

## TWO SIXTY THREE

Electoral Votes Now Claimed for Major McKinley.

## LIST OF THE STATES GIVING THEM

According to the Latest Compilation Made at News Headquarters.

Five States That Are Doubtful and Claimed by Both Parties—Opinions of Chairmen Butler and Jones—Neither Concedes the Election of the Ohio Man—Bryan at Lincoln, Neb., Makes a Short Statement—Authorized Interview with Chairman Jones—A Summary of the Result in all the States.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Returns from the entire country, although incomplete in some states, are of a nature to insure the election of McKinley. A sufficient number of states have declared for the Republican party to make certain 263 votes in the electoral college for its leader. The states who votes are sure for him are as follows:

California, 9 electoral votes; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Vermont, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12; total, 263.

The returns show some interesting features, and in some respects are surprises to the leaders of both political parties. The New England states have, as was expected, given heavy pluralities for McKinley without exception. The Republican ticket was successful in Massachusetts beyond what was claimed for it by the most enthusiastic prophet of Republican success.

## Three Enormous Pluralities for McKinley.

New York and Pennsylvania vie with each other for the largest plurality, and the figures at hand do not indicate which one of them has surpassed the other. Each state has given the Republican candidate a plurality between 175,000 and 280,000. These states Illinois is a good third in its plurality for the winning candidate. If the percentage of gain over the presidential election of 1892 that has so far been shown continues to the end, it will give a plurality of not far from 175,000. In the gubernatorial race Altgeld has been badly defeated, but is not buried so deep and is probably about 60,000 ahead of the Democratic national ticket. There has been evidently a large vote cast throughout the state for McKinley and Altgeld. Chicago gave McKinley 59,160 plurality and Tanner 23,876. The next Illinois legislature will have apparently 186 Republicans to 68 Democrats.

Indiana for McKinley by probably 20,000. In Indiana, if any of the rules for estimating the vote of the state which previous to the present election held good are still to be relied upon, and the Republican gain continues to the end of the count, McKinley will have approximately 20,000 plurality in the state.

In Iowa, so far as can be seen from the returns at present the Republican plurality has been very large, perhaps 75,000, but figures now at hand indicate about 63,000.

Ohio, which was claimed in the first dispatches as giving McKinley 100,000, has by later returns been cut to a claim of 56,000, and the Democrats contest this.

In Michigan the election has resulted in a very heavily reduced vote for the Republican ticket. The free silver papers in Detroit concede the state to McKinley by 25,000. The last previous vote in the state was in 1895, when Moore, the Republican candidate for justice of the supreme court, had a plurality of 71,487 over McGrath, his Democratic rival.

West Virginia is confidently claimed by the Republicans, and the chairman of the Democratic central committee, has conceded the state to McKinley.

Tennessee goes for Bryan. Tennessee presents some of the interesting features of the campaign. Patterson, the gold Democratic candidate for congress in the city of Memphis, is running neck and neck with his opponent, and the official count will be necessary to decide between them. The state at large has gone for Bryan apparently.

North Carolina is claimed by both parties, but the Democrats seem to have the state for Bryan by about 10,000. On the state ticket the fusionists have probably won—Republican—Populist. South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana are all for Bryan by about the normal majorities. The Virginia electors will without question be for Bryan. The Republicans have abandoned all hope of Texas and the state is conceded to Bryan.

Nebraska and Kansas for Bryan. Nebraska has gone for Bryan, notwithstanding Republican claims, and Kansas has followed suit, but the vote on the state ticket is so close that the official count will be required to settle the matter.

Wisconsin is sure for the Republican column by an enormous plurality. Minnesota which was regarded as doubtful by both parties, has surprised everybody by the size of its Republican plurality, and McKinley will have approximately 30,000 to 40,000. Governor Clough's election is in doubt.

Latest information from the two Dakotas shows that North Dakota is very sure for McKinley, and that South Dakota will be so close as to require the official count. The Republicans claim Wyoming and Washington, but the probabilities seem against them in both states. Oregon goes for McKinley, and Colorado for Bryan. Idaho, Montana, Utah and Nevada, have all gone for Bryan by heavy majorities.

