

Your Hair Contrary?

Is it inclined to run away? Don't punish it with a cruel brush and comb! Feed it, nourish it, save it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, new improved formula. Then your hair will remain at home, on your head, where it belongs. An elegant dressing. Keeps the scalp healthy.

Does not change the color of the hair.



Formula with each bottle
Show it to your
doctor
Ask him about it,
then do as he says

We certainly believe this, or we would not say so. Ayer's Hair Vigor, as now made from our new improved formula, is a great preparation for the hair and scalp. Stops falling hair. Cures dandruff. Promotes the growth of hair.

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

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1909.

ON HIS OWN TERMS

Senator Will Wood Preparing to Dominate Indiana Upper House

MANY REPUBLICANS OBJECTING

The Star Part in the Deliberations of the Senate the Gentleman From Tippecanoe Proposes to Take is Not at All Pleasing to Many Members of His Party.

Indianapolis, Dec. 29.—When the members of the legislature meet next week the first matter to receive their attention will be the organization of the two houses. Of course the Republicans will choose the officers of the senate, including a president pro tem, and the secretaries, sergeant-at-arms and the various subordinates. The present lieutenant governor, Hugh Th. Miller, will preside for four days, when he will be succeeded by Frank J. Hall, the new lieutenant governor.

As stated before, it seems to be settled that Senator Will R. Wood of Lafayette will do the leading for the Republicans—or at least most of it. There are several other Republican senators who will not be happy unless they are allowed to be in the spotlight part of the time. But if present plans do not miscarry Wood will do the heavy ground and lofty tumbling. There are many members of his party who will not take kindly to the starring of Mr. Wood, but that will make no difference. The Lafayette man has had a lot of experience—and variety of experiences—in legislative work and his Republicans brethren have learned that the only way to keep peace in the family is to let Wood run things on his side of the chamber. And then the peace is usually on Mr. Wood's own terms.

On the Democratic side of the senate there are some strong men who will be able to handle any situation that may arise. Among the Democratic hold-over senators, Frank M. Kistler of Logansport and Evan B. Stevenson of New Albany were conspicuous and forceful in the debates at the last session. And there are others in the present body who were found to be wise in counsel at that time. Among the new senators on the Democratic side there are several who are expected to show great capability. Of this number there are some who have had previous legislative service, such as McCullough of Anderson and Fleming of Fort Wayne. Tilden of Greencastle, Proctor of Elkhart, Harlan of Indianapolis, Long of Nashville, and yet others, are now members whom it is believed will develop strongly as opportunity occurs.

Conditions in the senate are such that there are pretty sure to be many acute and highly interesting situations before the session ends. While the Republicans have a majority, the two parties are not so greatly apart in point of numbers that everything can be taken for granted. On the contrary, the Republican majority is so slender that a larger proportion of seats on that side of the chamber are likely to be more continuously occupied than at any session for years. This will be due more to fear of the minority than to any overwhelming desire on the part of the Republican members to earn their per diem.

In the house, where the Democrats have a majority of twenty, the race for the speakership has attracted a good deal of attention. Seven men have been talked of in connection with this honor, viz., Thomas M. Honan of Seymour, James Garrard of Vincennes, Harry G. Strickland of Greenfield, John B. Faulkner of Michigan City, Andrew J. Behymer of Elwood, John M. Smith of Portland and Peter L. Coble of Jasper. So far some of these men have not made an active canvass for support, but they all have been favorably mentioned from time to time by their friends. Each of them has seen previous service in the house. The contest among the aggressive candidates has been unusually good-natured. All of the aspirants are friends politically and personally, and mean to remain so, no matter what the result of the speakership race may be.

As everyone knows, the speaker of the house is an exceedingly important and powerful officer. Much of the success of a session must be due to his wisdom and tact, and to his knowledge of the business under consideration and the processes of legislation. In selecting their presiding officer the Democratic members of the house when they meet in caucus next Wednesday night have no chance to make a mistake considering the excellent material from which they are to make a choice. When it comes to work on the floor and in the committees the Democratic majority has no end of able and alert men to look after the people's business. And when I say "the people's business," that is exactly what I mean. Every Democratic member of the legislature understands that his party has pledged itself to serve the people to the fullest extent of its power. That pledge is going to be carried out to the letter unless it is blocked in the senate.

