

JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.
F. E. GABCOCK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
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THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR "BEFORE AND AFTER."

[October 27.]
No doubt Mr. Marshall is confident that if Benjamin Harrison were alive today he would be a Bryan and brewer Democrat.

[October 29.]
Whoever tries to vote a ticket for Taft and Marshall is endangering Taft as well as Watson. Only those should do this who are more anxious to protect the brewers in their political domination and enable the brewery-saloon to have its own way than they are to gain the benefits involved in the election of Mr. Taft to the presidency.

[October 30.]
With all of the saloon forces lining up for Marshall and personal liberty, it would not be surprising if the friends of temperance and decency should unite on the other side.

[November 5.]
Mr. Thomas R. Marshall owes his election as Governor of Indiana to his own fine qualities as a man and a citizen. All that the Republican organization could do against him and all that the breweries and saloons did for him could not swerve from him the suffrage of his fellow-citizens in sufficient numbers to defeat him.

He was not elected because of the saloon issue, but in spite of it. The votes won for him by appeals to "personal liberty" were more than offset by the votes that by those appeals were alienated. He was preferred to Watson by voters enough who believed in him and distrusted Watson. It is not a victory for the breweries or the saloons, and these institutions would make a fearful mistake to so regard it. The thing that turned the tide was Mr. Marshall's irreproachable and amiable personality.

There is an element of justice and right in this result that should give heart to every man who is trying to lead a life of rectitude and honor. It shows that devotion to duty and to higher ideals of life will build up for a man a reputation and a good name among his fellow-men that the vicissitudes and mutations of politics can not take away.

When Mr. Marshall was nominated the Star gave itself the pleasure of saying:

If Mr. Marshall should be elected Governor, there is not a right-thinking or right-principled citizen of Indiana but would rejoice that a man of such fiber and grace of character would sit four years in the executive office of the State.

To this sentiment we now cheerfully again subscribe; and with it we offer the prediction that whatever hopes have been entertained of his betraying the office of Governor into the hands of unworthy elements in our community life are doomed to cruel disappointment. He will serve the people to the best of his ability and with a clear conscience; and in that effort he will have the support of this newspaper, wherever that support can in justice and truth be extended.

In other words, the Star was saying what it knew to be false all during the campaign regarding Mr. Marshall.

And this in twentieth century journalism.

If the people can place no dependence upon what a newspaper says of a candidate for office, can they depend upon anything it says at any time or upon any subject? Why should a man be wilfully lied about simply because he is a candidate of his party for an office?

The Indianapolis Star is in the hands of a receiver and is being operated under direction of the United States courts. Have not the people a right to expect some degree of fairness and honesty in its utterances under such conditions at least?

Why say things about a man who is a candidate for office that cannot be said with equal truth and fairness after the campaign is over?

One of the first reforms needed in this country, it would seem, is that compelling our metropolitan papers to be more honest in their statements regarding such matters as these.

If a man is a rascal before election he is none the less one after he is elected to office, and so far as The Democrat is concerned it will never wilfully make a charge against a candidate for office that it cannot just as truthfully make after the election is over. To our mind there is something more involved in a campaign than mere weight of numbers, and the fact that one party wins or the other wins does not change the principles fought for. Might does not make right, no matter under what circumstances the might has been secured.

Such editorial hypocrisy as that of the Star has imitators elsewhere, and it is time a little reform was made in that line of journalism.

FARM LOANS.
Money to loan on farm property in any sums up to \$10,000.
E. P. HONAN.

The Democrat for job work.

COLOR LINE CONSTITUTIONAL

So Declared by the National Supreme Court in the Case of Berea College.

Washington, Nov. 10.—In deciding the case of Berea college versus the state of Kentucky favorable to the state the supreme court held that the states of the Union may constitutionally legislate to prevent the coeducation of the white and black races. The case was begun to test the validity of the Kentucky law of 1904 prohibiting white and negro children from attending the same schools.

The higher state court took the position that the races naturally are antagonistic and that the enforced separation of the children of the two is necessary for the preservation of peace. The opinion of the supreme court was handed down by Justice Brewer and affirmed the finding of the Kentucky circuit court and the court of appeals. Justices Harlan and Day dissented. Justice Harlan in his opinion said that if the majority opinion is right "then a state may make it a crime for white and colored persons to frequent the same market places at the same time, or appear in an assemblage of citizens convened to consider questions of a public or political nature in which all citizens, without regard to race, are equally interested." He declared the Kentucky statute "inconsistent with the great principle of the equality of citizens before the law."

