

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN G. SHANKLIN, of Vandalia.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

MAHLON D. MASON, of Montgomery.

TREASURER OF STATE.

WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THOMAS W. WOOLEY, of Johnson.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SAMUEL H. SMART, of Allen.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

MORGAN H. WEIR, LaPorte county.

JUDGE CIRCUIT COURT.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND, Jasper county.

CIRCUIT PROSECUTOR.

MAHLON D. SMITH, Allen county.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Clerk—CHARLES H. PRICE.
For Auditor—EZRA C. HOWELL.
For Treasurer—WILLIAM E. MOORE.
For Sheriff—JAMES NICKELL.
For Recorder—HOPKIN MILLER.
For Surveyor—CHARLES P. HOPKINS.
For Coroner—SAMSON IRWIN.
Commissioner, Dist. 1—BE W. HARRINGTON.
3—E. E. ROCKWOOD.The consul, in the Union, yester
day says:The Union does not think that
barm would result from the
division into parties of a little more
of the principles of honor and char-
acter and justice which have elevated
to the highest known standard of
civilization the peoples who are called
Christians.And as an exhibition of his "honor
and charity and justice" and man-
liness, gives publicity to the following
mean, contemptuous, cowardly lie
against two little girls:The proprietor of the Democratic
SENTINEL cherishes a petty feel-
ing of spite for the school board,
prompted by two personal considera-
tions. The first arises from chagrin
at the failure of his children to pass
the requisite examination for desired
promotion."When we consider the fact that the
children alluded to in the above, were
promoted, and that we therefore could
have no feeling of spite to cherish on
that ground, we brand the above as
a maliciously infamous lie, and the
author, in its utterance, a cowardly
LIE.

And again:

The second springs out of his full-
ness to bid low enough to secure the
contract to print the school catalogues
of last year and this."So small an extent are we imbued
with the "dog in the manger" dis-
position which is all controlling in
the make up of the consul, that we
never once thought of the cir-
cumstances connected with the print-
ing of the school catalogues, until
brought to mind by the above false
statement. The facts are; Last year
the consul was paid more than the
amount of our bid. The present year
no opportunity was afforded us to
put in bid. So much for lie number
two.The Philadelphia Times closes an
article on the Maine revolution thus: "It is the death-knell of repub-
licanism in Ohio and Indiana for
1878."Speaking of the Presidency, Blaine
told a reporter of the Chicago Times
that "Mr. Conkling has as much
chance of the nomination as a pig
would have of going to Heaven in a
wheelbarrow on the back of a hurri-
cane."If the consul could only disturb the
harmony which exists among the
friends of Messrs. Nickel, Nowels,
Price, and their companions on the
Democratic and National tickets, by
his manufactured charges against them
wouldn't he be happy? His bread
and butter is in it.We say to the friends of reform—to
the opponents of the money power
—be of good cheer! At no time has
the outlook ever been so promising.
Stand firm, and allow no trick of the
enemy to swerve you from duty, and
victory is yours. All sorts of stories
against your candidates are being
quietly circulated by the consul and
others. Pay no heed to them!Teachers and preachers have rights
in common with their fellows in other
pursuits, but they have no more
right, by their actions, to annoy those
around them in a public meeting,
than had a party of radicals to inter-
rupt the proceedings of the meeting
at Thornton School House last Saturday
evening. School teachers and
preachers are as likely as others to
do reprehensible things, the false,
pusillanimous defense and appeal of
the consul to the contrary notwithstanding.

TAXING THE BONDS.

Who It Respects for Defrauding
the States?On the 28th of June, 1862, the ques-
tion of concurring in senate amend-
ments to an act creating bonds, etc.,
was before the house. Mr. Hallinan,
democrat, of Indiana, offered the fol-
lowing provision:Provided, That nothing in this act
shall impair the right of the states to
issue bonds, notes and other obli-
gations issued under this act.Sixty-three democrats voted for the
righteous amendment, and not onevoted against it. Of the republicans,
only 8 voted "aye" and 77 voted "no."
Thus the republican party defeated in
the house the proposition to tax the
bonds.THE BLOODY SHIRT.
The Way It Has Been Used to Aid
the Radical Cause.

