

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

FRIDAY MAY 18, 1883.

Phil. B. Thompson was acquitted.

St. Louis is pushing her claims for the next National Democratic Convention.

Mrs BLAINE is credited with describing President Arthur as an New York dude.

BOSTON now claims to be an assured Democratic city, and wants to entertain the next Democratic Convention.

The following "good one" on the late Henry S. Lane, of this State, is told by the Lafayette Courier:

There was a great crowd at Springfield, Ill., when Lincoln was buried. The pick pocket had a harvest time. The late Senator Lane, seated in the car with some friends, said, "I have my private opinion of many men who will allow of one those fellows to put his hands right down in his pocket—and hands down in earth!" exclaimed the Senator, as he clapped his hands upon the outside of his pants pocket. "They have got mine. Sure enough, the man had relieved him of his pocketbook as he entered the train."

The Republican newspapers are demanding that W. P. Fishback, who now holds the important position of Master Commissioner, be ousted, because he has riddled the record of a one-horse Congressman who hails from Indianapolis. The question now arises can a man be a Republican and speak his convictions freely? It is quite likely that Mr. Fishback can live without an office that, to retain, he must keep silent. There are two many men who are Republicans because they hold fast offices. Fishback is the only one among ten thousand office holders who has the independence to say what he thinks regardless of consequences.

The appointment of Judge Hammond to the Supreme bench meets with universal approbation, and Gov. Porter's action in the matter is commended by all. Now, in filling the vacancy in this Judicial circuit, made by the promotion of our fellow townsman, let Gov. Porter consider only fitness and integrity in his successor. Ward of Newton, Streight, of Benton, and Capt. F. W. Balcock, of this place, are being urged by their friends. With the two first named we have but a passing acquaintance and know nothing of their qualifications. Capt. Balcock is well qualified, and his appointment would give satisfaction. Chilcoate has been urged, but he did not permit it to excite him sufficiently to secure a biographical sketch. We trust the appointment will be made on general fitness and integrity, and geographical and other considerations and claims presented by selfish, crafty local politicians be cast aside.

The New York Tribune has the following:

Ex-Postmaster General James says that Montgomery Blair was the best Postmaster General this country has had, judging by the results accomplished under his administration. Blair's work was overshadowed by the War. But it was he who established the Money Order system. He got rid of the old brown paper package and letter-bill absurdity and substituted account keeping by stamps. Next to Montgomery Blair, who was a very clear-headed man, Mr. James would rank Marshall Jewell, who strangled the straw bird monster and placed the Department upon a honest and strictly business basis. Governor Jewell, he thinks, was a very superior business man. Mr. Creswell should have credit for the part he took in getting the flanking privilege abolished. Amos Kendall also made a good record. He was a good agent at a Virginia mail route ring. So here are some materials for true history from one of the best equipped men in the United States for the high office of Postmaster General at the time of his elevation to it.

AFTER all States have rights with which even a Republican Supreme Court is not willing to interfere. Referring to the celebrated Illinois case, known as the "Granger case of the Mail Buggles," the Chicago Herald says:

In March, 1873, Morgan A. Lewis tendered to Neal Ruggles, a conductor of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, eighteen cents as his fare from Buda to Neponset, a distance of six miles, that being the rate prescribed by the statute of Illinois. The fare fixed by the Railway Company, and demanded by Lewis, was twenty cents. Lewis refused to pay this fare, and was prosecuted before a Justice of the Peace and fined \$10 and costs. The case was carried through the State Court, the fine upheld by all of them, and finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States. This Court last Monday decided that "a State may limit the amount of charges by Railway Companies of fares and freights unless restrained by some contract in the charter." From the wording of the finding it is evident that the State can not be restrained in the exercise of its power to fix maximum rates of toll on railways except it has expressly waived the right in granting a charter.

