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Jasper, Guy or Remington makes
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with no commission but office
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For Sale:—A Surveyor's Outfit.
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of the depot, Rensselaer, Ind.
The highest market price for your
eggs and butter.
CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

A DELIBERATE UNTRUTH.
Roosevelt, Taft, Hughes and others have said that the Democratic party has done nothing against the trusts. This statement is not true. The Democratic party has done practically all that has been done against the trusts. Roosevelt has talked about the trusts, but he has not only done nothing to suppress the old ones, but has allowed hundreds of new ones to be formed during his administration. On the other hand the Democratic party wherever it has been in control, has passed and enforced laws to curb these commercial pirates. The Democrats have had no control of the national government for twelve years, but in every state where they have been in power the trusts have been forced to obey the laws made to stop their aggressions. Roosevelt, Taft, Hughes and the rest know that this is so. They purposely and deliberately misstate the truth.

UNEARTHING A SCOUNDREL
It turns out that the man who has caused intimidating letters to be put in the hands of employees of many large shops is one M. M. Mulhall. He has worked under the name of the "Workingmen's Protective Association," which is the name he signed to all of his "scare" letters. On being run to earth he said he was working under the instructions of the Republican national committee.

It appears also that he has been on close terms with the Republican state committee and the Republican county committee at Indianapolis. From other evidence it is also clear that he is a tool of VanCleave of the National Manufacturers' Association. Mulhall's headquarters in Indianapolis adjoined the office of the "Employers' Association," which provides "strike breakers," that is, men to take the places of striking workmen.

Chairman Ruckelshaus of the Republican county committee at Indianapolis, speaking of Mulhall and his work, said:

"I understand he represents the Republican national committee and that he has his own line of work to do. The first I heard of him was when Fred Sims, acting chairman of the state committee, told me about him. I understand that Mulhall has been doing some very effective work."

"Very effective work" along the coercive line seemed to please the Republican managers, but it did not please the labor organizations and other fair-minded citizens. The Indianapolis labor organizations held a meeting and denounced Mulhall and his nefarious work and ordered 50,000 circulars printed for distribution among the workmen of the city, showing him up. The unearthing of Mulhall and his scheme will turn thousands of votes from the Republican party, for which he was working.

HANLY'S RELATIONS WITH PINKERTON DETECTIVES.
Now that Governor Hanly is abroad in the state declaring that he is not a "cheap man" and that he would have refused to take the governorship at \$5,000 a year, it is recalled that in addition to having the legislature allow him \$9,800 a year for salary and house rent, he persuaded it to put \$40,000 a year into his hands for "contingent" and "emergency" expenses. It may be interesting to the taxpayers to know the way in which some of this fund has been used. A few items taken from the records in the state auditor's office, show, among other things, that the governor has been a good customer of the Pinkerton detective agency. Payments made to the Pinkertons are as follows:

Oct. 5, 1907, Pinkerton & Co., \$1,540.00
June 11, 1908, Pinkerton & Co., 1,663.50
Total \$3,203.50
Payments to four other detectives, including his friend, R. Harry Miller \$666.74
To another "Investigator," Will W. Falling 140.00
..... \$806.74
Grand total for detectives, \$4,010.24

We do not undertake to say that the above sum is all that Governor Hanly has paid to detectives out of his contingent fund, but it is large enough to show the close relations between the present governor of Indiana and the Pinkerton detective bureau.

Cannot Stand Hearst.
(Indianapolis News.)
Warner A. Ross, candidate of the Independence party for congress in the Indianapolis district, has notified the Hearst managers that he will not make the race and has volunteered his services to the Democratic state committee. He is a lawyer, and four years ago was connected with the speakers'

bureau of the Republican state committee.

Ross charges the Independence party leaders here with breaking faith and failing to fulfill pledges made to him when he was being urged to accept the congressional nomination. He says the party managers promised to boom his candidacy, to pay his expenses and to spend money and effort in seeking to bring about his election. Since the nomination, Ross says, the party managers have done nothing, and have refused to listen to his complaints.

