentieth of 1 per cent. on the average deposits would have covered all losses since national banks came into existence. If Congress will pass such a bill as I have offered, states will be forced to enact like legislation affecting State banks, and we shall have absolute protection for depositors in banks; furthermore, we shall have provided a safeguard against such a panic as we have recently been experiencing."

Mr. Adair's bill provides that when the guarantee fund reaches more than \$5,000,000 the tax shall be suspended temporarily. Representative Chaney, republican, has introduced a bill similar to Mr. Adair's. Representative Landis is preparing a speech supporting the idea.

The Oklahoma idea, which is on the same lines for state guarantee, is favorably mentioned by the New York Financier, which says:

"The insurance of banking deposits through the establishment of a guarantee fund has been discussed in banking conventions and in the press for many years. It has remained for the new State of Oklahoma, however, to provide by legal enactment for the establishment of a fund to protect bank deposits against loss in case of the failure of the institution.

The law in question was signed by Governor Haskell on December 17, and becomes operative immediately. Its main provisions are that a State banking board created for the purpose, shall have authority to levy on the capital stock of banks an assessment of 1 per cent. of the daily average deposits of each bank. The deposits of State funds in bank are exempt from levy. Should the guarantee fund thus provided become impaired through extraordinary drains, the board is empowered to levy special assessments in an amount sufficient to restore the fund to its minimum of 1 per cent. Banks organized in the future are to pay 3 per cent. of their capital to the fund when they begin business, and this assessment constitutes a credit subject to adjustment at the end of the year on the total of their deposits. In order that there may be no preference shown, national banks in the State may take advantage of the system on the same terms, but if, in the future, the Federal Government shall establish a guarantee fund for national banks, then 90 per cent of the total of the assessment funds paid by such banks to the State shall be retained by them.

In case of bank failure the banking board will take charge of the insolvent institutions, pay from the guarantee funds whatever amount is necessary to make up the deficiency, and further assessment may be made, the State claiming a first lien on all the assets of the bank and all liabilities against the stockholders, officers and directors, and against all other banking institutions, corporations etc., with which the bank may be retained by them.

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Stringent prohibition is laid upon loans by banks to their officers, etc., and a reserve ranging from 20 per cent. is made compulsory. Several other important features are included in the new enactment, but chief interest centers in the guarantee clause. It is to be assumed that in fixing the percentage of assessment on all banks the board acted on statistical knowledge, and that the fund so created will be ample for the purpose.

One of the objections offered against the establishment of the guarantee safety fund principle in general has been that the removal of responsibility to depositors would tend to make bank officers careless, and it is a fact that with the loose laws which are in force in many States this objection would hold good. The Oklahoma law, however, provides for at least

\$1,200 DAMAGES

Wanted By Two Fair Oaks Parties For Injuries

IN FALLING ON CITY SIDEWALK.

Line Stretched Across Walk Caused Them To Fall—Other Matters Before City Council.

The regular meeting of the common council of the City of Rensselaer was held Monday evening with all members present.

Following is a report of the proceedings:

Mrs. Sarah E. Burns, aged 67, and Elizabeth Jane Thompson, aged 12, both of Fair Oaks, presented a claim for \$1,000 and \$200, respectively, for alleged injuries sustained by falling on the sidewalk near the old Foster House on Sept 17 last, while walking up town from the depot on said date. The former says that as a result of said fall she dislocated her left wrist, injured her right wrist and her knees, while the latter, who was with Mrs. Burns at the same time, also fell and was injured about the knees. It seems that while making the cement curb at this point a chalk-line was stretched across the side-walk and was about an inch above the walk. These parties failed to see the line and it caught their feet and threw them violently to the cement walk, they declare, injuring them quite badly and from which they have not yet fully recovered, especially the elder. Foltz & Spiller are their attorneys and they indicate that they would like to compromise the matter on an equitable basis. The street contractors are probably liable for any such damages, under their bond, and as they had sub-let the cement curb work to Conrad Kellner, perhaps he is liable to them. The matter was referred to the city attorney for investigation.

A new ordinance—a previous one on the same line having been withdrawn—intended to prevent "itinerant doctors" from practicing medicine, surgery or optometry in the city of Rensselaer without first having procured a license from the city clerk, and fixing said license at \$10 per day, \$25 per week or \$50 per month, was presented by Dr. M. D. Gwin, who made a talk to the council urging its passage. The council did not seem to look with much favor on the ordinance and did not take any action whatever. Under its provisions, it is claimed, a family moving here from an adjoining county could not have their old family doctor come to see them when they were sick without his taking out a license. If Monticello passed such an ordinance Dr. Turfier of Rensselaer, who now visits Monticello two or three days each week, would have to take out a license or stay away. We do not know whether "it" would "catch" veterinarians or not, but Rensselaer's horse doctor has as much right to seek "protection" as others, and of course Dr. Hansen, the Monon veterinarian, who makes regular trips here, would be shut out by such an ordinance.