NO FIGHT ON GOMPERS

SUPPORT OF BRYAN INDORSED

John Mitchell Says Will Be the Result in the Federation Convention—His Report Read.

Denver, Col., Nov. 10.—Hearty applause was given President Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, by the delegates to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the organization at its opening session, and also at the close of his report, which he read, and the applause was interpreted to indicate that there will be no effective opposition to his re-election. John Mitchell, ex-president of the U. M. W., says there will be no "big fight" against Gompers for his political action, which was the result of instructions given him by the Federation at previous conventions, and would have practically unanimous support here. Mitchell said there might be a fight on the political question generally, however, as to Federation participation in politics.

On the Bucks Stove and Range company injunction, Gompers said: "It is impossible to see how we can comply fully with the court's injunction. Shall we be denied the right of free speech and free press simply because we are workingmen? * * * It is because the present injunction and the contempt proceedings thereunder suppress free speech and free press that I feel it my duty to enter an emphatic protest." Then referring to the president's letter to Senator Knox, he said: "The president made an unwarranted attack upon me and upon the labor organizations of the country."

"The decision of the supreme court in the Hatters' case," Gompers continued, "involves every wage worker of our country. No more unjust decision has ever been issued by a court. * * * Speaker Cannon has packed Congress not only against labor, but against any other real reform legislation. * * * The report of our legislative committee reveals a tale of perjury to the commonwealth, and in telling the truth before the committee the name and history of a political party that found its embodiment and idealism in the martyred Lincoln."

Referring to his political action Gompers said it was not partisan except as to a principle—that of "human rights and freedom." His report was greeted with frequent cheers.

NEWS FACTS IN OUTLINE

Richard Croker will leave Ireland next Saturday for a visit to the United States.

Chief Justice Fuller has announced that beginning next Monday the supreme court of the United States will be in recess for two weeks.

Portage, Ohio, has voted dry by 1,200 to 1 in a local option election. Twenty-one saloons were put out.

The House of Representatives today for the fourth time in the last four months to elect a speaker.

Republican Wisdom Not "Practical."

James A. Garfield, elected Republican president in 1880, openly declared that he favored "that sort of protection which leads to free trade." Just before his death McKinley expressed his conviction of the necessity of decisive tariff reduction. These views represent the wisdom and experience of the Republican party and might be re-enforced by the opinions of many of its greatest men. But the party is now in the control of its "practical" men, those who give and continue "protection" to the "interests" in return for political contributions and support. The "interests" must be guaranteed "reasonable profits." The devil may take the consumers.

Why They Sleep Cold.

How many of the 17,000,000 voters in this country are in the habit of sleeping under woolen blankets in winter? If they don't, is it because they like cotton better? Do they know that a dishonest tariff tax more than doubles the price of woolen blankets and puts them out of the reach of the masses of the people?

H. E. MILES ON TARIFF

Courageous Statement by Republican Manufacturer.

DINGLEYISM IN TRUE LIGHT.

Quotations From Recent Articles by Chairman Miles of Manufacturers' Association—A Powerful Arraignment of Unjust Tariff Burdens Now Resting Upon the People.

Mr. H. E. Miles, of Racine, Wis., is a Vice-President and Director of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Chairman of the Association's Committee on the Tariff. In the September, 1908, number of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Mr. Miles writes on the subject, "Tariff Making—Fact and Theory." He has also issued a pamphlet, in which he considers certain "remarkable statements of Hon. Seneca E. Payne, Chairman Ways and Means Committee." Mr. Miles is, to use his own words, "a protectionist, a manufacturer and a Republican." Some idea of his convictions on the injustice of our tariff system and the need for radical revision downward, can be obtained from the following brief quotations. In the "Annals" article Mr. Miles says:

Tariff Horse Traders.

"I asked an important member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House upon what underlying principle of measurement the rates rest. He could conceive of none. Another member of the Committee bit his lips and walked away. He is personally responsible for a schedule that costs the American people from one to two million dollars per week. The first member then said, 'Why, Miles, if any one down in my district wants anything, I get it for him, and I get all I can, and that's all there is to it.' And so it is. Were that man to try to be specific, he could not justify a single schedule with any exactness. He is only a tariff horse trader, and resists any attempt to make him otherwise."

