The Democratic Sentinel.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLNANIA.

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. PIERCE.
For Commissioner—2d District,
JAMES T. RANDLE.
For Coronor,
SYLVESTER HALEY.

Read the Supplement

All Hancock and English Campaign Clubs and other organizations which support the Democratic candidates are requested to send to

W. H. BARNUM,
Chairman Nat. Dem. Committee, 138 Fifth Ave., New York.

1st. The name and location of their organization.
2d. A statement of the number of members enrolled.
3d. The names of officers.
4th. Accounts of meetings held.
5th. Reports, every two weeks during the campaign, of the number and increase of membership, with the condition and prospects of the canvass.

The National Democratic Committee are now prepared to supply a popular life of General Hancock, beautifully illustrated, written under the direction of the Committee, by Frank H. Norton, and publish d by Messrs. D Appleton & Co., of New York, in a handsome octavo of 32 pages, double column. It is historically accurate, and perfectly reliable.

To enable clubs to circulate it, orders of not less than fifty copies will be supplied by this Committee, at the rate of five cents per copy. Sample copies, six cents. Remittances may be sent in money, post-office orders, or postage stamps.

Address, W. H. BARNUM,
Chairman,
138 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MEMORABLE WORDS.

Lincoln's Opinion f Hancock.

"Some of the older generals have said to me that he is rash, and I have said to them that I have watched General Hancock's conduct very carefully, and I have found that when he goes into action he achieves his purpose and comes out with a smaller list of casualties than any of them. If his life and health is spared I believe General Hancock is destined to be one of the most distinguished men of the age."

General Rosecrans, Garfield's old commander, has issued a ringing circular to the Hancock Guards in California.

Senator Conkling says that he does not believe the Democracy of New York will be divided in the state contest in that state.

The reconstructed rebel General Longstreet says he will not go for Hancock. He went for him at Cemetary Heights and it was no go.

The New Haven Register says: "J—Ames A. Garfield is a suggestive way of writing the name of the Republican candidate for President."

From all sections of Indiaha the outlook for Democratic success is exceedingly cheering and encouraging. Landers will carry the State by a hoay y majority,

Capt. H. Egan, Ex-Auditor of Noble, county, and a prominent Republican in that part of the State for many years has announced his intention to support Hancock. He lost both legs in the army and wields a big influence with the soldiers in his part of the State.

The radicals were more blatant in their claims of Indiana in 1876 than they are to-day, but Benny missed it it all the same.

Take, for instance, says the Hillsborough, Ohio, Gazette, this fact: In the fiscal year of 1867-68 over one hundred millions of gallons of distilled spirits were manufactured in the United States. The tax was $2 per gallon. The revenue from that source should have been *two hundred millions of dollars.* The revenue collected from that source was only *seventeen millions of dollars.* Where has the money gone?

The news from Pennsylvania is that Republicans continue to tumble out of their party into the Democratic ranks. John W. Forney is reporting scores of men, heretofore prominent radicals, weekly, and the Philadelphia Times tells of as many more. Col. John S. McCalmot, of Venango, Pa., has written to the editor of the Venango Spectator, announcing his intention to support Hancock. Col. Mc. has been a prominent Republican for many years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1850 and Speaker, and President Judge in Venango, from 1853 to 1861, when he resigned from the bench to take command of the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

What Do the Signs Portend?

