

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOHN B. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburg.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
MILTON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.

TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN, of Johnson.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL H. SMART, of Allen.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
MORGAN H. WELLS, of Laporte county.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT,
EDWIN P. HAMMOND, of Jasper county.

CIRCUIT PROSECUTOR,
MILTON D. SMITH, of Aenton county.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Clerk—CHARLES H. PRICE,
For Auditor—WILLIAM E. MOORE,
For Sheriff—JAMES NICKEL,
For Recorder—HOPE B. MILLER,
For Surveyor—CHARLES P. HOPKINS,
For Coroner—SAMUEL ERWIN,
Commissioner, Dist. 1—B. W. HARRINGTON,
Dist. 2—E. E. ROCKWOOD.

The consul, in the Union, yesterday, says:

"The Union does not think that harm would result from the infusion into partisan politics of a little more of those principles of honor and charity 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 manliness, gives publicity to the following mean, contemptible, cowardly lie against two little girls:

"The proprietor of the Democratic Sentinel cherishes a petty feeling of spite for the school board, prompted by two personal considerations. 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 malicious infamous lie, and the author, in its utterance, a cowardly liar.

And again:

"The second springs out of his failure to bid low enough to secure the contract to print the school catalogues of last year and this."

To so small an extent are we imbued with the "dog in the manger" disposition which is all controlling in the make up of the consul, that we never since once thought of the circumstances connected with the printing of the school catalogues, until called 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 a bid. So much for the number two.

The Philadelphia Times closes an article on the Maine revolution thus: "It is the death-knell of republicanism 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 his nomination as a pig would have of going to Heaven in a wheelbarrow on the back of a hurricane."

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 interrupt 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 is Responsible for Defrauding the State?

On the 28th of June, 1878, the question of concurring in senate amendments to an act creating bonds, etc., was before the house. Mr. Helman, democrat, of Indiana, offered the following provision:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall impair the right of the states to tax the bonds, notes and other obligations issued under this act.

Sixty-three democrats voted for the foregoing amendment, and not one

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

The Way it Has Been Used to Aid Radicalism.

Richmond (Ind.) Press.

The "bloody shirt" dodge of the republican party is well known, worn throughout the country. 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 its 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 reproduce the following document:

REPUBLICANS.

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.

Give those "horrible scenes" as great prominence as possible in your paper from this time until after the election.

What for? To catch voting gudgeons. But that kind of gudgeons are not so plenty as they were a few years ago. Ben Harrison and all the rest were the "bloody shirt" at the poor people are too hungry to heed it.

The consul didn't give it the prominence desired. At that time he wasn't in the employ of Brady & Co., but he naturally "blowed."

KANKAKEE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

For nearly twenty years the matter of improving the Kankakee river has been agitated by the people living along its course and in cities, towns and villages through or by which it runs. Many years ago it was thought that the Alden company would speedily put the work through, but it failed to get the aid required and the franchise passed into other hands.

The Kankakee company made a good commencement, and lavished large amounts of money in building dams, locks, and wharves, which are very valuable to that place and which added largely to its wealth and population. But upon the assumption that its financial affairs were honestly managed, the improvement soon ceased, and that this was centering all its capital in the improvement of its wharves by increasing the value of its lots and coal lands. But we do not intend to give an account of the operations of this company, our aim being merely to say that it is likely that the National Government may be induced to remember us in the distribution of means liberally donated for the improvement of harbors and rivers, in the south and west; if we never have a representative in Congress who has the courage to demand a share of the money dispensed for this purpose.

It appears that through the efforts of congressmen from Indiana, an appropriation was made for the purpose of making the necessary examinations of certain streams hitherto overlooked 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, and its delta.

It is not the wish of the people, and the practicality of utilizing this beautiful stream for the benefit of commerce. He came from Wilmington to this city, having carefully followed the river, making soundings and taking notes as to the immense amount of the productions of the farm which now seek a market at heavy cost of transportation, thus cutting down the profit to the producers, and thousands and millions of dollars may be saved to the toilers, producers, and business men generally, along and adjacent to the river.

At this city, Gen. Gleason was warmly received, 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 everything connected with his trip, and he seemed that 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 Mr. Beaumont's steamer for the purpose, made a trip up the river to Waldron, taking in the Iroquois river, which is also susceptible of improvement at least up to Watseka. The broad river, 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 west, and yet we had been neglecting it. The magnificent expenditures of the Nation in providing communication by water, and in making and keeping harbors in repair, the people of Indiana and Illinois had been compelled to pay extraordinary tribute on freights for merchandise dependent upon railway enterprises.

Gen. Gleason is so highly elated with the result of his mission, that he sent for Maj. Smith to accompany him from this city to Muncie, where arrangements are made to take them up the river some forty miles by steam boat.

The question as to whether Congress will take cognizance of this matter while it is in the possession of a private corporation, is of easy solution. That matter does not stand in the way, and needs no discussion at our hands.

We have a strong faith in this move, and now believe that an appropriation might have been had for it at the last session of Congress. We believe it will be had at the next—Kankakee Times.

HOOSIER POLITICS.

The Outlook is Visited by a Cincinnati Enquirer Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7, 1878.

The Republican still hunt is, in my opinion, a bug-bear, which is about the thinnest capital of a campaign ever run upon.

The campaign with a 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, including Judge Blair, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, are actually deceiving themselves, which sounds very much like the little boy who sat in the corner and indulged in self-applause. This still-hunt means a hunt for the State ticket, and it is now so farcical that any one should have thought it amounted to anything.