Richmond (Ind.) Press.

The "bloody shirt" dodge of the
republican party is well nigh worn
threadbare. It has kept the party in
power many years. But while in power
it has protected so many monopolies,
at the expense of the tax-payers,
that the eyes of some of it's blindest
adherents are being opened, and it is
steadily losing its grip upon the public
mind.To refresh the reader's recollection
of a campaign four years ago, we re-
produce the following document:REPUBLICAN ROOMS,
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3, 1874.

Editor of Union, Rensselaer, Ind.:

Sir—I desire to call your attention
to the horrible scenes of violence and
bloodshed transpiring throughout the
south, and suggest to you to give
them as great prominence as possible in
your paper from this time until after
the election. THOMAS J. BRADY,
Chairman."If he should be elected Governor
he will, no doubt, make a good one; but
no one will ever get to see him unless
he can be introduced by two
Presbyterian Elders and have them
vouch for him."He has passed that point now, and
for a man seeking Senatorial honors,
the door is hand shaking business well.
As I said before, he has the honest
confidence of himself and his own
conclusions, and he must mourn the harsh
fate which makes him kneel before
the Elders, and those who have
spies and whose backs in life are
entirely outside of the wall which he has
built around himself. "A party with-
out organization" is what a former Repub-
lican manager said of his party to me at Lafayette yesterday. "The
trouble with our fellows at Indianapolis
is that they sit down with asilene
serenity at home, and when a little
hurrah is to be gotten up Judge Blair
comes out and shoots off his mouth,
and then rushes back and tells the
other fellows that it's all right in that
county, when if he could just be
sure that he would know that
things are all wrong, why, then, the
party's all split and torn up. Part of
our local candidates are anything but
what they should be in character, and
nearly half of our voters are dissatis-
fied, and yet those fellows over there
say, 'Lay low, boys; we're on a still
hunt.' Well, they will find it so—
still that Democracy will waltz away
with the offices."It is now plainly apparent that the
officers do not know details, and they
can not learn them, for the county
organizations are imperfect. They have
no money made; they have no
organization from Europe which
has the courage to demand a full
and just compensation for the
money dispensed for that purpose.It appears that through the efforts
of congressmen from Indiana, an ap-
propriation was made for the purpose
of making the necessary examinations
of certain streams hitherto over-
looked by the federal government,
and for that purpose Gen. Gleason,
appointed by Maj. Smith, of the United
States corps of engineers, has been
visiting Wilmington and this city for
the purpose of examining the Kankakee
river, its width and depth; its
banks, and the practicability of util-
izing the great stream for the
printing of the school catalogues, until
a trifling exception, I do not know
of any divisions in any part of the State,
and in neither of these instances will
the general result be affected in the
least, either for the State or Congress.
Colonel Shaw, the Chairman of the
State Central Committee, is a soldier,
and he is organizing his forces as
only a soldier can. He and his Adjutant
Gen. Rice, are at work late and early.
I met Col. Shaw to-day, and asked
him:

"How are you shaping up, Colonel?"

"Never better," was his answer.

"You know I have had some hand
in Indiana politics since the war, and I
tell you the Democratic party never
was in such good shape before. Our
majority in the State will range away
up to 20,000."

"But how about the Legislature?"

