



Democratic National Ticket

For President,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANK LANDERS.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY.

For Secretary of State,
JOHN C. SHANKLIN.

For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON.

For Treasurer,
WILLIAM FLEMING.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
A. N. MARTIN.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,
A. C. GOODWIN.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
JAMES MITCHELL.

JOHN T. SCOTT.

For Attorney General,
T. W. WOOLLEN.

For Representative in Congress,
JOHN N. SKINNER.

For Representative,
JAMES A. BURNHAM.

For Prosecutor—30th Circuit,
JAMES W. DOUTHIT.

County Ticket.

For Treasurer,
HENRY WELSH.

For Sheriff,
JAMES M. NICKELL.

For Surveyor,
ELLIS R. DIERCE.

For Commissioner—2d District,
JAMES T. RANDLE.

For Coroner,
SYLVESTER HALEY.

Public Speaking

HON. D. D. DYKE

HON. J. S. SLICK
Will address the people of Jasper county on the political issues of the day, at the Court House, in RENNSSELAER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1860, in the afternoon. Everybody invited to attend.

One of the "sub's" of the Republican desires us to distribute certain matter which he designates as "typical lies." In looking over the list we can find only the following:

I never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them. Mr. Garfield.

Entered and sworn to by Mr. Garfield.

Dark Signs of the Times.

Nothing more clearly presages the decline and ultimate ruin of a nation than the prevalence and toleration of corruption in high places. It is true, there are other indications: such as pride, avarice, and gross infidelity, which are commonly the outgrowth of excessive wealth; but these are so closely associated with the former that they may, in many respects, be regarded as identical. But a nation's peril is most imminent when men can be elevated to, or be long retained in, positions of great responsibility, whose record has been characterized by dishonesty and treachery. With a high-minded and patriotic people, the bare suspicion of corruption should exclude persons from political preferment, especially when the position sought for is one of great responsibility.

It is only when a people have become demoralized—when every principle of manhood, every sense of honor and integrity have been paralyzed that they can be induced to give their suffrage to a man whose reputation is stained by perfidy. It is as true in morals as in hydrostatics, that the stream will not rise higher than the fountain, and whenever a people can be induced to choose a leader whose honor and integrity he esteems no better than merchandise, they afford the most conclusive evidence that they are in no condition to appreciate or maintain a free and independent government. The very fact that such a man should be selected by a powerful party and presented to the public as a fit person to fill the highest position in the gift of a free and intelligent people is a sad comment on the degeneracy of a nation once proud of its honor and integrity. At no time, prior to the late civil war, would such an expedient have been ventured upon by any party; and it would be an auspicious event that would auger well for the future of our country if the people, irrespective of party, would rise in their majesty and resent the insult and indignity imposed upon them, by inflicting an overwhelming and ignominious defeat on the party and candidate who have presumed upon their indifference to honor and integrity.

J. M.

Will the Kentland Gazette inform its readers that the "back pay grab," thro' the instrumentality of Garfield, passed Congress on the 3d of March, 1873. On the 26th of March, 1873, a republican convention held at Warren, Trumbull county, in his district adopted resolutions of severe censure, coupled with a request that Mr. Garfield resign. On the 23d of April following he returned, the \$5,000 to the Treasury. He saved his seat, but his majority fell from 10,944 in 1872, to a fraction over 2,000 in 1874? Will it do so?

Oh, for a wood-cut to illustrate the picture presented in the Republican of to-day. Owing to the necessary absence of its editor a part of the time a number of his political friends are very properly and kindly engaged in providing its contents, which, from the number of cooks, without a managing hand, makes rather a diversified mixture for the reader. Here we have a column supplicating for mercy, and interceding for a cessation of reference to the official (not personal) character of its candidate for President—begging for rest from "mudslinging" and slanderous epithets (?) Another column, from another writer tempts with contemptible filth and cowardly inuendos.—One engaged in pliful supplication—another in throwing mud. The mud they accuse us of flinging was manufactured by Messrs. Garfield, Poland, Banks, and the radical press. It is of their own production, bears official imprint of radical Congressional committees, of radical convention in Mr. Garfield's district, and the verdict of the radical press thereon. The radical convention placed Mr. Garfield in nomination. With this "mud" clinging to his skirts he is not the proper person to administer the government, and the people are entitled to know what manner of man he is.

Those who have been engaged in chargin treason, rebel sympathy, etc., upon Democrats—aye, upon Democrats engaged at the front in contest to crush rebellion, while they remained in the rear to vote—are the parties who are squealing now. Gen. Hancock, who shed his blood, and received the thanks of Congress and a grateful people for his grand courage and ability, is reproached with having been educated at the expense of the general government. Very well, by his long, faithful, and brilliant service he has more than repaid the government. He is to-day the standard bearer of the grand old Democratic party, by his governmental education well fitted for the position to which he will be elected.

The Kentland Gazette insists that we have not shown it to be a well established fact that Garfield is a salary-grabber. We suggest that the Gazette publish the proceedings in Congress connected with the "grab." In the proceedings Mr. Garfield is reported as having taken umbrage at the insinuation that it was just so much PLUNDER, and retorted:

"It is not plunder, unless gentlemen here consider themselves not deserving the promised pay."

Then again he closed his remarks upon his report from the conference committee, with the following appeal for its adoption by the House:

"I have nothing further to say, except that I wish the House to weigh well the danger of refusing to concur in this report."

