

NURSERY STOCK

For Sale by the Halleck
Nursery Co., Fair
Oaks, Ind.

Large stock of apples in all sizes, trees 6 to 7 feet high, \$15 per 100; 30 trees at the 100 rate. We also keep a good stock of pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries and small fruit of all kinds, shade trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs and plants, roses, etc.

Come and see us or write for price list.
CHAS. HALLECK,
Manager.

Continental Insurance Company.

The largest and one of the best of American companies writing fire and wind storm insurance on city and farm property. Farmers before renewing your insurance see the Continental's most liberal contract. Any limit you wish on horses and cattle. In case of loss we pay an adjustment without discount, all at the same price that smaller companies will charge you. See that your insurance is written in the Continental. Call at my office any time and let me show you. The same office that the Continental has been represented in for years, room four, second floor, L. O. O. F. building, Rensselaer, Ind.

A. J. HARMON,

Successor to J. F. Bruner.

BARGAINS IN LAND.

62 acres on free mail route, school on the place, three miles of good town with all kinds of business. Bank, churches and high school, 50 acres in cultivation, 12 acres timber. Will sell as a whole or will divide into smaller pieces and sell on easy payments at the low price of \$20. Horses or cattle taken as first payment.

40 acres of unimproved land on main road, two miles to station, half mile to school, mostly timberland. Will take cattle or horses as part payment and will sell any part desired at the low price of \$15 per acre.

80 acres, 12 miles of court house, 60 acres black land in cultivation, 20 acres pasture, fair buildings, young orchard, good well, gravel road and in good neighborhood. Only \$35. Terms \$700 down, remainder good time at 5 per cent. Will accept live stock as first payment.

14 acre tract suitable for chicken farm, near station on main road in Dearborn County, Indiana, 40 miles of Cincinnati. Will trade. Good lots or small property considered. We have mortgage notes and good clear property to trade for land. For quick results list your bargains with us.

Also have a bargain in 280 acres described in another column in this paper.

G. F. MEYERS.



Don't wear any kind and all kind of glasses and do your eyes harm when you can have your eyes tested by latest methods, by a permanently located and reliable Optometrist. Careful attention given in all examinations and all work guaranteed. Glasses from \$2.00 up. Office over Lon's drug store. Appointments made by telephone No. 232.

Dr. A. G. CATT, OPTOMETRIST. Registered and licensed on State Board Examination, also graduate of an Optical College.

Bargains in Pasture Land.

280 acres level pasture land lies along large ditch, mostly open land, in blue grass, on main road, 1/4 mile to school, 1/2 mile to gravel road leading to court house. Will take half in good town property, merchandise, or other land. Price \$20. G. F. MEYERS.

Opposite Court House.

Rings Little Liver Pills for billions, sick headache. They keep you well 25c. Try them. Sold by B. F. Fendig.

AGENTS

An opportunity to make big money: \$200 monthly from an investment of \$5. Experience not necessary. Don't reply unless you mean business.

For full particulars at once write

HAYDEN-GRIFFIN & CO., Toledo, O.



One is running on his Record; the other is running away from his Record.

DETAILS OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS PLAN

Prompt Performance of Republican Platform Promise is Certain.

Postal Savings Banks Will Form Save and Convenient System for Accumulating Savings.

A bill providing for the establishment of postal savings banks was favorably reported by the United States Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads during the recent session of Congress, and is reasonably certain to be enacted into law during the coming session, thus adding prompt performance to the promise of the Republican national platform relative to this form of strengthening our national system of finance.

The bill reported provides for the establishment of postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for the repayment thereof and designates the money-order post-offices and such others as the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, from time to time designate as savings depositories to receive deposits from the public and to account and dispose of the same according to the terms of the act.

The depositories are to be kept open for the transaction of business every day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, during the usual post-office business hours of the town and localities where the respective depositories are located, and during such additional hours as the Postmaster-General may designate.

Accounts may be opened by any person of the age of 10 years, and a married woman may open an account free from interference by her husband. A trustee may open an account for another person. No person can open more than one saving account except when acting as trustee for another person.

