

HON. CLAUDE MATTHEWS, ex-governor of Indiana, is dead. Last Thursday while delivering a speech at Medary's grove, near Lafayette, at the Old Settlers' association, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis from which he never rallied and died Sunday last. The deceased was one of the best known men in the state having been secretary of state and governor for four years, and during his service to the people he gave them a practical business administration. In 1896 he was a candidate before the democratic national convention for president and received a splendid vote from several states. The deceased was born in Bath county, Kentucky, December 14, 1845, and at an early age moved to Indiana with his parents. The funeral occurred Wednesday at his country home in Vermillion county, which was attended by a large number of citizens from all portions of the state.

AND the cause of silver is still growing, although Yester Thompson, chairman of the republican party, says it is dead.

THE party that fosters trusts should be wiped from the face of the earth, and it will be in the elections of 1898 and 1900.

THE Ohio democratic convention reaffirmed allegiance to the Chicago platform and declared for Bryan for president in 1900.

THOMPSON of the Press, is not making prices on wheat now. The gold standard is doing that part of the business. Nice thing.

JIM HEMENWAY, who represents this district in congress, is not having smooth sailing this campaign. He will have a fine time explaining to the voters when he comes to Pike county why he distributed the patronage to so-and-so and why the old soldiers are not receiving their increases of pensions.

"I have been a republican since 1860," says half John Wannamaker, Harrison's postmaster-general, "but my party now stinks in the nostrils of decent men. If the people are willing to uphold such corruption as many of the leaders practice, and to condone their dishonesty, God help the country."

THE republican leaders are afraid of the silver issue in the coming campaign. They will not even tackle the farmer on the question any more. The farmer and laboring men have about all they want of the present gold standard times. That's true. Low prices for produce, low wages and no reductions for the necessities of life.

THE reports from the various camps of the United States soldiers last Monday shows that there were 9,019 in the hospitals at that time suffering from disease. Many of the soldiers have asked to be mustered out as soon as possible now that the war is ended. Some of the Indiana troops will be mustered out within the next few weeks.

THE disastrous effects of the camp life at Santiago is to be investigated as will also the war department. More deaths have been caused by sickness than by Spanish bullets. If the charges made should be proven those responsible for the starvation and the death of the brave boys who offered their services should be held responsible and removed from office.

THE farmers of Pike county paid to the twine trust this year from five to seven cents per pound for the twine used in binding their wheat crop. The Dingley tariff law was passed for the benefit of the farmer, but from some unaccountable reason the twine went up and wheat went down. Of course the chairman of the republican party can explain this all away. Nit.

SAYS a farmer the other day: "I should like to meet the man who prophesied that wheat would be a dollar a bushel before the middle of August." The gold standard that the republican state platform says "must be maintained," certainly is a great price producer—but the wrong way. It is one of those sliding-scale schemes that slides when the farmer has anything to sell.

NOW comes the official statistics showing that the railway earnings of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898, are eight million dollars less than for the year ending June 30 1896. This fact is simply noted as a matter of news and not as affecting the business of the prosperity artist. That nimble genius can easily show that though the railways have earned less, they have earned more, very much more, and that they are more prosperous whether they have earned more or not.

"THERE is not an uncaged fool in the world but that knows that gold dust is worth exactly as much before it is coined," is the way a professor in Pike county disposes of a logical question. There is not an uncaged fool, aside from the learned professor, who does not know the reason. Gold is its own standard and measures itself. If the dust is free from other metal it is worth the same before as after coining, but does not possess purchasing or debt paying qualities until refined and stamped by the government; then it measures everything else of value, including gold dust. See—Owensville Advance.

HON. PARKS MARTIN, chairman of the democratic state central committee, flings a unit into the republican camp which will be hard for them to crack. In an interview given out the other day, he said, among other things: "We will make large gains among the workingmen. In the cities, among the railroad and shop and factory men, in the gas belt and in the southwestern part of the state, in the coal belt, our gains will be considerable. The workingmen were told in the campaign of 1896 that if McKinley were elected they would be given steady work and an increase of wages. Instead of that their wages have been decreased and they have been laid off. Naturally they feel some resentment and that resentment they are going to express at the polls this fall by voting the democratic ticket. I recall to mind an incident in point. In a certain county of this state there is located a stone quarry which works a great many men in good times. Just before the last national election the manager of that stone quarry told his men that he had on hand enough contracts to run a double set of men—that is a night set and a day set—steadily for two years, but that every contract was contingent on the election of McKinley. That was two weeks before the election. The men voted for McKinley. The bats and owls are now roosting in those mills and quarries and they have been shut down tight since thirty days after the election. Here in Indianapolis the proprietor of a large bicycle works held forth the same promises and within two weeks after the election reduced his force and finally shut down. So it was throughout the state and country. Contracts were reported contingent on the election of McKinley, but those contracts have never materialized. Naturally the men feel that they have been duped, deceived, trifled with, and so they have."

