

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1882.

Democratic Central Committee.

Resolves, Ind., April 14th, 1882.
Notice is hereby given to the members of the Democratic Central Committee of Jasper County that there will be a meeting of the Committee at the Court House at Rensselaer on Saturday, May 6th, 1882, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of determining the time and manner of nominating candidates for the county ticket at the next election.

HENRY A. BARKLEY
Chairman Democratic Central Com.
D. B. MILLER, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.

All citizens of Jasper County, who have opinions upon the subject of removing artificial obstructions to the flow of water in the Illinois River, are requested to meet at the Court House in Rensselaer, on Saturday, May 13th, A. D. 1882, at P. M. to take action.
"MANY CITIZENS"

The grand jury at Columbus, indicted Representatives Bloch and Wright for accepting bribes, as also a lobbyist named Watson, and all are in jail.

"George M. Robinson" to have no opposition in the Republican party for nomination to the office of Auditor of Jasper County, said a member of the radical ring recently. How does he know? Is it dictatorialism. There is "many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

James H. Rice, of Frankfort, will be a candidate before the Democratic State Convention, for nomination to the office of Auditor of State. He is worthy and capable, and we should like to see him the Democratic nominee for that position.

Some people say the laboring people do not have to pay any taxes. They overlook the fact that all the benefits derived are what they get from labor and is the end it is labor that pays all that is ever paid on a National debt; and in the end the laboring classes pay all the bills of Nations and individuals.

The German population of Cincinnati is so large that it supports three daily papers printed in German. Two of these have always been reliable Republican. They both now invite their patrons to follow them not only out of the Republican but into the Democratic camp. The effect upon the vote of Ohio may be imagined.

By the way, a few months ago several leading Republican newspapers announced at brief intervals that the Mory letter would be traced beyond doubt to a prominent National Democratic committeeman. The trail must have come too fresh to suit the political hounds who did the scenting. It is rumored that the author of the Mory letter is positively known in Washington and that he is not a Democrat. Now, honest Indiana-Moreau Republicans, who did write the Mory letter?

In the Louisiana election of 1872 a certificate was given to the republican candidate for congress in the Shreveport district, and the democratic candidate entered notice of contest. The Republican did before taking his seat, and Governor Kellogg ordered a new election, which went Republican by default, the Democrats relying upon their claim to the original election. Before the house—a republican house—declared that democratic claimant was declared to have no status because the second election had superseded and was not contested. A precisely similar case comes up in the republican house of the present congress. A democrat received the certificate of election in South Carolina, and died. A special election was ordered by the governor, and the seat being already claimed by the republican candidate, the election went by default. Now a republican committee recommends to a republican house a reversal of the republican precedent of ten years ago, and that the South Carolina democrat be summarily bounced from his seat because the South Carolina republican claimant has a status which the house must respect. The case is the same; but the political considerations involved being different, precedent is not to govern the decision.

As the Republican denounced the "queries" put to Mr. Porter before the recent election, and the contrast made between his administration of the office of trustee and that of Mr. Strong, Democrat, of Newton township, as "cowardly and mean," we have done our utmost to have that organ examine the records and give the public the result, but have entirely failed. An examination shows a voucher received by Mr. Porter Jan. 3d, 1881, \$650, for reading 11 school houses which amount to \$59.09 per house. This voucher should have been put in settlement with the Commissioners at December term, 1881. The voucher filed in settlement by Mr. Strong, December, 1881, bears date Nov. 5, 1880 \$126.00, for reading 8 school houses amount to \$23.20 per house. Every "tax-payer" is interested in these matters, and if it is "cowardly and mean" to inquire about them, then it was "cowardly and mean." The vote did not answer the "queries" it simply showed that many Republicans did not investigate the matter, but seemed the mouthpieces of certain aspirants and went in blind. We regret that Mr. Porter has not shown himself so successful in the practice of economy as Mr. Strong. But then economy is not one of the virtues of the Republican party.

Attorney General.

(Branville) Council.

It is announced by authority that

Hon. David Turpie, of Indianapolis,

will accept the nomination for the

office of Attorney General. The State

of Indiana has risen before now to do

honor to this distinguished citizen.

His party once nominated him for

Lieutenant Governor, and although

he was not elected, defeat brought no

discredit to his name, for he only

shared the fortunes of the others on

the Democratic ticket. Subsequently

he was chosen by the Legislature to

fill the unexpired term of Jesse D.

Bright in the United States Senate.

Although his time in the Senate

was short, he left an impression upon

that body that has never been

gotten. Since then Judge Turpie

has devoted himself exclusively to

the practice of the law, in which pro-

fession he occupies a prominent place

in the forensic ranks of Indiana juris-

ts. In the winter of 1879 he was

appointed by Governor Williams as

one of the three Commissioners to

study the law of the State, and his

valuable efforts in this important

work have been a part of the history

of Indiana. No man is better

qualified to perform the duties of At-

torney General. As an advocate he

is superior to a scholar in law

and literature few men are as widely

known. He would interpret the laws

with an intelligence that has rarely

adorned our department of justice.