Graft in Borax Schedule.

"I went with certain data to the man probably most responsible of all for the present tariff situation. Said he, 'Do you think we don't know? Take Senator —, for instance. He held up the Dingley bill till we gave him and his pals a wholly unwarranted tariff on borax worth to them over \$5,000,000 in money. We had to have his vote!'"

"And so it is that Nevada borax, the most easily mined and the best deposits in the world, is 'protected' against inferior foreign deposits, and that the retail price of borax in England is 2½ cents a pound, while in the United States it is 2½ cents plus the 5 cents duty, or 7½ cents. This senator quickly sold the mines to an English syndicate for \$12,000,000. What he sold was incidentally the mines, and in principal part, the right to tax the American people, by act of Congress, 5 cents per pound, or 200 per cent on its borax over and above a fair price."

Billions For the Steel Trust.

"This man (the congressman quoted on borax) knows that when the Dingley bill was passed the cost of the manufacture of steel rails was \$12 per ton in Pittsburgh and \$16 in England; ocean freight was, and is, about \$3.50, making \$19.50 the English cost delivered in New York, or 63 per cent above the Pittsburgh cost. Imagine any congressman being so foolish or so daring as to attempt to explain why, with this 63 per cent of 'natural protection,' \$7.84 per ton, or 65 per cent, more protection was given by Congress. The granting of a tariff like this is a farming out of the taxing power for private considerations and to private interests."

"Not long after the passage of this bill steelmakers, guided by Wall Street promoters, put about one billion dollars of water into one corporation, and partly, at least, by the powers given to them in that tariff by Congress and the President, they have transfused the wealth of the people into that watered stock, in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 per week, until it has become a most substantial property. Lesser concerns have taken as much more. Sales prices have been doubled. Seeking relief from abroad, domestic users have found the government of the United States practically preventing relief through importations at one-fourth lower prices, although these lower prices were being gladly met by our makers in neutral markets, and very profitably."

"Americans owning factories both in the United States and in Canada are buying Pittsburgh steel cheaper for their Canadian factories, and are supplying foreign markets from Canadian factories formerly supplied from the United States. Leading political manipulators, sometimes called statesmen, and even protectionists, knowingly made all this possible in the name of protection to American industries and labor."

"Or consider pig iron. The wage cost at the furnace of converting the raw materials there assembled into pig iron is, as stated by Mr. Schwab, 41.1 cents per ton of pig produced. Indeed, Mr. Schwab says that this covers, at the best, furnace, also maintenance and overhead expenses. This seems almost incredible, but for more than a generation our steel men have taxed the belief of the manufacturing world by the actual facts of their accomplishments. Certainly pig, like all other steel and iron products, is produced cheaper in this country than anywhere else on earth. Mr. Gary fairly conceded this to a congressional committee."

be, which, however, for some reason, failed to act upon the information. "In utter disregard of the principle of protection Congress, under the influence of John Dalsell and in the name of the principle thus set at naught, put a duty of \$4.00 per ton on pig iron—a duty about ten times the total wage cost of production at the furnace."

Textile Schedule Past Belief.

"The next greatest industry after iron and steel is textiles, with an output, as I remember, of about \$900,000,000 per annum. The provisions of the textile schedule pass all belief. No industry more clearly deserves and requires protection. No industry has less need of devious and unfair rates and methods. The output of all the woolen mills of Massachusetts by a recent census, is of the yearly value of \$200,000,000. The wages in the mills total \$50,000,000, or 25 per cent of the output. Wages are there 60 per cent higher than in Great Britain, which would make the British rate 16 per cent of the output on the basis of American values. The difference in wage cost is therefore 9 per cent. It would seem that twice this 9 per cent, or 18 per cent, would be moderately protective, and three times, or 27 per cent, almost liberally protective, with some allowance possibly, to the wool grower. But the rates run from 75 per cent to 165 per cent, as measured by the money actually paid in at the custom houses. This latter figure, however, marks only the point of legislative prohibition, beyond which the rates mount to 200 per cent and upward. There is neither honesty nor common sense in this schedule, unless the evidence of extreme manipulation on the part of the manufacturers is to be so considered."