A depositor's pass book will be delivered to each depositor in which the name and other memoranda necessary for identification will be entered, and entry of all deposits shall be made.

One dollar or a larger amount in multiples of 10 cents will be necessary to open an account, but deposits of 10 cents or multiples thereof will be received after an account is opened.

Upon receiving a deposit the postmaster is required to enter the same in the pass book of the depositor and immediately notify the Postmaster-General of the amount of the deposit and the name of the depositor. The Postmaster-General, upon receipt of such notice, is required to send an acknowledgment thereof to the depositor, which acknowledgment shall constitute conclusive evidence of the making of such deposit.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, computed annually, on the average deposit during each quarter of the year. One thousand dollars is the maximum deposit allowed to the credit of any one account, and interest will not be paid on any amount to the credit of an account in excess of \$500.

Pass books must be forwarded to the Postmaster-General on the anniversary of the making of the first deposit for verification, posting, and credit of interest due. Withdrawals may be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

Postal savings funds are to be deposited by the Postmaster-General in national banks located as near as may be in the neighborhood where such deposits were received at a rate of interest not less than 2 1/2 per cent per annum. If deposits can not be made in national banks at the specified rate of interest, the Postmaster-General may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, invest the same in State, Territorial, county, or municipal bonds.

TAFT'S INJUNCTIONS.

I ask that every responsible and fair-minded labor leader, every responsible and fair-minded member of labor organization, read these (Taft's) injunctions for himself. If he will do so, instead of condemning them he will heartily approve of them and will recognize this further astonishing fact that the principles laid down by Judge Taft in these very injunctions, which laboring people are asked to condemn, are themselves the very principles which are now embodied in the laws or practices of every responsible labor organization. The principles which he therein so wisely and fearlessly laid down serve as a charter of liberty for all of us, for wage workers, for employers, or the general public; for they rest on the principles of fair dealing for all, of even-handed justice for all. They mark the Judge who rendered them as standing for the rights of the whole people; as far as daylight is from darkness, so far is such a Judge from the time-server, the truckler to the mob, or the cringing tool of great, corrupt and corrupting corporations.—President Roosevelt.

A STATESMAN WITH A CONSCIENCE.

Description of the Republican Presidential Candidate by Senator Borah of Idaho.

(From Senator Borah's Boston Speech.)

"Now, it seems to be conceded by friend and foe that few men have been nominated for the presidency whose experience, whose training and whose sound and wholesome fashion of grasping and dealing with public questions were equal to those of William H. Taft.

"He is not a crusader, he is a statesman with conscience. He has won his present position through a cheerful, undeviating devotion to duty, through actually achieving things on the open field of action, through an intelligent conception of the strength and worth of our great government with its checks and balances; and the strength and capacity of our citizenship with its loyalty and its patriotism.

"No man ever had a deeper regard for the fundamental principles and precepts upon which this government is founded, and no one ever had a firmer conviction that the constitution is a sufficient chart by which to measure all rights and obligations and to gauge all the demands and all the aspirations and restrain and control all the recklessness of this indomitable race of ours. Trained in the law, eleven years on the bench, he explored well the sources of jurisprudence and carried away from his work an everlasting devotion to order and justice.

"Under all circumstances and under all emergencies, he has proved himself a brave, clean-minded, self-possessed and courageous statesman. No man can put his finger upon a little or cowardly act, an incompetent or questionable piece of public service—no stain upon his private life, no shadow upon his public career. And standing now in the full fierce light which beats upon a throne, with eager eyes scrutinizing every act of a long and arduous public career, no doubt arises as to his experience and ability, no challenge comes to his fine sense of duty or his patriotism."

I believe our strong party with its great principles is only in its infancy. Our glory as a nation has but just begun. There are mighty problems yet to be solved, grave questions to be answered, complex issues to be wrought out, but I believe we can trust the Grand Old Party and its leaders to care for the entire future of our Nation and of our people as it has cared for them so well in the past.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

In Des Moines Mr. Bryan talked free trade, in Indianapolis sailed into corporations, and in Topeka proclaimed the necessity of the guarantee of bank deposits. Mr. Bryan is geographically adjustable at a moment's notice, and never dismayed when one of his paramount issues blows up.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HIGHEST TYPE OF CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN

Churchmen Who Knew Judge Taft Render Him This Sincere Tribute.