We write not in the strain of the soothsayer, nor in sympathy with the superstitious oracle. A political canvass of great moment is pending. It so happens that to INDIANA is given the opportunity to point the way to a great triumph for civil libetty, and the re establishment of this government upon the original sufe basis planted by its founders, where, resting, it will be perpetual. The great heart of Indiana throbs in unison with the patriotic aspiration for such an achievement. A mighty struggle is being made by many of her misguided sons to divert her voice against the heroic struggle to get the ship of State back to her original moorings. All the appliances which cunning and intrigue can suggest and employ will be enlisted and recklessly thrown into the scale to warp the minds and mislead the judgments of many whose avocations give them scant occasion to fully consider the immense interest at stake. Official patronage, covering a multitude, an immense army of over one hundred thousand retainers, whose money, with their time and their influence, are all embarked in perpetuating the grip they have held upon executive power for twenty years. For nearly four years they have been in possession through the boldest fraud ever perpetrated in the history of government, and that needs the most signal rebuke. One of the active and most unscrupulous agents in effecting this usurpation is seeking to be the successor of the man who is now rioting in possession as the receiver of the stolen property. The rings which made the country a stench are by common consent allied to the forces which seek to maintain and perpetuate this oligarchy. They have, by hook or crook, so long maintained their hold upon the administration of the government that they have come to regard it as their peculiar property, and exercised its functions to enrich their own coteries. All the corruptionists of the past two decades are combined to maintain in perpetuity the party committing these high crimes. This is no exaggeration. It is only too mildly painted. It is no slander upon the chosen chief of this horde of political vultures, for it is out of their own mouths he is condemned—their words when they were in their right minds, and had no contemplation they would ever be marshalled under James A. Garfield, whose corruption they then so vigorously exposed—whose venality they so vividly denounced.

Indiana, not alone because her power should be exercised for the right—her voice should be heard in no uncertain tones uttered for justice, conciliation, peace and prosperity, but for the common country and for mankind, now that she holds the key to the position, from her relation to the canvass, should relax no exertions to make for these ends. "Eternal vigilance is the price af liberty," and liberty, as contemplated under our benignly formed institutions, is a jewel whose preservation secures and protects all the rest of the blessings of good government. The tendency of the few to grasp power and hold it for selfish ends has been intensified by the success that the republican party has been allowed, largely from want of reflection by many who aided it. How they have abused it has grown more familiar than a ihrice-told tale. We certainly do not need to illustrate it anew. Less than two months remains for the great work which is to be done. There should be no laggards—no lukewarmness in a struggle so momentous in its consequences.—The skies look bright—are positively cerulean, and they invite that confidence of success that tempts to relaxation of effort. Then comes the enemy, always on the alert, to undo the work you have done. Be not deceived in that manner, even though it be at some sacrifice. Your reward will come in the triumph your vigilance and zeal will surely accomplish, and it will be enduring. The secret of success, said Demosthenes, is action, action. Victory is in the air, but it will not come through inaction and neglect of the means to accomplish. Work, only another name for Action, will achieve it. Let it be ceaseless, untiring, earnest work from now until the hour for closing the ballot boxes arrives.

"They who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Why They Were Rejected---Questions of Law.

There seems to be no necessity for a serious discussion of the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutional amendments, but as radical cross-road politicians, such as Mosey Dunn, who spoke his piece at this place Wednesday evening, set themselves up as legal critics, we present below a brief review of the decision of the court and the reasons for the conclusions reached, for the information of those who may feel an interest in the matter:

In June last our Supreme Court decided that the first amendment to the constitution, voted upon at the election held upon the 5th of April, was not properly adopted, and, therefore, not a part of our State constitution The decision has caused considerable argument, both in and without the State. Is not the decision of the court not only good law but also good common sense? It was in evidence in the case in the Circuit Court, and is in evidence in the bill of exceptions in the Supreme Court, that an election was held in the State on the 5th of April, 1880, and that votes were cast other than those for or against the amendment; that the total number of voters voting at said election were 380,471; that the amendment to the constitution in question received 169,483 votes and no more; that the last enumeration of legal voters in the State showed 451,028, taken by the State in 1877 according to art. 4, sec. 4, of the constitution. It will be seen, that the amendment in question failed to receive the votes of either of a majority of the electors of the State or of the electors voting at the election, but it did receive a majority of those voting thereon. Considering the question in a common sense view, have 169,000 electors the right to make laws for 450,000? It is to be presumed that the people of the State understood what they were doing when they refused to voto at all upon the constitutional amendments.—Three hundred and eighty thousand electors voted at the election at which the amendment was submitted, but only 321,000 voted on the amendment itself, 169,000 for and 152,000 against. A majority of the electors certaiuly means a majority voting at the election and not a majority voting on any one question, and if those electors, voting at the election but not upon the amendments, had wished the amendments to become a part of our constitution, it is reasonable to suppose that they would have so expressed their intention by voting for them; and hence, the law says that they shall be counted in the negative and not as a part of the majority. If this is true as to those voting at the election, it is also true as to those not voting at all. The electors of the State knew that if the amendments were to become a part of our constitution that they must receive the votes of a majority of the electors of the State, and not desiring that they sho'd be adopted, they, by their silence, refused to give their assent.