Most people seem to think it ought not be passed, and believe the majority of the council have too much good sense to give it even a serious thought.

The city treasurer's report for the month ending Jan. 1st showing balances on hand as follows:

Electric light fund	\$2,098 44
Water fund	1,646 73
Corporation fund	2,038 44
Road fund	41 77
Electric Light Improvement fund	831 36
Slaking fund	5,902 65

The above report is misleading as regards the corporation fund, the December draw not being sufficient to pay the protested orders in said fund only to about the middle of the past summer, and those issued since then must wait until the June draw to get them paid. These protested city orders of course draw 6 per cent interest.

Rensselaer stands badly in need of a complete democratic administration to put the city on its feet in a financial and business way.

Superintendent of light plant was instructed to take steps to settle with the General Electric Co., regarding unsatisfactory mer-

cury rectifier purchased of said company.

The treasurer was authorized to pay freight and express bills against city when presented by agent for supplies for said city.

The clerk was directed to notify all parties who are in arrears on water rentals that unless the same is paid by Feb. 1st the water will be shut off.

The claim of E. L. Hollingsworth for rebate on lights was referred to the light committee.

The following claims were allowed:

CORPORATION FUND	
W. S. Parks, marshall, salary	\$30 00
E. M. Thomas, nightwatch, same	25 00
T. W. Bissenden, stamp city treasurer	1 40
B. F. Fendig, m/s fire company	3 05
John O'Connor, boarding prisoners	9 20
ROAD FUND	
Branch & Hamilton, feed city team	46 85
Chester Zee, labor with city team	25 03
John Albertson, shoveling coal	15 75
ELECTRIC LIGHT FUND	
Moses Leopold, freight	88 40
C. S. Chamberlin, salary	50 00
Mell Abbott, same	30 00
Dave Haste, same	15 86
Shirley Hill Coal Co., coal	354 90
General Electric Co., supplies	5994
Electric Appliance Co., same	41 19
G. B. Porter, m/s	97
B. F. Fendig, same	30
WATER FUND	
Brit Marion, work on main	6 25
Roy Thomas, same	9 25
Lem Huston, same	2 25
Ed Hopkins, salary	30 00
James B. Clow, & Sons, supplies	18
Platt Iron Works Co., repairs for pump	3 15
Moses Leopold, int paid water bonds	288 72

THIS IS TOUGH ON "STRICK."

Anti-Saloon League Starts Movement in Hamilton County.

Noblesville, Ind., January 11.—The Anti-Saloon League of Hamilton county held a meeting today and started a movement to circulate a blanket remonstrance with a view of closing all the saloons in Noblesville township and Jackson township, which are the only "wet" townships in the county. The league also signified its intention of urging another blanket remonstrance in Adams township, where the old remonstrance will expire in a few weeks. The league understands that Sheridan will have several saloons if another remonstrance is not started soon.

EVIDENTLY AN OLD OFFENDER.

A fellow who "blew" into town Tuesday morning from the north created consternation among the telephone central girls by becoming obtrusive because he had to wait a few minutes for them to get Chicago for him. He seemed to be pretty well loaded with booze and made a scattering among the girls by his intemperate actions.

The marshal was telephoned for and took the fellow over to Sheriff O'Connor's boarding house, and in the afternoon Squire Irwin gave him a fine of \$5 and trimmings on a drunk and disorderly charge, \$16.80 in all, and he was sent back to jail to lay it out. The fellow when searched was found to have a big butcher-knife on his person and a parole card from the Joliet prison, bearing the name of John Murray. The knife was later identified by Tom Grant, the depot grocer, where the fellow had got a lunch and left a good overcoat when he went out. He had stolen the knife there. The fellow gives the name of Vincent, and says he is from Chicago, and it is thought he is wanted elsewhere for crime, in fact the officers are in communication with officers in Illinois at this writing and something will probably develop soon. He tried to get a big tramp printer in trouble, who came in town the same morning from the south and whom he met at the depot, by telling the officers after his arrest that the printer was wanted for postoffice robbing and murder, but on their questioning the printer and his stories of having been at Logansport, Monticello and Monon being confirmed on telephone inquiry, no credence was placed in "Vincent's" story, nor was the printer arrested as published in a paper here.