California for the Major. California, on the strength of the returns at hand, has undoubtedly gone for McKinley, the city of San Francisco showing a gain on 1892 of 6,947. One-half of the outside precincts show a Democratic gain of 41 votes.

Delaware, where the Republican party has been rent in twain by the Addicks-Higgins fight, has kept in the Republican column.

The vote of Maryland has shown an interesting reversal from that of the last presidential election. Cleveland

carried the state by a plurality of 21,130, and this year McKinley has a plurality slightly over 21,000 in this city of Baltimore alone, and of about 29,000 in the state at large.

JONES DOES NOT GIVE UP HOPE. Believes Enough Bryan Electoral Votes Have Been Chosen.

An enthusiastic mob of Bryan admirers surrounded the Auditorium Annex last evening. The rumor was rife that Chairman Jones, of the Democratic headquarters, had announced that California, Kentucky and Indiana were no longer in doubt and that Bryan's election was assured. That started the crowd.

A reporter for the Associated Press asked Senator Jones for an authoritative statement of his view of the result and the senator dictated the following and signed it: "I have counted from the beginning as the states upon which we relied for Mr. Bryan's election, the southern states with 156 votes and the states west of the Missouri with 61 votes, making a total of 217. I have hoped that we would carry Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota. I believe that we have carried every southern state except Maryland, and that we have carried all of the western states heretofore counted on, which leaves us—not counting Delaware which I think we have carried, and which I have not heretofore calculated, on—209 votes. One vote we certainly have in Delaware, and probably three. But counting only one vote which we have beyond doubt it leaves necessary to a majority 14 votes.

"Either Michigan or Indiana would give us those 14 votes. The reports received by us from both these states are encouraging and lead us to believe that while both states are close we have the better chance to win each and that we may probably carry both. There can be scarcely a doubt of our getting Indiana. Under these circumstances it seems to me that we are entirely justified in claiming the election of Mr. Bryan, which I do. And I believe that the temper of the people is that they will not allow their choice to be defeated by tricks and fraud.

"As I believe, Indiana and probably Michigan have voted for Mr. Bryan, and if either has he is elected."

"Senator, will you permit this to be sent out over your signature, as a signed statement by you of your opinion of the existing conditions?"

"Certainly," he replied, "you may sign my name to it."

A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: "Bryan last night gave out the following in reply to numerous telegrams from all parts of the country: 'The Democratic national committee claims enough states to give a majority in the electoral college, but the vote is very close in several states and the result cannot be known positively until the entire vote is counted. In all close contests it is wise for both sides to watch the returns to guard against the possibility of mistake, intentional or unintentional.' Bryan dictated this statement to a typewriter, but when pressed for something more for the press declined to yield, saying that he could give no utterance to his opinion as to the result or outline his intentions until the outcome should be definitely known."

A dispatch from Washington says that Chairman Butler, of the Populist national committee, is not ready to concede the election of McKinley, but says: "Every report from the back districts is in our favor. This especially is true in South Dakota, which we have carried, and Kentucky, which looks more favorable by later returns. Our best districts are in the country, and we cannot tell how large our vote will be until it is all in."

## MEN WHO WILL SIT IN CONGRESS.

Reports at Washington Showing That 200 Districts Are Republican.

Washington, Nov. 5.—At Republican and Democratic congressional headquarters last night the chairman were figuring on the complexion of the next house. Chairman Babcock says that he has complete reports from 193 congressional districts which have elected Republicans. There are 135 districts that have elected Democrats or Populists and 28 districts in which the returns are incomplete. These he would class as doubtful, with the prospect that the Republicans would secure at least one-half of them, which would make a total Republican membership in the Fifty-fifth congress of 207. It was safe to say that under no circumstances would the membership fall below 200. Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic committee, although he did not concede the Republicans a majority in the next house, gave them 176, within 2 of a majority. His statement contained a table and compared the complexion of the next house with that of the present one to show Democratic gains. The following are among the elected members listed by the Republican committee:

