

A Clean Collar

One that you can keep clean all the time—a collar that does not wilt when you get over-heated; that does not fray on the edge, or tear out at the buttonholes, and can be cleaned by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. These collars and cuffs are made by covering linen collars or cuffs on both sides with waterproof "celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. They are the only waterproof goods so made, and every piece is stamped as follows:

TRADE MARK.
CELLULOID

Ask for this, and refuse to take any imitation if you expect satisfaction. If your dealer does not keep them, send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you sample. Collars 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. State size, and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID CO.,
427-29 Broadway,
New York.

Obituary.

Jesse Wilcox, an old resident of Jasper county, died Oct. 13, 1894, at the residence of his son, G. M. Wilcox, in Newton township, Surrey, Ind. The funeral services were held at the Dew Drop church in Walker township near his former home. Service was conducted by Rev. Utter, pastor of M. E. church at Rensselaer, who, thirty-two years ago, preached the funeral of Mrs. Wilcox within two miles of the same place. After preaching an able discourse on "The Resurrection," he told how he had met Bro. Wilcox and Bro. Thomas Deseims at San Pierre some thirty-two or three years ago, and they requested him to come in the neighborhood and preach for them as they had been deprived of church privileges. Being timid and feeling his inability to preach much, he did not offer his services, but they insisted so hard that he finally consented to come. During his first service there were four that came forward, Thomas Deseims and wife and Jesse Wilcox and wife all of whom had formerly belonged to the M. E. church in Ohio. During the year Mrs. Wilcox sickened and died, and Bro. Utter preached the funeral sermon as above related. He always found a welcome at the home of Bro. Wilcox, who was of a benevolent disposition, and never turned the stranger from his door. Though not a business man he was faithful in all he did. The last three or four days of his life he was mostly unconscious, but had repeatedly told his friends and children that he was not afraid of death and his faith has not wavered. He told Bro. Pierson who visited with him, that all was peace with no fear of the future.

Jesse Wilcox came to this state in the spring of 1853, located in the northern part of Walker township where he lived till within the last ten years. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio; July 27, 1814, and lived to be 80 years, 2 months and 16 days old. Was married in early life to Eveline Hershman. To this union was added thirteen children, nine are still living, three were buried in infancy and one on the battlefield of Iuka, in Mississippi.

Deceased joined the Methodist church in early life. He went to a camp meeting with a party of young folks, to have a "time" and being impressed that it was his duty to become a Christian he decided at once to join the church. Thus ended the "Time" more acceptable than he anticipated.

Democrats Stopping Pensions.

REMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 12, '94. ED. PILOT:—In the issue of the Rensselaer Republican of the 11th inst regarding the payments of pensions to the soldiers of the United States is an editorial wherein it is sought to make it appear that the Democratic Party, since coming into power, in one year, have stopped the payments of pensions to worthy soldiers, to the amount of \$20,000,000. It says, that during the Fiscal year ending June 30th, 1893, (the Republican year,) there was paid to soldiers the sum of a little more than \$157,000,000, and that during the Fiscal year ending June 30th 1893, there was paid by the Democratic Administration only about \$137,000,000 making the difference of said \$20,000,000, all of which is true. Now we wonder if the editor of the Republican is too ignorant to account for this difference, or is he simply trying to fool the old soldiers? We suspect that he, being such a strict and hide bound partisan, that he does not wish the truth to be known, and the article was intended to make political capital. Now in order to set the Republican man right, and also to disabuse the minds of our soldier friends, let us make this statement, which on a moments thought, all will see to be true:—Under the act of Congress approved June 27, 1890, every soldier of the United States who had not previously been drawing a pension, filed his application. Those applications had been pending from say one to three years, and when they were allowed in 1891, 1892 and 1893, each claimant drew an average of \$150 in a lump. Now say there were \$500,000 of those claims allowed in the Fiscal year ending June 1893, and we have the sum of \$75,000,000. These same men have been drawing pensions during the year ending June 1894, at the average rate of \$8 per month, making \$96 per year for each man, or \$48,000,000 for the 500,000 men, making a difference of \$27,000,000 which would have been the true difference had not the Democratic party continued to grant new pensions amounting to \$7,000,000 during the year 1894 which probably gives every soldier in the United States who is entitled under any law, a pension. The above is the true statement, but it will not suit the purpose of the Republican.

Respectfully yours,
TELL THE TRUTH.

A Better Financial System.

