

## Jasper County Cleanings

NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTY.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

REMINGTON R. R. TIME TABLE.		
EAST.	TRAINS.	WEST.
6:10 a. m.	Mail and Passenger.	9:38 a. m.
9:38 a. m.	Local Freight.	12:42 p. m.
11:38 a. m.	Mail and Passenger.	5:12 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	Passenger (Sun. only).	7:50 p. m.

### REMINGTON.

Trustee Fell and Charlie Bonner were Rensselaer goes Monday.

W. E. Peck is building an addition to his residence and putting in a bath room.

Fourteen Goodland Pythian Sisters spent last Wednesday with Mrs. L. B. Elmore.

Mrs. Homer Hardy of Huntington is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Garrison, here at this writing.

Charley Phillips returned to Alva, Okla., Wednesday after a couple of weeks visit with relatives here and at Wabash.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Howell are visiting relatives and friends in Kankakee, Ritchie and Chicago for a few weeks.

Attorney Guy was looking after cases in the circuit court at Rensselaer Friday in which he was employed as attorney.

Tim Harrington, the genial "Irish gentleman," automobilized up on Lafayette last Tuesday to shake hands with old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bailey and Miss Pearl Pummiff of Topeka, Kan., are visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. Willis Samuels at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Rader of Pendleton, Oregon, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Jackson of Wolcott were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Dye Wednesday.

Will Puckett has torn down the old Spangler house opposite the Christian Church, which he recently purchased, and will erect a neat cottage on the site.

Ed Capes and Jesse Phillips each purchased a quarter section of land near Highmore, So. Dak., on their recent visit there and expect to move on same next spring.

Leon Cummons, whose critical illness from consumption was mentioned last week, died at 8:30 Friday morning and the funeral was held from the M. E. church Sunday afternoon.

Luther H. Patton, a former Remington boy and a son of ex-congressman D. H. Patton, is assistant State Bank Examiner in Oklahoma, to which state the Pattons moved some twelve years ago and located at Woodward. The Woodward, Okla., Daily Dispatch of Sept. 23rd, contains the account of the arrest of the Vice-President and Cashier of the Farmer's and Merchants Bank of Lohoma, Okla., on warrants sworn out by Assistant Bank Commissioner, Luther H. Patton, charging the officials with making false returns as to the condition of the institution and the amount of loans carried. No money-business goes in the banking business in Oklahoma. Its guaranteed bank deposit law gives the people absolute security, and no Bob Parker deals can squander the money of the depositors. And yet some people say we don't want guaranty of bank deposits, such as the democratic state and national platforms declare for. Too bad.

**A JEWELER'S EXPERIENCE.**  
C. R. Kluger, The Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day, and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed. A. F. Long."

**ROSEBUD VALLEY.**  
Everybody hunting overcoats. Joe Fenzil was a Kniman visitor Tuesday.

Wm. Wenrick was a Wheatfield goer Monday.

Mr. Alexander called on Thos. Callaghan Wednesday.

Philip Staller was a business caller at the Ben Rouse home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hiedenbut were seen on our streets the other day.

Mrs. Rhinehart was a business caller at Asphaltum one day this week.

Asphaltum must have made a mistake as Rosebud Valley correspondent hasn't moved for several years and no intention to do so for several more.

**SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE.**  
"My three year old boy was badly contipated, had a high fever and was in an awful condition. I gave him two doses of Foley's Orino Laxative and the next morning the fever was gone and he was entirely well. Foley's Orino Laxative saved his life." A. Wol-kush, Casimer, Wis. A. F. Long.

**MILROY.**  
Chas. Beaver was in Rensselaer Friday.

G. L. Parks was in Rensselaer Monday.

Mrs. Thos. Spencer was in Monticello Friday.

Roland Johns and family called on his mother Sunday.

Albert Wood came home from Momeene, Ill., for a visit.

Orlando Mannon and Bertha Cook were at church Sunday evening.

Mrs. John Wilbanks called on Mrs. Wm. Culp Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Dickinson and family spent Sunday with Uncle Thos. Johnson's. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson of Lee attended church here Sunday morning.

Mrs. Thos. Lear and Mrs. Mattox attended church Sunday afternoon.

Miss Ethel Wolfe and Miss McDonald were in this vicinity Sunday evening.

Earl Foulks went to Lee Saturday evening, as Mr. Young is thinking of teaching another orchestra this fall and winter.

Miss Leva Grimes and Miss Madge Wolfe of Wolcott attended church here Sunday evening.

Mrs. Smith came home from Indianapolis where she went for treatment and is going again in about a month.