The Democratic Convention will show

its appreciation of his great services

to the State and to the party by giving

him the nomination which he has

consented to accept.

(Chicago City Dispatch.)

Mr. Turpie is known and respected

by the whole Democracy of the State;

he is a politician of singular clearness

of thought, and a speaker of extreme

force and elegance. While he would

not be superior to a scholar in law

and literature few men are as widely

known. He would interpret the laws

with an intelligence that has rarely

adorned our department of justice.

The Democratic Convention will show

its appreciation of his great services

to the State and to the party by giving

him the nomination which he has

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(South Bend Times.)

The name of Hon. David Turpie, of

Indianapolis, is very favorably men-

tioned by the Democratic Press of

Indiana for the position of Attorney

General at the Democratic ticket at

the approaching State Convention. Mr.

Turpie is well known to the readers

of the Times as a lawyer of fine

accomplishments and as a politician

who has done much hard labor for

the State. His nomination for the

Democratic ticket is a strong card, and

has a large and enthusiastic following

among the gallant Democrats of

Northern Indiana.

(Fort Wayne Sentinel.)

Hon. David Turpie, of Indianapolis,

will be a candidate before the next

Democratic State Convention for At-

torney General. Mr. Turpie is well

known, not only to the citizens of

Miami County, but throughout the

State. He is an able attorney, and a

consistent Democrat. His nomination

should be acceptable to the people

of the State, as there are none more

capable and none more thoroughly

versant with the duties of the office.

(Our old friend Judge Turpie is

receiving a bribe for the office of At-

torney General. As the nominee he

would make it decidedly hot for his

opponent in the canvass. And if el-

ected will give to the position a dig-

nity it does not low possess. As a

lawyer he has no superior in the

State. If he will accept, it is to the

interest of the State and the Demo-

cratic party that he be placed in

nomination.

Mr. Hewitt in his speech favoring

a reduction of the present oppressive

system of protection, said "that it was

dangerous to delay action on the tar-

iff. We are now prosperous, but our

prosperity will continue only so long

as there is an adequate market for

our products. At present we have a

foreign market chiefly for raw materi-

als such as food products, cotton, pe-

troleum, and tobacco. For our manu-

factured products the markets of the

world are perpetually closed against

us. We tax food, of which we are the

great exporters; we tax wool which is

the great foundation of a vast indus-

try; we tax bituminous coal, iron ore

scrap iron, which lies at the base of

the great iron and steel industry; we

tax copper, peroxide, and oils, and

numerous chemicals, without which

many branches of industry cannot

exist. Having thus created an arti-

ficial system, we find it impossible

to compete with Great Britain and

France and Germany, whose industry

stands up the firm and national basis

of free raw material. This defect in

our revenue system could be remedied

by a joint resolution in one

week, and the Committee on Ways and

Means could then take as much time

as might be needed to consider and

adjust the infinite detail involved in

the reconstruction of a tariff covering

2,500 articles. Unless a remedy be

speedily applied, the industry of this

country will be sufficed by the ex-

cess of products for which it can find

no market. If good harvests should

be secured abroad, we shall have a

great surplus of food upon our hands

and the price will fall. Wages will

go down with the fall in prices. The

reduction of wages will be resisted by

strikes and lockouts. The conflict be-

tween capital and labor will be re-

opened, and indeed having already be-

gun. The prosperity of the country

will be arrested. Railroad transpor-

tation will fall off. New railroads will

cease to be constructed. Our ships

will lack work; there will be a dearth

of employment all over the country.

The volume of immigration will fall

off, and the career of expansion and general development will be brought to a disastrous conclusion. The sad experience of 1873-74 will be repeated until through the gate of suffering poverty, and want, we shall establish a lower rate of wages, and the products of the country, weighed as they are with obstructive taxes, which must be deducted from the wages of labor will force their way into the open markets of the world in spite of the tariff."

If protection is a good thing, prohibition is a better one; and the best of all would be to close all our ports against foreign nations, and surround ourselves with an impassable wall, like China and Japan. Commerce is the exchange between nations of their surplus commodities, and if there must be some reciprocity or there can be no foreign trade. Whatever shuts out imports shuts in exports. If we would sell we must also buy, or there is an end of trade. Trade cannot be kept up long where the cash is all on one side.