"Then, too," said Ross, "I became disgusted with the whole Independence movement. It is simply a one-man affair, dominated, controlled and financed by Hearst for personal reasons. Character assassination seems to be the chief object, and this I disapprove of as I do of the other yellow journalistic methods employed on the political platform. My brief connection with the party revealed to me that I should have nothing to do with the movement."

The Hearst men are left in the lurch by the withdrawal of Ross from the ticket, as it was with difficulty they succeeded in filling the nomination. Several leaders of organized labor were urged to allow the honor to fall on them, but each refused.

THE SECRET CONTRIBUTIONS OF 1904.
(From the Commoner.)
Prior to election day in 1904 Democrats learned that representatives of the special interests were providing the Republican party with campaign funds. Mr. Roosevelt hotly denied the accusation, denouncing the Democrat who made it as a liar.

Later it developed that E. H. Harriman had collected \$260,000. This money came from Standard Oil officials and others, the detailed contributions being as follows:

Edward H. Harriman \$ 50,000
H. McK. Twombly (representing Vanderbilts) 25,000
Chauncey M. Depew, personal 25,000
James Hazen Hyde 25,000
Equitable Life 25,000
J. Pierpont Morgan 10,000
George W. Perkins (New York Life Insurance Co.) 10,000
H. H. Rogers, J. D. Archibald, William Rockefeller (Standard Oil Co.) 30,000
Cornelius N. Bliss, personal 10,000
James Speyer and banking interests 10,000
"Seven friends" of Senator Depew (\$5,000 each) 35,000
Sent to Mr. Harriman in small donations 20,000
Total \$260,000

Does anyone believe that Mr. Roosevelt would have dared tell the people, prior to election day, that these men had contributed \$260,000 to his campaign fund?

But Mr. Roosevelt insists that the people must trust the Republican managers and that the source of the Republican party's campaign fund will not be revealed until after the election.

And Mr. Taft—Mr. Roosevelt's candidate for the presidency—echoes this Roosevelt sentiment.

ROOSEVELT AND HEARST.
Two years ago President Roosevelt—who is now working hand-in-hand with Hearst for Taft—sent Secretary Root to New York to deliver his opinions of Hearst, in a speech at Utica. Listen to what Mr. Root, declaring that he spoke for the president, upon that occasion, had to say about Mr. Hearst:

"I say to you with [Roosevelt's] authority, he regards Mr. Hearst as wholly unfit to be governor, as an insincere, self-seeking demagogue, who is trying to deceive the workmen of New York by false statements and false promises."

"Listen to what President Roosevelt himself has said of Mr. Hearst and his kind. In President Roosevelt's first message to congress, speaking of the assassin of McKinley, spoke of him as inflamed by the reckless utterances of those who on the stump, in public press, appeal to the dark, evil spirits of malice, greed, envy, and sullen hatred. The wind is sown by men who preach such doctrine, and they cannot escape their share of the responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the crude, foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent."

"I say by the president's authority, in penning these words with the horror of President McKinley's murder fresh before him, he had Hearst specifically in his mind. And I say, by his authority, that what he thought of Mr. Hearst then, he thinks of Mr. Hearst now."

And the question now is, what, aside from Hearst's support of Taft, has Hearst done to win the president's approbation?

Who are the Republican candidates, anyhow? Is Hanly or Watson the candidate for governor? Is Roosevelt or Taft running for president? As a matter of fact it seems as if the Republican party is so badly demoralized that there is no certainty about its program. It doesn't "know where it is going, but it is on the way."