"If a proposed change of government is not of sufficient public interest to command the approval of at least one half of the voters, the necessity for its adoption cannot be very pressing."

Is not the decision of the court good law? Probably, the great majority of the people who criticise the decision most, know the least about it. The decision of the court simply is "that it requires a majority of the electors of the State to ratify an amendment to the constitution, but that the whole number of votes cast at the election at which the amendment is submitted may be taken as the number of electors in the State; that as there were votes cast at the election other than for the amendments, and as the law provides no way for ascertaining the whole number of votes cast at the election, it is impossible to tell whether the amendments have received a majority of the votes cast at the election or not, and this not appearing affirmatively, they were not adopted."

Three hundred and eighty thousand votes were cast at the election,—The amendment in question received 169,000, not a majority. This is the fact, but the law provided no way for ascertaining that 380,000 votes had been cast at the election, and therein it was defective. If the amendment had been submitted at a special election for that purpose alone, and had received 169,000 votes to 152,000 against it, it would have been adopted, because 321,000 would be taken as the number of votes in the State. But it is claimed that, because it is a fact that there was a township election held in the State at the same time and place that the amendments were voted upon, can have no bearing on the other question, because the township election was not a general election. This is just where the law is lame. If the election had been one for State officers it would have appeared, without any further laws on the subject, what the whole vote of the State was; but as the laws of the State do not provtde any way for ascertaining the whole nember of those who vote at a general township election, the law submitting the amendments to the people should have made a provision for that purpose, that it might be officially known whether or not the number of votes given for the amendments was a majority of the whole number voting at said election. As this was not done. it is not known now, except by evidence, which may or may not be competent, It is contended that the decision of the court in holding the act of March 10, 1879, defective, is wrong. The court is sustained by the decision of the Court of Appeals of New York in the case of Barto vs. Himrod, 8, N. Y., 487.

In that case, the court says in speaking of a law of that State:

"The act of 1849 does not prescribe the evidence by which it is to be known, whether the act took effect or not—it was imperfect in its provisions, and there seems to be no mode of ascertaining by legal evidence the result of the vote upon it except by the examination of the returns of the township inspectors of election.—These officers were only empowered to make out the certificates. In the present case the result of the popular vote was neither admitted in the pleadings nor estab ished by the evidence and there was a total defect in the proof that the act had been adopted by the people." * *

It is contended that the vote cast on the amendments alone should determine whether or not they were adopted by a majority of the electors without regard to the other votes cast. This is not good law. Tayior vs. Taylor, 10, Minn., relied on, was a special election and was not in point in our case. The case in 20th Wisconsin is not like ours and is commented on in Bayard vs. Klinge, 16, Minn., 249.

In the last case the court says:

* * * * "This case would be relevant in support of the respondent's position, if the act before us had been submitted at a special election held for that purpose; obviously it has no application to such a case as the one before us, for if the ballot-box be the test, the ballot-box at a general election may show, as the law itself implies that it will, a greater number entitled to vote than actually voting on this particular question. As to the Supreme Court of Illinois, it decides in so many words that the majority of the legal votes cast—not a majority of those voting on any particular question—is a constitutional majority of the voters of the country, thus counting those who do not vote in the negative instead of with the majority."