People are wondering what Governor Hanly will say about the state's finances when he reads his last message to the assembled legislators next week. In his inaugural address four years ago Governor Hanly severely criticised the administration of his predecessor, Governor Durbin, for anticipating the state's revenues. He declared that the revenues for the then current (1905) fiscal year had already been anticipated to the extent of \$529,659, and he said that such condition would embarrass the treasury that money would have to be borrowed or the revenues of the next fiscal year be drawn on in advance.

From all this it was thought that Governor Hanly intended his administration to be economical. But what happened? Why, the Republican state officials just kept on anticipating the revenues until at the end of the fiscal year 1905 the counties had been compelled to advance \$994,449. During the next fiscal year (1906) these advances had risen to \$1,245,500. And during the fiscal year 1908 these advances had grown, according to the state treasurer's report, to \$1,772,823. Just how Governor Hanly is going to explain this serious "embarrassment" of the treasury during the last year of his administration is a matter that is claiming attention.

There is no denying the fact that the state is desperately hard up and that the financial problem confronting Governor Marshall and the general assembly will be a difficult one to solve. If the treasury was embarrassed by the anticipation of the revenues that Governor Hanly found when he entered office, how much more serious must be the embarrassment now when the anticipation of the state's funds is almost double what it was then! In order to tide over the trouble four years ago without borrowing money on the state's bonds, the Republican legislature, on Governor Hanly's advice, diverted the 3-cent sinking fund levy into the general fund. In this year's tax collections, however, the sinking fund levy must be credited to that fund, which will leave the general fund where it was before. With a largely increased general expense account and with large building projects on hand, it can be seen that it is going to take hard thinking to make ends meet.

One does not like to say it, but the truth is that from a practical point of view the state government is in a condition of bankruptcy. There is no question about its credit, for in all this land there is none better, but it has been living beyond its means to such an extent that it has been able to pay its bills only by drawing on the future, the amount so drawn in advance during the year 1908 being nearly \$2,000,000, as shown above.

And who is responsible for this condition? Certainly not the Democrats, because they have not been in power for twelve years. It would have been a splendid thing for the taxpayers of Indiana if they had succeeded in their desire to give the Democratic party full control. That can be done at the next election, but until then the Democrats will be seriously handicapped. Governor Marshall and a Democratic house can do much, but it will not be possible for them to do all that should be done. The draining of the state treasury has been terrific for years. Some of this draining has been open and some more or less subterranean. Doubtless many leaks can be stopped, but it will take time and careful engineering to reconstruct some of the channels through which the state's money has raced from the treasury. So far as their power goes, the Democrats will give a good account of their stewardship. On that point the people may rest easy.

Most persons now admit, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of state affairs, that it was exceedingly unfortunate that the whole Democratic state

ticket was not elected by majorities so decisive that they could not be questioned. As the matter stands, those who failed to get commissions are continuing their preparations for a contest before the legislature. The state committee at a meeting last week resolved to aid the contestants by all the means at its disposal. Scarcely anyone doubts that on the honest vote of the state all of the Democratic candidates were elected and it seems to be a public duty to show up the rascality and rottenness that kept them from getting their commissions. The machinery provided by the statutes for deciding such contests is not satisfactory in some respects, but it is sufficient to accomplish its end provided that judicial fairness and not mere partisanship advantage shall control its management.

When David Turpie's second term as United States senator expired on March 4, 1899, the Democrats of Indiana ceased to have representation in the upper house of congress. But that matter is now to be remedied. The new legislature, being Democratic on joint ballot, will elect a Democrat to the seat in the senate now occupied by James A. Hemenway. Six men have been proposed as candidates for this high honor. These men are John W. Kern, Benjamin F. Shively, John E. Lamb, Gustavus V. Menzies, L. E. Slack and Edward G. Hoffman. The two last mentioned, Slack and Hoffman, are both bright and capable young men, still in their thirties, and with undoubtedly promising futures. The other four are men of mature years, with a long record of creditable party service. No one, of course, can surely anticipate the action of the Democratic caucus. With such an array of candidates, to say nothing of some fine "dark horses" who can be thought of without much effort, it will be seen that the legislators are facing a somewhat trying situation. Under the circumstances it is naturally expected that general party sentiment will control the choice of a senator in the end.