Mrs. Belcher preached here Sunday at 3 p. m., and will preach again at 3 p. m. in two weeks, Oct. 18. All invited.

Sunday evening Thos. Spencer's little 3-year-old son was kicked in the head by a horse. Dr. Reagan was called and dressed the wound which was a fracture two inches long in the skull and a gash across the top of the head. It was certainly a very narrow escape.

**Excellent Health Advice.**

Mrs. M. M. Davison, of No. 379 Gifford Ave., San Jose, Cal., says: "The worth of Electric Bitters as a general family remedy, for headache, biliousness and torpor of the liver and bowels is so pronounced that I am prompted to say a word in its favor, for the benefit of those seeking relief from such afflictions. There is more health for the digestive organs in a bottle of Electric Bitters than in any other remedy I know of." Sold under guarantee at A. F. Long's drug store, 50c.

Don't forget that V. G. Collins at the brick livery barn handles farm implements of all kinds. Give

**CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.**

The largest and one of the best American companies writing fire and wind-storm insurance on city and farm property. Farmers, before renewing your insurance see the Continental's most liberal contract. Any limit you wish on horses and cattle. In case of loss we pay on adjustment without discount, all at the same price that smaller companies will ask you. See that your insurance is written in the Continental. Call at my office any time and let me show you. The same office the Continental has been represented in for years, Room 4, 2nd floor, I. O. O. F. building.

A. J. HARMON, Agent.  
Successor to J. F. Bruner.

**FOR SALE.**

13 acres nice ground just outside the corporation, on public road, has four room house, barn, cellar, large pear orchard, also large amount of apples, peaches, cherries, grapes, small fruit, well. Will accept \$500 in live stock and give time on remainder or sell on easy terms.

Also five room house, with porch, good well, city water, large cistern, good shade and fruit, on large corner lot, cement walks inside and out, improved streets, two blocks from court house. For a short time at \$950.

GEO. F. MEYERS,  
Rensselaer, Ind.

**SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE.**

I am offering early lambed, big, husky ram lambs, heavy bone, a good lot to select from.

THOMAS E. REED,  
R-R-3, Remington, Ind.  
Phone 79-J.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

109 acres, 4 1/2 miles of Remington, school house on corner, near stone road, R. F. D. and telephone, fair buildings, good well of water, black loam soil, fairly well tilled, good orchard. Price \$70 per acre.

FRANK BARTOO,  
R. R. 4, Remington, Ind.

Yes, The Democrat has a few of those Wall Charts left, and the price remains at 35 cents additional when sold with a year's subscription to The Democrat, 45 cents if to be mailed.

**FULL BLOOD SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.**

One excellent 2-year-old and two yearlings. Also farms to rent, possession given either fall or spring.

S. P. THOMPSON,  
Phone 37, Rensselaer, Ind.

**BARGAINS IN PASTURE LAND.**

280 acres level pasture land, lies along large d/tch, mostly open land, in blue grass, on main road, 1/2 mile to school, 1/2 mile to gravel road leading to court house. Will take half in good town property, merchandise, or other land. Price \$30.

G. F. MEYERS,  
A full-line Pittsburg perfect electric Mull fence, the world's best.

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

## SENSELESS PROTECTION.

Well Known Indianapolis Manufacturer Speaks Out in Meeting.

It is well to emphasize on occasion that the tariff is a tax paid by the people and that no industry can acquire a vested right in its permanent payment. Surely if there were a more general understanding that the tariff is a tax in which private interests share the proceeds with the government there would be a more rigorous questioning of various duties imposed than has yet been manifested.

In the case of every tariff the government collects the tax only on the foreign article imported, while the home producer collects it on the article made at home.

It is given out that congress is well informed on the tariff, but it is painfully noticeable that when congress has a tariff law under consideration it falls rapidly away from a discussion of duties on their merits and resorts to the famous log rolling method, which is based on that high dictum of statesmanship, "You tickle me, and I'll tickle you." The present tariff is just such a hodgepodge as may reasonably be expected under the circumstances.

If the "infant" industry does not become lustrous and mature after the lapse of some years, then it would seem to be an indication that it is constitutionally incapable, in which case taxation in its behalf is worse than money thrown away. On the other hand, if it does become healthy and strong and able to stand without props, then it is time for the props to be taken away. The magnificent showings of our statistical tables are rather convincing evidence that most of our industries are able to stand on their own feet at this time, and very little has been heard for years about infant industries.

