

# JASPER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

W. G. COOK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Official Democratic Paper of Jasper County.

Published Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Entered as Second-Class Matter June 8, 1908, at the post office at Rensselaer, Ind., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Office on Van Rensselaer Street.

Long Distance Telephones: Office 315. Residence 311.

Advertising rates made known on application.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1909.

## BUSY DAYS IN A POLITICAL WAY

Assembling of Legislature Draws Many to Capital.

### NOT A FEW PLUM HUNTING

Dispensation of Patronage Attracts the Customary Degree of Eager Interest on the Part of Those Who Cherish Hopes in That Direction—Democrats Will Fill the House Appointments, While the Republicans Will Hand Out the Plums on the Senate Side.

Indianapolis, Jan. 5.—Just now these are busy days in Indianapolis in a political way. The assembling of the legislature always attracts a crowd which is large enough to fill the lobbies of the hotels. Some of the persons who come to the capital on these occasions are merely lookers-on, who take a few days off to renew acquaintances made at other times. But a great many of the visitors now here have a more definite purpose. Taking the house and senate together, they have seventy-five or eighty plums of various sizes to distribute and there is never any scarcity of applicants for these places. The Republicans control the patronage of the senate and each of the twenty-seven Republican senators can secure a place for at least one of his constituents. But it is not so in the house, where there are sixty Democratic members, each of whom can command only about two-thirds of a job. If, indeed, he can land that much, it has not been determined yet how the Democrats are going to apportion the patronage, as there are no fractional candidates so far heard of.

Considering the fact that the Democrats have been excluded from the legislative office for more than a dozen years, they are acting decidedly fine about the matter. There really is no great rush for appointments—not nearly as many men are seeking places as might have been expected. The number is not more than half as great as the Republicans have been accustomed to face on like occasions when they were sole dispensers of patronage. This fact has made a good impression on the public mind and gives added strength to the statement of the Democrats that instead of hungering for office they are more interested in doing the things that will make for the general welfare.

Apart from those who are concerned about the legislative positions there is an occasional visitor who would like to have an appointment at the hands of the new governor. The number of such persons is not large however, and the talk in Republican papers about a "horde" of office-seekers "making life miserable" for Mr. Marshall is largely nonsense. When the latter gets into office he will, when all is said, have comparatively few places to give out that are especially desirable. From time to time he will have to make a good many appointments, but they will be positions that are more honorary than profitable. It is doubtless true that for the few offices that carry both honor and a substantial salary there will be many more applicants than places, but this is always the case. Mr. Marshall will not be able to recognize all the men that he would like to compliment or reward. It is expected, however, that he will do the best he can, and that in all he does he will consider both the public and the party welfare.

During the campaign a good deal was heard about the "bi-partisan" management of our state institutions. It is true that as the law stands the various boards of trustees are to be equally divided between the two big parties. That is what is supposed to make them "bi-partisan." Naturally one would think that Democrats have stood as good a chance for appointment to places in the state's institutions as Republicans, but in that respect the "bi-partisan" provision has been, if I am correctly informed, largely theoretical. In one of the large institutions it is said that there are six Democratic employees and seventy-five Republican employees. It is also said that similar conditions may be found in other institutions controlled by "bi-partisan" managements.

If these statements are true they

prove that the pretense of taking state's benevolent, corrective and educational institutions out of partisan politics has been a good deal of a humbug. If both parties must share in the responsibilities of management it seems only reasonable that both parties should likewise share equitably in the distribution of the patronage—not necessarily because it is patronage, but because it is an essential part of the management.

While the campaign was on a great howl went up for fear that the Democrats, if they got into power, would make "spoils" of the public institutions—the very thing that, if reports are true, the Republicans have been doing, even under the "bi-partisan" law. A great many persons now believe that it would be a good thing for Governor Marshall or the legislature to find out just how far the various institutions have been partisanized by the Republicans in order that, if there has been any unfairness, a remedy may be applied without subjecting the Democrats to the charge of being "spoils-grabbers."

If all precedents are followed, both branches of the legislature will be organized Thursday and will receive the last message of the retiring governor. On next Monday, at noon, Jan. 11, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Hall will be sworn into office as governor and lieutenant governor. The inaugural proceedings will take place in the main corridor of the state house in the space fronting the governor's room. A stand will be erected immediately south of the rotunda to accommodate the members of the legislature and such persons as are specially interested in the ceremonies. Every person who wishes to be present will be admitted and arrangements will be made for the large crowd that is sure to come to hear Governor Marshall's inaugural address.

