

## Alcohol not needed

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a strong drink. As now made, there is not a drop of alcohol in it. It is a non-alcoholic tonic and alterative. Ask your own doctor about your taking this medicine for thin, impure blood. Follow his advice every time. He knows.

We publish our formulas  
We banish alcohol  
from our medicine  
We urge you to  
consult your  
doctor

Ask your doctor, "What is the first great rule of health?" Nine doctors out of ten will quickly reply, "Keep the bowels regular." Then ask him another question, "What do you think of Ayer's Pills for constipation?"

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

### JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

F. E. BARCOCK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Official Democratic Paper of Jasper County.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—EVERY SATURDAY

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SATURDAY, MCH. 21, 1908.

#### TO THE DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA And All Others Who Desire to Co- operate With Them:

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee, the Democrats of Indiana, and all who desire to co-operate with them, are invited to meet in delegate convention at Tomlinson Hall, in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26, 1908, for the purpose of adopting a platform, the selection of Presidential electors, contingent electors, delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and to nominate candidates for the following State offices, to-wit:

Governor.  
Lieutenant Governor,  
Secretary of State,  
Auditor of State,  
Treasurer of State,  
Attorney General,  
Reporter of the Supreme Court,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
State Statistician,  
One Judge of the Supreme Court for Fifth District,  
One Judge of the Appellate Court for First District.

The Convention will be composed of 1,371 delegates—necessary to choice, 686. Jasper County will be entitled to 7 delegates in said convention.

The convention will be called to order Wednesday, March 25, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The delegates from the respective counties composing the several Congressional Districts will meet Wednesday, March 25, 1908, at 2:30 p. m., at the following places:

First District—State House, Room 45, first floor.  
Second District—State House, Room 11, first floor.  
Third District—State House, Room 12, first floor.  
Fourth District—State House, Room 83, second floor.  
Fifth District—State House, Room 91, third floor.  
Sixth District—State House, Room 93, third floor.  
Seventh District—Court House, Criminal Court Room.  
Eighth District—State House, Room 102, third floor.  
Ninth District—State House, Room 85, second floor.  
Tenth District—State House, Room 120, third floor.  
Eleventh District—State House, Room 20, first floor.  
Twelfth District—State House, Room 15, first floor.  
Thirteenth District—State House, Room 112, third floor.

At each of such meetings the following officers and members of committees will be selected, viz:

One Member of the Committee on Rules and Permanent Organization.  
One Member of the Committee on Credentials.  
One Member of the Committee on Resolutions.  
One Vice President of the Convention.  
One Assistant Secretary of the Convention.  
One Presidential Elector and one Contingent Elector.  
Two Delegates to the National Convention.  
Two Alternate Delegates to the National Convention.

The Committee on Rules and Permanent Organization will meet in room 147, Grand Hotel immediately after the adjournment of District meetings.

The Committee on Credentials will meet in room 146, Grand Hotel, immediately after the adjournment of District meetings.

The Committee on Resolutions will meet in ordinary, Grand Hotel, Wednesday, March 25, 1908, at 7 p. m.

The Convention will reassemble at Tomlinson Hall at 7:30 p. m., to receive the reports of the Committees except Committee on Platform.

The Convention will meet March 26, 1908, at 10 a. m., for the adoption of a platform and the nomination of candidates.

U. S. JACKSON,  
Chairman.  
JOE REILEY,  
Secretary.

#### CALL FOR COUNTY CONVENTION

Notice is hereby given to the Democratic voters of Jasper County, to meet at their usual voting precincts, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention to be held in the east court room at Rensselaer, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to nominate candidates for the following County offices to-wit:

County Treasurer,  
County Recorder,  
County Surveyor,  
County Sheriff,  
Commissioner First District,  
Commissioner Third District.

And to elect seven delegates to the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25, and 26, 1908, as follows: Two delegates from each Commissioner's district and one delegate at large.

You are further notified that delegates will be selected at the County Convention for the various District Conventions, time and place of which will be designated in a later call.