Frequent charges are made that various duties have thus become "trust" protectors instead of "infant" industry protectors, all of which goes to show that there are various sorts of abuses which may grow up under a protective tariff which is not amended from time to time.

It is well to remember that one of the ways to build up home industries is not to tax the raw materials they use, and also it is a senseless policy which puts a premium on the rapid exhaustion of our natural resources.—D. M. Parry; Extracts From Article in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, September, 1908.

## BAIT FOR GUDGEONS.

Former Secretary of State on Republican Promises of Tariff Reform.

The Republican campaign managers would persuade voters that there is hope for genuine tariff reform by the Republican party itself. But the professions now made and the motions now solemnly gone through with on behalf of a party that, having been in power for nearly half a century, has touched the tariff only to make its exactions more extravagant and more unjustifiable are not to be taken seriously. They are to be taken at their true value—namely, as bait for gudgeons before election and negligible quantities ever afterward. Speaker Cannon and his campaign for stand pat congressmen will bear no other construction. It is always to be remembered that it is easy to make a high tariff justify big expenditures and big expenditures necessitate a high tariff and that the administration in power can always so increase the expenses of government as to make it appear that any tariff reduction is impossible.—Richard Olney in Letter to New York World.

**Relief For Those Who Pay Freight.**  
Freight rates could be lowered instead of raised if the railroads could buy their rails, lumber and other materials in a market untaxed by the tariff. They buy their labor in a free market. Since it became notorious that steel rails could be made at a profit for about half the price maintained by the trust congress has had ample time to bring relief to those who pay the freight, but congress has done nothing. The president has had opportunity to recommend this square deal, but he has said nothing. Is it too harsh to conclude that those who "stand pat" also "stand in?"

**False Economies.**  
In the present hard times doubtless many a manufacturer feels that he could use a little more "protection." But were not the hard times caused largely by the protected interests exhausting the purchasing power of American consumers by their monopoly prices? To put on more protective duties to cure the effects of hard times would be like the policy of some railroad managers to raise transportation rates for the purpose of helping business.

**Du Pont, the Big Noise.**  
Directing the detonations and fulminations of the stand pat orators in the campaign is a skilled job. Who so competent as the powder trust man, Du Pont? He is well versed in explosions, from the thundering blast to the pretty skyrockets and sputtering crackers. Besides being an expert on noise he is well up on the tariff. His trust gets a 53 per cent slice.

**Wages and Cost of Living.**  
Mr. Workmanman, have your wages increased in the last ten years as much as your cost of living? Remember, real wages are fixed by the amount of food, clothing and other necessities which you can buy with your earnings, not by the number of dollars in your pay envelope. Ask your wife about the prices she has paid in the last ten years of high tariff prosperity.

## STRIKES AT MONNETT

Standard Oil Lawyer Gives His Version of That \$400,000 Bribe Sensation.

### HAD TROUBLE GETTING A NAME

Action of the State Supreme Court in the Matter.

Wiped Off the Files by the Whole Bench—Monnett Responds from Kansas City with the Lie Direct.

Cleveland, Oct. 6.—S. H. Tolles, member of the firm of Kline, Tolles & Goff, attorneys for the Standard Oil Co., has issued a statement giving the Standard Oil Co.'s side of the charges of attempts to bribe F. S. Monnett, when he was attorney general of Ohio. Tolles says: "The charge that Mr. Monnett had been offered and had declined a large sum of money to drop his prosecutions against the Standard Oil Co. was first made public by one George Rice, in an interview at Marietta, and given to the newspapers on March 3rd, 1898. The charge at that time received no credence. Mr. Monnett, himself, was at first reported to have denied the charges, but afterwards made some general intimations that there might be some truth in them."

**Standard's Open Letter to Monnett.**  
Tolles says the press demanded names, and as Monnett did not give them, Elliott and Kline, on behalf of the Standard Oil Co., wrote Monnett an open letter, in which, after reciting Rice's story, and the reports of Monnett's denial and subsequent (the evening of the same day) reported conclusion that it was true, and later publication of the charge that he had been offered a \$400,000 bribe to influence his action relative to the Standard Oil Co., the offer having been made by a friend of Monnett, the letter also recited the report that Monnett said in reply to the insistence of the papers for the name that he didn't publish it because if he were to the Standard would get after the man and "force or persuade him to keep his mouth shut."

**Octopus Makes a Point.**  
The open letter here remarks that the foregoing reason—published in the Cleveland Plaindealer—is an admission that the Standard Oil Co. didn't know the man and consequently could not have been back of him. The letter also quotes from the New York World a statement attributed to Monnett that he had written to his "friend" that he would not expose him until public interest demanded it.