George C. Ward, the well-known writer of the Populist and Labor platform has just published through the Arena Publishing Company, of Boston, a second edition of his timely and valuable book, "A Better Financial System: or Government Banks." In this readable and instructive work, Mr. Ward demonstrates that every principle of the finance platform of the People's Party, adopted in July, 1892, may be practically served and every demand realized by the nationalization of the banking system of the United States, and assumption, as a public function, of the banking business of the nation. A system of governmental banks which would be operated by the people, for the people; at cost, would materially aid the progress of civilization, by destroying and forever abolishing usury. It would rob money of its present terrible slave-making power.

This book is one of the most admirable expositions of the financial situation, of the factors that are throwing the shadow of misery over the lives of the millions, that has appeared in print. The author is a strong, keen, logical, honest thinker and student, who has made thorough study of finance. This book contains a wonderful amount of information, condensed into a small compass, and written in a

clear and forcible manner. "A Better Financial System" is a thought compelling book and we can supply it to our readers for 25 cents. See our book list.

The Financial Question vs. the Tariff.

The following table shows the amount of tariff paid by the average farmer on the necessities of life which he buys each year. It shows the amount he would pay under the tariff law of 1861, the McKinley law, and the present democratic law;

Durable articles.	Am't cons'd '91.	Tariff.	
		'61.	'94.
Sugar.....	\$65 00	\$70 00	\$ 7 76
Cott'n goods.....	25 00	5 76	9 74
Wool'n.....	30 00	6 40	11 06
U. S. m'de cloth'g.....	30 00	5 92	19 80
Hats & Caps.....	10 00	1 50	4 82
Iron goods.....	19 00	3 30	2 06
Cutlery.....	5 00	1 15	1 55
Barbed wire.....	20 00	6 18	5 14
Pr'm impl'ts.....	20 00	6 02	9 31
Shoes & boots.....	20 00	4 61	4 09
Medicine.....	10 00	2 30	3 33
Furniture.....	25 00	5 76	6 48
Cl'ks, watches.....	5 00	1 15	1 29
Horses.....	5 00	1 15	1 83
Jewelry.....	5 00	1 00	1 66
Crockery.....	5 00	1 00	1 77
Cattle.....	5 06	1 50	1 83

This is all there is, or can be to the tariff question. Take the McKinley law at its worst, and it requires the payment of \$83.61 on the \$265 worth, while the new law at its best requires the payment of \$63.09 on the same amount, while the republican tariff on the same amount and on the same articles required \$62.49. Can anyone believe that these differences could produce the great difference in the condition of the county, and the financial distress of to-day?

Let us take as the average crop of the cotton farmer ten bales weighing 500 tons each, a total of 5,000 lbs. We find that the price of cotton in 1872, the year before silver was demonetized, was from 18 to 25 cents per pound, the average price being about 20 cents. The ten bales of cotton at that time, at 20 cents per pound, would net the farmer \$1,000. The same ten bales of cotton now at the present price, 6c per pound would net him \$300. We find from these figures that some now or some how else the cotton farmer has been robbed of \$700 on his year's production of cotton. The crop that he produced in 1879 cost no more labor than the crop he produced in 1894, then why is this difference of \$700.

Let us see now how it is with the wheat raiser. Take 1,000 bushels of wheat as the average crop. In 1872, the year before silver was demonetized, wheat was worth from \$10.65 to \$2.10 per bushel. The 1,000 bushels at \$1.75 in 1872 would have netted the farmer \$1,750. To-day the price of it is 50c per bushel, and the 1,000 bushels bring the farmer \$500. He gets \$1,250 less for his wheat crop in 1894 than he did in 1872. Why is this? What is it that robs the farmer of this \$1,250? Is it the tariff? From the above facts we see that the cotton farmer paid \$63.09 tariff in 1872, and received \$1,000 for his cotton crop, now in the year 1894 he pays \$62.49, just 60 cents less than in 1872, and receives \$300 for his crop, a loss of \$700. The wheat farmer paying the amount of tariff as above, received \$1,750 for his crop in 1872, now he receives \$500, a loss of \$1,250.

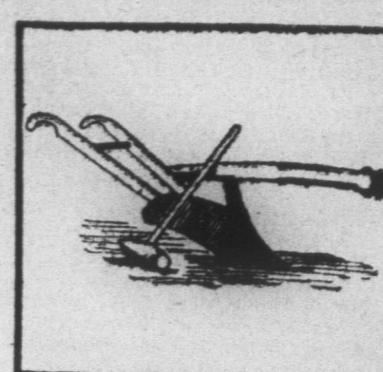
When the farmers of this country study the financial question, and realize how they have been robbed by the demonetization of silver and the destruction of the greenbacks, there will be but one issue, and that will be the money question.

J. H. TURNER,
Sec. Nat. Com. People's Party.

Dates for S. M. Hathorn.