The basis of representation to said county convention is one delegate for each ten votes cast for Secretary of State in 1906, as follows:

Barkley, East.....	4	Delegates
" West.....	5	"
Carpenter, East.....	7	"
" South.....	5	"
" West.....	6	"
Gillam.....	4	"
Hanging Grove.....	2	"
Jordan.....	6	"
Kankakee.....	5	"
Keener.....	5	"
Marion No. 1.....	7	"
" No. 2.....	10	"
" No. 3.....	8	"
" No. 4.....	6	"
Milroy.....	3	"
Newton.....	4	"
Union, North.....	5	"
" South.....	5	"
Walker.....	5	"
Wheatfield.....	7	"

N. LITTLEFIELD, Chm.

B. N. FENDIG, Sec.

Because the Democratic editors of the state favored an early state convention and went on record for a local option law, the Indianapolis News accuses them of being controlled by the "brewers and saloon keepers." There are some funny heads on the News.

Two years ago Governor Hanly was handing C. W. Miller, then attorney general, great verbal boquets. But now Miller's friends say that Hanly's appointees are Watson's "managers and wire-pullers." Prof. Hugh Th. Miller has been accused of having the governor's backing, but it begins to look as if he is the victim of a confidence game. The gubernatorial nomination persimmon is hardly worth knocking, but at the present writing it seems that Watson is reaching for it with the longest pole. Billee Taylor is the only one of the four candidates who is running in the middle of the road and the longest way round.

After spending nearly a week in securing a jury in the Brunaugh paving graft case at Indianapolis, it was found necessary to dismiss the jury because of a report that an effort had been made to tamper with it. A former sheriff told the judge of the criminal court that he had been approached with the proposition that "it would be worth \$5,000 to Brunaugh to have someone on that jury who would vote against conviction." As Brunaugh is not understood to have anything like that much money, it looks as if there were others "higher up" who are taking a personal interest in the graft disclosures. When the lid is fully lifted in Indianapolis and Marion county there will doubtless be a heavy emigration to parts safe if not unknown.

Not so very long ago Mr. Bryan was quoted as saying, in substance, with a pious "rolling up of the eyes," that he could not consider another nomination to the

presidency unless it came to him as a unanimous, free-will offering. What will he say now that Governor Johnson has bounded into the arena with such an influential body of backers behind him?—Indianapolis Star (Rep.)

Mr. Bryan never said anything of the sort, "in substance" or otherwise, and the Indianapolis Star knows it. All he has said is that if the Democrats nominate him as their candidate he will be glad to serve them. He has said nothing about a "unanimous" nomination, although that is what he will get, in the end, even if some "favorite son" is given a complimentary vote by his state.

Marion county, with its 8,000 negro Republican votes, has been "reliably" Republican for many years—so reliably, in fact, that the politicians who have controlled Republican nominations felt that they were safe to do as they pleased. In 1896 the county went over 6,000 against Bryan. It was about the same in 1900. In 1904 it was carried by Roosevelt and Hanly by approximately 10,000 plurality. In 1906 the Republican state ticket had about 5,000 plurality, but on the county ticket a Democratic auditor and prosecuting attorney were elected. Evidently the people had begun to suspect that there was something wrong locally and they climbed over the party wall to find out. And they have found out. The court house reeks with graft and thievery. Untold thousands of dollars have been stolen and unnumbered official crooks and their accomplices are headed for the penitentiary.

The Republican gubernatorial contest is settling down to a war of the factions. The two candidates who have loomed biggest in the public eye since the beginning of the scrap are Congressman James E. Watson and C. W. Miller, former attorney general. Watson has the backing of the Fairbanks-Hemenway-Goodrich machine, and C. W. Miller is being boomed for all he is worth (at least) by the Beveridge clan. The Indianapolis Star and News, being Fairbank's organs, have turned a cold shoulder to C. W. Miller. But Senator Beveridge is not without resources. He is a friend and well-wisher of one William H. Taft, presidential candidate and opponent of Fairbanks. Taft has a brother Charley, who owns the Cincinnati Times-Star. And the Times-Star, supposedly at Beveridge's suggestion, has opened its columns to C. W. Miller's press bureau, which proceeds to larrup the Indianapolis Star, Watson and the whole machine outfit, charging them with "notorious unfairness," "desperate misrepresentation," and other things. All this leads the Fairbanks people to wonder whether the Beveridge men on the national delegation will jump to Taft on the first ballot or the second if C. W. Miller is defeated in the state convention.

