

JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

F. E. BABCOCK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908.

VOTE THAT ELECTED HAYES.

General Epps Hunton, former member of Congress, died at Richmond, Va., recently. General Hunton had not been in the public eye for some years, but his death recalls the fact that he was a member of the historic Electoral Commission of 1877, and that the only one surviving of the 15 members is former United States Senator, George F. Edmunds, of Vermont.

The younger generation remembers little of the stirring political times of 1876, when the Presidential election of that year was in dispute. Was it Hayes or Tilden? That was the question.

And to have this matter settled before March 4, 1877, an Electoral Commission of 15 members was provided for by an act of Congress, approved January 29, 1877. This Commission was to settle certain disputed questions as to the Electoral vote of several states in the fall election of 1876. The votes had been counted according to the usual custom before both Houses of Congress, but it was discovered that there were conflicting certificates from the states of Louisiana, Florida, Oregon and South Carolina. The two Houses of Congress could not agree in any case which was the genuine certificate, as the Senate at the time had a Republican majority and the House was Democratic.

To settle these questions a commission, which was composed of five Senators, five members of the House and five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, four of whom were named by the act of Congress and the fifth selected by the four. To this commission of 15 was referred for judgement and decision the question which of two or more conflicting certificates received from any state of the votes cast by the Electoral College of such state for President and Vice President in the election of 1876 was the certificate provided for in the Constitution of the United States. Unless set aside by the concurrent action of the Houses of Congress the judgment of the commission was to be final.

The members of the commission were Justices Clifford, Strong, Field, Miller and Bradley; Senators Morton, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard, with Representatives Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Hoar and Garfield. Senator Kernan acted in place of Senator Thurman, who was unable to serve owing to illness.

Distinguished lawyers of both political parties argued the disputed questions, but, as will be recalled in the case of the Electoral votes of the four states in dispute, the Republican certificate of Electors was declared by a party vote of 8 to 7, to be the lawful one. The Senate concurred in this vote, being Republican, while the Democratic House dissented. Thus the verdict of the commission became final, and the disputed Electoral vote of the four states being given to Hayes and Wheeler as President and Vice President, they were declared elected by a majority of one vote for four years from March 4, 1877.

Naturally this decision was unsatisfactory to thousands, who believed and still believe that the Democratic candidates, Tilden and Hendricks, were the ones actually elected by the people. But the matter was settled, and is now a part of the political history of the country. This event was only about 32 years ago, yet all the distinguished members, with one exception, have passed away.

Former Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, is now the only survivor of the celebrated "fifteen." He is now 80 years of age, and has been out of politics since his retirement from the Senate in 1891. Senator Edmunds, one of Vermont's "favorite sons," was born at Richmond, in that state, in 1828. He was educated for a lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He settled in Burlington in 1851, and for five years—1854-59—was a member of the Legislature, being Speaker of the Lower House for three years. He was in the State Senate in 1861-2, being President pro tem. After the Civil War, in 1866, Mr. Edmunds was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Solomon Foot, and he held office continuously until 1891, a quarter of a century.

Senator Edmunds was a leading member of the Senate, and served on many important committees. He was the author of the anti-ogamypol act, of 1862, known as the Edmunds act, and of a somewhat similar act passed in 1887. He has attained eminence as a constitutional lawyer and in many ways as a shining light

in the political history of the country.

FARMERS' SHORT COURSE.

January 11-16, 1909—Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

The seventh annual Farmers' Short Course (formerly called corn school and stockmen's convention) will be held January 11-16, 1909, by the School of Agriculture of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

This course of one week is especially designed for and adapted to the needs of corn growers, stockmen, dairymen, horticulturists, and home makers. That the work is popular and has proven to be of practical value is borne out by the fact that more than 3,500 people have taken the course during the past three years.

The instruction consists of lectures and demonstrations which include a discussion of the various important phases of the subjects together with practical scoring and judging. The schedule for the week is arranged so that the time is about equally divided between the lectures and the judging work.

On Wednesday of Short Course week, the State Corn Growers will hold their annual meeting. Men with national reputations will be secured for the day. Corn growers should plan to attend.

During the week the state corn and fruit shows will be held by the Corn Growers' Association and the Horticultural Society. More than \$1,000 will be offered in premiums which is sure to bring out a large number of entries. All corn and fruit men are eligible; no membership or entry fees being charged.

For program and other information, apply to Purdue University School of Agriculture, Lafayette, Indiana.

Big "Easy Marks."

