

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1878.

Address of Democratic County Committee.  
HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC CEN. COM.  
RENSSELAER, IND., Oct. 11, 1878.

To the Democrats and Nationals of Jasper County, we send greeting:

We have just closed the most vigorous and closely contested campaign ever conducted in this county. We have done well. Two years ago Jasper county gave a Republican majority of 497 for Harrison. Our opponents have repeatedly and defiantly claimed that we would certainly be defeated by at least 400, and boasted that not a single candidate on our ticket could carry his own township. The Republican candidates were all citizens of Republican townships; so were ours, in every case but one.

Now look at the result:

CHARLES H. PRICE, of Carpenter, our candidate for Clerk, received 41 majority over James F. Irwin, a citizen of the same township, which two years ago gave a Republican majority of 127. Price's majority in the county, 99.

E. R. ROCKWOOD, of Carpenter, our candidate for Commissioner of 3d District, has 52 majority over Wm. B. Price, of same township. His majority in the county, 52.

W. E. MOORE, of Hanging Grove, has 25 majority in his own township, and beats H. L. Adams, of Jordan, 5 votes in that township, which gave a Republican majority of 50 in 1876.

JAS. M. NICKELL, of Hanging Grove, has 71 majority in his own township. Barkley gave 31 republican majorities in 1876, now gives Hon. GEORGE H. Brown, our candidate for Representative, a majority of 18.

B. W. HARRINGTON, of Union, our candidate for Commissioner, 1st District, carries his township by 32.

EDWARD C. NOWELL, of Marion, our candidate for Auditor, gets 20 majority in Gilliam, over Benj. R. Faris, a citizen of that township, which gave a republican majority of 51 only two years ago.

HOPE B. MILLER, of Marion, has 8 majority in Barkley township, where his competitor, James T. Abbott, resides.

Official returns elect our Clerk, Auditor, and one Commissioner, while four of our candidates are defeated by majorities ranging only from 9 to 18. These might all have been saved to us by equal majorities, had it not been for the indifference of our friends in Walker township alone.

We have elected our Senator and Representative by largely increased majorities, have gained three of four Congressmen, and carried the State by an overwhelming vote.

Our National friends deserve great praise for their fidelity and activity in accomplishing this result.

Let us continue the good work so nobly begun, and press onward to more complete victories in the near future. J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE,

Chairman

IRA W. YEOMAN, Secretary.

**THE RECORD OF IT.**

A contemporary has compiled the record of the financial legislation of Congress, especially in reference to the bonds, resumption, etc., which we publish:

1. On the 18th of June, 1862, the following amendment to the bill authorizing an issue of bonds was offered in the House by Mr. Holman:

"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."

The vote was as follows:

For the amendment—Democrats, 63; Republicans, 8.

Again the amendment—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 77.

NATIONAL BANK ACT.

2. On the 25th of February, 1863, the National Bank Bill was reported in the Senate by John Sherman from the Finance Committee. It was taken up on the 9th of February, and passed on the 12th, by a vote of 22 to 21. The vote was:

For the bill—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 20.

Against the bill—Democrats, 12; Republicans, 9.

On the 13th of February the bill was sent to the House, and without being referred to the Committee on Ways and Means was taken up on the 19th and on the 20th was passed by a vote. It was as follows:

For the bill—Democrats 3; Republicans, 75.

Against the bill—Democrats, 42; Republicans, 22.

The brief time given for the consideration of this important measure, establishing a consolidation in the interests of the money power, compared with which the monster that Jackson slew, (the United States Bank), was a mere pygmy, cannot escape notice. The people were absorbed in the war, and the money power had full sway in Congress.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL BANK ACT.

3. On April 18, 1864, what is known as the Supplemental National Bank Bill, designed to foster and perpetuate the national banking system, came before Congress. The vote in the House was:

For the bill—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 80.  
Against the bill—Democrats, 65; Republicans, 1.

At the same time a resolution to tax the banks was arbitrarily ruled "out of order" by the Speaker, a Republican to prevent discussion.

THE ACT TO STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

4. On March 18, 1869, the act "to strengthen the public credit" was passed. By the letter of the law, under the gag law of the "previous question." The vote in the House was:

For the bill—Democrats, 1; Republicans, 96.

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

In the Senate the vote was:

For the bill—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 42.

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

COFFEE, TEA, ETC., TO BE TAXED, BUT NOT BONDS.

5. On March 29, 1869, a resolution to tax bonds and exempt salt, tea, coffee, sugar, matches and tobacco was offered in the House. The vote in the House was:

For the resolution—Democrats, 39; Republicans, 6.

Against the resolution—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 104.

AN ACT TO REFUTE THE PUBLIC DEBT.

6. On July 14, 1870, an act was passed to refund \$500,000,000 of the 5-20 bonds, payable in greenbacks, into bonds payable in coin. The vote in the House was:

For the bill—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 139.

Against the bill—Democrats, 54; Republicans, 2.

In the Senate the Republicans voted solid for the bill, and the Democrats against it.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION INCREASED.

7. In July, 1870, John Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to increase the national bank circulation \$54,000,000. A substitute for the bill was offered in the House proposing to take up the national bank notes and issue \$300,000,000 of greenbacks in their stead. The vote was:

For the substitute—Democrats, 41; Republicans, 10.

Against the substitute—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 105.

The original bill was carried by about the same vote.

8. On the 31st of January, 1870, the following resolution was offered in the House:

THE NATIONAL DEBT MUST BE PAID IN SPECIE.

"Resolved, That the national debt should be paid in strict compliance with the contract, whether it is made payable in gold or greenbacks; that the 5-20 bonds are payable in greenbacks or their equivalent, and we condemn the policy of the administration which is squandering millions of money by buying such bonds at a high rate of premium when the government had the clear right to redeem them at par."

The vote on this resolution was:

For the resolution—Democrats, 34; Republicans, 4.

Against the resolution—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 119.

SILVER DEMONETIZED.

9. The act to demonetize silver was surreptitiously smuggled through Congress under the title of a bill to "regulate the coinage" in the interests of foreign bondholders and bankers, who were represented by a committee at Washington City at the time this rascally piece of legislation was enacted, as appears from the proceedings as given in the Congressional Record.

THE SO CALLED RESUMPTION ACT.

10. The so-called resumption law of 1875, which has paralyzed the industries of the country, was passed under the "gag law." John Sherman declaring, when it was offered in the Senate, that he "would press the bill to its passage from that hour forward." The vote on the bill in the Senate was:

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.

THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

11. On November 5, 1877, the House passed the bill to demonetize silver. Silver sentiment was so strong in its favor that none—Democrats or Republicans—dared vote against it except Congressmen representing constituencies controlled absolutely by the money power, such as A. S. Hewitt, Democrat, of New York, and A. Gerr Smith, Republican, of Lancaster, who made themselves conspicuous in their opposition to the passage of the bill. The vote on this bill was:

For the bill—Democrats, 97; Republicans, 67.

Against the bill—Democrats, 10; Republicans, 24.

The vote was as follows:

For the amendment—Democrats, 63; Republicans, 8.

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THE SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL BANK ACT.

13. On April 18, 1864, what is known as the Supplemental National Bank Bill, designed to foster and perpetuate the national banking system, came before Congress. The vote in the House was:

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