

J. W. HORTON,
DENTAL SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, IND.
All who would preserve their natural teeth should give him a call. Special attention given to filling teeth. Gas or vitalized air for painless extraction. Over LaRue Bros.

B. WASHBURN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Special attention given to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and diseases of women. Tests eyes for glasses and treats rupture by the injection method.

J. C. THRAWLS,
Surveyor and Engineer.
Office with the County Superintendent, in Williams & Stockton's block, Rensselaer. 3-23-94

P. MITCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
Practices in all the courts of Indiana and Illinois. Real estate bought and sold. Agent for one of the best Life Insurance companies on the globe—The North-western Masonic Aid of Chicago. FAIR OAKS, IND.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
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Attends to all business in the profession with promptness and dispatch. Office in second story of the Makeever building.

W. S. PARKS,
DRAYMAN.
All kinds of hauling done in the most careful and prompt manner. Prices the very lowest.

New Meat Market
CREVISTON BROS.
Shop located opposite the public square. Everything fresh and clean. Fresh and salt meats, game, poultry, etc. Please give us a call and we will guarantee to give you satisfaction. Remember the place. Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

ADDISON PARKER, GEO. K. HOLLINGSWORTH,
President. Vice President.

Commercial State Bank,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Directors: Addison Parker, Geo. K. Hollingsworth, J. W. Horton, Geo. K. Hollingsworth, and Emmet L. Hollingsworth. This bank is prepared to transact a general banking business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Money loaned and good notes bought at current rates of interest. A share of your patronage is solicited. Are open for business at the old stand of the Citizens' State Bank.

Alfred McCoy, Pres. T. J. McCoy, Cash.

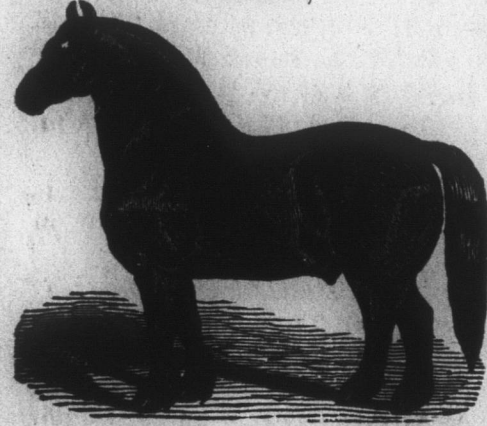
A. MCCOY & CO'S BANK
RENSSELAER, IND.
The Oldest Bank in Jasper County.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

Transacts a general banking business, buys notes and loans money on long or short time on personal or real estate security. Fair and liberal treatment is promised to all. Interest paid on time deposits. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Your patronage is solicited. Patrons having valuable papers in deposit them for safe keeping.

H. L. BROWN, D. D. S.

DENTIST.
Gold Fillings, Crown and Bridge Work. Teeth Without Plates a Specialty. Gas or vitalized air administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Give me a trial. Office over Porter & Wishard's.

Thoroughbred French Draft
Stallion,



La Grande,
(Black.)
Weight 1,700 pounds; Season '95

Cleveland Bay Stallion,
SHINE,
Weight 1,350 pounds; Season '95

Will be found at Hemphill's barn on river bank, Rensselaer, Indiana.

C. C. BROWN, Owner,
WILL COLLINS, Keeper.

Thurston's PILLS
Are perfect health pills. Not known to distress but infallible to relieve. When everything else has failed to bring you relief for headache, biliousness, stomach, and liver complaints, ask your druggist for THURSTON'S PILLS. By mail \$5 cents per package.

For sale in Rensselaer by Frank Meyer.

F. T. L.
Our trinity of principles is indivisible. We cannot repudiate the stand we have already taken by making Finance the single issue in our national campaign. The Transportation and Land planks must be stuck to and if the Democrats and Republicans who are now knocking at the door of the People's party wish to come in they must accept all of our principles. If, as they now acknowledge, we are right on the Silver Question, we are also right on the questions of Transportation and Land. Stand by our Platform and we will win next year without the shadow of a doubt.