The friends of protection do not state the issue fairly. They try to force it between protection and absolute free trade. Nobody is for free trade just now. The wants of the Government are great that all agree a very large amount of revenue must be raised from the customs. The difference is, the manufacturer wants tariff so high upon all articles that come in competition with him as to keep them out altogether, or load them so heavily with charges as to destroy competition. We want a tariff that will yield the most revenue at the lowest rate of assessment. Free trade would yield no revenue, while prohibition would be equally fruitless.

We want a lower tariff with larger importations which will give the Government more revenue and the people more comforts. We want foreign competition in our own markets, to give us lower prices and better goods.

The amount of revenue now derived from customs is about \$200,000,000, collected from about \$400,000,000 of imports that come in competition with domestic products.

This \$200,000,000 comes from the pockets of the people, but they pay it cheerfully, because it goes into their treasury to support their government. But this tax has a reflex action, against which the people protest.

This tariff not only increases the price of imported goods, but it augments the price of all that is manufactured and consumed at home, which is many times greater than the imports.

A Louisville merchant goes to New York to lay in a stock of goods. He first enters an English importing house, and prices a bale of coarse woolen cloth, which is two dollars per yard; "But," says he, "I bought this cloth before the war at one dollar."

"True," says the Englishman, "but your government has put on a duty of one dollar per yard, and I have only added that to the price." Our merchant pays for the goods and the importer puts one dollar into his own pocket, and the other into our treasury. Now this is revenue and goes to support the government.

"Now," crosses the street to an American's house and examines a similar bale of domestic goods and finds the prices exactly the same. "But how is this," says he, "you pay no duty and yet sell as high as the Englishman." "True," says the salesman, "you see the foreign article fixes the price, and we ask two dollars because we can get it." Our merchant pays the two dollars a yard and the manufacturer puts every dollar into his own pocket and not a cent into our treasury. Now this is protection.

Proof is daily accumulating that the last Legislature was the most incompetent body of lawmakers that ever convened in Indianapolis. Pretty nearly every member had some pet piece of legislation which he wished to push through. "You scratch my back and I will scratch yours" seemed to be the policy that ruled, resulting in much bad and indifferent legislation. Crudeness and ambiguity entered largely into the work. The laws enacted are susceptible of conflicting interpretations, and the Attorney General, notwithstanding the large stock of opinions which he usually carries in stock, has but little else than bare shelves to offer those who now call upon him to aid them in solving the puzzles, conundrums and acrostiches which the last Legislature turned out under the name of laws.—Wabash Courier.

It may not be generally known but it is a fact nevertheless that the Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that when any person is damaged by falling on an ill-kept, or defective sidewalk, or is injured in any manner by the negligence of any property-holder relative to his property, then should the citizen sue and recover damages from the city, the city in turn can recover damages, with costs of original suit, from the negligent property-holder. Certain parties should take this hint.

Grateful & Invalids
Floreston cologne is grateful to invalids, because it is refreshing without the sickening of most perfumes.

An immigrant woman gave birth to two girls and a boy while on board a train on the St. Paul, and Omaha road.

George Cox, of Mercer county Ohio, has sued two residents of Decatur, Ind., for \$50,000 for the seduction of his wife.

Time makes all things even. Garfield denounced the Mory letter as "brutal." Arthur and a Republican majority have endorsed it recently. Fanny world.

RENSSELAER PUBLIC PARK.

This town has no public Park and will need one for beauty and ornament. The people will one day long for the pleasure and recreation afforded by a common play ground in the heart of our town. The land between VanRensselaer and Cullen Streets extended northwest is contiguous to the public school site and central for the whole town. This land is now owned by John C. VanRensselaer. He has generously transferred, at a moderate consideration, grounds for public use and now makes a liberal offer to donate a tract 300 x 307 feet on the high rolling ground west of the drain and between VanRensselaer and Cullen Street, conditional that the town will make the following improvements:

1. That the open drain known as the "unk" shall be covered and a street opened and improved between said streets at a point 200 feet North of Susan street.

2. That the proposed Park shall be fenced and planted in shade trees.

This matter addresses itself to the good sense of the resident capitalists and town authorities whose interests will thus be affected. Will the proposed donation be accepted? Those who have means and possess refined tastes should do all that can be done to secure this donation on the terms proposed. Let those who feel an interest in the future of our beautiful and promising town do all that can be done to secure a permanent Park. General VanRensselaer's heart is with the people, and in gratitude to the memory of his father, whose ashes rest in the midst of the town he founded, and in honor his son, who makes this liberal offer, let us accept it and the near future dedicate as an institution to attract our neighbors and toward which we can all point with pride and satisfaction.

"VANRENSELAER PARK!"

SIMON P. THOMPSON.

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. E. P. Housa is now prepared to supply the ladies of Rensselaer and vicinity with Hats and Bonnets, beautiful and cheap. Please give her a call. Room opposite Kanna's Drug Store.

YOUNG MEN ON THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET.

