

THE IDEAL! — WHAT IS IT?

A First-Class Clothing Establishment lately opened in the Nowell's Block, first store room east of Rensselaer Bank, and which, by strict business methods and square dealing expect to get the public patronage.

ONE PRICE ONLY. BUY FOR CASH. SELL FOR CASH.

Goods can be returned and money will be refunded if not satisfactory.

These are a few of the measures by which I expect to gain and keep the patronage of the public and deserve their patronage.

Louis Wildberg, Manager.

M. TUTEUR, Prop.

Jasper • Tile • Works.

TWO MILES NORTH OF RENSSLAER.

MANUFACTURERS of superior drain tile. Manufacture tile sizes from 4 to 16 inches in diameter. Will duplicate prices of any person handling tile in the county for like amount, and same terms.

Works fitted up with latest improvements in machinery and kiln. Those contemplating using sizes from 12 to 16 in. in diameter call at works and get prices and leave order.

A. E. & H. A. ALTER.

Bargains Bargains

Three Car Loads of Buggies, Surries and Driving Wagons unsold. Must be sold in the next Sixty Days regardless of cost. Your price is mine

• • • Robert Randle • • •

Warner & Collins,
Three doors south of McCoy's Bank, Rensselaer.

SOUTH SIDE * * * GROCERY.

Highest Price Paid for Butter and Eggs.

CHAMPION BINDERS
MOWERS
REAPERS

and other Farming Implements.

BUGGIES.
SURRIES.
WAGONS.

The reputation of these thoroughly modern harvesters, Champion and Buckeye, have won here places them in the front ranks of favorites.

Have the kindness to get prices and terms from Warner & Collins before buying.

Most Amusing Discussion.

The joint political debate at Center school house, Barkley township, came off Saturday night as per arrangement between Eugene Dilly for the free silver people and Estell Pierson for the republicans.

An immense crowd greeted the speakers, delegations from Rensselaer, Surrey, Blackford and the whole north woods, taxed the large room to its capacity. Notwithstanding the uncomfortably crowded condition, the best of order was maintained throughout the evening. The two young men acquitted themselves with great credit.

The debate was opened by Mr. Dilly in a 45 minutes speech. He proved himself to be well prepared with convincing facts and indisputable figures. His first speech was a plain presentation of matters as he saw them, and but little reference was made to real politics, Mr. Pierson followed with something of a set speech filled to the brim with politics. He severely attacked the democratic record on silver and gave his party the credit for all the white dollars in circulation today. The first half of his speech was delivered with ease and enthusiasm which for a time seemed to carry the whole house. But dropping from his declamatory style to figures his speech dragged and was uninteresting, till with a peroration on the effects free silver would have on the old soldiers' pensions, he sought to close his arguments. In this part of his speech he went off in a fit of explosive rhetorical flights greatly to the satisfaction of his admirers. He said in part; "Our opponents have nothing to offer to the old soldiers, they who carry the scars of many hard fought battles, nothing to promise the widow whose husband died that our nation might live, no increased aid do they offer to the gray-haired veterans, who now needy in the evening of life, demand their country's kindest care. Free silver will double the price of their living; the price they have to pay for their daily meat and bread; rather would I go in the darkest hour of night into the silent city of the dead, dig into the sacred mounds where sleep the veteran heroes, scatter their bones to bleach in summer's sun and winter's storm, than to increase the price of their bread and meat by throwing our mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

Thus closed Mr. Pierson's speech.

Mr. Dilly came forward with a 10 minutes closing speech full of enthusiasm logic and solid facts.

He said that over half our population were farmers, over half our old soldiers were engaged in agricultural pursuits, he said both he and his opponent had given the same figures to show the terrible condition the farmers were in, figures that need not really here be given, for the farmers knew their condition better than figures could tell, he said between him and his opponent there had been no dispute about the terrible condition of the farmer; the dispute had been the cause and remedy. As a cure Mr. Dilly said he had offered as a partial remedy for low agricultural prices the free and unlimited coinage of silver; his opponent had thought that the continuation of a single standard would bring up the price of farm products, a continuation of the same policy under which prices are now declining.

"Now," said Mr. Dilly, "my friend claims free silver will double the price of meat and bread, double the price of everything the farmer sells, and here in the presence of these suffering farmers, many of them former soldiers, rather than see agriculture revive, rather than see farming flourish and thereby all other business spring into the

newness of life, rather than see all their happy consummation, if it is to come by the way of free silver, (and he has here in your presence said it would) he had rather go at the awful hour of midnight into the 'silent city' and dig up dead soldiers bones."

Thus closed Dilly's address.

The crowd saw the hole Mr. Pierson was in, or rather the silliness of the position he and his party are compelled to take, and it cheered itself hoarse.

Pierson on the right side would give a good speech, but following the wild arguments of his party he may expect just such defeat as befell him Saturday night.

Cost of Goods in Mexico.