That the new governor's first official utterance will be worth hearing and worth remembering, everyone knows. After the conclusion of the proceedings on the platform, Governor Marshall will personally greet all who present themselves. At night, up at the Propyleum on North street, a limited reception and ball will be given in his honor by citizens of Indianapolis. Those who have this affair in charge announce that it will be wholly social and distinctly non-partisan.

The legislature will do little business until after the inauguration. It will take two or three days to make up the committees. Unless all traditions are broken a bill appropriating money for the expenses of the legislature will be the first to get through. This is a business in which both members and employees are interested, as none of them can draw their per diem and mileage until money has been appropriated for that purpose. The last legislature, counting both sessions, cost the state nearly \$200,000. The first, or regular, session alone cost \$132,000, a larger sum by many thousands of dollars than was ever spent before for a sixty-days sitting. There is no likelihood that that extravagance will be repeated this winter.

Everyone familiar with the state's financial affairs understands that all appropriations made at this time will have to be carefully considered. That they are going to be closely scanned by the public is beyond question. Besides, it is a very serious question as to where enough money is coming from to meet the obligations already saddled upon the state. The loose practices which have characterized the management of state affairs for many years have brought about a condition that will embarrass the government for a long time. Just how grave that embarrassment will be is bound to be revealed before the present legislative session is over.

It may be assumed that several measures will be proposed this winter relating to the sale of intoxicating beverages. This has come to be regular industry and each legislative session sees it renewed in some form. Just what shape the question will take at this time has not been fully disclosed. In fact, it has not been disclosed at all. There has been a good deal of talk, but so far that is all. Considering the fact that the Republicans control the senate and the Democrats control the house, it would be a bold prophet who undertook to read in advance what will be written in the acts on this subject at the end of the session. A little later, perhaps, there will be more definite knowledge, but just now it is not worth while to speculate.

For some time there has been a movement on foot—supposedly started by some of the civil and commercial organizations of the state—to bring about a uniform system of public accounts. A bill on this subject has been prepared by James W. Noel and Charles T. Hanna, both of Indianapolis. Both of these men have been close to and received favors from Governor Hanly. Mr. Noel has been one of Governor Hanly's favorite investigators and has drawn largely on that famous contingent fund. Mr. Hanna was appointed a judge by Hanly of the new court that was created in Indianapolis two years ago, but was defeated for election last November.

In addition to the public accounts bill there is to be a county officers' and deputies' salary bill, which will be gathered by the same organizations and persons. The latter was considered at a meeting held in this city last night, and the former was passed on and given to the public some days ago. There seems to be a pretty general agreement that there is room for reform along the lines suggested, but

whether Messrs. Noel and Hanna will be able to solve the problem in all of its features may be doubted. At any rate, when the matter gets into the legislature it will be thrashed out as the legislators see fit.

It is a far cry ahead to 1912, but it is intimated by some of James E. Watson's friends that he will again try at that time for the governorship. Chas. W. Miller, one of his chief competitors for the nomination last spring, will probably be the next United States district attorney, succeeding "Big Chief" Kealing, Mr. Fairbanks's manager. William L. Taylor, who was another strong competitor with Watson is not likely to be hampered by a federal job, and it is probable that he will be up again for the governorship. There are many former Watson men who declare that their party made a mistake in not nominating Taylor the last time. MILLARD F. COX.

### COLIC IN HORSES.

Causes, Symptoms and the Common Method of Treatment.

It is more or less common on farms having a considerable number of horses to each year have one or more cases among them of flatulent colic. More especially is this true where horses are being fitted for the market, necessitating heavy grain feeding.

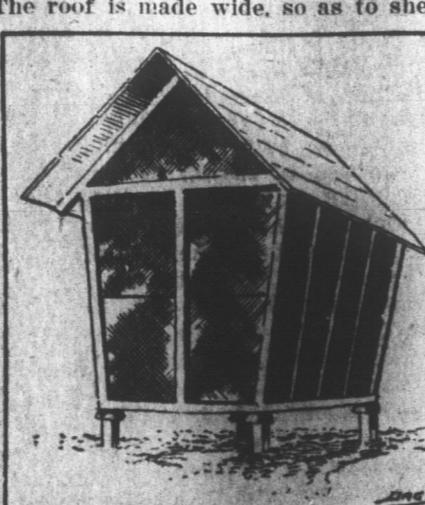
In a work issued by the United States department of agriculture, entitled "Diseases of the Horse," this subject is discussed in detail, in which are given the causes, symptoms and the common methods of treatment. It is pointed out that among the most frequent causes of this form of colic are to be mentioned sudden changes of food, too long fasting, food given while the animal is exhausted, new hay or grain, large quantities of green food, food that has lain in the manger for some time and become sour, indigestible food, irregular teeth, crib biting, and, in fact, anything that produces indigestion may cause flatulent colic.