Wonders repeat themselves in the financial world as well as in less conservative fields, it seems. The transactions of Morse, the ice trust king, are a case in point. Not long ago the insurance investigation turned the searchlight upon the seamy side of life insurance, and what had been mere surmise before was shown to be a fact. The so-called "business" was a system of audacious and reckless exploitation. But life insurance as conducted when the exposure came was comparatively a new thing. It might be believed that the methods employed in it were unique; that the evils exposed were peculiar and confined to that one field of financial activity. Yet the Morse revelations, following upon others of similar nature, indicate that the insurance manipulators may have had coaching from old line financiers. They surely found initiators in recklessness and audacity.

Not the least of the wonders in the career of the ice trust was the ease with which supposedly clever business men were "roped in." They were handed "profits," as they supposed, and readily put more money in to secure more profits. It is a game well known in the most ordinary business experience, and yet it seems possible to play it on grownups with ease.

There are people who can never disabuse themselves of the notion that money can be made in some unusual way, a road to wealth which old prospectors have overlooked. General U. S. Grant's financial tragedy was brought about in that manner. He had been eight years at the head of affairs in Washington, yet he firmly believed the story that in some roundabout but perfectly legitimate way, known only to the partner whose scheme he financed, a fortune could be made through government favoritism, or practically that. He lost all but honor, for he was a victim. But hold men figure that the world never really learns the folly of expecting something for nothing, enormous gains on a nominal investment. Doubtless gullible people are becoming fewer. We should hope that crooked financiers will become fewer, but they will not wholly disappear so long as capitalists, great and small, are eager to swallow fairy tales fixed up by Wall street experts.

The Cat, the Rat and the Plague. Science and its staff of theorists and specialists have been telling us where the rat comes in as a disease spreader, also how to exterminate the rat. Some of the highly alarmed experts have practically declared that we must fight rats to live, even if we end by living merely to fight rats. How to kill rats and lots of them without destroying life that is useful or at least agreeable no expert has found out. Here's where the cat comes in, introduced by Dr. Buchanan of the Indian medical service in the British army.

Dr. Buchanan has been observing the ways of the rat, the cat and the plague in a district comprising fifty-four towns and villages. Briefly his report is cats, no rats, no plague; or no cats, then rats and plague. All very simple for those who do not draw the line at cats, as some of the natives in India do. Where the rats are spared the plague gets busy. Where the cats are spared the other end of the trio is the busy one. Traps and anti-plague serum, this authority declares, are as useless as bread pills in a fever epidemic. Salvation is by the cat.

H. E. MILES ON TARIFF.

Continued From Wednesday's Issue.

"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 46 1/2 per cent of the wholesale price of the sugar. (Census 1900, Vol. 6, part 2, page 495). The Tariff is 75 per cent of the wholesale price or nearly double the cost. The average wholesale price per pound of sugar in Great Britain, in 1905, was 2.65 cents. In New York it was 5.23 cents, or nearly double. A great refiner tells me the cost of sugar from sugar cane is about the same as from beets."

"No," said Mr. Payne, "when my Committee makes a Tariff, we must get our information 'at first hand.' Very rhetorical and brave it sounded. His 'first hand' dicker with the Sugar Trust has cost the people of the United States two hundred million dollars in the past ten years."

Standard Oil "Joker." "The fisherman, who risks his life in the Arctic for the blubber of the whale, and some forty other makers of oil, are on the free list, with no saving clause, but our great public servant, Mr. Payne, with his stand-pat friends, put into the present Tariff a joker giving no consideration to any oil but petroleum, and securing to the petroleum interest only, among all the oils, the protection named (100 to 200 per cent)."

"The petroleum joker of Mr. Payne and his stand-pat friends, has cost the country another two hundred million dollars. Government investigations showing that the American petroleum is sold in foreign markets for 30 to 50 per cent below the price charged to domestic consumers."

Steel Tribute in Ten Years. "Out of Mr. Payne's clumsy 'first hand' the Steel people have taken in the last ten years from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 of the people's money."

Trusts in Other Countries. "But," says Mr. Payne, "there are trusts in all countries, especially in Germany and in Free Trade England." Mr. Payne seems not to know that a trust in England must be as good in fact as American trusts are in their prospectuses. They must make their money by their economies. They must sell at the lowest prices that obtain anywhere in the world. If they get above the lowest international price, foreign competition immediately checks their advance. In Germany, trusts do as in this country, they add all that they can to the price, and take advantage of protection, as of all other opportunities.

"The price of steel to the German consumer is about the same as in this country, and for the same reason—a trust. On steel plates used in ship building, however, the price in Germany is as low as anywhere in the world, even in Free-trade England and why? Because these plates are on the free list and the German trust must make the international and lowest price, because of the open market."

Lawsuits and Robbery. "They (Dingley and his associates) began wrong by taking classifications more than a generation old, very inapplicable to their time, having neither knowledge nor time to consider that important phase of the subject at all adequately, and consequently we have had 800,000 lawsuits on classifications and appraisals, nine-tenths of which might have been avoided."