W. S. MORGAN.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

PEOPLE ARE DEFRAUDED BY THE PLUTES.

Only Responsible for Twice the Amount of Their Capital Stock. But That Don't Count—Robbing Scheme Shown Up.

"Best banking system in the world." Over and over again we hear this assertion.

Let us see how true it is. Examine the law.

A national bank is liable for twice the amount of its capital stock. It is not liable to depositors, nor anybody else, for any more. Thus, if the capital stock of the bank is \$50,000, though the deposits are \$10,000,000, it is liable for only \$100,000.

A small pamphlet lies before us, entitled, "Chicago Bank Reports, July 13, 1894." Among the reports is that of one of the leading banks, which admits an indebtedness of \$35,000,000—one item of its debt being \$13,000,000 to individual depositors.

Suppose this bank were to fail and be prosecuted by its creditors. How much do you suppose the law would compel the stockholders to pay of this indebtedness? Let us see.

The capital stock of the bank is \$3,000,000. Consequently the liability of the bank, \$6,000,000. We subtract \$6,000,000 from \$35,000,000 and we have \$29,000,000 left, for which the creditors could never prosecute the stockholders. In other words this one bank can fail and cheat the patrons of the institution out of \$29,000,000.

No matter how rich may be the stockholders of this bank. After they have paid up an amount equal to twice the amount of their original stock, they are held liable for no more. They may appropriate \$100,000,000, yet their liability is only for \$6,000,000.

Herein lies the danger, the insecurity of our present national banking system. The capital of the bank may be \$1,000,000; the deposits may be \$10,000,000. Eight millions are unsecured, and the depositors have no indemnity for their money, and no means of getting it. Suppose the government conducted the bank. Every official in the bank who handled its money would be as much under bond for faithful performance of duty as the collector in our townships, or our county treasurers, are to-day.

At the present time the people have no security in their banks. If they borrow money, they are required to give ample security, but when they lend their funds to the bank they do so without protection against loss.

While the national bank is expected to be a little more secure than the ordinary private bank, it is really insecure beyond twice the amount of its capital stock, and if the stockholders have no property, then the depositors in a national bank get nothing.

The people at large know this, and, unless it is imperatively necessary to use a bank, they hide their money. So universally is money hidden as to make it continually scarce, and interest high. The result is, that business is diminished or depressed; people cannot pay their interest; their property passes into the hands of the money lenders, and borrowers become impoverished.

Under government ownership, the depositors in the banks would be absolutely secured against loss; the banks would be filled with money—good people's money; money would be abundant, and, if loaned upon absolute securities, worth twice what was borrowed, the interest would be low, and prosperity would be universal.

Which do the people want, a banking system under which the depositors' money is absolutely safe, or the present system, in which no certainty exists that if the depositor leaves his money in the bank, that he will ever handle it again? Certainty or uncertainty, in the solvency of the bank—money abundant, or money scarce—money in universal circulation at a low interest, or money withdrawn from the avenues of business—hidden, scarce—interest high—industries suspended—tramps and idlers abounding?

Which do the people want?—Thomas E. Hill, in Chicago Search-Light.

The most good that the silver agitation is doing is demonstrating to the people that neither gold or silver is fit for a currency for a civilized people.

Why Is It?

