

RENSSELAER REPUBLICAN AND JOURNAL DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY

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Colonel W. H. Jacks.

While completing plans for retirement, sickness and death overtook Col. W. H. Jacks, the oldest Odd Fellow and court clerk in the state. The end came September 22nd, and Mr. Jacks in his conscious moments during the last few days was ready and willing to go in order that he might be relieved from his terrible suffering from Bright's disease. But it was with patience that he bore it and awaited the call hence with the same fortitude with which he has labored so many long years in a class of woe that was most trying.

He realized about a year ago that he was getting too old for his work and made up his mind to retire at the end of the present year when the office changes hands. With this end in view, he purchased the Hawkins property on Clifton avenue and with his wife who was Anna M. Webb and whom he married in 1857 at Williamsport, settled down and began to be ready for an easier life. Then came sickness and death and his plans were upset. To Mr. and Mrs. Jacks were born five children all deceased. Col. Jacks was a life long member of the Christian church and did much toward building the handsome new edifice here.

Uncle Billy, as he was familiarly known about the court house, was taken ill about three weeks ago. He had not been well before that but as the summer court vacation was on and he had completed the docket for the present term, his work was not hard, and what there was for him to do was lessened by his associates in office. In this manner he stayed until within a few days before the beginning of the September term and then remarked to several as he passed from the building he had occupied so long never to enter again. "I'm worn out and I guess I'm all in." He had reached a stage where his work was no longer of interest and where he was willing to lay down the responsibility that others might take it up. The Colonel, a title which he received from long connection and office in the Patriarchs, Militant Canton 1, O. O. F., was born in Rush county, Jan. 2, 1830, and had reached his 78th year of life.

Along in the fifties President Buchanan appointed Mr. Jacks postmaster at Rensselaer, the place paying \$10 a month. George W. Spiller was then clerk and recorder of Jasper county and he induced Mr. Jacks to move the postoffice into his office, which was done, and which was the first work in court that Mr. Jacks ever performed.

In 1860 Mr. Jacks went to Pulaski county and a few months later was elected clerk of that county, taking the office in May, 1861, and holding it for eight years. Almost immediately following his retirement from office there the services of a good record clerk were in demand here and he was selected as the most available man for the place. Since then with a few exceptions he has held down the job and there is not a lawyer practicing at the bar but what will say his records show for themselves and never needed changing.

One of the periods when Uncle Billy was out of the court house was when President Cleveland, in 1893, appointed him consul to London, Ontario, Canada. The position was accepted and filled with credit, the old gentleman making many friends there with whom a correspondence was kept up until he failed in health.

At Rensselaer in 1854 Col. Jacks was made an Odd Fellow and was continuously in good standing until his death. He held some of the highest offices in the order in the state. He enrolled in Logan lodge here in 1869. The year following he was instrumental in organizing Bel River lodge 417, and was one of its charter members.

The funeral was conducted under the auspices of the I. O. O. F. order, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence, Rev. J. H. Craig, of the Christian church officiating. Burial in Mt. Hope—Logansport Pharo.

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In the smoking car of life some men are merely chewing a stub.

The Candidates and the Negro.
The most remarkable fact in connection with the American negro is that in the former slave states he is worse off politically and no better off socially than he was forty years ago. By devices which are a matter of current history and which have been so adroitly framed as to evade reversal by the supreme court he has been deprived of the ballot conferred on him by the Republican party, compelled to ride in cars separate from the whites and in every way made to feel that the change from legal bondage to freedom has made no difference in the attitude of the white race toward him.

These are the conditions brought about by Democrats in states where Democrats rule. The Democratic party has spared no effort to degrade the negro to nearly as possible the level of slavery times and has made wider than ever the dividing line which separates the two races. In taking this position the Democrats of the former slave states have the express approval of the Democratic candidate for the presidency, William J. Bryan, who, when questioned on the subject immediately after an address which he had delivered in New York city on "Universal Brotherhood," took ground firmly in favor of negro disfranchisement.

In states controlled by Republicans the negro has the right to vote and votes on an equality with the white citizens. The rights of white and black are identical not only in law, but in practice. The condition of the negro in Republican states has improved instead of retrograding. He is an American citizen in all that the title implies.