The Attitude of the Republican Candidate Towards Religion and a Life Which Shows Adherence to the Best Ethics and Morals.

"Because he is the highest type of the Christian gentleman."

This is the way in which I heard the pastor of a Methodist church in southern Illinois end an argument with a layman on the train coming to Cincinnati from St. Louis, writes a staff correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The layman, paying due respect to the cloth of his opponent, was trying to convince him that he should not support Mr. Taft for the presidency, and instead should vote for his Democratic opponent. The churchman defended the principles of the Republican party, and, as indicated, defended the man for whom he said he expected to vote, from his personal standpoint of a churchman, "because he is the highest type of a Christian gentleman."

Bishop J. C. Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, discussing the religious beliefs of Bryan and Taft, after calling on the latter, said:

"Which of these men I shall vote for will not be decided by their religious beliefs, but what they are as men, and by the principles and policies they stand for in the administration of the government. I believe that in acting upon this view, as an American citizen, I am in harmony with the spirit and purpose of the founders of our republic, who put into the constitution that there should be 'no religious test as to qualifications to any office or public trust under the United States.' My conviction is that the future safety of the nation depends very largely upon our people heeding that constitutional prohibition. Our nation owes much in moral character, statesmanship, literature, art and religion to those who have not been in strict harmony with some of the dogmas of the church. The days of the inquisition are past."

Remembering that Mrs. Taft is a Presbyterian, but that Miss Helen Taft was confirmed in the Episcopal Church in Washington last winter at the same time that Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of the President, was confirmed, I wondered as to Mr. Taft's church association. When I made the inquiry here I was answered through the columns of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, the great Methodist publication, just as it had given answer to hundreds of inquiries from its Methodist subscribers. It said:

Man of Broad Sympathies.

"Mrs. Taft and children are Episcopalians, and the Secretary frequently accompanies them to St. John's Church, where, also, he has a pew. While Mr. Roosevelt goes to the German Reformed Church, his wife and family, who are Episcopalians, attend historic St. John's Church, where they sit only one or two pews removed from Mrs. Taft and her children. Secretary Taft spends his vacation at Murray Bay, Canada, where there is a Union Church, attended by the summer colonists of all denominations. The Secretary of War is one of the trustees of this summer colony church, where people of many faiths gather for worship."

This Methodist testimony indicated to me the broad and liberal view of Mr. Taft in religious matters. In looking through the file of this same publication—the Western Christian Advocate—I found a discussion of both nominees, in the course of which it was asserted:

"The sympathies of both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are very broad, and they worship easily and naturally with any Christian denomination. Whichever man is elected, the country will have, therefore, a President of clean life, lofty principles and Christian convictions."

Opinion of Negro Clergyman.

On the same afternoon, when Bishop Hartzell called, Rev. James G. Robinson, pastor of the Eaker Street African Methodist Church of Dayton, Ohio, called at the headquarters in company with W. H. Jones, one of the leading colored lawyers of the same city. Mr. Jones was proud of the fact that he is president of the Colored Taft Club, the first one to be incorporated in the United States, and Rev. Mr. Robinson admitted that he is president of the Board of Directors of the same club.

As he left Mr. Taft's office I asked him for his view of the candidate, both from his standpoint as a churchman and as a leader of his race.

"I believe," he said, "Judge Taft will be elected by a safe and comfortable majority, not simply because he is a Republican, nor am I speaking because I am a Republican. But Judge Taft represents all of the ideals of the true Christian statesman."

As to the attitude of his own race, Rev. Mr. Robinson said: "We can not afford to live up with the Democratic party, which has been antagonistic to our interests always, and against the party headed by such wise and Christian statesmen as is Judge Taft. He is a man whom we know in Ohio is desirous that all men, without regard to

color, be treated fairly before the courts."

Bishop Fallows' Tribute.