"This silly framework of antiquated classifications was, however, the least of the sins. The enormity of the major misdeeds is illustrated by the few disclosures Mr. Payne, in part, makes—the robbery of the public, as the Supreme Court defines it, of a half billion dollars per year."

What the Supreme Court Says. "The moral side of this issue will not down. No one can speak of it without regret and unhappiness. It is a pleasure to use the clear and sober language of that most august of human tribunals, the Supreme Court of the United States:

"To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprise and build up private fortunes, is none the less robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation."

Tariff Causes Tuberculosis. It is said by experts that 135,000 of our people die every year from consumption, costing the nation in cash \$1,000,000,000 annually, and that 5,000,000 persons now living in the United States will die of this disease unless something is done about it.

What should be done? Hygienic precautions and improved hospital treatment are all right. But the thing that would help most is the removal of the brutal tariff, averaging 100 per cent and upward, on woolen clothing and underwear. Pure and wholesome woolen clothing, especially woolen undergarments so essential to health in this climate, are an unattainable luxury to many millions of our people. In Europe they cost less than half what the woolen trust demands from us.

Steel Bars Cheap to Foreigners. The steel trust sells steel bars for export at \$17.41 per ton at the mill. For American use the price is \$27. The reason is the tariff. If this extra \$9.59 is not an indefensible and oppressive tax on American industry, what is it?

Nothing better than a few games of Box Ball after working in office or store all day.

Favors in Freight Rates.

Special rates given by railroads to shippers in a way to favor certain places or certain trade are now being discussed all over the country. The Railroad Age Gazette takes the position that higher rates for inland freight than for shipments to Pacific ports for ocean carriage to distant countries is necessary. The rate which has been given to steamship companies, it says, would not pay the road if applied to all freight over the same line. For one thing, this paper says that cars would go westward empty without this ocean freight to move and that the reduced rate covers the cost to the road of actual haulage and handling. The railroads maintain that they are compelled to divide the rate with the steamship companies or lose the business. According to the Gazette, the railroads have objected to the publication of the divided rate because the fact would be seized upon as the basis for a reduction of domestic rates, and the rate-making power would not be likely to permit discrimination against the general public. The roads, it is hinted, would rather lose this freight than have the matter come to an issue.

Another discrimination complained of is the special and low rates "for places." Allowances to certain regions, to certain big cities and to certain jobbing centers no longer have the approval of the interstate commerce commission, it is declared. Specious explanations have been offered by the railroad officials and by the interests favored why these allowances have been made and ought to be continued. Critics of the system insist that places and regions ought not to have special advantages in the matter of freight rates any more than individuals, firms or trusts. The system grew up under rebates, and the next rebate trial may involve a whole trading community—for instance, Chicago, New York or St. Louis.

Running for the Presidency. Strictly speaking, it is not so much running as talking that is demanded of a presidential nominee as campaigns go in these days. The ambitious boy who has been told that among the good things that may happen if he takes care of himself is his elevation to the highest office in the land can make no mistake if he goes into training for the talking end of it. A candidate must not only talk, but impress and be able to "think on his feet." If voters don't hear what they want from the platform they ask for it. "Running" is very much like an examination grilling.

Oratory does not count for so much in these days as it did formerly. Voters ask to be shown how the problems of government they are interested in are to be worked out. The candidate who is best at explaining may lose at the polls, but if he has been personally weak under fire he may rarely expect another chance. And the talking is a big contract. It not only calls for happy speech, but immense lung power and voice endurance. The electorate is spread over a wide territory, and doubtful states and doubtful sections require the next thing to a house to house canvass. So the schoolboy must not stop with preparing for the presidency, but prepare to talk for it, and talk long and hard.

Godspeed to the Rainmakers.

The world can get along very well without the airship and the wireless, but there is no doubt that a little control over the output of the clouds would be a boon to humanity. It is conceded that the rainfall averages about the same throughout a series of years. Since it is bound to fall anyway and is needed for duty on the crops, it would be a boon to have it come down when the crops are thirsting.

Too much rain at one time makes too little rain at another time inevitable. Rain has apparently been made out of time by the use of explosives, although some experts say the coincidence between bombardment of the clouds and rainfall was purely accidental. These same experts recognize that atmospheric conditions and pressure govern the rainfall. The problem, then, for rainmaking seems to be to coax or irritate or squeeze the shy atmosphere until it gives down rain.