The Republican platform adopted at Chicago explicitly demands justice for all men without regard to race or color and just as explicitly declares for the enforcement without reservation in letter and spirit of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States. "It is needless to state," says Mr. Taft in his speech accepting the Republican nomination for president, "that I stand with my party squarely on that plank in the platform and believe that equal justice to all men and the fair and impartial enforcement of these amendments are in keeping with the real American spirit of fair play."

Here we have Bryan, the candidate of the Democracy, approving the policy of disfranchising the negro and keeping him under, and here, again, we have William H. Taft, the Republican candidate, declaring in the clearest language possible for the enforcement of the amendments which made the negro a freeman, a citizen and a voter.

A vote for Bryan would be a vote approving the policy of negro disfranchisement which he approves; a vote for Taft is a vote to elect president one who has solemnly proclaimed his purpose to see that the amendments which gave to the negro citizenship and the ballot shall not be nullified.

How any negro loyal to his race and not sunk in self abasement, any negro who is unwilling to grovel in the dust at the feet of southern lynchers and ballot robbers, can vote for Bryan and against Taft is beyond the grasp of reason.

A vote for Bryan would be a vote to endorse his views in favor of negro disfranchisement and might be construed as a vote to bring about general disfranchisement of the colored race. A vote for Taft would be a vote to trust the great powers of the president to one who has the will, the courage and the ability to enforce the negro's rights, so far as the federal law will permit.

No intelligent negro will waver as to his duty. No negro who has any practical knowledge of the situation of his race in the former slave states will hesitate to do what he can to bring about the emancipation of his brethren by helping to elect Taft and Sherman president and vice president of the United States.

To think any considerable number of negroes capable of opposing the Republican ticket would be to doubt the capacity of the negro for his duties as an American citizen.

Things Mr. Taft Does Not Approve.

Bryan is very anxious, he says, for Mr. Taft to be specific as to the things Mr. Taft does or does not approve.

Here are a few things Mr. Taft does not stand for:

Mr. Taft does not approve the Bryan idea of cutting the workingman's wages in two by paying him in fifty cent dollars.

Mr. Taft does not approve the Bryan scheme for scaling public and private debts one-half by paying 50 cents' worth of silver for each dollar due.

Mr. Taft does not approve the plan to run the nation several thousands of millions of dollars in debt to buy railways to be run by the government.

Mr. Taft does not approve the Bryan proposal to compel banks honestly managed to contribute to meet the deficiencies of banks that fall through bad management, thereby encouraging reckless speculation and dishonest investment of funds.

Foregoing are some things that Mr. Taft does not approve. Bryan has expressly approved of all of them and, so far as the public knows, approves them yet.

Democratic Attack on the Rural Free Delivery System.

In view of the fact that Alton B. Parker, late Democratic candidate for the presidency, joins Bryan and the Democratic Denver platform in attacking the Republican party for, as the platform and Parker put it, "adding 99,000 officeholders at an annual charge upon the country of over \$70,000,000" to the roll of national servants, it is a reasonable inference that it is the purpose of Bryan, in accordance with and in obedience to the Denver platform on which he stands, to do away with these officeholders and save the \$70,000,000. Otherwise the platform would be meaningless and misleading.

Who are the officeholders, and what is the money paid for?

The sum of \$35,500,000—more than half the amount complained of—is paid out to maintain the rural free delivery system on 39,270 routes serving 16,000,000 of people in all parts of the United States, and the carriers on those routes are the "officeholders" whose employment the Democratic platform, Bryan and Parker denounce as unnecessary and extravagant.

The only intelligible deduction from the Denver declaration and Bryan's and Parker's speeches in support of it is that Bryan, if elected, would seek to abolish the rural free delivery system.

Bryan and his platform denounce the expense of the free delivery system as an unnecessary addition to the burdens of the country, and Bryan would be bound, if elected, to see the burden removed.

What do American farmers and other country residents, to whom rural free delivery has been an inestimable blessing, think of the Democratic declaration against it?