The party started out with a key-note from General Harrison to the effect that the Legislature, for not believing in gold basis was "an idiot," but as soon as they saw the effect such a declaration would have they forced the little General to explain that he really didn't mean anybody, but that the expression was a figure of speech, as it were. Of course this is a little humiliating to the man his party has put forward as their man for the Senate, should they carry the Legislature, for the honest, even if he doesn't know much of politics, and left to his own volition, would still insist that the popular vote ought to be in the lunatic asylum.

The fact is, General Harrison has learned that the managers are greater than he, and he understands from that, as they have put him forward as their representative and Senatorial candidate, he must come inside the traces and obey the driver, and he is doing it. Two years ago Mr. Harrison said of Gordon said of General Harrison:

"If he should be elected Governor he will, no doubt, make a good one; but no man will ever get to the point where he can be introduced by two Presbyterians and have them vouch for him."

He has passed that point now, and, as I said before, he has the honesty to believe in himself and his own conclusions, and he must mourn the harsh fate which makes him kneel before the managers, whose tricks and spises and whose walks in life are entirely outside of the wall which he has built around himself. "A party with out organization" is what a former Republican said of him yesterday. The trouble with our fellows at Indianapolis is that they sit down with asinine serenity at home, and when a little bluster is got up by Judge Blair comes and shoots off his head, and then rushes back and tells the other fellows that it is all right in that country, when if he could see just beyond his nose he would know that things are wrong.

Why, we'll have him in this country. The party's all split and torn up. Part of our local candidates are anything out what they should be in character, and nearly half of our voters are dissatisfied, and yet the fellows who are saying: "Lay low, boys; we're on a still hunt." Well, they will find it so—d—d still that Democracy will wait 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 canvass made; they insist that the Nationalists are drains upon the Democratic party.

The Democracy, on the other hand, are in good shape. With but three trifling exceptions, 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 is organizing his forces as on a soldier campaign. He and his Adjutant Jim Rice, are at work late and early. I met Col. Shaw to-day, and asked him:

"How are you shaping up, Colonel?"

"Ever better," was his answer. "You know I have had some hard 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 toward 100,000."

"But how about the Legislature?"

"I have no doubt now. We will have a majority of not less than three on a joint ballot, and, of course, a majority in both Houses. I don't think we will have but one speaker in the Senate, but the Lieutenant Governor is on our side. Then there may be a number of Nationals elected, and in the main they will act with us."

The canvass of Senator Voorhees is the grandest ever made in the State. This being his third general canvass of Indiana, and the two previous having given the State to his party, he has come to be looked upon by one upon whom all the labor 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 much to earn it as Caesar did his laurels 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.

A Woman's Greenback Club was formed in New York on Wednesday evening, seven ladies attending the initiatory meeting. One of the speakers spoke of the necessity of having women interested in every general movement of reform, especially one promote the happiness of workingmen by giving them plenty of greenbacks. For this end the club would work, and it would insist upon its members attending the canvass. One hundred years of men's government had brought to the country to a condition that needed no comment, and it was high time for women to take the reins.

Now plant your full advertisements.

Schuyler Colfax has read his bible through twenty one times.—Ex.

The divorced wife of a Danbury man is the hired nurse of his second wife's baby.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the qualified voters of Union township, Jasper county, Indiana, that the polls will be open on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1878, at the usual place of voting in said township, in manner and form prescribed by the General Election Laws of said State, and each legal voter will then have the privilege of voting for or against the election of Three Thousand and Twelve Dollars and Twenty-four Cents (\$3,012.24) to aid in the construction of the Indianapolis and Chicago Railroad, as prayed for in a petition signed by more than five freeholders and legal voters of said township, and presented to the Board of Commissioners of said county on the regular September session, 1878. Those persons who are in favor of said appropriation will deposit a ballot with the words plainly written printed thereon:—For the Railroad Appropriation. Those opposed will deposit a ballot with the words:—Against the Railroad Appropriation. The Board of Commissioners of said county will meet at the Court House, in Bensenville, in said county, on Thursday, the 7th day of November, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to return the Poll Books and Tally Papers of said township, and has a Board of Canvassers to compare said poll books, and certify the result of said election.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of said county,
JAMES H. BARTLEY,
Auditor of Jasper county, Ind.
September 13, 1878—4w—\$10.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The democracy of the state of Indiana assembled in delegate convention declare:

That national bank notes shall be retired, as in lieu thereof, there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

We are in favor of such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation by the states of the United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad, through the means of home syndicates, or other methods; and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interest of the people would be served by the issue of a full legal tender paper money, to be distributed at home—affording them the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

We are in favor of the restoration of the silver dollar, of 412½ grains, to the coinage of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the national bank act of 1863.

We are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence of such collisions, we propose public order and security we believe that the wages of corporations engaged in the business of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a fair return upon the property, and receipts of earnings of such corporations, and that such lien should be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

That we favor the passage of a law for the vesting of the property of corporations, and that such lien should be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

The democratic party is the friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last apportionment of the state for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonorable, and we demand that the next legislature, in apportioning the state for legislative purposes, as will be their imperative duty, shall have regard alone to population and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the circuit courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising from the laws of the United States to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we consider the legislation which has centered such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the true interests of the people. And we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution and expressed in the laws of the United States.

We are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the federal government, either in lands, bonds, money or by the pledge of the public credit.

That we are opposed to the publication of any law which would give to the military and naval forces of the government an exemption from the payment of taxes, and we demand that the military and naval forces of the government should be subject to the same laws as the citizen.

We are opposed to the addition of the burdens of the people by an increase of the standing army, and we demand that the military and naval forces of the government should be subject to the same laws as the citizen.

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