WILL PROSECUTE FOR COERCION OF EMPLOYEES.
Chairman Jackson Issues Strong Statement Calling Attention to the Law.
Reports of attempted intimidation of employees having been brought to his attention, Chairman Jackson of the Democratic state committee, at once announced his purpose to resort to the criminal laws to stop such cowardly practices. In a published statement he said:

"Special information has come to me that certain corporations and other employers of labor, whose names are in my possession, are attempting to coerce and intimidate their employees into giving support to the Republican party, contrary to their political beliefs. An especially offensive circular letter, signed 'Workingmen's Protective Association,' is being delivered to employees in several Indianapolis shops. This letter may not be a fraudulent device of the Republican state committee, but its distribution with the knowledge and consent of employers is sufficient to make them parties to the offense."

"The statutes against coercion and intimidation are broad enough to cover, and do cover, acts of the kind which the concerns whose names are in my possession have either done or permitted to be done in their establishments in the interest of the candidates on the Republican ticket."

"It may as well be understood now as at any time that neither the purchasing and law-abiding public nor the Democratic party will submit to the perpetration of these outrages on independent citizenship. A fund of \$5,000 has been set aside by the Democratic national committee to prosecute all persons who violate the coercion laws. The Democratic state committee has reserved a fund for the same purpose. Besides, I will pay \$25 to each person who furnishes to the Democratic state committee evidence which will contribute to the conviction of any person, firm or corporation guilty of the cowardly and contemptible crime of debauching or attempting to debauch, coerce or intimidate employees."

"Not only will the specific statutes against intimidation and coercion be invoked, but every other honorable means available will be used to stop the partisan and disreputable practice to which attention is called. It is time that Republican corporations, firms and persons employing labor should be taught that the impudent coercion or attempted coercion of their employees will not again be tolerated, and that such a practice will prove to be disastrous to those who undertake it. Public sentiment will no longer endure this peculiarly vicious offense against American citizenship."

"The purchasing public will demand to be, and will be, informed as to the identity of the firms, persons and corporations who engage in this shortsighted and partisan business, and will from the facts, make up their minds as to who are and who are not worthy of the patronage of fair-minded persons."

HANLY "NOT A \$5,000 MAN."
The difference between the cost of a highly moral and suspiciously virtuous governor like J. Frank Hanly and a plain, everyday man and Democrat like Claude Matthews merits the thoughtful consideration of taxpayers. Not only Matthews, but Gray, Hovey, Porter, Hendricks and others were content with a \$5,000 salary and other moderate appropriations for the governor's office. But not so Hanly. He wants it understood that he is a high-priced man. In a speech at Crawfordsville on October 5th he said:

"I told you when I was a candidate that if the salary was to be kept at \$5,000 that I did not want the office. I told you that I was not a \$5,000 man. I have tried to make good and I can truthfully say that I have saved the state hundreds of thousands of dollars."

The governor does not give the figures showing how or where he has "saved the state hundreds of thousands of dollars"—and he can not do so—but the figures showing the cost of the governor's office under him and under Matthews are at hand. The figures given below are the appropriations for the governor's office during the terms of Hanly and Matthews. For the Hanly appropriations see Acts 1905, p. 502, and Acts 1907, p. 671. For the Matthews appropriations see Acts 1893, p. 361, and 1895, p. 304. And here is the result:

Cost under Hanly (4 years) \$227,900
Cost under Matthews (4 yrs.) 49,280
Increased Cost Under Hanly \$178,620

Governor Hanly, of course, contends that all of this immense sum was spent properly. But why did he need so much more than his Democratic predecessor?

In the 1893-4 so-called Democratic "panic" there were seventeen bank failures. In the 1907-8 panic in Roosevelt's administration, forty-three banks stopped payment and hundreds more arbitrarily limited the amounts that depositors could draw.