IT is peculiar indeed that the Press within the past few weeks has found out that the court house yard is in its present condition. So long as the board of commissioners was republican it was mow, very much so, but as soon as the majority of the board was democratic then it began to beller. The Press should have used its influence long ago with the republican board and had the yard put in a presentable shape, sodded, a fence built around it and a sidewalk built. It was a republican board that refused to build a sidewalk about the square when ordered to do so by the town council. It was a republican board of commissioners that allowed the yard to become in its present condition. Mr. Whitman, the president, has been on the board for the past three years. If the Press has anything further to say it should address itself to Mr. Whitman, president of the board, who is the republican nominee for re-election. For the condition of the yard the Press should give great credit to the republican management for the past several years.

ONE of the leading democrats of Patoka township was in Petersburg the other day. He stated to a friend that he was holding his wheat for a better price. Only another manifestation of democratic confidence in the republican administration.—Petersburg Press.

SO long as the gamblers at Chicago were keeping up the price of wheat for speculative purposes the Press gave the credit to the republican administration. But now as it has gone down to the lowest price within the past three or four years and the farmers are holding their wheat for a better price, the Press says it is confidence in the administration that makes the farmer hold his crop of wheat. The professor might have put Old Man Prosperity along with Confidence. It would work about as well.

THE American people are very loyal and would cheerfully make any sacrifice to uphold the old flag at home and abroad. The war taxes will not be considered a burden, but will be paid with patriotic cheerfulness. And yet, withal the people do a great deal of thinking, as they have a right to do. Just now they are wondering why the issue of \$200,000,000 bonds was necessary. The war is estimated on good authority to cost \$150,000,000 all told. There was in the treasury more than that much gold the result of the Cleveland bond sales. The stamp tax is conservatively estimated to bring in \$250,000,000 annually. Now the great query is why the necessity of a \$200,000,000 bond sale.

THE democrats of Ohio nominated the following ticket on the 24th at Dayton:

Secretary of state, Upton Guthrie, Marion county.

Judge supreme court, Hugh G. Nichols, Clermont.

Clerk supreme court, David S. Fisher, Delaware.

Food and Dairy commissioner, John Baker, Howard.

Board public works, T.D. Paul, Summit.

The platform endorses the Chicago platform W. J. Bryan for presidential candidate in 1900.

THE best man to be entrusted with the people's business, is the one that manages his own well. This is certainly applicable to Jim Brumfield the republican candidate for clerk.—Winslow Era.

JIM's business is that of an office holder or a candidate. Jim has been a candidate for sheriff two or three times, candidate for auditor once, and candidate for clerk twice. He has been about the court house for nearly twelve years.

ONE of the prominent republicans farmers living a few miles from Petersburg was in town last Saturday. He was looking for that republican leaders who advised him to talk up the gold standard farce that wheat would be a dollar per bushel. When it was 68 cents he was ready to sell and now that it has gone down to 58 he is as mad as a hornet that has been riled up.

Territorial Expansion.

NOW that the war is nearing a satisfactory conclusion, it is perhaps true that the minds of the American people are being divided upon the above question. There is not the least possibility that political parties will attempt to arraign themselves upon different sides of this question, for they should be guided by reason and principles if they are to command our respect and support, and they should not be content, whether right or wrong, of simply opposing some other party.

Yet it is ever true that there are two sides to every point of discussion; and just now we see both sides of this question under discussion throughout the country. Many of our great political leaders have assumed different conclusions regarding our acquisition of territory which can be ours as a result of the present war. But however this may be, no democrat should be found on the side of opposition.

"Let us not be afraid to follow in the path marked out by destiny. I would be afraid to see the great democratic party exchange positions with those who have always opposed the march of our national progress and our certain destiny." Those who are opposed to acquisition of territory and to progress have never commanded the support of the people of our country. I do not believe they ever will do so.