Honor Among Glass Men.

"Reference may also be made with propriety to pressed glass, which is made so cheaply in the United States that it is exported to places of foreign manufacture and there sold at better than American prices. The leaders in that industry were invited by Mr. McKinley to write their own schedules for the McKinley bill, 'and to make them fair.' This was, and is, quite the common practice. The committee of glass men, thus placed upon honor, put pressed glass on the free list. But it appeared in the law finally at 65 per cent duty. Evidently greedier men secured the change, and with the proof of their unfairness already before Congress."

Millions For Corruption.

"The present political methods of tariff making offer special inducements and opportunities for the corrupt use of corporate influence. Having millions of possible profits at stake in the fixing of a tariff rate, it is no wonder that the trusts and other special interests will spend large sums to influence elections and to control the actions of members of Congress. A congressman, who represents one of the most important manufacturing sections of the United States, said to me, 'My people would, I believe, spend \$25,000,000 to keep the tariff right where it is.'"

A National Scandal.

"That numerous men prominent in public life have been corrupted by money spent to control the tariff, is a fact of which there is conclusive proof. Our tariff schedules and the methods followed in working them out constitute a national scandal."

Tariff Invites Menoply.

"Congress might almost as well decide that there shall be no competition as to give, as it now does, to shrewd American business men rates that are practically prohibitive of imports upon billions of dollars' worth of the requirements of the people. In my own business, for instance, a protection of 15 per cent to 25 per cent is necessary, but Congress gave us, under an omnibus clause, 45 per cent. In doing this it permitted, if it did not invite us, to consolidate, and to add to our sales prices about 20 per cent and treble our profits, possibly quadruple them. At any rate the strong arm of the government will not permit of foreign competition, and so by our elimination of domestic competition, the people can be put wholly at our mercy to the extent of the excess duty. And this is what has happened with most of the necessities of life."

Guarantee of "Reasonable Profits" is Class Favoritism.

"The plank (in Republican platform) reads: '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, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.'"

"The government does not guarantee profits to the wheat grower, good incomes to clerks and clergymen, nor steady employment to labor. Is it to guarantee profits to trusts only? This clause would not help those who manufacture and sell under old-fashioned competition, for competition keeps their profits at the minimum or destroys profits. But when trusts have only foreign competition to fear and the government gives them a duty which brings their costs on a parity with Europe and Asia it gives them full and fair protection, trusts though they are. When it adds to such protection a guarantee of profits also, it practices the worst sort of class favoritism, and in a quarter where it is least of all pardonable. This sort of 'protection' is equal to a guarantee of stocks, bonds and income at the expense of the people."

"Dicker" With Sugar Trust.

The following quotations are taken from the "Payne" pamphlet: "The entire cost of converting beets into sugar, including the cost of the beets and all other material used in the operation, together with the cost of all labor involved, is only 40½ per cent of the wholesale price of the"

GOING SOME!



Are the Clean, Fresh Goods from the Home Grocery.

THE GOOD LUCK LIST

- A can of fine Tomatoes, 8c.
- A can of new pack Corn, 9c.
- A can of new Kidney Beans, 10c.
- A can of the finest, Spinach, 15c.
- A can of "Beauty" Condensed Milk, 10c.
- A quart of Happy Thought Sweet Pickles, 25c.
- A peck of home-grown ripe potatoes, 20c.
- A peck of White Home Grown Onions, 18c.
- A peck of White Turnips, 18c.
- A package of Golden Harvest Breakfast Food, 15c.
- A pound of pure Soda, 5c.
- A pound of mild Cream Cheese, 18c.
- A pound of crisp, fresh Crackers, 7c.
- A pound of fancy Breakfast Bacon, 20c.
- A pound of clean White Honey, 15c.
- And a pound of that celebrated Millar Coffee, from 15c to 35c.

THE HOME GROCERY

NOTICE TO HEIRS, CREDITORS AND LEGATEES.

In the matter of the estate of Jerry C. Culp, deceased.

In the Jasper Circuit Court, November Term, 1908.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Jerry C. Culp, deceased, and all persons interested in said estate, to appear at the Jasper Circuit Court, on Wednesday the 24 day of December, 1908, being the day fixed and endorsed on the final settlement account of Myrlam R. Culp, administratrix of said decedent, and show cause if any, why such final account should not be approved, and heirs of said decedent and all others interested, are also hereby notified to appear in said court, on said day, and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

MYRIAM R. CULP, Administratrix.