#### BEGINNING TO SEE,

The Portland Oregonian is a Republican paper that is beginning to see things clearly. As to the tariff it says:

"The genuine effect of the tariff upon wages is beautifully shown by the present state of things in this country. We have Dingleyism in full bloom and at the same time every city from the Atlantic to the Pacific is filled with men clamoring for work to keep them from starvation and for the most part clamoring vainly."

As to the general tendency of the plutocratic policies of the Republican party, the same paper says:

"What becomes of the wealth we are all working to produce and of which Mr. Morgan and his aristocratic friends are robbing us? Some of it goes to produce our Thaws with their Evelyns and their retinues of insanity experts. Some of it provides means for our Stanford Whites to fit up their chambers of mirrors and procure women victims for their orgies. Some of it furnishes forth monkey dinners and bridge whist parties. One fraction keeps Wall street going, and through Wall street

flows finally into the banks of the Morgan and Standard Oil. Another fraction of what is produced in America by those workmen whom the plutocrats have determined to harry into submission goes to purchase titled husbands for our "American queens." Gladys Vanderbilt could afford to pay \$5,000,000 for her bedraggled remnant of European aristocracy. Some pay more, some pay less, but all titles come dear. This, then, is what we are coming to in the United States if the plutocrats carry out their plans. We are to become a nation of degraded industrial serfs forever slaving at the starvation point under the iron law of wages, while our superiors and rulers riot in sensual luxury on the products of labor."

#### TARIFF, TRUSTS AND GRAFT

"The present tariff system is at the root of most of our national evils. It is the source of that monstrous iniquity—special privilege—which saps the very foundation of government and of business life. Special privileges foster a class that feeds on the productiveness of the masses."

"Trusts are a natural and logical result of a high protective tariff. The higher the duties the greater the number of trusts. With the possible exception of Russia, the United States has the highest tariff known. We also have the most trusts. I see no exceptional objections to great corporations or even to combinations and syndicates, if they behave themselves. They will behave if they have no special privileges, no monopoly power which will enable them to control prices."

"But then, with a high tariff wall, you prohibit foreign competition, you invite the competitors in any industry inside that wall to get together to sustain prices and bleed the pennied-up consumers. We should not be surprised that they put the prices up so high. It is not surprising that we have graft and corruption in public and private life. It would be strange if our present tariff system did not result in trusts and graft. It is equivalent to a license to form combinations and trusts to graft off the public."

"Trust-busting that leaves the trusts entranced as strongly as ever and permits constant increase in the cost of living is an utter and absolute failure. The whole trust-busting business as conducted at Washington is farcical. The real remedy lies in the removal of the duties that shelter and protect the trusts."

"All other grafts combined do not equal the annual graft of the tariff—the continuous robbery of the people under the cover of a 'protective' tariff law, which permits the taking unnecessarily of an average of not less than \$50 a year a family from their pockets and turns the proceeds over to trusts. Every article of food, clothing and shelter is tariff taxed. If an article is not taxed directly

it is indirectly. It is shipped over tariff taxed railroads or stored in tariff-taxed buildings.

"Since July, 1897, just before the passage of the Dingley tariff act, the cost of living has increased 50 per cent. Wages have not risen to corresponding figures, so that wage earners are worse off, and they are wondering what is wrong. They pay fully 80 per cent of all the tariff taxes. \* \* There is growing dissatisfaction with the Republican administration, with the evils of its tariff system and with the special privileges that its policy breeds."

"The conditions of business and labor are not conducive to Republican continuance. Any administration, whether responsible or not for hard times, is bound to suffer blame. Remember how the country turned on President Cleveland in 1893 on account of the panic of that year, although the cause for that stringency lay far back of his election."