There is no doubt the law is with our Supreme Court. The ballot-box is the test as to the number of voters in a State, but it is the whole number of ballots and not the ballots on any one particular subject.

It is the duty of a court to decide a case according to law and not according to the wishes of any man or any party. The only question presented in the case was whether the amendments were lawfully ratified or not, and not what the consequence would be if they were not ratified. It may be inconvenient to follow a constitution as it is written, but such a consideration should have no weight with a court. If, upon color of construction or other ground, a court may depart from that which is plainly declared, the people may well despair of ever being able to set a boundary to the powers of government; written constitutions will be worse than useless.

There is always some plausible reason for the latitudinarian constructions for the purpose of regalning power—some evil to be avoided or some good to be attained. But it is by yielding to such influences that constitutions are finally undermined and overthrown.

Our court has refused to place a construction upon our constitution other than the one intended by its framers, and is entitled to the gratitude of the people for so doing.

[LaPorte Argus.

"What we want is to nominate and elect a stalwart President who will divide the offices among us. What else are we here for."—Lt. Gov. Flanagan, in National Republican Convention, June 4, 1880.

Says the Boston Globe: "What a history is condensed in the names of Garfield, Belknap, Blaine, Robeson Colfax and Orth! The bribery, perjury and official corruption of the Republican party have the strongest representatives in these."

Gen. Garfield was in Congress all the time the public lands and the public moneys were being voted away by Republican Congresses to railroad, steamship and telegraphic corporations. Will some Republican paper be kind enough to tell us of a single vote, that Mr. Garfield cast against these rascalities and devices to swindle the people? They can't do it.

The Watertown Morning Dispatch says: "Some of the Republicans, who are not aware of the wickedness of their leaders, are astonished at the plain talk which is indulged in on the Democratic side. They will be still more astonished when we get hold of the books of the departments, and lay bare the frauds, robberies and corruptions of Republican administrations."

The Albany Argus says: The Congressmen who were on Mr. Oakes Ames's memorandum declare they meant no wrong. That is, their intentions were good. Good intentions constitute the pavement of the place to which Mr. Ames gave each of the recipients of the Credit Mobilier stock a dead-head ticket, of which they have all availed themselves. That pavement and the DeGolyer pavement constitute the Republican platform this year.

The Republicans are doing a good deal of random talk about a majority of Democrats being in the Southern States. What are the facts, that any man may verify by a reference to any statistical almonac? Of the 4,284,567 votes cast in 1876, for Samuel J. Tilden 2,670,685 were cast in Northern States, and 1,613,982 were cast in Southern States. It will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the Democratic votes of the country are from the Northern States. and a large per centage of these voters served in the Union army as any man can prove for himself if he will but look around and count the men of his personal acquaintance who were in the army.

The Laporte Herald-Chronicle published recently the statement that Dr. Joel Pomerene, of Millersburg, Ohio, who was medical director of the 13th army corps, and who is a prominent Democratic politician, has given his support to Garfield. A friend of the doctor living in St. Jo county, wrote to him to ascertain the fact and his reply is printed in the South Bend Herald. The letter closes with the following words:

"Say to your friends and all others "that I am for Gen. Hancock first, last "and all the time, and feel certain that "he will be elected—not only elected "but inaugurated President of the "United States on the 4th of March, "1881. Put this in your hat and see "if I am not correct."

Washington Post: There is not a newspaper printed in the United States nor a text book used in our public schools the cost of which is not increased by the duty on paper and pulp. Mr. Garfield prevented the reduction of that tax. This is one of the reasons why he claims support as "the friend of the people."