In introducing Mr. Taft at Toledo, Ohio, Bishop Samuel Fallows intoned him unreservedly, and in the course of his remarks said:

"I can aver, without fear of successful contradiction, that no man ever came before the American people for the highest honor in their gift so thoroughly prepared to meet its weighty responsibilities as Mr. Taft. He is ripe in the knowledge of jurisprudence and clear and firm in judicial decisions. He has won, as an executive officer in our Oriental possessions, the plaudits of his countrymen and of admiring nations. He has satisfactorily settled in those islands of the sea some of the most delicate and difficult subjects, involving deep-seated racial and religious questions, ever brought up for adjudication. * * * He is deeply religious without a trace of bigotry, fearing God and working righteousness, as did the two Adamses and Abraham Lincoln."

Taft's Idea of Character.

In my effort to discover the qualities which led one to describe Mr. Taft as "the highest type of Christian gentleman" I learn that the candidate himself, within a month, has defined just what importance he attached to Christian character in the building of a successful career. The question had been put to him to develop his personal views, and writing in response the Republican candidate said:

"Your question suggests two others which must be answered in answering this: First, what is a Christian character, and, second, what is a successful career? First, I consider a Christian character that of one who holds as his ideal a compliance with the two commandments given by Jesus Christ, and who earnestly strives to live up to that ideal. Second, I should define a successful career to be that career which brings more real happiness to those who happen to be within the operation of the influence of the person whose character is in question."

"Coming now to answer your inquiry, I should say that a Christian character in the building of a successful career is its most important part. The longer one lives the more convinced he must become that every other incident and element of a career loses importance in comparison, and that when a man's life work is done this is what stands out, and whether the career is one of profession, business or politics, the same thing is true."

What an Old Friend Says.

Mr. Aaron A. Ferris, a prominent Cincinnati lawyer, who has known Judge Taft for thirty years, said:

"I have never had occasion to ask Judge Taft what his creed was in matters religious. I know that, when in Cincinnati, he has been quite regular in attendance at Christ Episcopal church, of which members of his family are communicants, and of which I am a vestryman. I know very well that no one in trouble or distress ever appealed to him without receiving a patient hearing and prompt and material aid, when in his power to give it. If a man's character is to be gauged by what he does, and not by mere profession; if leading a clean and upright life is to be a guide, and doing righteous deeds is to be counted, then I am confident that his neighbors and fellow-citizens who have lived with him and known him well, without regard to creed, color or party association, would say that Taft has lived and acted in every station as a Christian gentleman."

SAYS WEALTH IS DISTRIBUTED.

Chief Statistician of Census Bureau Writes on "The Assets of the United States."

The nation's wealth is not in the hands of a few, according to L. G. Powers, chief statistician of the census bureau at Washington.

Writing on "The Assets of the United States" in the September number of the American Journal of Sociology, issued recently from the University of Chicago press, Mr. Powers has the following to say of the concentration of wealth in America:

"If we start with the value of farms and other homes which are known to be owned by men of small possessions, the savings bank deposits and other known possessions of those of moderate means, and then add the lowest popular estimate of the possessions of our millionaires, we have an aggregate far in excess of the census appraisal of national wealth, and the conclusion under such circumstances is irresistible, either that the census estimates are ridiculously small or the popular estimates of the wealth of our millionaires are greatly exaggerated."

"The writer does not find any evidence that would justify either the statement that our national wealth is grossly understated or that our millionaires own so large a share of that wealth as to leave the great majority without property."

WHAT TAFT WILL DO.

Here is a positive declaration by William H. Taft which should reassure the friends of President Roosevelt:

"If elected I propose to devote all the ability that is in me to the constructive work of suggesting to Congress the means by which the Roosevelt policies shall be clinched."

Taft is making a good impression by his thoughtful speeches. Bryan is as clever and as interesting as ever—and as superficial. Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

LAME BACK.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles of the small of the back, and is quickly cured by applying Chamberlain's Liniment two or three times a day and massaging the parts at each application. For sale by B. F. Fendig.

The disaffected negro who says he has paid his debt to the Republican party should ask himself what he owes to the Democratic party.

If you are a sufferer from piles, Manzan Pile Remedy will bring relief with the first application. Guaranteed. Price 50c. Sold by B. F. Fendig.

The Democratic party can never make any progress on the tariff question until it pays more attention to markets and less to maxims.