"The Democratic party should, above all things, take a strong position for an immediate tariff reduction on raw materials and foods and especially for the entire removal of all duties on trust products sold cheaper to foreigners than to Americans. It should do all in its power toward securing reciprocal trade relations with Canada. It should declare against every special privilege. It should oppose federalism. That would make the platform for success."

—Ex. Gov. Douglas (Dem.) of Mass.

#### COMMON SENSE VS. STRONG DRUGS.

Simple Oil of Wintergreen Cures Eczema and Drives Out Old Fogy Treatment.

If you were to hack your finger or scald your arm, you would apply some healing remedy as soon as possible, wouldn't you?

That would be good common sense and it would bring the quickest relief. You surely would never think of drinking medicine or doctoring the blood to cure a surface affliction.

It's just the same principle with diseases of the skin. Eczema, psoriasis, salt rheum and barber's itch can be cured and cured easily if you strike right at the trouble as you do with a cut or burn.

The cause of itching, burning skin diseases according to modern science, is a germ which feeds upon the weaker parts of the skin. To kill these skin bacilli which produce the itching sores and ugly red blotches, use the famous prescription of oil of wintergreen, glycerine and thymol, commonly known as D. D. D. Prescription. This mild liquid was advocated by a prominent skin specialist, Dr. Dennis, of Chicago, long before it was adopted generally. This liquid is called D. D. D. Prescription. It is a positive specific for all skin diseases.

Don't dose the stomach. Cure the skin through the skin. We know D. D. D. and vouch for it. Call at our store and let us explain. B. F. Fendig, Rensselaer, Ind. Booklet on skin diseases free.

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Tags from the above brands are good for the following and many other useful presents as shown by catalog:

Gold Cuff Buttons—50 Tags  
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Many merchants have supplied themselves with presents with which to redeem tags. If you cannot have your tags redeemed at home, write us for catalog.

