

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE:
JOHN G. SHANBLIN, of Vandalia.AUDITOR OF STATE:
MAHON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.TREASURER OF STATE:
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allentown.ATTORNEY GENERAL:
THOMAS W. WOOLEY, of Johnson.DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JAMES H. SMART, of Allentown.REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS:
MORGAN H. WEIR, Laporte county.JUDGES CIRCUIT COURT:
EDWIN P. HAMMOND, Jasper county.CIRCUIT PROSECUTOR:
MAHON D. SMITH, Ashtabula county.Democratic County Ticket.
For Clerk—CHARLES H. PRICE.
For Auditor—EZRA C. NOVELS.
For Treasurer—WILLIAM E. MOORE.
For Sheriff—JAMES NICKEL.
For Recorder—HOPE B. MILLER.
For Surveyor—CHARLES P. HOPKINS.
For Coroner—SAMSON ERWIN.
Commissioner, Dist. 1—BR. W. HARRINGTON.
3—E. E. ROCKWOOD.

TO THE VOTERS OF JASPER COU. TTY!

Democratic & Republican Rule Compared

"Have the people of Jasper county any honest, pleasure, or more faithful officers administering their local affairs, than when each department was presided over by a Republican? Did the Democratic Board of Commissioners introduce any reform in county management—did they try to—was there any room or place for them to?"—Consul in the Union.

We reply from the records! For nearly twenty years the Republican party had entire control and management of the county finances. In 1874 the Democrats and Independents elected two Commissioners and Auditor. The consul says that "they promised reform in county affairs, but have not fulfilled that promise, for there was no room for reformation. Let us examine the facts, and compare the figures:

REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.

Year.	Am't of Levy.	Balance in Treasury.
1868	50c.	\$ 1,872
1869	50c.	4,415
1870	40c.	971
1871	60c.	2,045
1872	75c.	4,563
1873	50c.	9,747
1874	50c.	2,926
DEMOCRATIC-INDEPENDENT MANAGEMENT.		
1875	35c.	12,263
1876	35c.	13,447
REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT AGAIN.		
1877	45c.	6,571
1878	45c.	2,831

Messrs. Hoover and Kessler entered upon their duties as Commissioners at the December Term, 1874, and so wisely did they manage the business of the county, that at the June settlement, 1875, there was \$12,263 in the County Treasury. True to the interests of the people, they reduced the county tax from 50c. to 35c. on each \$100 of taxable property, and from the amount of taxes collected on that reduced levy they paid all the expenses of the county, all outstanding orders, and at the June settlement, 1876, there was \$13,357 96 in the Treasury. At this session Eliza E. Rockwood, Ind., occupied the place of Mr. Hoover on the Board. Messrs. McCullough, Kessler, and Rockwood thought that if a levy of 35c. would leave so large a surplus in the Treasury, that amount would again be sufficient, and accordingly made the same levy for 1876.

At the following December Term Messrs. John Van't Woud and Wm. H. Price entered upon their duties as Commissioners in place of McCullough and Rockwood. As soon as they had become fairly installed in office the money began to flow out of the Treasury faster than it came in, and by the next June the balance, together with the collections, was reduced to \$6,571 35, and at the October Term, 1877, the Treasury was empty. The Board then issued bonds to the amount of \$5,000, bearing 8 per cent interest, sold them at a discount of from 5 to 8 per cent, and the taxpayers of Jasper county are now paying from 13 to 16 per cent on money to carry on the county. At the June session, 1877, the Republican Board increased the tax levy from 35c. to 45c. The levy for 1878 is the same. At the June settlement, 1878, there was but \$2831 39 in the Treasury, with a considerable amount of outstanding orders and a bonded indebtedness of \$5,000.

EXPENDITURES COMPARED. At the last annual settlement before Democratic rule the expenses of the county were \$16,791. The first year of Democratic control the entire expenditure was \$11,175 72. The next year, ending June, 1876, the expenditures increased to \$16,940 77. During this year more bridges were built than in any one year before or since. A bridge across the Kankakee, a bridge over Curtis Creek, the Pullover's bridge, the Lamson bridge, the Rawls bridge, the Thompson bridge, and the Bullis bridge, which accounts for the increase in expenditures.