Zephyr gingham sale, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard, worth 15 cents a yard. Friday and Saturday, Jan. 24 and 25. CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

A few lots of men's suits in 34, 35, 36, were \$10 and \$12, now \$6 and \$6.50. DUVALL & LUNDY.

Fancy Bellflower and Northern Spy apples down to \$1.35 per bushel, including basket worth 15 cents. CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

THE COURT HOUSE

Items Picked Up About the County Capitol.

Most of the township trustees were in Monday, filing their annual reports with the auditor and attending the county board of education meeting.

Marriage licenses issued: Jan. 11, William Webb of Pleasant Grove, aged 23, occupation farmer, to Edna Robinson of Gillam tp., aged 19, occupation housekeeper. First marriage for each.

Jan. 13, John Martin Osborn of Kniman, aged 84, occupation farmer, to Anna Maria Ott, also of Kniman, aged 19, occupation housekeeper. First marriage for each.

New suits filed: No. 7254. Charles Bowers, et al, vs. Jacob Epper, et al; suit to quiet title.

No. 7255. Florence L. Peacock vs. Erastus Peacock; suit for separate maintenance. Application is made to borrow money on or rent the real estate owned by the parties or that defendant be directed to pay regular monthly installments for the support of plaintiff; that the sum of \$400 per year is necessary for her support.

No. 7256. Charles G. Kessinger et al; vs. Harry P. Kessinger et al; action in partition.

No. 7257. Carson-Pirie-Scott & Co., vs. Orlando A. Yeoman; suit on account. Demand \$71.29.

Rensselaer people are wondering whether the Republican is "legging" for James H. Chapman to be appointed as trustee of the Parker bank through real interest in the depositors or whether its article on the subject was a paid ad. There are plenty of good men in Remington, men who are thoroughly competent and in whom the depositors have confidence will administer the affairs to the best interest of all concerned, without dilly-dallying along with the matter for several years, and who will play no favorites. A home man should be selected by the creditors by all means.

The parties connected with the receivership of the Baldwin & Dague bank of Goodland were here again yesterday and Judge Hanley made the appointment of receivers, naming H. T. Griggs and L. A. Wiles of Goodland and attorney Grant Hall of Fowler. Wiles was the cashier of the defunct bank and is to serve without expense to the creditors, Baldwin & Dague to pay him, it is understood. Griggs wanted Wiles to assist him and the depositors have much confidence in him. The bankers also wanted Wiles as they contend the bank will pay out and he can make it do so. The bonds of the receivers were filed yesterday for approval also.

Over in Benton county there was a great squabble for the appointment as receiver of the Baldwin & Dague Fowler and Ambia banks. Auditor of state Billheimer and the "busted" bankers finally agreed on Grant Hall, a Fowler attorney who had been doing considerable legging for the place. Judge Saunderson, who had the power to appoint whom he chose, suggested L. A. McKnight, one of the prominent republicans of that place who had not solicited the job. Billheimer then got wrathy and took a change of venue from Judge Saunderson before he had finally appointed McKnight, and on agreement Will R. Wood of Lafayette was selected as special judge to make the appointment. Wood declined to get mixed up in the trouble and Judge Lairy of Logansport was then called in as special judge, and he has appointed a Logansport man named Elliott, we understand.

Youth's suits from \$3.50 to \$6.50 were \$5.00 to \$12.00. We have all sizes and you can not afford to miss this sale.

DUVALL & LUNDY.

One case, 2,262 yards zephyr gingham, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard, Friday and Saturday only, Jan. 24 and 25th.

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

P. A. WOODIN DEAD.

Frank A. Woodin, the well known Foresman fruit tree and real estate agent, died at his home in Foresman last Friday night from a stroke of paralysis, aged 51 years, 4 months and 18 days. The funeral was held Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and burial made in the cemetery at Brook.

Deceased was born in Decatur, Otago county, New York, Sept. 7, 1856, and with his parents came what was then considered the far west in 1868, they settling near Joliet, Ill. A few years later the family moved to Indiana and settled near Goodland, and he has since resided in that vicinity. He was the youngest of a family of seven children, all of whom but two sisters, Mrs. D. S. Babcock of Decatur, N. Y., and Mrs. Chloe Parish of Foresman, have passed to the great beyond. A year or more ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he never recovered fully, and the second stroke ended his earthly career in a few hours. Mr. Woodin was married in 1882 to Miss Mary Campbell, who with five children—Elsworth, Georgia, Chester, Lester and Mrs. Pearl Potts of Morocco, survived him. He was a happy, cheerful nature and made friends wherever he was. A devoted husband, a kind and loving father, he has passed to "that bourne from which no traveler ever returns."