The Republican party, represented by Taft and Sherman, proposes not only to maintain but to extend the rural free delivery system, which has been of the greatest benefit both to the rural community and to business of all kinds. Subscriptions to newspapers, local and metropolitan, have increased enormously, and farmers are able to keep advised of market quotations and to sell their produce to the best advantage. A better knowledge of the affairs of the outside world has stimulated intellectual improvement, and altogether it may be said that no other agency has contributed so largely to make country life more attractive.

There is an ancient saying that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and mad, indeed, the Bryanites must be when they deliberately attack one of the most beneficial measures ever devised for the uplifting, the comfort and convenience of many millions of Americans—the rural free delivery system.

Cheap Labor Makes Cheap Living.

The pessimist still complains about the high price in food products and tries to make it appear that the advance in wages in the last ten years has not been commensurate with the increase in the cost of living. There has been only one careful investigation of this subject made, and that has been by the bureau of labor, which is composed of careful and conservative investigators, who have no partisan bias. In fact, they have been making their investigations year by year ever since the bureau was created under the administration of Grover Cleveland, and their figures have been made public in the labor bulletins every year, so while they are applicable in this discussion they were in no way intended for use in a political campaign.

Take the figures any way one pleases to look at them, they show the error of this assumption. Comparing the last year of 1905 with that of 1894, there was an increase of 42 per cent in the employees who had work and wages; there was an increase of 21.5 per cent in the average earnings per hour; there was an increase of 16.7 per cent in the average weekly earnings per employee, and there was an average increase in the weekly earnings of all employees. On the other hand, there was an increase of 12.7 per cent in the retail prices of food.

All the percentages on wages are greater than the percentages of increase in the cost of food, and only the reckless assertions of pessimists stand against the careful investigation of a large number of trained experts, who have no other purpose than to carry on the work for which the bureau of labor was created. It is all very well to complain of high prices and to demand cheap food and cheap clothing. But we had one era of cheapness in this generation, and the cheapest commodity then was labor. The last Democratic administration came pretty near demonstrating that as an absolute truth. Labor was then so cheap that men could not exchange it for enough to give them a living. It was a carnival of soup and rags. Today labor is the dearest product in the market. It is just as well to be sober in judgment of these things when we are going to the polls to determine the policy of the government for the next four years. Do we want cheap labor or high priced labor? That is the question.

What Bryan Can or Cannot Do.

In many districts Democrats are begging votes for Bryan on the rather uncomplimentary ground that if he is elected he cannot do any harm because a Republican senate will block his path. Republican orators, on the other hand, dwell on the appointing power of the executive and still more on his veto power. Bryan, his worst enemies being judges, is a man of force, and if he reaches his desired goal he will try to make a record.

Of this, however, we may be certain: The election of Bryan would lessen our prestige in the eyes of the rest of the world. The Spanish war extended our territorial bounds, and the course of affairs in China has broadened our influence, while the Panama canal of itself attracts the eye of every statesman of Europe. England, France, Germany, Italy and Russia expect to see our government proceed on existing lines, developing the Philippines, watching the West Indies and pushing forward the work on the canal. They look for a policy of conservative tariff revision, of fair treatment of wage payers and wage earners, of steady but moderate naval increase. All this they expect under President Taft. What would happen under President Bryan no man can tell.

A few probabilities, however, reach to what Bishop Butler called a moral certainty that is practically a demonstration. The radical elements behind Bryan would insist upon appointments so wild and dangerous that a desperate fight in the senate might be expected, and whatever the upshot of the wrangle, public time would be wasted in the strife. Imagine a first class southern fire eater announcing that he would discharge every colored soldier now in the army! Imagine that man as a candidate for a circuit judgeship! The imprudent selections Mr. Bryan would make, the more imprudent ones forced upon him might bring on a series of altercations unparalleled since the days of Andrew Johnson. Before we have a supreme court reconstructed as Mr. Bryan would like to reconstruct it there will be a legislative battle long and wearisome to everybody.

So much for the radicals. On the other side, the Cleveland and Parker elements of the Democracy, if they support Bryan at all, will support him with a qualification. They may, for the sake of party regularity, work for him, but if he is elected president they will by all means try to defeat all his pet measures. No man in this country, least of all Bryan himself, believes that Watterson and Pulitzer favor Bryan policies. The gold elements, long led by Tilden and Cleveland, will oppose everything specially dear to Mr. Bryan's heart, and while the wrangle goes on the country's most important measures may wait.