**Also It Makes a Demand.**  
The open letter then proceeds: "So far as any connection of the Standard Oil Co. with any attempt to bribe you is concerned it is totally false. You have the names, or claim to have, not only of the friend who approached you, but also of the others acting with him; because on the 14th inst. you said in the public prints that 'These men were telegraphing you from New York.' . . . We now demand that you give the name or names of the person or persons."

**PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT**

**Alleged Briber Promptly Denied the Story Told by Monnett.**

Tolles then says that twenty-six days later Monnett filed in the Ohio supreme court a "bill of information," which Tolles says was a rambling statement that somebody had approached him with a bribe offer involving \$400,000 for Monnett, if he would agree to discontinue proceedings against the Oil trust. The company immediately moved that Monnett name the man.

Monnett, says Tolles, twenty-two days later filed another document naming as the man who attempted to bribe him "Mr. C. B. Squires, who had never in any manner been connected with the Standard Oil Co., formerly of Cleveland, but then of New York. The 'friend' named, promptly, and of his own motion, publicly denied the charge and since its recent revival, in a signed interview appearing in the New York World, of Sept. 26, 1908, again promptly and emphatically stated that the charges of Mr. Monnett were absolutely false."

Tolles adds, referring to Squires: "In the signed statement he further said that after the supreme court sustained the demand of the attorneys for the Standard Oil Co. that the name of Monnett came to him; stated that he, the alleged briber, he made public Mr. Monnett came to him, stated that he was in a corner, and asked the privilege of naming him as the briber."

Tolles says that none of the documents filed with the court directly accused the company or any of its officers, and that being the case there was nothing upon which it could act. So on Dec. 10, 1899, it entered an order that the "bill of information" be stricken from the files. This action, says Tolles, was the act of the entire court—not of a single judge.

**Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 6.**—Frank S. Monnett, ex-attorney general of Ohio, was in Kansas City to address a Democratic political meeting. The statement of the Standard Oil company's attorney at Cleveland was read to him. After the reading of the statement Monnett said: "What a pack of malicious lies." He then dictated a statement in which he took up in detail and denied S. H. Tolles' statements as to the supreme court proceedings.

## Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

### PERT PARAGRAPHS.

If you have a fine crop of good intentions set them at some useful labor before they go into the street paying business for themselves.

A reformer is often a man who has not been able to break into dominant politics.

You can generally give a good diagram of the cerebrum of the man who calls you a fool.



When there's a bit of gossip about, the hearing of even deaf people seems to be remarkably good.

No man really likes to see his wife work, but every one likes to feel that she is a world beater at it.

When you feel a fit of laziness stealing upon you hire a boy to chase it up the avenue.

Probably the dullest condition imaginable to a woman would be to have money enough to buy everything that she could possibly want.

A handsome present is anything that you can't afford.

It requires a good stringer to shine as a leader.

The enthusiasm of the public is equaled only by its ability to forget.

A joyous heart beats in the vicinity of a good digestion.

**Poor Guessers.**

The gentleman who knows it all may strike a setback in the fall. He thinks the winner he can pick. Is certain he can turn the trick. But wait and see. The waiting's free. It looks like falling off a log. But able prophets slip a cog.

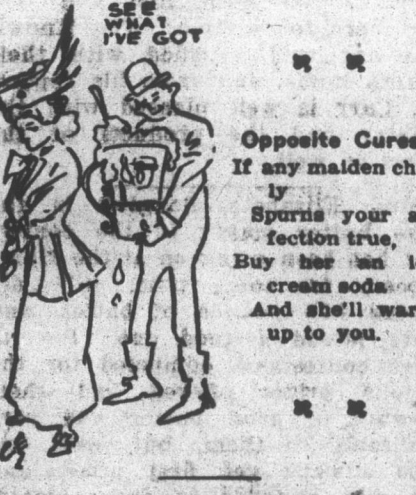
His reasoning without a flaw. Built on some foxy votes of straw And guaranteed to prove his case. May seem a winner on its face. Who will be who. A forecast true. But when returns begin to speak His prophecy may spring a leak.

It's easy with a pen and pad To put one party to the bad. To figure for the other side A margin twenty inches wide. With pen and ink Returns to shrink Before the voters get a chance To do their little song and dance.

Advance statistics can be made By any one who knows the trade. But there may be a missing link Whose ticket calls for one more think. The voters may Refuse to play. The game the way the pins were set. And so the guessers lose the bet.