- Sanridge, Barkley township, Oct. 19, night.
- Rensselaer, Oct. 20, afternoon.
- Fair Oaks, Oct. 20, night.
- Hershman, Walker township, Oct. 22, night.
- Wheatfield, Oct. 23, night.
- DeMotte, Oct. 24, night.

Sample Ballot.



Democratic Ticket.

Republican Ticket.

People's Party Ticket.

District Ticket.	District Ticket.	District Ticket.
For Congress, VALENTINE ZIMMERMAN.	For Congress, JETHRO A. HATCH.	For Congress, S. M. HATHORN.
For State Senator, PERRY WASHBURN.	For State Senator, ISAAC H. PHARES.	For State Senator, PERRY WASHBURN.
For Prosecuting Attorney, FRANK A. COMPARET.	For Prosecuting Attorney, T. C. ANNABAL.	For Prosecuting Attorney, JACOB D. RICH.
For Joint Representative, DAVID B. NOWELS.	For Joint Representative, MARION L. SPITLER.	For Joint Representative, DAVID B. NOWELS.
County Ticket.	County Ticket.	County Ticket.
For County Clerk, JOHN A. McFARLAND.	For County Clerk, WILLIAM H. COOVER.	For County Clerk, JOHN A. McFARLAND.
For County Auditor, THOMAS H. ROBINSON.	For County Auditor, HENRY B. MURRAY.	For County Auditor, THOMAS H. ROBINSON.
For County Treasurer, JOHN L. NICHOLS.	For County Treasurer, JESSE GWIN.	For County Treasurer, JOHN L. NICHOLS.
For County Sheriff, ELLIS JONES.	For County Sheriff, CHARLES W. HANLEY.	For County Sheriff, ELLIS JONES.
For County Surveyor, WALTER HARRINGTON.	For County Surveyor, JOHN E. ALTER.	For County Surveyor, WALTER HARRINGTON.
For County Coroner, MARTIN Y. SLAUGHTER.	For County Coroner, TRUITT P. WRIGHT.	For County Coroner, MARTIN Y. SLAUGHTER.
For Commissioner, 1st District, JOEL F. SPRIGGS.	For Commissioner, 1st District, WILLIAM DAHNCKE.	For Commissioner, 1st District, JOEL F. SPRIGGS.
For Commissioner, 2nd District, JOSEPH A. ROBINSON.	For Commissioner, 2nd District, JOHN C. MARTINDALE.	For Commissioner, 2nd District, JOSEPH A. ROBINSON.
	For Commissioner, 3rd District, DEXTER R. JONES.	For Commissioner, 3rd District, GEORGE G. THOMPSON.

NEW FRUIT STORE

NAME FAOIZ, Proprietor.
Located in the Warner Building, one door east of Fendig's drug store.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS, At very lowest prices, Also keeps a full line of Fancy Candies, Nuts, etc. FRENCH TAFFY Something new, never sold here before, try it. Give him a call when wanting the best to be had in the above lines.

Sharp has gone to Dwight, Ill., to demonstrate his new camera for taking photographs of inebriates. If it proves a success, he will expend a million dollars in our little town. The plant will be near the depot where he has bought 40 acres of ground. He has so much confidence in this new enterprise that he has ordered iron and ties which are now on the road. In 18 months from now our little town of 2500 will be a city of 20,000. The books will be open for a few days to those who wish stock.

The story of "How Allan Pinkerton Thwarted the First Plot to Assassinate Lincoln," with several illustrations, will be published in McClure's Magazine for November, being the first of a remarkable series of true detective stories compiled by authority from the archives of the famous Pinkerton Detective Bureau. An early and hitherto unpublished portrait of Lincoln from a daguerreotype taken in 1851, accompanies the article.

We thank the many friends for their kindness during our sad bereavement, also for the flowers that were given.
C. A. & LAURA WALKER.

Our esteemed fellow townsman, the Hon. A. McCoy, accompanied by 175 of his friends and admirers, went Friday night, by special train, from here to Marlboro where Mr. McCoy delivered his maiden political speech. It is said, for two hours he held his audience spellbound. A special to the Inter Ocean said "it was the most interesting and enthusiastic republican meeting yet held in the county. Mr. McCoy, at this meeting, demonstrated by his wit, eloquence and logic that he is a man of various accomplishments. Had this gentleman chosen for his life's work, the pulpit or the bar he surely would have been just as successful in either of these two places as he has been in banking, trading and stock raising. Mr. McCoy is a natural orator, he speaks from the heart but one difficulty does he labor under, his feelings too often overcome him, he is too easily affected by his own eloquence.

Obituary.
Enic Paul, the infant son of C. A. and Laura Walker, died Oct. 10, 1894, at the age of 4 months and 21 days.
This little flower to us was given, To bud on earth and bloom in heaven.