Just now the speeches of Mr. Bryan against the tariff are vague. But if Mr. Bryan does not favor free raw materials he will offend a numerous and noisy body of Democrats in the north, and if he attempts to make the free raw material cry an actuality the south will be split from end to end. What the Democrats will do or try to do with regard to the Philippines, the army, the navy, the canal, no one can undertake to say. All that is certain is a wrangle worse than any in Cleveland's time. The personal encounters of Senators Tillman and McLaurin and Messrs. Williams and De Armond give us an idea of the harmony that is to be anticipated. Randall's stern discipline is no longer felt. Imagine a half crazy Democratic house, a stubborn Republican senate, Bryan scattering the seed of immemorial recommendations, and the old camp meeting hymn, "What Will the Harvest Be?" would again be popular.

To the reading, thinking, investing public of the old world this circus would be a nauseating spectacle. Europe is accustomed to governments that work. It has seen England under such premiers as Palmerston and Beaconsfield; it has watched Germany under the control of Bismarck; it has seen France rise after the terrible defeat of 1870; it has followed the growth of Russia in a score of lines of development. The statesmen and capitalists of Europe expect us to prove that republican institutions are working institutions. Four years of Bryan and a hostile senate would be well, not stale and flat, but rather unprofitable.

Resumption of business and return of prosperity will be found to play an important part in men's considerations this fall when it comes to voting. It has about come to be a settled conviction that good times would quickly follow Taft's election. This thought is paramount to everything else and has actuated such men as Ex-Senator Wilkinson Call of Florida, a lifelong Democrat and a Confederate veteran.

Senator Call has just repudiated Bryan and has come out for Taft. His reasons for this step he states are: "I am a Democrat. I believe, however, that Judge Taft is a good man as well as Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hise. But I am inclined to the opinion that the best interests of the south would be promoted by voters in that section casting their ballots at this time for Judge Taft for president."

\$1,000 INDIANA TROPHY.

To Be Awarded Annually for the Best Ten Ears of Corn Exhibited at the National Corn Exposition.

At a meeting of the special agents and the commission appointed for the National Corn Exposition to be held at Omaha December, 1908, a movement was started to secure funds to purchase a trophy to be awarded annually for the best ten ears of corn exhibited at the National Corn Exposition. The value of this trophy is to be as decided upon, \$1,000.

Through the winnings of Indiana corn growers at the National Corn Exposition held at Chicago last October, and those made at other national shows, Indiana has placed herself in the front rank of the corn states. The offering of this trophy at this time gives the state another opportunity to maintain the lead in all movements for better corn. Already the best artists and designers of the country have been put to work on the trophy and it is hoped to secure one which will eclipse all trophies of the kind ever offered. It is intended that this trophy will bring much advertising and glory, not only to the state but to the corn growers. The special agents of the counties of the state have each agreed to contribute \$10 toward the trophy. This means that the interest in this trophy will be state wide and that it is well termed an Indiana Corn Trophy.

The interest among Indiana corn growers for the National Corn Exposition is running high at this time and it is felt by those interested, that a mammoth exhibit will be made by this state at the exposition in December.

Here is a story of a boy in college who was about to graduate. He wrote back for his mother to come. She replied that she could not do so. She said her clothes were worn out and she had no money to buy new ones for the occasion. The boy said come anyway. The poor mother went in her best but was not stylish. The commencement was in a fashionable church. The son was proud of his mother than his honors. He walked down the aisle with her to one of the best seats. There were tears in his eyes, and she burst out weeping when her son pronounced the valedictory. The president pinned a badge on his coat, but he took it and pinned it on his mother's faded dress, as he bent and kissed her wrinkled face. The boy with this kind of pride will be an honor to his country and his God. May his number increase, and the shadows of his loveliness cover the world.