At a recent Democratic meeting in Illinois. Ex-Governor John M. Palmer made the principal speech, referring with vigor and effect to General Garfield's military career, calling attention to how he mounted his horse just before the battle of Chickamauga and rode to the rear to take a seat in Congress, he knowing at the same time that a great battle was pending. General Palmer said he was there himself, and witnessed this action of Garfield; saw him ride away from his comrades, He said it was the opinion generally expressed in army circles at that time that Garfield left the army at a time when no true soldier would have left.

National Democratic Platform.

The Democrats of the United States in Convention assembled declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of the Democratic statesman and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization, and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate in one, and thus to create whatever the form of government a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of church and state for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

3. Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

4. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a genuine and thorough reform of the civil service. The right to a free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

5. The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

6. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute, which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

7. The great fraud of 1876 7, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time in the firm and patriotic belief that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the consciences of a Nation of freemen.

8. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with deep sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity unshaken by the assaults of the common enemy; and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of the public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

9. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce upon the seas, on the land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

10. Amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

11. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

12. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him, alike against the cormorants and the Commune.

13. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuance of prosperity at home and the National honor abroad, and, above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure a genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. We, the Democracy of Indiana, in Delegate Convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the country upon the harmony prevailing within its organization, and upon its unanimity in the purposes to cast behind it every occasion and sentiment of discord, and to stand as one man for success in 1880; and we give assurance to the Democracy of the country that, accepting the declaration of principles, and purposes, that may be made at Cincinnati, and the candidates who may be there chosen, we will give to them our earnest and undivided support.

2. We believe that laws should be enacted, executed and administered only for the public good, and all class legislation, and all favoritism in the affairs of Government, should be defeated and made odious; that taxes should be levied justly, and the most rigid economy should control public expenditures; that the elections must be freed from the control of the army, and of partisan officials, in that they shall be fair and honest as they once were; that the rightful jurisdiction of the State Courts must be restored, in all cases where it has been usurped by the Federal authority, so that justice may be administered cheaply and speedily.

3. The coin and paper money of the country should be of uniform value, and readily convertible, and should have as great purchasing power as the money of other first class commercial countries of the world, and the paper money, like the coin, should be furnished by the United States, and should not be in excess of such quantity as will be, and remain always, at par with coin.

4. Inasmuch as the outstanding Treasury notes are no longer necessary to the Government in the use of its credit, and are useful only as money, they should be made subject to taxation, the same as other money.

As tax payers, we declare our gratification at the action of the Democratic members of Congress in reducing public expenditure, and in cutting off the allowance and payment of questionable and fraudulent claims, resulting in a saving to the Treasury of more than $100,000,000.

5. We will stand with all our might against the aggression of the Republican leaders upon the rights of the States, made for the purpose of building up a strong central power, dangerous to the liberty of the people.

We will in all fidelity maintain the Constitutional rights and powers of the United States, and as faithfully we will maintain and vindicate the rights of the States as reserved to them in the Constitution.

6. The Legislature of 1879 is entitled to honorable mention for having redeemed the pledges of the Democratic Convention of 1876 to provide by law for the comfort and safety of laborers in the mines, and for securing their wages to the persons employed by corporations, and we are in favor of such further legislation in the premises as may be necessary and proper.

We congratulate the people of the State that by the action of the Democrats of the last Legislature in basing representation on population and contiguity of territory only, the shame and taint of fraud have been removed from the apportionment of representation, and that now the people will be equally and fairly represented.

7. The people of Indiana are justly proud of their system of free schools, and will maintain them in their full force and usefulness, and to that end we must see to it that the management thereof does not become wasteful or extravagant, and that no part of the munificent fund which they have provided shall be used for sectarian or for any other purposes whatever than the support of common schools.

8. We are gratified that the Democrats in Congress have acted in respect to bounties and pensions for soldies and their families in the spirit of justice and liberality.