WATSON AND HIS HOME FOLKS.
Two years ago James E. Watson, now the Republican candidate for governor, was a candidate for congress in the Sixth district, which he had represented (?) for several terms. His unpopularity in the district where he is best known will be seen from the official returns of the vote in the counties comprising the district, as the figures are set out on Page 3 of the "Abstract of Vote" issued by the secretary of state. Watson's vote is compared with that cast for Sims, Republican candidate for secretary of state:

| Counties. | Watson. | Sims. |
|------------------------|---------|--------|
| Decatur | 2,566 | 2,632 |
| Fayette | 2,012 | 2,007 |
| Franklin | 1,482 | 1,474 |
| Hancock | 2,187 | 2,230 |
| Henry | 3,240 | 3,371 |
| Rush (His home county) | 2,555 | 2,696 |
| Shelby | 3,108 | 3,163 |
| Union | 954 | 984 |
| Wayne | 4,031 | 4,803 |
| | 22,135 | 23,349 |

Watson ran behind Sims 1,214

But this is not the worst of the case. The Sixth congressional district is heavily Republican. A comparison of Mr. Watson's pluralities in the years 1904, when the attention of the people was attracted to national affairs, and 1906, when they took time to look into Watson's record, shows the following striking difference:

| | 1904—Watson's plurality | 1906—Watson's plurality |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A loss of | 7,043 | 1,506 |

A loss of 5,537

Mr. Watson saw the handwriting on the wall when he looked at this vote. It was a practical repudiation of him by the people who knew him best. Another race for congress meant his defeat. He appealed to the Republican state machine, which he had long served, to save his political life by giving him the nomination for governor. The machine gave it to him. And the people now have a chance to finally repudiate both Watson and the machine which has bled the taxpayers for twelve years.

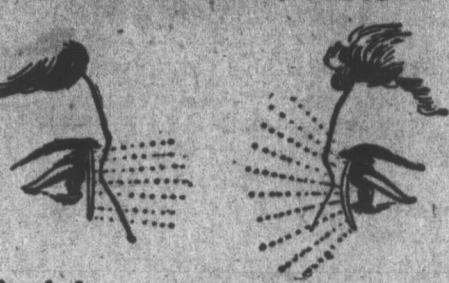
HINTS FOR FARMERS
Cottonseed Meal For Hogs.
A great many efforts have been made, especially by our southern experiment stations, to utilize cottonseed meal as a pig ration. It is very high in protein, and if it were not for the fact that it seems to produce some diseased condition of the hog it would be a valuable feed for balancing the carbonaceous corn ration. The results of nearly all the experiments seem to indicate the presence of some poisonous agent in cottonseed which is fatal to the hog. No station has yet determined exactly what this agent is, and no station has solved the problem of safely feeding it in any quantity, at least to swine. Where hogs follow cattle which are receiving cottonseed meal as a portion of their ration there is practically no danger, provided the feed boxes are so arranged that the steers do not root much, if any, of the cottonseed meal out.—Farmers Advocate.

Great Success of a Four Acre Farm Managed by a Woman.
Successful women farmers are no longer a novelty, numbers of them being found in all sections of the country. Possibly the smallest farm that has provided a living for its owner is carried on by Mrs. Jane C. Barrow of Connecticut. This energetic lady has succeeded in obtaining a living for herself and two children on the profits of a four acre farm, sending the children to school meanwhile.

The enterprise was started without capital seven years ago. Mrs. Barrow being forced to incur debt to pay for groceries and supplies until the farm returns began to come in. Bees, small fruits and poultry were the foundation. Only one acre of the four was suitable for planting, and this acre has really brought in most of the income by means of a system of intensive farming which is remarkable, to say the least. One-fourth of this one acre was devoted to poultry, and last year 2,000 ducks were raised and sold at a weight of four pounds each when between three and four months old. The feather crop alone amounted to 400 pounds.

On this acre of tillable land, besides the ducks, were 100 fowls, 24 turkeys, 60 pairs of pigeons and 75 stands of bees. Pigeons were a profitable specialty, about 400 pairs of squabs having been sold. Ducks, however, are considered more profitable than pigeons, and Mrs. Barrow thinks of disposing of the pigeons and increasing the duck area. The turkeys also pay well. The white variety is kept because the feathers are more valuable. The birds are sold during the holiday season and, being especially well fattened, bring the very highest prices. The bees are an excellent investment, and Mrs. Barrow considers the work pleasant and suitable for a woman. Bees pick up their living in the summer, but receive some extra feeding in winter.