It is very likely that after such an exhortation from Mr. Garfield, he woud turn about and vote against the darling project that had caused such imploring utterance? Not so. He favored the "grab," voted for it, took it, and only returned it after receiving a terrible and scathing arraignment at the hands of his constituents. The Gazette adds:

"We have the Congressional Globe and have examined it fully on this subject."

If so, Mr. Gazette, copy the proceedings, correctly and without garbling, from the official records, and we are willing to submit the proper construction to your readers and ours.—Let your readers "examine it fully on the subject," also. Dare you do it?

The chairman and secretary of the Jasper county radical committee pretend to play "bluff," as the card below published in last week's Republic can indicates:

"If the Democrats and their allies desire a fair comparison of Hancock and Hancock as to their fitness for the office of President of the United States without reference to political affiliations, the Republicans of Jasper county are willing to have their merits publicly discussed at the Court House at any convenient time, by a supporter of Garfield living in Jasper county and a supporter of Hancock and Hancock as to their fitness for the office of President of the United States without reference to party affiliations," result in? We will not make assertions, but simply take the statements of the gentlemen and their respective friends and see—Speaking on a transaction in which he had a hand, Gen. Hancock says:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 3, 1863, {
Major General Geo. G. Meade, Com-
manding Army of the Potomac:

The troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's assault, and have gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General.

To which his friend, Gen. Meade, responded:

HEADQUARTERS
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 3, 1863, {
Say to General Hancock that I re-

gret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the great service he has rendered to day.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

And to which a republican Con-

gress and President, "without refer-

ence to political affiliations," re-

sponded:

It is Resolved by the House of Representives, That in addition to the thanks heretofore voted by joint resolution, approved January 28, 1864, to Major General George G. Meade, Major General Oliver O. Howard, and to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroism which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, from the field of battle, the troops of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Major General Winfield S. Hancock for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

Passed by the House April 10, 1866.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 1866.

Signed by the President April 23, 1866.

We might quote from references to his great courage and abilities in many other engagements, when he elicited from admiring and grateful commanders that his heroic conduct and bearing was "superb," etc., but we desire to be brief.

Of the civil qualifications of Gen. Hancock we let Judge Black, than whom no more efficient critic lives today, speak:

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1867.

MY DEAR GENERAL—This moment I read your admirable order. I am much engaged, but I can not resist the temptation to steal time enough from my chancery to tell you how grateful you have made me by your patriotic and noble behavior. Yours is the first, most distinct and emphatic recognition which the principle of American liberty has received at the hands of any high officer in a Southern command.

It has the very ring of the Revolutionary metal. Washington never said a thing in better taste or better time. It will prove to all men that "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war." I congratulate you, not because it will make you the most popular man in America, for I desire that you can manage about that, but because it will give you throughout the land the solid reputation of a true patriot and a sincere lover of your country, its laws and its government. This, added to your brilliant achievements as a soldier, will leave you without a rival in the affections of all whose good will is worth having and give you a place in history which your children will be proud of.

This acknowledgement from me does not amount to much, but I am expressing only the feelings of millions, and expressing them feebly at that. With profound respect, yours, etc.

J. S. BLACK.

Under oath, referring to a transaction in which he was charged with having a hand, Mr. Garfield says:

I never received, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.—Mr. Garfield.

To which, after hearing the testimony, a republican congressional committee, "without reference to political affiliations" responded as follows:

"He (Garfield) agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the "Sergt-Arms."

His constituents, in convention assembled, adopted scathing resolutions condemning him for his conduct, and only returned it after receiving a terrible and scathing arraignment at the hands of his constituents. The Gazette adds:

"We have the Congressional Globe and have examined it fully on this subject."

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I believe that the masses of the Republican voters are honest, well meaning men, while I believe that the financial party has been, and is corrupt, and uses the language of corruption, of "A Demagogue" who used it in 1873, it seems he at that time held the same views. Speaking of Gen. Garfield and others he says: "It makes no difference who is implicated in the Credit Mobilier transaction, whether he be Republican or Democrat, vice president, or a common representative in congress, justice, decency, political integrity, all demand that he be branded in such a manner that no hypocritical profession of christianity, or canting boast of religion shall hide his shame from the sun, or cover his infamy from the world."

It is Resolved by the House of Representatives, That in addition to the thanks heretofore voted by joint resolution, approved January 28, 1864, to Major General George G. Meade, Major General Oliver O. Howard, and to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroism which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, from the field of battle, the troops of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Major General Winfield S. Hancock for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

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It has the very ring of the Revolutionary metal. Washington never said a thing in better taste or better time. It will prove to all men that "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war." I congratulate you, not because it will make you the most popular man in America, for I desire that you can manage about that, but because it will give you a place in history which your children will be proud of.

Yours, etc.

THOMAS BOROUGH.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

JAMES E. POWELL, of Kansas City, Pays an Eloquent Tribute to General Hancock.

(Denver Daily News.)

The following tribute to General Hancock was paid by James E. Powell, of Kansas City, the eloquent orator of both big cities. In his brilliant lecture on "The Solid South," now being delivered in Colorado under the auspices of the American Library Bureau of New York:

"I can not close this allusion to the era of reconstruction in the South, ladies and gentlemen, without offering a tribute to General Hancock. Let me say that in the 30th Judicial Circuit, this is a meritorious nomination, and we are glad of it. It gives general satisfaction in this country, and many more who do not approve of the manner in which Mr. Bishop was nominated will just cut the matter short by voting for Douthit.

This office of Prosecutor is not a political office, any more than the Ju-

dicial office is political. The Demo- crats of this district have twice endorsed Judge Hammond. Why not? It not be proper for all hands to join in and elect Douthit. REPUBLICAN.

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