9. We hold up to public detestation the conduct of the leaders in the Republican party in placing Hayes and Wheeler, by criminal practices shocking to every honest sentiment and damaging to our institutions, in offices to which they were not elected. It was an outrage upon free government, and a crime against the elective franchise that can not be forgiven, and must not be repeated, and for which the guilty parties must be driven from power and consigned to infamy. And we hold up to public detestation the conduct of the President in rewarding the guilty parties by conferring upon them high and lucrative offices. To reward crime is itself criminal.

10. During the past few years our country has been blessed in a high degree with favorable seasons, and the production of our valuable staples has been enormously in excess of our own consumption. We have sold to foreign countries many hundred millions more than we have purchased from them; gold and silver has come to us; business confidence has been restored, and we have the hope and promise of good times again. In all this we recognize the blessing of God upon our country, and we denounce it as false and blasphemous when partisan leaders claim that this is the work of their hands, and that the people should be thankful to them and not grateful to Heaven for our returning prosperity.

11. We approve the sentiment expressed by Governor Hendricks in his letter of acceptance in 1876, rhat "the iniquitous coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies imports Chinese bondsmen, establishes a species of slavery, and interferes with the just reward of labor on our Pacific Coast, should be utterly abolished."

12. Our State administration is entitled to the respect and support of the people. The government of Indiana is efficiently administered, and more cheaply than that of any other State.

13. That we recognize the right of colored citizens as well as white to immigrate into Indiana, but we condemn and denounce the action of the Republican party in importing into this State pauper negroes for the sole purpose of using them as voters.

14. We hereby insaruct our delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati to present to that body the name of Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate for President of the United States, one who has at all times faithfully maintained the cause of Democratic truth and justice acceptably to the Democracy of the whole Union, thus assuring the election of a Democratic Legislature and United States Senator in 1881, and a fresh, pure and constitutional administration of the General Government.

15. We favor the continuance of the two-thirds rule in the National Convention, and the delegates this day chosen are hereby instructed to vote for Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks as our candidate for the Presidency, and to vote as a unit on a l questions in said Convention.

Democratic Central Committee.

Hanging Grove—David Gray, John Leffer, Leroy E. Noland.
Gillam—John H. Pruitt, Joseph G. Hunt, John Tillett.
Walker—Michael Zick, Joel F. Spriggs, Frank Hershman.
Barkley—F. M. Parker, John G. Culp, William M. Barkley.
Rensselaer—Wm. Meyer, Thos. J. McCoy, J. H. Loughridge.
Marion—C. D. Nowels, A. K. Yeoman, George Hoover, Henry Fisher.
Jordan—Jay Lamson, Wm. Washburn, Robert Michaels.
Newton—Lucius Strong, James Yeoman, L. K. Yeoman.
Keener—James Bennett, Albert Brooks, Art. Whitson.
Kankakee—T. M. Jones, Alfred Glazebrook. G. W. Cantwell.
Wheatfield—Lewis Rich. John Heil, James E. McNeil.
Carpenter—Jas. M. Plunkett, Ed. W. Culp, Wm. Rich, A. M. Greene.
Remington—O. B. McIntire, Marion G. Traugh, Reuben R. Pettit.
Milroy—Washington Scott, J. B. Owens, Chas. Loshbaugh.
Union—Geo. W. Casey, M. P. Comer, Michael Brusnahan.
Jas. W. McEwen, Rensselaer, honorary member.

H. A. BARKLEY, Chairman.
DANIEL B. MILLER, Secretary.

PUBLIC SPEAKING!

HON. FRANK LANDERS,

The next Governor of the

State of Indiaana, will address the citizens of Jasper and adjoining counties at

RENSSELAER

TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1880,

in the afternoon. His competitor, Hon. Albert G. Porter, is respectfully challenged to participate in joint discussion at the above time and place.

Hons. D. W. Voorhees and

B. Gratz Brown,

Will address the people at

Delphi, September 9, 1880.
Monticello, " 10, "
Goodland, " 11, "