Of course the large supplies of food needed for the poultry are not raised on the farm. They are bought outside at considerable expense. Mrs. Barrow hesitates to buy more land, having made such a success on a small area. She is firmly of the opinion that a common mistake made by women who take up farming is to begin on too large a scale.

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And do your eyes harm, when you can have your eyes tested by latest methods by a permanently located and reliable Optometrist. Glasses from \$2 up. Office over Long's Drug Store. Appointments made by telephone, No. 232.
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MONON ROUTE
Chicago to Northwest, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and the South, Louisville and French Lick Springs.
RENSSELAER TIME TABLE
In Effect June 14, 1908.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 5—Louisville Mail (daily) 10:55 a.m.
No. 32—Ind. Mail (daily) 3:01 p.m.
No. 33—Milk accomm. (daily) 5:40 p.m.
No. 3—Louisville Ex. (daily) 11:36 p.m.
No. 31—Fast Mail 4:49 a.m.
NORTH BOUND.
No. 4—Mail (daily) 4:30 a.m.
No. 40—Milk accomm. (daily) 5:55 a.m.
No. 32—Fast Mail (daily) 8:55 a.m.
No. 6—Mail and Ex. (daily) 3:36 p.m.
No. 30—Cin. & Chi. Ex. (daily) 5:36 p.m.
No. 38—Cin. to Chi. (Sun.) 5:57 p.m.
Daily except Sunday.
No. 3 will stop at Rensselaer for passengers for Lafayette and South. No. 4 will stop at Rensselaer to let off passengers from points south of Monon, and take passengers for Lowell, Hammond and Chicago.
No. 33 makes direct connection at Monon for Lafayette.
FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.
W. H. MCDONALD, Traffic Mgr., Chicago.
W. H. BEAM, Agent, Rensselaer.
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W. B. Yeoman Newton
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Fred Karch Keener
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Charles Stalbaum Wheatfield
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Harvey Davison Remington
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Circuit Judge Charles W. Hanly
Prosecuting Attorney R. O. Graves
Terms of Court—Second Monday in February, April, September and November. Four week terms.
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Clerk Charles Morlan
Treasurer Charles Morlan
Recorder John C. Williams
Attorney Geo. H. L. Gamble
Civil Engineer H. L. Gamble
Fire Chief J. J. Montgomery
Fire Warden Montgomery
Councilmen.
1st ward H. L. Brown
2nd ward F. F. Irwin
3rd ward Ed. Gerber
At large C. G. Spitzer, Jay W. Williams
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Coroner Jennings Wright
Supt. Public Schools Ernest R. Lamson
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Health Officer M. D. Gwin
Commissioners.
1st District John Pettit
2nd District Frederick Waymire
3rd District Charles T. Denham
Commissioners' court—First Monday of each month.
Jordan Township.
The undersigned, trustees of Jordan township, attends to official business at his residence on the first Saturday of each month; also at the Shide school-house on the east side, on the third Saturday of each month between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Persons having business with me will please govern themselves accordingly. Post-office address, Goodland, Ind. R. F. D. CHAS. E. SAGE, Trustee.
Newton Township.
The undersigned, trustee of Newton township, attends to official business at his residence on Thursday of each week. Persons having business with me will please govern themselves accordingly. Postoffice address Rensselaer, Indiana. Phone 26-A. Mt. Ayr Exchange. W. B. YEBMAN, Trustee.
Union Township.
The undersigned, trustee of Union township, attends to official business at his residence on Friday of each week. Persons having business with me will please govern themselves accordingly. Postoffice address, Rensselaer, Indiana. R. F. D. HARVEY DAVISSON, Trustee.
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RESTORES VITALITY
"Made a Well Man of Me."
THE GREAT
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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 unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures but by starting at the seat of disease, it brings back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. It is a great prophetic disease. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail \$1.00 per package, or \$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.
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