Iowa—First, Clark; Second, Curtis; Third, Henderson; Fourth, Updegraff; Fifth, Cousins; Sixth, Lacey; Seventh, Hull; Eighth, Hepburn; Ninth, Hager; Tenth, Dolliver; Eleventh, Perkins—all Republicans. Illinois—First, Mann (Rep.); Second, Lorimer (Rep.); Third, doubtful; Fourth, Mills (Rep.); Fifth, White (Rep.); Sixth, Cooke (Rep.); Seventh, Foss (Rep.); Eighth, Hopkins (Rep.); Ninth, Hitt (Rep.); Tenth, Prince (Rep.); Eleventh, Reeves (Rep.); Twelfth, Cannon (Rep.); Thirteenth, Warner (Rep.); Fourteenth, Graft (Rep.); Fifteenth, Marsh (Rep.); Sixteenth, Hinrichsen (Dem.); Seventeenth, Connolly (Rep.); Eighteenth, Jett (Dem.); Nineteenth, Hunter (Dem.); Twentieth, Campbell (Dem.); Twenty-first, Murphy (Rep.); Twenty-second, Smith (Rep.).

Indiana—First, Hemenway (Rep.); Second, Miers (Dem.); Third, Tracewell (Rep.); Fourth, doubtful; Fifth, Faris (Rep.); Sixth, Johnson (Rep.); Seventh, Overstreet (Rep.); Eighth, Henry (Rep.); Tenth, Crumpacker (Rep.); Eleventh, Steele (Rep.); Twelfth, Robinson (Dem.); Thirteenth, Royse (Rep.). Michigan—First, Corliss (Rep.); Second, Spaulding (Rep.); Third, Corbin (Dem.); Fourth, Hamilton (Rep.); Fifth, W. A. Smith (Rep.); Sixth, Samuel W. Smith (Rep.); Seventh, Snover (Rep.); Eighth, Bruckert (Dem.); Ninth, Bishop (Rep.); Tenth, Stramp (Rep.); Eleventh, Mesick (Rep.); Twelfth, Shelton (Rep.).

Wisconsin—First, Cooper (Rep.);

Second, Sauerhering (Rep.); Third, Babcock (Rep.); Fourth, Otjen (Rep.); Fifth, unreported; Sixth, Davidson (Rep.); Seventh, Eighth and Ninth, unreported; Tenth, Jenkins (Rep.).

MAJOR WITHHOLDS HIS OPINION. He Begins, However, to Go Bed at His Old-Time Hour.

Canton, O., Nov. 5.—Major McKinley spent a day of comparative quiet at his home yesterday, seeking to recuperate from the strain of the last few days. From the porch he revived several uniformed clubs and delegations from neighboring towns, but made no speeches. He has not said a word on the election by speech, telephone or otherwise, and appears determined to reserve his judgment and his views until every vestige of doubt on the result is removed. He sat in the library last night until 10 o'clock smoking, looking over late dispatches from wavering sections, and chatting with callers. He retired at 10:15, and the McKinley cottage was dark earlier last night than it had been in weeks.

The main interest of the day centered in the reports from doubtful states, where returns were slow and meagre. About noon much apprehension was felt through the town, and something of a scare took possession of the citizens. It was a reaction from the elation of Tuesday night, and all the more marked for that. Anxious inquiries were made in person and by telephone and telegraph to the McKinley cottage, where reassuring advices were given. At 6 o'clock the Associated Press bulletin giving McKinley 263 was thrown on a huge screen on the public square and was received with long continued cheers.

The same bulletin brought a sense of relief to those about Major McKinley, for while their confidence had never wavered, the constant unfavorable inquiries of the day had been disquieting. After that, when inquiries came, no response was given reflecting the judgment of the major's staff, but the answer was made that reliance was placed on the Associated Press bulletin giving McKinley 263 electoral votes as safe. During the day Major McKinley received bushels of telegrams of congratulation from all over the country and almost every man prominent in politics and other vocations. It is felt by those about Major McKinley that he ought in justice to himself and Mrs. McKinley to get away from Canton for a few days and secure the rest which tired nature demands. He has not had an hour, hardly a minute, during his waking hours that he could call his own for months.