Mr. Editor: As none of your correspondents have given the marriageable young men of Gileam. I offer a few words to the ladies of our town. Ours is a better lot than never. Here is a man that is able to support and protect a maid, or widow, if she would only pick him up.

Elmer Rathfon. I'll try. Elmer has not made a choice yet. Look out girls.

John Randle. When my turn comes. Girls are a genteel boy who will protect, and no doubt, love a good girl, who would not object to his rural makeup.

Austin Rathfon. Try again. That killing smile, combined with perseverance, will win a lady worthy of his love.

Dan. Watch him girls, and when his mustache is full fledged catch him if you can.

Frank Hunt. I'll be there. Frank has a buggy and team and no doubt will fulfill his motto.

Frank Hanley. Well done. Frank is fond of fashion and a fashionable marriage, combined with his motto. Girls, here is your chance.

Amos Lane. Honest labor. Amos has a new buggy, and when the roads get good that buggy without the good motto. Will cause more than one girl to sigh.

John Bisher. Hoe your own row. Girls, here is your hucksy du-kay, he will love and protect you and bet still, will saw your stove wood. Pass him not.

Tom Randle. Go slow. Be not misled by his motto. He has the cage, and a good one too, it is a slate roof on and will not split.

Charley Paris. Up and be doing. Charley means business. The harvest is here and life is short. M. likes professor, but girls there is plenty more.

Bert Jones. If can. Bert has the links of his matrimonial chain all made. We hope he possesses the skill to furnish it.

Parris Robinson, circumstances alter cases. Any handsome young lady (whose pal has the tin), that would not object to his Polish Chinna foot would do well to set her cap.

OSBORN.

Elegant black and white Spanish Laces. Cheap, at Honan's.

The long black cayon in Gunnison river, in Colorado, through which the Denver and Rio Grande railroad is to pass is so narrow, and the walls so high, that the stars can be seen from its depths in the brightest day. In some places the walls are a mile in height, and scarcely more than forty or fifty feet apart. The engineers have zigzagged the line across the stream.

The firm of Meyer & Haley has dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Meyer remains at the old stand, and Mr. Haley occupies a room in Duval's brick, and is filling up with new material for the manufacture of boots and shoes.

The members of the order of the "Eastern Star" will give a May party at the residence of Mrs. Mary E. Hopkins, on the evening of May 2d 1882. The entertainment will consist of a grand lottery. Prizes, beautiful bouquets. Every ticket will draw a prize, and with each prize a handsome young lady will be thrown in, whose duty it will be to entertain her gentleman companion during the evening, according to law, and to the best of her ability. In order that everything may pass off harmoniously, and that no hair pulling be indulged in during the distribution of prizes, married gentlemen will please leave their wives at home. Gentlemen will be expected to draw their pocket books. Supper served from 7 to 9 p. m. All are invited. Come out everybody, and let us enjoy ourselves. By order of the Committee.

Sammer Sarah Silk, J. V. W. Kirk.

The Highest Rank.

Made from the harness material and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the highest rank as an elegant and reliable hair restorative.

On Monday evening the Republicans met at the Court House and as considerable feeling exists between the "Stalwart" and "Half-breed" elements of the party, a good attendance was had, each faction having in view the control of the meeting. The "Stalwart" (Wide-Awake) cry that no half-breeds be placed on the ticket proved that faction to be in the ascendency. The present Marshal, Charley Platt, an old soldier whose wounds, received in battle, and not yet fully healed, was forced aside. In like manner, and by the same faction, the present clerk, Jim Morgan, was informed that there was no place for him on the ticket. Considerable complaint is made that many non-residents of the corporation took part in the interests of the Stalwarts. For Trustees—John Vanatta, B. F. Ferguson, Marsh Rhodes and Dr. Washburn.

See the wonderful curiosities of Hohan's.

The Pennsylvania railroad's summer excursion book will be very handsome, costing \$2.00.

Flowers, Plumes and Ifts, cheap at Honan's, opposite Kennel's Drug Store.

The new comet will probably be visible to the naked eye about the middle of May it will be near the north star, and there is every reason to expect that it will then be a brilliant object in the heavens.

News Velling J. V. W. Kirk.

The talisman phrase, "I am from Ohio," no longer draws valuable prizes from the official hopper at Washington. Mr. Arthur is taking care of his claims in New York.—Elkhart Monitor.

Several commodious and comfortable houses to rent. Enquire at citizens' Bank.

Thomas Jefferson said: "The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest." If Jefferson is right there is no possible hope that the Republican party can ever learn the art of government.—Laporte Argus.

Leopold has displayed good taste in the finishing up of his new store rooms. And in the selection and arrangement of his goods, he has excelled excellent judgment.

The Philadelphia Times remarks that the President who selects such a man as William E. Chandler for his Cabinet is hardly the sort of President this country wants for two terms.