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MEYERS PIANO CO.,
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Do you know what we think is the best story in the bible? It may surprise you, but its about Noah and the flood. We say this even in the faces of the well educated folks, who turn up their noses and declare the story a fake. You remember, Noah had to work a long time on that ark. It was uphill business, too, at best, to go on toiling and sweating day after day, in the hot sun, building a boat away out on dry land, while the local anvil and hammer club sat around, spitting tobacco juice upon his lumber, whittling up his pine boards with their jack-knives and telling him what a fool he was to expect a big rain in a country that was too hot to grow alfalfa. But he kept at it. Finally the flood came and every mother's son of the creakers was drowned. This is the only case we know of, either in sacred or profane history, where a bunch of knackers got exactly what was coming to them.—Ex.

A full line Pittsburg perfect electric Model fence the world's best.

CHICAGO BAJGAIN STORE.

Hot soup, hot coffee, hot hamburgers, cold drinks and ice cream at McKay's.

The board of trustees of the State Normal, at Terre Haute, has decided to go before the next general assembly for a special appropriation for the erection of a large new building to be used for manual training and science purposes. The school enrolled 2,790 students last year and the accommodations were insufficient.

Caleb S. Powers, who has been lecturing on his personal experiences in Kentucky throughout the country, stated while in Marion that he would go to Battle Creek, Mich., after his engagement at Kokomo. He will enter a sanitarium at Battle Creek for treatment for a nervous condition which has affected him during his lecture tour.

It is a mean wife that forgets until "pinching day" that her husband has had another birthday.

Independence.

Ed Oliver went to Roselawn Sunday.

Wm. Rees went to John Watson's Wednesday for a load of hogs.

Mrs. Annie Rees and children were the guests of Mrs. Sarah McCleary Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Watson and little son, Ora, spent Sunday with Wm. Rees and family.

George Daniels is having a new well drive, his old one having gone dry during the dry weather.

We had a nice rain here last Sunday night, and now it has turned cold and makes people shiver around the stove to what it has been.

Misses Lena and Lizzie Allber, who have been working in Rensselaer, spent Saturday night and until Monday noon with their mother and brother near Newland.

Wm. Rees and George Daniels have the finest onion field in this part of the county. Some of the onions measure twelve and one half inches around. They think they will have over a thousand bushels, and there is over three acres in the patch.

From The Monon News.

Mrs. Firman Thompson came over from Chicago Saturday and remained over Sunday with her father, Dr. G. Clayton.

Edna Tyner has returned from her vacation visit in Indianapolis, and has resumed work at Tull's store.

Miss Mary Wood, of Rensselaer, came Saturday for a week's visit with the family of her brother, E. H. Wood.

E. H. Wood went Saturday to Dayton, Ohio, to join his wife, who has been visiting there for a few weeks, and to attend a family reunion of their relatives. They will go from Dayton to Columbus, O., for a few days' visit with Mr. Wood's sister, after which they will return home.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Bargains in Pasture Land.

230 acres level pasture land lies along large ditch, mostly open land, in blue grass, on main road, 1/4 mile to school, 1/4 mile to gravel road leading to court house. Will take half in good town property, merchandise, or other land. Price \$30.
G. F. MEYERS.

Rensselaer Markets.

Wheat 87c.
Oats, 46c.
Eggs 17c.
Chickens 8c.
Springs 11c.
Turkeys 11c.
Ducks 6c.
Geese 3c.

NOTICE TO DITCHERS.

I have for sale ditcher's staffs, six feet long, divided in feet tenths and hundredths. Price \$2.00. Will make them to order as wanted.
s.281msw L. A. BOSTWICK.

WILL HULL CLOVER.

Persons having clover to hull can secure the services of A. T. Ropp. Drop card or leave word at his farm near Aix, stating number of acres.

Dr. Rose M. Rummek, registered optician, who has made regular visits to Clarke's jewelry store for five years, is now permanently located there. Dr. Rummek is fully qualified to accurately measure errors of refraction. This knowledge of the eye and rays of light enable us to determine the kind of glasses to prescribe. Our glasses are reasonable in price and your sight is priceless and we want your patronage.

Stops itching instantly. Cures piles, eczema, salt rheum, tetter, itch, hives, herpes, scabies—Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jasper County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Mary Burns and Archibald Burns late of Jasper county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JAMES F. IRWIN,
Administrator.
Sept. 2, 1908. a32-39-o-6