Why is it that people will not learn from experience? For twenty years the Democratic party denounced the Republicans for demonetizing silver. For twenty years they promised, in every campaign that if given power they would restore silver to free coinage and reduce the expenses of the government. At last the opportunity came. In 1892 the Republicans were swept out of power. The Democrats had control of every branch of the government. The great victory was celebrated with elaborate demonstrations of joy. Now the good times so long promised were going to come. Men who had been tenaciously voting the ticket for years sincerely believing that the hope of the republic depended on Democratic success, shed tears of joy. They as much believed in the fulfillment of the promises made by their party leaders as they believed in the incorruptible patriotism of Jefferson and Jackson. Many of them went so far as to say that if the party did not do something now they would never again vote the Democratic ticket. What is the result? Take their platforms and their campaign speeches and not a single pledge has been redeemed. The first thing that hit us was a panic. Then an extra session of a real genuine Democratic congress wiped out the only law we had that provided for the free coinage of silver and placed us practically on a gold basis. This was followed up by one of the most venal, corrupt and licentious sessions of congress, that ever met in this country. Trusts were fostered, expenses increased and, at times, perfect pandemonium reigned. The people were so disgusted that over four million men did not go to the polls to vote in 1894. Now the question is, why will the people submit to this? Why do they not teach the machine politicians a lesson by voting against them, and for with a party that is not run by tricksters, and whose platform is so plainly written that "a wayfaring man though a fool can not err therein?" The leaders in the Democratic party are now at their old tricks again. They are trying to rally the free silver element under the Democratic banners. With the broken pledges staring them in the face they again seek to deceive the people, as they did for years with the tariff question. It is the cry of the demagogue—the office seeker. The army of office seekers and money of Wall street are the only things that keep the two old parties alive. Neither of them advocate or represent a vital living principle. On most issues they are together. They are kept in existence for the triple purpose of dividing the people, giving places to the office seekers, and legislating in the interest of Wall street and the combinations. It is time the people were learning something and voting off the yoke of bondage that is dragging them down to industrial servitude.

Congressmen Selling Seeds.

Enos Harnden, seed buyer for the department of agriculture, Washington, will soon make a report concerning sales of seeds by members of congress. It will involve well-known men in a mess of petty crookedness. He has discovered that the seeds annually given members for free distribution among their constituents have been sold by many members. Harnden even bought some himself. For \$75 he bought of a member, 14,950 packages of vegetable seed, 1,365 of flower seed, and eighty-two packages of field seeds. These seeds actually cost the government \$228, so that the member displayed a remarkable ignorance of their value. Mr. Harnden, while he was in the detective business for the department, refused to buy more than 100,000 packages of seeds which had been paid for by the government and given to members free and were offered him for sale. It is quite possible that when this report is presented it will do away with the free seed business altogether. The thing was started to enable farmers to secure new varieties of vegetables and grains, thus enriching the agricultural products of the country. Last year \$160,000 was appropriated for the purchase of these seeds to be given to members of Congress in quotas of 15,000 packages each, and in turn to be distributed by them among their constituents. But the custom has been so abused that it will probably be stopped altogether. No good has ever come of it that anyone has seen.—Seneca News.

If our debts are ever paid it must be in cheaper money than we have now.

BLACKMAILING SCHEME.

Atlanta Constitution on the Cleveland-Morgan Deal.

We presume that the cuckoos who, against their own convictions, may feel themselves compelled to defend Mr. Cleveland's gold bond scheme, will claim that if the scheme had been indorsed by congress, it would have resulted in a saving to the people of \$16,000,000 during the next thirty years. The answer to this is that the whole scheme, in its intention and conception, was in the nature of a blackmailing operation in the interest of the element that is growing rich out of the increased purchasing power that the single gold standard is conferring on the money they are hoarding. The representatives of the people refused to permit their constituents to be blackmailed, and that is the end of the matter so far as this congress is concerned. The alternative proposed to congress by Mr. Cleveland may be very simply stated. In effect he said: "You gentlemen seem to be opposed to the single gold standard. Very well. If you don't accept it for thirty years I propose to levy an additional tax of \$16,000,000 on the people that they would not have to pay if you would accept gold monometalism for thirty years." That was the ultimatum, and if congress had accepted it, that body would have gone down to history as the most infamous assembly of representatives that ever pretended to represent the people. To save \$16,000,000 in the course of thirty years, the people's representatives were asked to indorse a scheme that would have tied the country to gold monometalism. The country has already lost untold billions by the operations of this system, and while \$16,000,000 might have been saved by the blackmailing conditions proposed to congress, the people would have lost billions in the further shrinkage of values and prices and in the general depression of business occasioned by making gold the only unit of account and measure of value.—Atlanta Constitution.

Cheap Men.