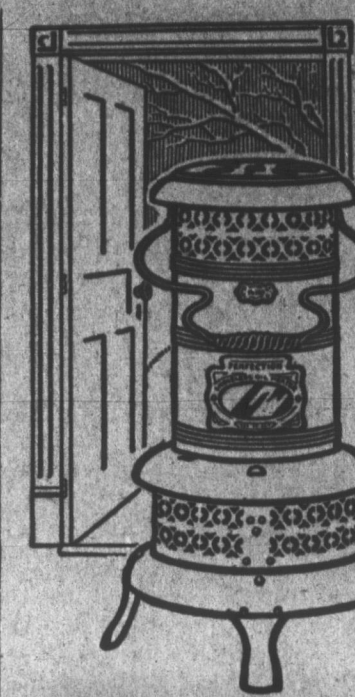
Balloting machines were used in twelve states at the late election, but they'll not be used again in some communities if the voters have the say about them.

For some reason ex-Governor Black's idea that the "square deal" is a principle and not a mere trademark has met with resentment in spots.

Think what may happen to the bumptious individual who beards Roosevelt in his den with letters "To the Editor."

Russia now wants to whip Austria, but with Russia there is always a great gap betwixt the will and the deed.

An appropriate motto for the Day Magazine would be "Ten Minutes Enough."



Where the Door Opens Constantly

You can quickly heat and keep cozy the draughty hall or cold room—no matter what the weather conditions are—and if you only knew how much real comfort you can have from a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

you wouldn't be without one another hour. Turn the wick as high or as low as you please—there's no danger—no smoke—no smell—just direct intense heat—that's because of the smokeless device. Beautifully finished in nickel and japan—ornamental anywhere. The brass font holds 4 quarts, giving heat for 9 hours. It is light in weight—easily carried from room to room. Every heater warranted.

The Rayo Lamp meets the need of the student—a bright, steady light—ideal to read or study by. Made of brass—nickel plated, latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. If your dealer does not carry Perfection Oil Heater and Rayo Lamp write our nearest agency. STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

Notice to Heirs, Creditors and Legatees.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Heil, deceased.

In the Jasper Circuit Court, November term, 1908.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Elizabeth Heil, deceased, and all persons interested in said estate, to appear in the Jasper Circuit Court, on Monday the 30th day of November, 1908, being the day fixed and endorsed on the final settlement account of Everett Finney, administrator of said decedent, and show cause if any, why such final account should not be approved; and the 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.

EVERETT FINNEY, Administrator. Foltz & Spittler, Attys. for Estate. Oct. 31, Nov. 7, 14.

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EVERETT FINNEY, Executor. Foltz & Spittler, Attys. for Estate. Oct. 31, Nov. 7, 14.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed, from the Clerk of the Jasper Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Rudolph Schwab is plaintiff and the Duluth-Indiana Oil and Asphalt Company, a corporation under the laws of Indiana, is defendant, and W. H. Dean, 1st Vice-President thereof; Crown Lubricating Oil Company, a corporation under the laws of Indiana, L. M. Jeger, 1st Vice-President and James McGee, secretary thereof; The Indiana Oil and Asphalt Company, a corporation under the laws of Indiana, Samuel M. Robinson, President, John W. McIntyre, secretary thereof; American Lubricating Oil Company, a corporation under the laws of Indiana, principal office in Rensselaer, Indiana, William Staibum agent for the American Lubricating Oil Company, Charles F. P. Pullin, John J. McGrath, Edgar L. Wood, trustees, James H. Chapman, L. J. Rosenberg, L. M. Jeger, Oscar Eldredge, Frank Parker, Patrick Daley and William Staibum are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-five thousand five hundred and two (\$25,502.57) Dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest on said decree and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, THE 5th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1908,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Jasper County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the North-East quarter of Section Thirty-Four, (34), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-West quarter of Section Three (3), Township Thirty (30) North, Range Five (5) West; the North-East quarter of the North-East quarter of Section Thirty-Three (33), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-East quarter of Section Thirty-Two (32), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-West quarter of Section Thirty-Three (33), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-East quarter of Section Thirty-Four (34), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the North-East quarter of Section Thirty-Five (35), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-East quarter of Section Thirty-Six (36), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the North-East quarter of Section Thirty-Seven (37), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-East quarter of Section Thirty-Eight (38), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the North-East quarter of Section Thirty-Nine (39), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-East quarter of Section Forty (40), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the North-East quarter of Section Forty-One (41), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-East quarter of Section Forty-Two (42), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the North-East quarter of Section Forty-Three (43), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-East quarter of Section Forty-Four (44), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the North-East quarter of Section Forty-Five (45), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-East quarter of Section Forty-Six (46), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the North-East quarter of Section Forty-Seven (47), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-East quarter of Section Forty-Eight (48), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the North-East quarter of Section Forty-Nine (49), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West; the South-East quarter of Section Fifty (50), Township Thirty-One (31) North, Range Five (5) West.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

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PAMELA: Be sure to use Gold Medal Flour. JABRELLA.