MILLARD F. COX.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

The Farmers' Creed.

I believe in the trinity of deep preparation, liberal fertilization and rapid cultivation of the soil.

I believe in the making and saving of barnyard manure as the standard of all fertilizing material and as the surest means of enriching our soil so as to make paying crops.

I believe in the imperative necessity of adding humus to our soil.

I believe in the great value of rotation of crops and of the planting of the legumes to add fertility to our soil and increase our yields.

I believe in raising cattle upon our farms; that it is necessary for the proper development of the highest type of farmers as well as a necessary part of any balanced system in farming.

I believe in growing home supplies that we may use our time and lands to best advantage and for the surest profit and least strain.—Southern Cultivator.

Dipping Hogs.

Abe Enochs of Stockdale, Kan., thinks that hogs suffer from two troubles which he believes cause about all of the so called hog cholera. "lice and worms," said Mr. Enochs, "cause more losses to farmers than anything else. Some time ago I invested in a dipping tank and keep well supplied with dip. I do not dip my hogs at certain seasons, but very often and just as often as I think they need it. Once a month is none too often to dip them. In that way they are kept free from lice, which is a great benefit to the hogs. Then the worms are the other pest! I feed worm remedies which I find effective. Besides this, I salt my hogs. No person would think hogs cared much for salt. But I find that they like it and will eat it all the time if they can get at it. Since I commenced to handle my hogs this way I have never lost a single one."—Drovers' Telegram.

Sheep on Rough Land.

Sheep do finely on rough hill land where little grass can be grown, and there is no kind of live stock that may be purchased at so small an original outlay as sheep and none that will increase so rapidly in numbers and value. Neither is there any that may be housed satisfactorily at so small an outlay for buildings and none that will so surely and quickly subdue rough land by browsing on bushes, sprouts or weed growths.

The old and often quoted saying, "The sheep hath a golden hoof," may prove literally true to the man who owns a rough farm, too rough for the economical keeping of most other kinds of live stock, for while the flock will be utilizing weeds and bushes in making wool and mutton they will at the same time be reclaiming the land, making it more fertile and of greater value.

Shredded Fodder.

Good shredded corn fodder is very palatable. It of course can be fed to all kinds of farm stock except hogs. It seems especially adapted to horses and sheep and is a decidedly high class feed for beef cattle and dairy cows. It will be eaten up much more completely than when the fodder is fed whole. What is not eaten makes excellent bedding and is readily distributed in the manure. —Orange Judd Farmer.

Merely Tentative.

"What is the baby's name?" "It's Mary now, but I suppose it will be Mayme or Mae or Marie as soon as she gets old enough to notice it."—Chicago Tribune.

Big Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale at his residence, 6 1/2 miles south and 1/2 mile west of Rensselaer, known as the old Mark Lewis farm, commencing at 10 a. m. on

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1909.

4 Head of Horses: consisting of 2 Grey Mares and 2 Sorrel Mares.

24 Head of Cattle: consisting of 12 head of Milk Cows, one fresh recently and nine will be fresh before March 1; 4 two-year-old Heifers; 8 Calves.

16 Head of Hogs: consisting of 4 Brood Sows; 1 Boar, and 11 Pigs.

12 Head of Sheep: all Ewes and all bred.

Farm Implements: consisting of 1 Milwaukee Binder; 1 Osborne Mower; 1 Sadley Gang Plow; 1 Corn Planter with 80 rods of wire; 1 3-leaf Flexible Harrow; 1 Eagle Claw Cultivator; 1 Set Heavy Tug Harness; 2 Farm Wagons; 1 National Separator; 300 Bushels of Corn; 10 Tons of Shredded Fodder in barn, and other articles too numerous to mention.

1 Farm Implement: consisting of 1 Milwaukee Binder; 1 Osborne Mower; 1 Sadley Gang Plow; 1 Corn Planter with 80 rods of wire; 1 3-leaf Flexible Harrow; 1 Eagle Claw Cultivator; 1 Set Heavy Tug Harness; 2 Farm Wagons; 1 National Separator; 300 Bushels of Corn; 10 Tons of Shredded Fodder in barn, and other articles too numerous to mention.

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