"I have no doubt now. We will
have a majority of not less than three
or a joint ballot, and, of course, a
majority in both Houses, though I
think we will have but one spare vote
in the Senate, but the Lieutenant
Governor is on our side. Then there
may be a number of Nationals elect-
ed, and in the main they will act with
us."The canvass of Senator Voorhees
is the greatest event in the State. This
being his third general canvass, and
the two previous ones giving the State
to his party, he has come to be looked upon
as one upon whom all the labors of
success should fall. Until this canvass
he has had no prospective personal
interest in the result, but this
time he has, and he is doing as much
to earn it as Caesar did in his cam-
paigns in Gaul to win victory. And
he who attends his meetings will soon
see that he has the legions behind
him to carry him through the fight.At this city, Gen. Gleason was
warmly welcomed, and in a short time the
leading business men of the place
gave the gentlemanly emissary a cordial
greeting. He gave in detail the
object of his visit—the movement in
Indiana and the progress connected
with his trip. He is satisfied with
a thorough and truthful report of the
adaptability and practicability of the
contemplated improvement of this
great water course, there will be no
difficulty in enlisting friends in Congress.On Saturday morning, Gen. Gleason,
together with some twenty interested
business men, by invitation of
Mr. George Huling, who chartered
Gen. Beaumont's steamer for the
purpose, made up the river to Wau-
kesha, and in the Fox River, which
is also a tributary of the Mississippi,
arrived at the latter, and made a
triumphant progress to Waukesha.
The broad, clear water, with its high rocky
banks, the thrifty farms and pleasant
arm houses, and a depth of water
sufficient to carry a large steamer, all
attracted the attention of Gen. Gleason,
who was not only delighted with
its beauty, but seemed to be astonished
why our demands had been so long
neglected by the government. Nature
had provided us with one of the
most beautiful streams in the
great Northwest, and for want of a
share of the multifarious expenditures
of the money government had brought
the country to a condition that
needed no comment, and it was high
time for women to take the reins.

Now plant your fall advertisements.

Schuyler Colfax has read his book
through twenty one times.—Ex.The divorced wife of a Danbury
man is the hired nurse of his second
wife's baby.We say to the friends of reform—to
the opponents of the money power
—be of good cheer! At no time has
the outlook ever been so promising.
Stand firm, and allow no trick of the
enemy to swerve you from duty, and
victory is yours. All sorts of stories
against your candidates are being
quietly circulated by the consul and
others. Pay no heed to them!Teachers and preachers have rights
in common with their fellows in other
pursuits, but they have no more
right, by their actions, to annoy those
around them in a public meeting,
than had a party of radicals to inter-
rupt the proceedings of the meeting
at Thornton School House last Saturday
evening. School teachers and
preachers are as likely as others to
do reprehensible things, the false,
pusillanimous defense and appeal of
the consul to the contrary notwithstanding.

TAXING THE BONDS.

Who It Respects for Defrauding
the States?The Outlook as Viewed by a Cincin-
nati Enquirer Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7, 1878.

The Republican still-stand is, in my
opinion, the only safe stand to be
taken, the thinnest capital it at a campaign
was ever run upon. The party started
in the campaign with an acknowledgment
of partial defeat—that is, that they expected to lose the State
ticket, and their chances have been
waning ever since. I have no doubt but
that some of the leaders, includ-ing Judge Blair, the Chairman of the
State Central Committee, are actually
desirous that the party which so
long stood by the little party to be
in the corner and indecisive in self-
possession. This still-hunt means a hunt
where there is no game for the hunters
and they know it, and it now seems
farcical that any one should ever have
thought it amounted to anything.—
The party started out with a key-note
from General Harrison to the effect
that any man who did not believe in gold
basis was "an idiot," but as soon as
they saw the effect such a declaration
would have forced the little General
to explain that he really didn't
mean anybody, but that the expression
was a little humiliating to the man
himself. The party has now got forward
as far as it is a little humiliating
to the man his party has got forward
as far as it is a little humiliating
to the man himself. The party has now got forward
as far as it is a little humiliating
to the man himself.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That the right to issue paper money
as well as coin is the exclusive preroga-
tive of the government, and such money
should be issued in such amounts as the
people of the country may from time to
time require.We are in favor of such legislation
by congress as will authorize the tax-
ation by the states of the United
States notes in common with all other
money.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of such legislation
by congress as will authorize the tax-
ation by the states of the United
States notes in common with all other
money.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.That we are in favor of making the
United States notes, commonly called
greenbacks, a full legal tender in pay-
ment of all debts, public and private,
except such obligations only as are by
the terms of the original contracts
under which they were issued, ex-
clusively payable in coin.