## MARTIN DOES NOT GIVE UP HOPE.

Govdy, However, Says Indiana Is Republican by 25,000.

Indianapolis, Nov. 5.—Chairman Martin, of the Democratic state committee, claims that it will require the official count to determine the result in Indiana. He has received returns from 81 of the 92 counties, showing a plurality for McKinley of 8,317. These did not include Marion county, which would increase McKinley's plurality to about 13,000. Chairman Martin, however, charges that in some counties of the state the Democratic and Populist votes were not aggregated, which, if true, would decrease McKinley's apparent plurality, and for that reason he will await the official count, refusing in the meantime to concede the state. The 81 counties heard from showed a Democratic loss over 1892 of 15,442. In some of the counties said to be heard from the Democrats expect considerable losses. Chairman Govdy claims the state for McKinley by at least 25,000. It seems safe to say that McKinley's plurality in Indiana will not be less than 15,000 nor more than 25,000. The Republican state ticket is also elected by a safe majority.

## MISSOURI IS ALL DEMOCRATIC.

Bryan Men Carry the State Legislature and Twelve Representatives.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—According to the latest returns there will be in the lower house 81 Democrats, 28 Republicans, 12 Populists, 10 doubtful, 11 not heard from. There were 17 of the 24 members of the state senate voted for. Of these the Democrats captured 11, which added to the six hold-over Democrats will give them 17 senators, as against 16 Republicans and one Populist. The Globe-Democrat (Rep.) concedes that the Democrats have elected 12 of the 15 congressmen in Missouri. The three congressmen elected by the Republicans are from St. Louis.

The presidential vote in St. Louis is all in and stands: Bryan, 50,276; McKinley, 65,845; Levering, 200; Palmer, 127; Bentley, 24; McKinley's plurality, 15,569. Complete returns as to the state have not yet been received, but the Republicans concede the state to Bryan.

Secretary Thomas B. Love, of the Democratic state central committee, said last night: "Bryan's majority in Missouri will be 60,000. The entire Democratic state ticket is elected by an average plurality of 40,000."

## PINGREE'S REMARKABLE RUN.

He "Gets There," in Spite of Internal Opposition, Bigger Than McKinley.

Detroit, Nov. 5.—The remarkable run of Mayor Pingree, governor-elect of Michigan, is perhaps the most interesting feature of the Michigan results. In spite of what had been alleged to be all kinds of opposition, both within and without his party, the Detroit mayor's plurality will exceed that of the McKinley electors by 15,000 to 20,000 votes. Even in vicinities where the railroad employees cut Pingree almost untidily his majority kept pace with the rest of his ticket, while the rural districts went heavily for him as a rule.

The Detroit Tribune (free silver) announces that practically official returns from 67 of the 84 counties, with the remaining 17 counties closely estimated, give Pingree a plurality of 65,939. McKinley in the same counties receives 52,020.

## GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

Report That Bryan Was Elected Brings Out His Partisans in Force.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—A local Bryan organization last night posted a telegram purporting to come from Senator Gorman, in Washington, stating that Bryan had 229 electoral votes, and that he was elected beyond a doubt. In less than half an hour Baltimore street, the principal avenue in the city was crowded with a mob of men shout-

ing for Bryan. They insisted that this election was but a repetition of that of 1876, and charged that it was intended that Bryan should be cheated out of his rights. Parades were formed and it was not until long after midnight that the excitement was allayed and the paraders were induced to disperse. Cincinnati, Nov. 5.—The streets were wild here last night with thousands of shouting Democrats marching behind a large banner on which was inscribed in large letters: "Bryan elected. We will not stand 1876 again."