With a country like ours, extending from the sunny clime of Mexico to the rigorous clime of the snowy north, and bounded only by the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific; with its seventy millions of people; its vast and varied productions; its grand status among the great commercial nations of the world, we are among the first-class powers of the earth. "We cannot avoid the duties and responsibilities of such a power except by our own cowardice." For this reason one of our first duties is the prompt annexation of all the islands acquired by reason of the present war.

And secondly the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus joining North and South America, thereby securing the passage way of the commerce of Western Europe and Eastern Asia, a commerce which has enriched other nations in the past and which will achieve our own commercial glory.

The annexation of the Hawaiian islands has given us a place where our ships can rest, coal and be repaired on their long voyages across the Pacific. The annexation of Porto Rico, with the proper fortifications, puts us in a position to protect our Gulf and Caribbean interests, and also a convenient and half-way stations between our Atlantic and Gulf towns. These and the absolute possession of the Philippines will give to the United States the most favorable position and conditions for a vast commerce.

There is no reason to object to this policy on the ground of the necessity of increasing our army and navy, for the results will certainly justify the expense. Such will make ours the grandest nation on the globe. It is best for America, best for Spain and best for humanity that the United States acquire all of this territory.

Some have said we cannot do it under the constitution. Why not? After having acquired three-fourths of our territory in this way, I do not see the point of objection. These objections were made in 1803 when Louisiana was acquired, again when President Monroe added Florida, and yet again in 1846 when Polk's administration annexed the great state of Texas. It will be seen that all of this grand extent of territory was acquired by the democratic party, and that party can never put itself on the side of opposition to acquiring territory. The only acquisition never objected to by those opposed to democracy was that of Alaska. So by these additions the "area of free constitutional governments has been extended and millions of happy homes added to the freest and most blessed people of the world." We have ever been a nation of conquest, so that cannot now be charged against us. It is too late for that.

Should these annexations be objected to on the theory that it would result in the cheapening of labor through the importation of coolies and natives, who can live on a lower scale than our own workmen, I reply that the element of Hawaii and of the Philippines are lazy and too incompetent to prove an injury to American workmen. Our institutions of self-government can be carried into these benighted countries and they can be freed from their superstitions and political misery. Our government can make them independent and free and teach them the blessings of a government that maintains a separation of religion and politics. And lastly, if this policy is claimed as contrary to the Monroe doctrine I cannot understand it so. And I think I understand that doctrine which has ever been famous in American history. Yet, if it should prove so, I believe the time has come when the United States must change this policy and accept the conditions forced upon them by necessity and destiny. So let it be; let us hope that under such a policy our country will march steadily forward in the line of progress and that "Liberty-Enlightening the World" may ever be the guiding star for freedom and independence.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look; if your kidneys be affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is good alternative and tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at J. R. Adams & Son's drug store. 50 cents per bottle.

Attacks on Bryan.

SINCE William J. Bryan entered the services of the United States as a colonel in command of a Nebraska regiment he has been hounded by the republican press for remaining silent. Before he became a soldier Bryan was abused by these same republican newspapers for expressing his opinions on political and economic questions. In both instances the republican newspapers were unfair, indecent and unjust. But in their abuse of a man who wears the uniform of an American soldier, and who respects that uniform so much that he makes no reply to his traducers, these republican newspapers have shown a cowardly, unpatriotic and malevolent feeling, and should receive the merited contempt of all right-minded and honorable men, irrespective of party ties. Recently the St. Louis Globe-Democrat said: "Mr. Bryan was not a silent man on the subject of expansion when it first came up, but he is now." In reply to this the Washington Post which is opposed to Bryan in politics, but is decent in its opposition, says: "When Mr. Bryan took occasion to utter his eloquent protest he had not been mustered into the service of the United States. True, he had been appointed to the colonelcy of a regiment and was on the eve of a movement toward the front; but the fact that he was still outside of the federal services made it possible for him to address his fellow citizens upon any question of public policy without violating laws, regulations, rules or ethics. "Indeed, there were one or two officers of high rank in the regular army who were quoted as having delivered themselves with great freedom in favor of expansion just about the time when Mr. Bryan sounded his blast on the other side. "Since Colonel Bryan became an officer in the volunteer army of the United States he has made no public utterance upon any question of national policy, but has attended strictly to the discharge of his duties. To intimate that his change from a talking to a silent man is evidence of lack of moral courage is not generous, to say the least." Honest opponents of William J. Bryan will condemn those newspapers now engaged in attacking him, and the result will be more injurious to those newspapers than to the man or the cause which they attack.—Chicago Dispatch.