Judson J. Hunt, Attorney for Estate.

COMMISSIONERS' ALLOWANCES.

Following are the allowances made by the Board of Commissioners of Jasper County, Indiana, at the November, 1908, term:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| James Clowry, ref taxes both inst. | \$71.59 |
| John W. ref taxes both inst. | \$7.35 |
| Wm. B. Burford, sup Aud office. | 9.00 |
| John W. Tilton, postage Record of. | 6.75 |
| D. A. Aliman, postage Treas office. | 10.00 |
| Chas. M. Sands, per diem Court House. | 20.64 |
| Healey & Clark, sup Truant of. | 3.00 |
| C. C. Warner, postage Clerk's of. | 5.00 |
| Chas. Clowry, per diem Court House. | 22.75 |
| Nettie Price, deputy Surveyor. | 38.00 |
| Myrlam R. Culp, postage Co Surveyor. | 1.00 |
| Healey & Clark, sup Co Surveyor. | 2.00 |
| John W. Tilton, ex Court House. | 45.00 |
| John O'Connor, postage Co Sheriff. | 4.00 |
| J. E. Cooper, labor Co Farm. | 11.54 |
| Sam. Turner, same. | 13.00 |
| John Makeever, sup Co Farm. | 20.00 |
| John Eger, same. | 143.00 |
| Warner Bros, same. | 14.75 |
| Chas. Stiller, same. | 4.00 |
| J. L. Griggs, fireman Boiler house. | 46.50 |
| John Horneman, rep. Court House. | 3.00 |
| J. D. Aliman, Treas. on coal. | 20.64 |
| Same, ex Court House. | 9.85 |
| Warner Bros, sup Court House. | 22.25 |
| J. A. Grant, ex Court House. | 2.35 |
| Chas. Clowry, ex Court House. | 2.75 |
| Shirley Hill Coal Co., Coal use Co. | 41.28 |
| Jasper Co Democrat, pub printing. | 9.10 |
| Healey & Clark, same. | 4.00 |
| F. M. Hart, refund Err taxed. | 3.75 |
| R. A. Parkinson, Tr. sup pr children. | 14.65 |
| Vinamarc Bridge Co., bridge repairs. | \$68.80 |
| W. B. White, g r r Keener. | 5.00 |
| J. S. Maddox, same 1st district. | 6.00 |
| Martin Smith, same. | 5.00 |
| J. J. Smith, same. | 4.50 |
| Chas. Clowry, same. | 2.75 |
| Earl Parker, same. | 4.00 |
| Ora Craver, same. | 5.00 |
| E. E. Pullins, Gham g r repair. | 11.06 |
| True Robinson, to S. Barkley g r. | 5.00 |
| B. F. Goldsberry, same. | 23.50 |
| Thomas Walter, same. | 8.00 |
| J. Zimmer, same. | 2.10 |
| E. E. Pullins, same. | 6.52 |
| J. L. Beasley, same. | 12.75 |
| John Akers, same. | 3.00 |
| Ralph Lewis, same. | 2.00 |
| Frank Wagner, same. | 2.00 |
| Edwin Goldsberry, same. | 3.00 |
| John Smallfield, same. | 1.50 |
| Frank Lowry, same. | 1.50 |
| Benjamin Molitor, same. | 7.75 |
| Ray Stiller, same. | 13.20 |
| Ernest Stiller, same. | 3.50 |
| William Gaspar, same. | 1.50 |
| Harry Cochran, same. | 5.70 |
| W. B. White, g r r Keener. | 5.00 |
| Same, same. | 2.40 |
| Jesse Adams, same. | 4.90 |
| Ray Adams, g r r Marion tp. | 58.50 |
| Chas. Clowry, same. | 2.00 |
| A. Woodworth, same. | 62.00 |
| Ernest Maxwell, same. | 42.00 |
| Harry Wiseman, same. | 2.00 |
| William Nowels, same. | 51.00 |
| John Moosmiller, Jr., same. | 45.00 |
| Harry Magee, same. | 51.50 |
| Mac Wilcox, same. | 5.00 |
| Mee Matheny, same. | 19.35 |
| Tilman Watson, same. | 27.00 |
| First Nat. Bank, ex stone crush. | 160.94 |
| Daniel T. Cresce, same 3d district. | 64.35 |
| H. F. Feldman, ins. and mileage. | 8.20 |
| J. Keener, township. | 2.00 |
| J. Spencer, clerk, same. | 2.00 |
| James B. Erwin, same. | 2.00 |
| Charles Spencer, Judge, same. | 2.00 |
| Sam. McGinnis, same. | 2.00 |
| James White, sheriff, same. | 1.50 |
| Fred Coberly, same. | 1.50 |
| Mrs. Troxell, 14 meals @ 35 cents. | 4.90 |
| Washington Cook, ins. and mils. | 7.00 |
| Hanging Grove township. | 7.00 |
| J. P. Drake, judge, same. | 2.00 |
| J. R. Willett, same. | 2.00 |
| R. S. Drake, clerk, same. | 2.00 |
| John Jordan, same. | 2.00 |
| C. A. Armstrong, sheriff, same. | 3.50 |
| Gail Willette, same. | 1.50 |
| Mrs. W. Cook, 7 meals @ 35 cents. | 2.45 |
| Healey & Clark, ex Otis ditch Bds. | 4.00 |
| W. R. Erwin, const Knowlton S. R. | 2.00 |
| J. L. S. Gray, same. | 57.50 |
| Wm S Day, same. | 90.00 |
| Jasper Co Dem, not p-rs Gil G. R. | 4.00 |
| Shirley Hill, labor Troquois ditch. | 12.00 |
| Edd Gilmore, same. | 1.50 |
| James L. Babcock, same. | 1.50 |
| J. D. Aliman, Treas. Horton dt. B. | 273.30 |
| Ernest Lamson, Per diem Co Supt. | 18.25 |
| Same, ex Supt's office. | 18.25 |