The best Mexican shoes, made to measure, cost but \$4, and wear well. Cotton hose are more expensive than in the United States but German or French woolen hose cost less than with us. The best knit cotton underwear, union suits, cost \$2. Muslin of the best quality, imported, cost 25 cents a yard, while native woven muslin costs 12 cents, and the coarse manta, of which the women of the peon class make their dresses, costs much less than that. Imported wool challies, French, cost 62 cents a yard, and other wool dress goods range in price from \$1 to \$1.50. Silks are very expensive.

Some people are not aware that the gold miner can take his gold bullion to the government mints and have it coined into money free of charge, but it is true, and the silver miner was treated in the same way previously to 1873. The silver miner now wants only his old rights equally with the gold miner.

Lost—Jeweled Hair Pin.

Lost—Sunday night, coming from a fancy hair pin set with brilliants and garnets. Finder please leave at this office.

THE DEERING HARVESTER A SUCCESS.

FAIR OAKS, IND., SEPT. 18, 1896.

MESSRS. DEERING & CO., Chicago, Ill.

We have this morning given the Corn Harvester and Binder just bought of you through your agent, Robert Randle, of Rensselaer, Ind., a thorough trial, and find it fully up to our expectations—doing even better work than we thought it could under the circumstances, considering it rained hard all of yesterday afternoon, rendering the ground soft, ever to mudiness—then its first years breaking of primitive wild grass sod, with its multitude of rough tussocks—and corn badly blown down by recent wind storm of Aug. 22nd. Even with all these drawbacks the machine done its work well.

Respectfully yours,
C. G. HUTCHINSON,
J. C. THOMPSON.

For prices and particulars call on Robert Randle, Agent, for the Deering Harvester goods.

Non-Resident Notice.

The State of Indiana, 1885.

In the Jasper Circuit Court.

October Term, 1896.

Julia A. Lilly vs. Casper Lilly, Complaint No. 5136.

Now comes the plaintiff by David W. Shields, her attorney and files her complaint together with the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the defendant, Casper Lilly, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore given said defendant that said cause will stand for hearing on the 13th day of the next term being Nov. 2, 1896, of the Jasper Circuit Court to be held on the Third Monday of October A. D. 1896 at the court house in Rensselaer in said county and State and if said defendant does not answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard during his absence.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of court at Rensselaer this 10th day of September A. D. 1896.

W. H. COOVER,
Clerk, Jasper Circuit Court.

Non-Resident Notice.

The State of Indiana, 1885.

Jasper County, October Term, 1896.

Lowell H. Kenyon vs. Mary I. Kenyon, Complaint No. 5143.

Now comes the plaintiff by Abraham Halleck, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore given said defendant, that unless she be and appear on the 18th day of the next Term of the Jasper Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1896, at the Court House in Rensselaer, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of court at Rensselaer, Ind., this 17th day of September, A. D., 1896.

W. H. COOVER,
Clerk, Jasper Circuit Court.

[SEAL] Clerk, Jasper Circuit Court.

A. Halleck, Atty for Plaintiff.

Mexican Tailors' Prices.

Men's clothes, made to order are considerably cheaper than in the United States. The gentleman who was making this comparison showed the suit that he was wearing, as one that was made for him three years ago at a cost of \$30. It was a "cutaway" of fairly good fit and excellent material; as witnessed by the wear. The same gentleman told of the last meeting of a conference of the southern methodist church at Durango, when a Georgia bishop and a Texas preacher took advantage of their presence in the primitive Mexican city to have overcoats made, at a saving of some \$20 each from what they would have cost at home.

Well do we know that thousands of the wage slaves in the packing houses of Hammond and elsewhere dare not take a free silver paper. The same is true of the railroad boys and many others who hold their jobs upon the implied condition that they vote the gold ticket. They dare not talk with or listen to a free silver advocate; they are spotted and discharged if they are found at a free silver meeting. It is the duty of our workers to see that these men receive silver papers, tracts and pamphlets secretly and regularly. They are with us and will vote for freedom in November.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy condition is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and kidneys and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50 cents or \$1.00 per bottle at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store.

The Ideal wants your Trade
LOUIS WILDBERG, Manager.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss

FRANK J. CHENNY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENNY & Co. doing business in the city of Toledo. County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENNY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1896.

A. W. Gleason,
Notary Public.
[SEAL]

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENNY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM FOR 1896.

The people's party, assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government, as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding Administrations the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our Legislatures and defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the Government intended by the fathers, and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration of principles.

FINANCE.

1. We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct, to the people, and through the lawful disbursement of the Government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present Administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use in option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax, to end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the income tax law as a misinterpretation of the Constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a nonpartisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

2. The interest of the United States, in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies; and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the Government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the Government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few under special provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the Post Office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and that land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grant Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the Interior Department, robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants, after as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands that are not now patented come under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under open constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia and the early admission of the Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.