**A Repeater.**

"I wish to stop in and wish Mabel many happy returns of the day." "What is the occasion?" "Her twenty-first birthday." "You will have your wish all right. She will have her returns. She has had three twenty-first birthdays already to my knowledge."



**Foot Follow.**  
"Why is a baldheaded man to be pitied?" "Reason enough." "I don't see it." "He has the name whether he has the price of a seat in the front row or not."

**His Way.**  
The juggler was asked to balance the books. "For the man who ran the show. And naturally he balanced them on the end of his nose."

**Bright Boy.**  
"Our baby is a genius." "That so?" "Yes; anyway he specializes at the age of three months." "What in?" "Colic."

**Misunderstood.**  
"Do you think it foolish to be in love with a husband?" "Depends, my dear." "Upon what?" "Upon whose husband."

## A FEW MEN CONTROL

Protection, Honestly Begun, Has Become Plunder.

### HITS SMALL MANUFACTURERS

Well Known Member of New York Bar Shows How a High Tariff Promotes Extravagance and Despotism in Government—A Burden on the Poor.

Our protective policy, although unwise, was honestly commenced and continued by congress for the first seventy years of our national life. Now it has become not protection, but plunder. It has resulted in a close alliance between corrupt politicians and manufacturers to procure favorable legislation by any means. We have permitted a force outside of government to be created that is powerful enough to control government in spite of the people. The men in control of the trusts have come to regard themselves as privileged persons, above and beyond restraint from any source. This confidence comes from the fact that they alone know how thoroughly a few men holding no public office actually direct every department of the government. This force outside of government, yet still commanding government, is becoming in the United States so powerful and corrupt that it aims to control the editor in his sanctum, the professor in his lecture room and the judges in the seats of justice.

Such extravagant expenditures of public money as we have had in recent years would be absolutely impossible if the revenue of government were raised by direct taxation. Our representatives in congress would never dare to multiply offices, approve thousands of unmeritorious private claims, enact wasteful river and harbor bills and squander the public money if the national expenses had to be defrayed by an overt, irritating tax dragging the money directly from the citizens' pockets. Every revolution in English and American history has come out of determined opposition to an unjust direct tax. Direct taxation is almost necessary to the existence of free government. Take the people's money from them without their knowing it and by and by you can take their liberties.

Humbug is necessary to maintain the tariff and fool the people, and humbug is political immorality. "In all tariff legislation," says the national Republican platform adopted at Chicago, "the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad." Before the war the slave owners of the south contended that slavery was for the protection of the slave. So now the United States Steel corporation, the sugar trust, the meat trust and the hundreds of other monopolies that are plundering our laboring men through the increased cost of living are so interested in them that for their protection alone they sustain the beneficent tariff. They actually give millions to campaign committees that voters may be bought, that a lobby may be maintained, that congressmen may be interested, that the right men may be made judges, that newspapers may be subsidized, and they do all this to keep the laboring people from falling into pauperism. In every market in our country today the wives of workmen, gripping in their hands the price of their husbands' labor, are paying to the great trusts for the necessities of life at least 60 per cent more than they paid even ten years ago. Our laboring man does not need charity, but he does need justice.

If congress should attempt directly to fix the prices at which our domestic manufacturers could sell their products, the United States supreme court would declare the act unconstitutional. Yet congress indirectly by means of its taxing power and its right to regulate foreign commerce has maintained statutes for fifty years permitting the domestic manufacturer to enhance the price of the necessities of life to every man and woman in our land. The source of the trusts could be easily destroyed by removing the tariff, but that would stop contributions to campaign disbursements, so our politicians continue the tariff and then as a remedy prescribe penal statutes, an intricate commerce commission, administrative tribunals and other similar measures. The trust magnates own the mines and minerals, they own a considerable part of the remaining forest lands, they own the great railway systems, they control the majority of manufacturing and hold the franchises of the cities. Through these acquisitions they have become the rulers of our republic without holding any office whatever. But the people are slow to see the danger of such vast and irresponsible power exercised by a few men because they plot in secret and mine and undermine our public life. Eventually if they are not stopped they will reduce the American people to servitude. Our smaller manufacturers are beginning to realize what this means. They are coming to understand that they receive little benefits from a protective tariff and that the great combinations which sell them their raw material are the only recipients of its benefits. Sixty-two per cent of all importations into our country today are for use in our manufactures, and more than one-third of this 62 per cent is subject to duty. A large proportion of our manufacturers will by and by appreciate this truth, and when they do appreciate it their financial interests will make them a fighting force against protection.

**FRANKLIN PIERCE.**