For the year ending May 31, 1877, the first year of Van't Woud, Price & Co., the expenditures amounted to

\$21,105 94. The expenditures for the second year, ending May 31, 1878, amounted to \$25,578 30, making a total for the two years of Republican management of \$46,624 24. It cost but \$2748 more for two years Democratic and Independent administration than it has for the last one year under Republican reform.

The present levy is 45c. 11c. of which is to be applied to the interest and for the redemption of the county bonds. If every cent is collected it will fall \$1,000 short of paying them, leaving but 34c. of the current expenses. The taxable property is a fraction over \$4,000,000, which will raise about \$13,000 of revenue. If the same rate of expenditures continue, the county will be in debt not less than \$12,000 or \$13,000 at the annual settlement in 1879.

Eld. H. B. Miller returns thanks to "Daddy" Hume and other friends in Union township, for the donation of a number of loads of wood and other substantial.

H. B. Miller, Democratic and National candidate for Recorder, regrets that he is unable to visit the people as he had desired, owing to sickness in his family.

Mr. Miller, "flat" candidate for Recorder, denies most emphatically the statements imputed to him by a Rensselaer correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal.

The flat candidate who is invited by the consul to call upon him and receive charity, suggests to the hero of Turk Island that "charity begins at home," and that he devote any spare change he may have to legitimate uses. He adds: "The consul's proffer reminds me of the old adage—'Put a beggar on horseback,' etc.

The county is in debt, paying interest which necessitates higher taxes that oppress the people.—Union.

As the Union seems desirous of misleading the people we guess next week we will show just how this state of things has been brought about, and fix the responsibility where it rightfully belongs.

Four hundred is the majority of the republicans of Jasper county.—Union. That is simply your claim, Mr. consul. But, don't you forget it, one of the tricks set up by radical leaders to outvote the citizens has been nipped in the bud, and your claim won't hold out. You'll be snowed under.

The people are in earnest. They have rights and interests which they will not permit to be made secondary to those of the gold bugs. Remember Maine!

Democrats, to your posts! One week from next Tuesday the money lords and their henchmen will make a final and desperate struggle for supremacy. See to it, Democrats, that at each voting precinct men are selected to look after the interests of the people. See to it sharp that the voice of the people is not hushed by importation. While we believe victory is within your grasp, yet we insist that you contest the ground inch by inch and thus make success doubly sure, and in no complete. See to it!

A CARD. It having recently been reported, and many believed, that there was a scheme on foot to import a large number of republican voters into the northern townships of this county, for the ostensible purpose of getting out ties for the I. D. & C. Railroad, but with the real design of controlling our county election, I have thought that the qualifications of the different candidates—to weigh well the result that will follow the election to various offices—and then to act conscientiously, as a good and loyal American citizen. We come to you with no polished rhetorical periods. We bring no U. S. bonds, not greenbacks, nor flat money to buy your votes and influence, but in our plain way, using language that all can understand, we advocate the election of our candidates because we believe the best interests of our country demand it.

They also assure me, that no work of any kind will be done on their road, north of Rensselaer, until the necessary subsidies are raised on that part of the line; and that in no case will they unduly influence the elections called for that purpose, in the several townships interested.

I make this statement as a matter of simple justice to the officers of the road, who are in all respects gentlemen entitled to the confidence and regard of their fellow citizens.

J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE,
Chairman Dem. Central Com.

By the letter of the law under which the 25 bonds were issued, they were payable in greenbacks. On the 18th of March, 1878, the act "to strengthen the public credit," changing the contract against the people by making them payable in coin, was passed.—When the bill came up in the House, debate was cut off, and it was passed under the gag law of "the previous question." The vote in the House was:

For the bill—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 9.

Against the bill—Democrats, 34; Republicans, 12.

In the Senate the vote was:

For the bill—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 42.

Against the bill—All the Democrats; Republicans, 7.

On the bill for the resumption of specie payments, passed in January, 1877, the vote in the Senate stood:

For the bill—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 32.

Against the bill—All the Democrats; Republicans, 1.

In the House the vote was:

For the bill—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 136.

Against the bill—All the Democrats; Republicans, 24.

On the 23d of November, 1877, a bill to repeal the resumption law passed the House. The vote was:

For the bill—Democrats, 104; Republicans, 28.

Against the bill—Democrats, 29; Republicans, 7.

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