PREMIUM DEPARTMENT  
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

#### Real Estate Transfers.

J. H. McCullough to Jay L. Tennant, Feb. 11, pt ne 33-31-7, 159 acres, Union, \$9,500.  
Hester Ann Belcher to George M. Belcher, Feb. 21, pt n½ se 23-32-5, 54 acres, Kankakee, \$1,350.  
William F. Wilson et ux to Martha J. Dickinson Jan. 7, lt 20, bl 14, Fair Oaks, \$400.  
George F. Meyers to John A. Williams, Feb. 24, pt se nw 36-32-6, 80 acres, Wheatfield, \$4,000.  
Winfred McColly et al to George W. Tullis, Feb. 20, pt 12, bl 11, Rensselaer, Weston's add., \$1,000.  
John L. Makeever et al to Joseph E. Thomas, Oct. 14, 1907, w½ sw 33-30-7, 80 acres, Union, \$2,200.  
Robert E. Moore to Michael E. Falvey, Feb. 10, nw sw 25-31-6, 260 acres, Walker, \$18,000.  
Anna L. Brees to Mark J. Shrover, Feb. 20, pt se ne 29-30-6, 12 acres, Barkley, \$750.  
Maria C. Driver to Mark J. Shrover, Feb. 20, pt se ne 29-30-6, 18 acres, Barkley, \$1,170.  
Jacob Heil et al to Horace Marble, Oct. 23, 1907, n½ nw 34-32-6, Wheatfield, \$1,680.  
Barney Kolhoff to Omar Morlan et al, Feb. 27, pt e½ sw 24-30-7, 80 acres, Union, \$5,040.  
Katie Kuhlman et al to John F. Zimmer, Dec. 18, 1907, n½ n½ 8-27-6, 160 acres, Carpenter, \$8,000.  
Jacob Ochs, Jr., gdn. to John F. Zimmer, Feb. 7, and 2-5 n½ n½ 8-27-6, 12½ acres, Carpenter, \$1,024.  
Samuel E. Winchester to John Bernard Kolhoff, Feb. 22, sw 33-30-6, Barkley, \$11,600.  
Foltz & Spitzer to John W. Heilscher, Feb. 22, lt 3, bl 3, Horton, \$150.  
Edgar S. Thornton et al to Frank Borntrager et ux, Dec. 28, 1907, pt sw nw, 2-29-7, 8 acres, Marion, \$6,850.  
Thomas L. Jones to Albert Whitaker, Feb. 29, pt w½ sw 36-32-6, Newton, \$7,500.  
Harvey J. Kannel to Mary E. Kannel, pt sw se 30-29-6, Rensselaer.  
James A. Shepherd to Elmer G. Opfer, Feb. 29, pt nw 18-28-6, 111.22 acres, Marion, \$7,330.  
Guy G. Fowler et al to U. Benson, Feb. 19, pt ne se 22-32-5, 38.50 acres, Kankakee, \$35,000.  
U. S. of America to Horatio Mason se ne 22-32-7, 160 acres, Kankakee.  
Carpenter Township to John Zimmer, March 2, pt nw nw, 8-27-6, Carpenter, \$1, q. c. d.  
Hester Ann Belcher to Lora D. Crawford, Feb. 21, pt n½ se 25-32-5, 10 acres, Kankakee, \$1 w. d.  
John W. Davison et ux to James E. Alexander, nw 18-31-5, Walker, \$19,000.  
Amelia S. Fogot to William C. Smalley, Feb. 20, pt on lt 12, Remington, nw 30-27-6, 39 acres, Carpenter, \$17,000.  
Amelia S. Fogot, gdn., to William C. Smalley, Feb. 20, lt 12, Remington, nw 30-27-6, 39 acres, Carpenter, \$17,000.  
James W. Zea to Nellie J. Gigley et al, March 26, 1904, Remington, pt n½ sw 30-27-6, 1.5 acres, Remington, \$1,600.  
Vestal Reynolds et ux to Ira Shoemaker, Feb. 11, e½ ne 34-32-6, Wheatfield, \$2,500.  
Myrtle L. Jones to Albert Whitaker, March 2, pt e½ sw 36-30-7, 129 acres, Union, \$10,425.  
Marcus W. Reed to Joseph A. Larsh et ux, Feb. 23, e½ sw 11-28-7, Jordan, \$22,000.  
Joseph A. Larsh et ux to Marcus W. Reed, March 4, pt se se, 26-29-7, Newton, \$11,000.  
Adam Lehr to James F. Ross, March 2, pt ne 29-27-7, 91.94 acres, Carpenter, \$11,730.  
Joli Allen to Simon McCloud, Feb. 23, w½ se 6-30-6, 150 acres, Union, \$12,800.  
George F. Meyers to Guy Barnard, Feb. 28, pt 14-31-6, 720 acres, Walker, \$25,000.  
Mary E. Goodrich to Fred Lions, Feb. 19, w½ w½ ne ne, 21-23-7, 10 acres, Jordan, \$3,500.  
Auditor Jasper Co., to Kias Ettema, March 7, nw nw, 16-31-7, 40.25 acres, Keener, \$1,812.53.  
John E. Blosky to William Washburn, March 7, lt 3, lt 10, bl 3, Rensselaer, South add., \$1,050.  
Nathan T. Keen to Clara Christena, March 3, n½ ne sw 35-32-6, Walker, \$350.  
Chas. T. Whitehead to Willis Samuel, Feb. 27, and 34 sw 31-25-6, Jordan, \$3,070.  
Chas. H. Gault to Albert Davis, Feb. 29, e½ ne sw 35-31-5, 110 acres, Gilliam, \$917,500.  
Mary E. Cover to Mamie Bell Williams, March 4, pt nw 36-31-7, 60 acres, Union, \$1, q. c. d.  
John Y. Chisholm, trustee, to John F. Wright, March 7, n½ nw 2-33-7, 101 acres a Union, \$130.  
Harriett W. Ferguson to Chas. Danford et ux, March 7, lt 5, bl 13, Rensselaer, Sunnyside, 1 q. c. d.