The symptoms of wind colic are not suddenly developed, not so severe as those of cramp colic. At first the horse is noticed to be dull, paws slightly and may or may not lie down. The pains from the start are continuous. The belly enlarges, and by striking it in front of the haunches a drum-like sound results. If not soon relieved the above symptoms are aggravated, and in addition there are noticed difficult breathing, bloodshot eyes and red mucous membranes, loud, tumultuous heart beat, profuse perspiration, trembling of the front legs, sighing respiration, staggering from side to side and finally plunging forward dead. The diagnostic symptoms of flatulent colic are the distension of the bowels with gas, detected by the bloated appearance and resonance on percussion.

The treatment for wind colic differs very materially from that of cramp colic. Absorbents are of some service, and charcoal may be given in any quantity. Relaxants are also beneficial in this form of colic. Chloral hydrate not only possesses this quality, but it is also a pain reliever. It is then particularly well adapted to the treatment of wind colic and should be given in one ounce doses in a pint of water. Diluted alcohol or whisky may be given or aromatic spirits of ammonia in one ounce doses at short intervals. A physic should always be given in flatulent colic as early as possible, the best being one ounce doses of Barbados aloes. Injections, per rectum, of turpentine, one to two ounces; linseed oil, eight ounces, may be given frequently to stimulate the peristaltic motion of the bowels and favor the escape of wind. Blankets wrung out of hot water do much to afford relief. They should be renewed every five or ten minutes and covered with a dry woolen blanket. This form of colic is much more fatal than cramp colic and requires prompt and persistent treatment. It is entirely unsafe to predict the result, some apparently mild attacks going on to speedy death, while others that appear at the onset to be very severe yielding rapidly to treatment. Do not cease your efforts until you know the animal is past help.

Wire Fence Cornerib.

In the drawing is shown a handy, inexpensive cornerib which possesses several advantages not possessed by the ordinary slat cornerib. It is made on 4 by 4 posts with pans at their summits to prevent rats from climbing in. The sills are 4 by 4, scantlings 2 by 4 and two feet apart. The fence is nailed to these on all sides, and the door frame is similarly covered. The roof is made wide, so as to shed



NOVEL CORNERIB.

all possible water. The height, length and width may suit the farmer's convenience. A convenient width is about five feet at the floor, widening to seven feet at the eaves. Owing to the very open nature of this crib, corn dries more quickly than in a slat crib, and as there is less chance for water to lodge in the cracks the crib will be

more durable than if built entirely of wood.

### Training Girls For Farm Work.

The Arseley House Colonial Training school at Hitchens, England, is devoting itself to the training of girls for life in the English colonies, more especially for farming life. Through the wheatfields of Canada there is a continual demand for women to help on the farms, but the ordinary servant is far from answering the requirements. The girls at Arseley House are taught plain cooking and breadmaking (which is not expected of an English cook, who gets her bread from the bakeshop), riding, driving, stable management and simple carpentering. These unusual elements of education are to make the girls resourceful and capable members of a community far from any center of civilization.

Passengers can leave Lowell at 10:08 a. m., Rensselaer 10:55 a. m., Lafayette 6 and 8:30 a. m., Frankfort 8:22 a. m., Monticello 9:15 a. m., Delphi 8:57 a. m., Reynolds 9:09 a. m., on Monon and connecting at McCosby's with C. & W. V. R. R. reaching Pleasant Grove at 11:40 a. m. From points on L. I. & L. connecting at Kersey with C. & W. V. at 10:00 a. m.

TERMS—A credit of 11 months

will be given on sums of over \$100 with approved security, without interest if paid when due; if not paid when due, 8 per cent will be charged from date of sale. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for cash on all sums over \$10. All sums of \$10 and under, cash in hand. No property to be removed until settled for.

Ladies of Barkley M. E. church will serve hot lunch.

Col. Phillips and Hupp, auctioneers Jas. H. Chapman, clerk.

C. P. MOODY &

R. A. PARKINSON

Big Public Sale.

As I have moved to Michigan, I will sell at public sale at what is known as the James Yeoman farm, 1 mile North and 4 miles West of Rensselaer, 8 miles East of Mt. Ayr, commencing at 10 o'clock on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1909.