JUDICIAL.

Circuit Judge.....Charles W. Hanley
Prosecuting.....J. H. S. Ellis
Terms of Court—Second Monday in February, April, September and November. Four week terms.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor.....J. H. S. Ellis
Marshal.....W. S. Parks
Grand Juror.....J. N. Leatherman
Treasurer.....Moses Leopold
Attorney.....Geo. A. Williams
Recorder.....J. W. Tilton
Surveyor.....J. H. Gamble
Fire Chief.....J. Montgomery
Fire Warden.....J. J. Montgomery

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk.....Charles C. Warner
Auditor.....John O'Connor
Treasurer.....J. D. Aliman
Recorder.....J. W. Tilton
Surveyor.....J. H. Gamble
Coroner.....J. H. Gamble
Supt. Public Schools.....Ernest A. Lamson
County Assessor.....John Q. Lewis
Health Officer.....M. D. Gwin

Commissioners.

1st District.....John Pettat
2nd District.....Frederick Wymire
3rd District.....Charles T. Denham
Commissioner court—First Monday of each month.

Jordan Township.

The undersigned, trustee of Jordan township, attends to official business at his residence on the first Saturday of each month, also at the Shida 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. Postoffice address, Rensselaer, Indiana. Phone 26-A. Mt. Airy Exchange.

W. B. YEOMAN, 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. R. F. D. 2.

HARVEY DAVISON, Trustee.

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. 33—Milk (daily) 2:01 p. m.
No. 3—Milk (daily) 3:40 p. m.
No. 3—Louisville Ex. (daily) 11:05 p. m.
No. 31—Fast Mail..... 4:49 a. m.

NORTH BOUND.
No. 4—Mail (daily)..... 4:20 a. m.
No. 40—Milk (daily)..... 7:31 a. m.
No. 32—Fast Mail (daily)..... 9:55 a. m.
No. 5—Mail and Ex. (daily)..... 11:05 a. m.
No. 30—Cin. to Chi. (Sun. only) 2:57 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. 31 makes direct connection at Monon for Lafayette.
FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.
W. H. McDowell, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.
CHAS. H. ROCKWELL, Traffic Mgr., Chicago.
W. H. BEAM, Agent, Rensselaer.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

| Trustees. | Townships. |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Washington Cook..... | Hanging Grove |
| Wm. W. Coppess..... | Gilliam |
| Grand Davisson..... | Barley |
| Charles F. Staghous..... | |