When by war, treachery or cunning men have possessed themselves of slaves, they have lavished the wealth of their labor on palaces and buildings. This is shown in the excavations of Pompeii as well as in the books of the history of men. Today the rich by cunning, treachery and open bribery have possessed themselves of the labor of the people, and the great works, palaces and buildings, eclipse anything the ancients ever dreamed of. In both instances the slaves were many to one, and in both instances they were educated to believe their masters had a right to live in luxury while they lived in poverty and servitude. I am sure slaves were better cared for than the working people of America are today. Slaves were counted as being worth something—a workingman in the United States today can be had for nothing. Feed and clothe him and you can get him by the million. The most efficient and willing slaves that ever rich men had. They not only feed, clothe and palace their masters, but annually vote to perpetuate their own degraded, poverty-stricken, bond-ridden condition. Great is the American voter!—Coming Nation.

Eighty Millions of Slaves.

The court estimate of the Gould estate at \$80,934,580.79 is as interesting as it is important in the affairs of a country in which every man is supposed to earn all he gets.

When a man owns a dollar he gives a dollar's worth of skill or genius in exchange for it.

Unless he steals it or defrauds the world of it, he gives back for every dollar he takes at least a dollar's worth.

No one can deny that this is the law of prosperity. No one can reasonably assert that this immense accumulation conforms to it.

The estate was accumulated by the very simple system of printing figures and dollar marks on pieces of cheap paper, and then by corrupt control of the law-making power of the people forcing the workers of the country to surrender enough of their earnings to give value to the paper.

That is financiering. It differs from stealing because thieves are punished, while the heirs of financiers dine with the prince of Wales.—New York World, Jan. 11.

ROBERT RANDLE,

At the old stand of Collins & Randle.

All the 1895 improvements in farming

IMPLEMENTS. The leading goods of all manufacturers in full assortment, but because of special excellence, the John Deere and the Oliver goods are the most prominently offered again this year, as the most perfect machinery made. These makes are fully up to the high standard that has made them popular so long, and considering their superiority, they are the cheapest implements sold.

The latest proven success, the wonderful

DISK CULTIVATOR. Tried last year, guaranteed in every particular; more durable than other kinds; a perfect tool for either level or deep cultivation; see them before buying.

A first class cultivator at \$14.00
A genuine first class top buggy, 41.50

Any one contemplating buying a fine surrey or carriage will make a great mistake if you don't call and see our elegant line of these goods.

A full line of the latest patterns in stylish

BUGGIES, SURREYS.
Gentlemen's driving wagons, etc.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

We will reduce the price of our \$5.00, made to measure pants, for a short time only, to the very low price of \$3.88. Commencing May, 18. '95.
PORTER & YEOMAN.

BRICK AND TILE YARD,

New machinery of the most improved pattern has been added and we are prepared to take contracts for brick and tile in any quantity. We make tile in all sizes from 3 to 12 inch, and will compete in prices with any kiln in the country. Call for prices.

Yard located one mile west of Rensselaer. Free delivery any place in town.

JOHN KOHLER.

Winchester Repeating Shot-Guns RIFLES,
and Ammunition,
BEST IN THE WORLD.

SEND A POSTAL CARD WITH YOUR NAME FOR OUR 112 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
WINCHESTER AVE. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NARROWING THE MONEY OF ULTIMATE REDEMPTION.

Boston, April 26, 1895.
Ninety-nine years after date, for value received, I promise to pay Edward Atkinson, for the great banking interests which he so ably represents, \$40,000,000 (Forty Thousand Million Dollars) in one dollar gold coins of the coinage of 1849, and interest at ten per cent per annum, also payable only in said one dollar gold coins of the coinage of 1849, interest payable semi-annually in advance. And it is expressly stipulated that no other coin, or of any other date of coinage, or any other form of money, whether it be a legal tender or not, shall be substituted for the one dollar gold coins of the coinage of 1849, specified in this contract, and any failure to pay interest or principle as herein stipulated shall forfeit all the soil and property and liberty of Free America, to the Noble English financiers who so graciously dictate the money system of this republic.

UNCLE SAMUEL

Per G. Cleveland, Agent.

P. S. There is just one of those coins in existence, and that is owned by Edward Atkinson's client.

THE GOLD STANDARD CARRIED TO A LOGICAL CLIMAX.