THE following is the estimated wheat yield this year in Minnesota and the Dakotas:

Minnesota yield 88,000,000 acreage, 5,500,000.
North Dakota yield, 63,800,000 acreage, 4,700,000.
South Dakota yield, 36,000,000 acreage, 3,000,000.
Total yield 189,800,000 acreage 13,200,000.

Weekly Crop Bulletin.

Warm weather on the first few days of the week was followed by cool weather the latter part. Good local rains fell on few days. Early corn is ripening; the sheaves are drying nicely, and in a few fields in the southern portion, some corn has been cut and put in shock; late planted corn is kept green by the frequent rains lately in many localities, and it ripens only slowly, some is still growing; in general, the yield will be good; in Greene county it will be enormous, provided the early heavy frosts do not injure the less advanced corn. Tobacco is in fair condition. Late potatoes, much benefited by rains, promise a good yield in many fields; in some localities of the northern portion they are still green and in bloom. Clover seed hulling continues; in general, the yield is good; in some fields the yield is poor. Young clover is doing well, but there are too many weeds in some fields. Cabbages are abundant and a good crop. Beans do not promise very well. Not much buckwheat was sown; in some localities of the northern portion the crop is a failure. Sorghum is nearly ready to cut. Garden truck is very abundant and good; turnips grow nicely. Millet looks well. Sweet potatoes are growing well. Tomatoes are abundant; in some localities of the northern portion they ripen only slowly. Pickle fields have been abandoned as the salting works cannot use the immense crop. Cranberries are a good crop. Pears are abundant; peaches in most orchards. A great and good crop of melons is coming on the market. Plowing is nearly ended, and the fields are in good condition and ready for seeding; in Huntington county seeding has begun. Rye sowing progresses, and the early sown is coming up nicely. Oat threshing still continues, with fair results. Pasture and stock are in good condition. Hog cholera prevails in some localities. Horses suffering with glanders have been killed by order of the state authorities in Washington county.

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Sugar Beets—Prevention of Leaf Injury—Harvesting.

(Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Newspaper Bulletin No. 37, August 26, 1898.)

A large number of progressive farmers in Central and Northern Indiana have undertaken experimental work with sugar beets this season. The season has been favorable for the rapid and continual growth of the beets. From all sections come the reports that the beets in most cases are doing well. At this season two dangers threaten the plants—the leaf spot disease, which appears as brown spots on the leaves, and the blister beetle or old-fashioned potato bug, which is very fond of the beet foliage and can greatly damage the crop. The remedy for the leaf spot disease is to spray the plants with Bordeaux mixture, made by dissolving three pounds of blue vitriol in water and adding to it lime-water made by slacking two pounds of lime and stirring it up with water. The mixture is made up to one barrel. If the blister beetle is on the plants, add five ounces of arsenite of soda or of Paris green to the mixture. If the blister beetle alone is present, the arsenite compound may be simply mixed with water and sprayed on the plants. There is a tendency to harvest beets too early. They seldom ripen until the first of October and sometimes not until the middle of November. During the ripening period the increase of sugar is very rapid. Ripeness is shown by the leaves becoming lighter in color; but the most satisfactory method is an actual test of the amount of sugar in the beets. The experiment station will select certain

fields and make tests at short intervals and when the beets are ripe will call for samples from the experimental plants. The whole of the experimental plant should not be harvested until after the reports of the sample is received, as an additional sample may be necessary. The beets will not be in any danger from frost if left in the ground until the middle of November. But if the beets are shown to be ripe they should be harvested at once to prevent a second growth after the fall rains begin, as the quality of the beet is seriously injured by this.

Beets may be stored in cellars or in piles covered with straw or stalks, and a thin layer of earth. If they are to be left through the winter, another layer of straw and earth should be added about the last of December. Where large quantities are stored, it is necessary to provide ventilation. An examination of the field should be made at once, and if the beets show a tendency to project above ground, the earth should be ridged up along the rows and cover the roots as completely as possible. H. A. HUSTON, Chemist.

Going Down Hill.

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