The decision settles a number of vexed questions relating to railroads and in like manner to have a decided effect upon future legislation in such matter.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUDGE

[Indianapolis Sentinel, May 14th.] Governor Porter yesterday even announced that he would appoint Hon. E. P. Hammond, of Rensselaer, to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court caused by the appointment of Judge Woods to the U. S. District Court of this State, which has been vacated by Judge Gresham, who was appointed Postmaster General by President

Arthur. His commission will be signed to day, and he will enter at once in the discharge of his duties.

Edwin P. Hammond was born November 26, 1835, at Brookville, Ind. He removed with his father's family to Columbus, Ind., in 1849. In 1855 he came to this city where he entered business as a dry goods clerk in a wholesale store. The next year he began the study of law with his brother (afterward Governor) Abraham A. Hammond and Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, in the city of Terre Haute. He entered the senior class in Asbury College at Greenbrier in the winter of 1856, from which institution he graduated, and received his diploma with the degree of B. L. in 1858. He moved to Rensselaer, where he has ever since resided.

When the War began, in 1861, he enlisted under Captain (afterward General) Robert H. Milroy, Company G, Ninth Indiana Volunteers. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, and served with the regiment in its three months' campaign in West Virginia. He then returned home and resumed his law studies.

He was elected without opposition to the Legislature from the Counties of Jasper, Newton and Pulaski. In 1862, he again entered the army, and was commissioned Captain, and promoted to the position of Major, and then became Lieutenant Col. in 1863. While he was in the Army he was engaged in several important battles, one of them being a battle of Chickamauga. He was appointed by the President at the close of War Colonel by brevet in the United States Volunteers "for gallantry and meritorious services during the War."

In 1873 Governor Hinckley appointed him Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District and he was elected to the same position the next year, and in the election of 1873 he was a candidate for the same position without opposition. As a jurist he is recognized as one of the best in the State. He is a close, careful student, eminently cautious and practical, a pleasant speaker, unostentatious, unassuming modest, retiring and polite.

We are indebted to the American Biographical History of eminent and Self-Made Men of Indiana, published by the Western Biographical Publishing Company of Cincinnati.

Fishback's Seventh Epistle to Peele.

[The News.]

Hon. Stanton J. Peele: I was too far away last week to reach you by letter in time for Friday's issue of The News. The time which should have been given to you was occupied in a journey to the South, and in the meeting of the celebrated Horsehoe Curve, the chief object of interest on the Pennsylvania Railroad is the Bessunger Steel Works at Johnstown. This establishment is probably the most healthy and vigorous brat of all the infant industries in our national founding asylums, and is destined to be a great power in the future. It is the home of a baby-tarmer, when it is suggested that after one infant in the nursery should have some of the pap of which it gets more than its share. In February, 1883, in a tariff speech in the United States Senate, Mr. Clay, "the father of the American system," said: "The theory of protection supposes, too, that after a certain time the protected arts will have acquired such strength and perfection as will enable them subsequently, unaided, to stand up against foreign competition."

A hundred years before one that Dobbs, who might be called the "grandfather of the system," said in his Essay on Trade that:

"Premiums are only to be given to encourage manufacturers or other improvements in their infancy to usher them into the world, and to give encouragement to them to improve themselves after their improvement, and their appointment would give satisfaction.

Chilcoate has been urged, but he did not permit it to excite him sufficiently to secure a biographical sketch. We trust the appointment will be made on general fitness and integrity, and geographical and other considerations and claims presented by selfish, crafty local politicians be cast aside.

Assuming it to be correct that a struggling industry should be helped until it can stand on its own feet, the State of Indiana has attained sufficient strength and size to dispense with the milk bottle.

It is matter of record in the Courts of Pennsylvania and Indiana that this Company in the years 1850 and 1851 realized a net profit of more than \$3,000,000 on a capital of \$2,000,000. When Congress came to the rescue of the railroads, a bill was made in the Senate to increase the rate of duty, but it was defeated. The monopolists went before the Conference Committee and increased the rate from 40 to 45 per cent ad valorem, and the report of the Committee was adopted, their improvement, and they can push their own way by being wrought so cheap as to sell at par with others of the same kind, it is vain to force it."

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