9 Head of Horses—Consisting of 1 Grey Mare 13 years old, wt. 1700, in foal to the Sage horse; 1 Brown Mare 6 years old, wt. 1550, in foal to the Sage horse; 1 Sorrel Gelding 4 years old, wt. 1400, a good general purpose horse and automobile broke; 1 3-year-old Gelding, wt. 1400, well broken; 1 Bay Horse 14 years old, wt. 1200; 1 Bay Horse 13 years old; wt. 1300; 2 yearling Mares; 1 Suckling Colt; 1

32 Head of Cattle and Heifers—Consisting of 1 Cow with Calf 6 weeks old; nearly all the others will be fresh in spring. This is a well bred bunch of cows.

10 Head of Sheep—Consisting of pigs ranging in weight from 60 to 125 pounds.

Implements, Wagons, Etc.—Consisting of 1 7-foot Deering Binder, used two seasons; 1 6-foot Deering Mower; 1 10-foot Hay Rake; 1 7-foot Deere Disc; 1 7-foot Spading Harrow; 1 Iron . . . . . Wagon; 1 Good Enough Sulky Plow; 2 Walking Cultivators; 1 Hay Ladder; 1 Hand Corn Sheller; 1 Surrey; 1 Buggy; and numerous other articles.

At Private Sale—1 3-Horse International Gasoline Engine, with wood saw, grinding outfit, etc.

A credit of 11 months will be given on sums of \$5.00 with usual conditions; 6 per cent off for cash where entitled to credit.

### Big Public Sale.

The undersigned, having decided to quit farming, will sell at Public Auction at her farm, 2 miles South and 2 miles West of Remington, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1909.

16 Head of Horses and Mules—Consisting of 1 White Mare twelve years old, wt. 1600; 1 Bay Mare nine years old, wt. 1550; 1 Bay Mare nine years old, wt. 1400; 1 Roan Mare

four years old, wt. 1400; 1 Bay Horse

nine years old, wt. 1300; 1 Brown Horse

eight years old, wt. 1200; 1 Black Mare

six years old, wt. 1050; (These last three are gentle for a lady to drive.) 1 Roan

Horse three years old, wt. 1100; 1 Bay

Horse three years old, wt. 1275; 1 Grey

Horse two years old, wt. 1500; 1 Black

Yearling Colt, wt. 1200; 1 Bay Yearling

Colt, wt. 1100; 1 Team of Mules three

years old, wt. 2250. \*

10 Head of Cattle—Consisting of 5 good Milch Cows; 1 Two-Year-Old Heifer; 2 Yearling Heifers; 3 Spring Calves, two heifers, one bull.

15 Head of Sheep—Consisting of 14 Ewes and 1 Ram.

Farm Implements—Consisting of 2 Binders; 1 McCormick Mower, 7-foot cut; 1 "Clean Sweep" Hay Loader; 1 "Good Enough" Sulky Plow; 1 14-inch Walking Plow; 3 Rock Island Corn Planters, one with Fertilizer Attachment; 1 Hoosier Seeder with grass seed attachment; 1 Buckeye Seeder; 1 Stalk Rake; 3 Spades; 2 15-ft. Flexible Hoses; 1 Walking Cultivator; 2 Tower Gophers; 1 Bobbin; 2 Buggies; 5 Wagons; 1 Hay Rack; 5 Work Harness; 1 set of Double Buggies; 2 sets Single Harness; 1 Hand Corn Sheller; 1 Grindstone; 1 Horse Clipper; 1 ten gallon Cream Separator; 1 Standard Churn; 1 Washing Machine, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of 12 months given on sums over \$5 with the usual conditions; 6 per cent off for cash where entitled to credit.

MRS. JOHN W. O'CONNOR.

W. V. Eastburn and W. H. Kenyon, Auctioneers; Geo. A. Chappell, Clerk.

Hot Lunch on Grounds.

Big Public Sale.

In order to close up the estate of the late Basil Hunt, I will sell at Public Sale, at the Hunt homestead 1 mile North and 1 mile West of Remington, commencing at 10 a. m., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1909.

15 Head of Horses—Consisting of 1 Bay Gelding 4 years old, wt. 1500; 1 Brown Mare 6 years old, wt. 1300; 1 Black Mare 4 years old, wt. 1400; 1 Grey Mare 5 years old, wt. 1200; 1 Bay Mare 5 years old, wt. 1100; 1 Brown Mare 9 years old, wt. 1200; 1 Bay Mare 15 years with foal, wt. 1100; 1 Bay Mare 5 years old, wt. 1000; 1 Black Gelding; 1 Grey Gelding 2 years old; 1 Grey Mare 2 years old; 1 Black Mare 2 years old; 1 Black Mare 1 year old; 1 Black Spring Filly.

44 Head of Cattle—Consisting of 6 fresh cows, recorded Angus fresh Mar. 9, recorded Angus fresh Feb.