## NOW HERE COMES FAULKNER.

And Says That Bryan Is Surely Elected President of the United States.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, issued a statement last night claiming the election of Bryan. "The reports we receive from the middle west," he said, "show that as the country vote comes in it plays havoc with McKinley majority in some of the cities. The states now certain for Bryan are: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming—total 132. "Several states are in doubt, but the Democrats make surprising gains as the vote piles up. In the doubtful I place California, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota and West Virginia—total—68. Out of this list the only state favorable to McKinley is West Virginia. But we could lose West Virginia and easy win with the others, aggregating 60 votes. If we get these 60 Bryan will have a total of 242 votes."

## Kansas Is for Bryan.

Topeka, Nov. 5.—Sufficient returns are in to show that Kansas cannot be counted for McKinley. The states hardest fought political battle has resulted in a fusion victory for president and so close a vote for state candidates that only an official count can determine whether the Republican or fusion candidates for state officers are elected. The Bryan electors carried the state by approximately 4,000 majority.

## Nearly Complete from Minnesota.

St. Paul, Nov. 5.—Practically complete returns from 51 of the 81 counties in Minnesota give Clough (Rep.), for governor, 2,046, less than Lind, the fusion candidate. In the remaining counties four years ago the Republican vote about balanced that of the combined Democrats and Populists. For president, there still seems no question that McKinley has from 30,000 to 40,000 majority.

## Bryan Carries His Own State.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 5.—The Republican state committee has abandoned all claims to the state except on auditor and treasurer, which Judge Post says the Republicans have elected. He concedes the election of Holcomb (fusion) for governor by 8,000, but says that Holcomb's vote in the state will exceed Bryan's by 3,000 to 4,000. He claims only the congressmen from the First and Second districts.

## South Dakota Is Rather Close.

Yankton, S. D., Nov. 5.—Out of 50,000 votes received at Republican headquarters the Republicans have a majority of 2,400, and Chairman Elliott is confident that this majority will be maintained. From present indications the legislature will be very close on joint ballot, and may possibly have a small majority for the silverites. Thirty-five thousand votes are yet to be received.

## Only 1,000 for McKinley in South Dakota.

Yankton, S. D., Nov. 5.—Thirty-six counties have reported complete returns. The indications are that the McKinley majority will be less than 1,000, and it may require the official count to determine the result. This applies to the congressional and state ticket. The legislature has a Populist majority of 12; will elect a free silver United States senator.

## Ninety-Five Thousand in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Nov. 5.—The changes made by fuller returns from nearly all the counties of the state, and closer estimates on the remaining counties, show an increased majority for the Republican presidential ticket in Wisconsin. The indications now are that the present plurality for the Republican presidential ticket, 95,935, will be increased by the returns yet to come in.

## McKinley's Plurality in New York.

New York, Nov. 5.—A complete compilation of the vote of New York state shows that McKinley's plurality is 259,879, and something like 10,000 greater than for Black for governor. In the congressional delegation the Republicans number 29 to 5 Democrats, against 28 Republicans and 6 Democrats in the Fifty-fourth congress.

## Both Parties Claim Tennessee.

Nashville, Nov. 5.—Full returns from 60 out of 96 counties show that Bryan has carried the state by about 20,000. Memphis, Nov. 5.—Advices to The Evening Scimitar from Nashville state that East Tennessee shows large Republican gains and will give McKinley and Tillman for governor 25,000 to 30,000 majority.

## Kentucky's Margin Is Very Close.

Louisville, Nov. 5.—The following statement was issued at midnight by Chairman Roberts, of the state Republican executive committee: "The Republican state committee claims Kentucky by 1,000 majority. It has received returns from all but five counties in the mountain section."

Latest Estimate from the Hawkeye State, Des Moines, Nov. 5.—Basing estimates on returns from seventy-four counties complete, McKinley's majority in Iowa will be 62,500, and will probably be larger. The plurality will be about 75,000. These estimates are used in semi-official returns.

Nearly 300,000 in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Complete returns from all but a few of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania give McKinley a plurality of 255,550. It is not believed the official count will show much variation from these figures.

## A Straw from California.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Complete returns from every precinct in the city except one give McKinley 30,848; Bryan, 20,452; making McKinley's plurality in the city 396. Four years ago San Francisco gave Cleveland 6,596 plurality over Harrison.

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