

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
COL. ISAAC P. GRAY, of Randolph.
For Lieutenant Governor,
GEN. M. D. MAMSON, of Montgomery.
For Secretary of State,
CAPT. WM. R. MYERS, of Madison.
For Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICE, of Floyd.
For Treasurer of State,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORN, of Bartholomew.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN W. HOLCOMB, of Porter.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
JOHN W. KERN, of Howard.
Judge of Supreme Court,
J. A. S. MITCHELL, of Elkhart.

The slate is somewhat disarranged.

Rev. W. D. Owens, is the radical nominee for Congress.

Dan Frazer, we are informed, cast the vote of Benton county in the Judicial convention.

The Kentland Gazette and Rensselaer Republican are presenting "taffy" to Messrs. Chilcote, of this place, and Straight, of Fowler.

The Democratic State Convention was full in representation, placed in nomination a first class ticket, and adopted a ringing platform of no uncertain sound.

John A. Logan, D. D., by pre-arrangement raised points of order, and James G. Blaine, G. G., ruled on them in the interest of monopolies. It was well to unite them on the Republican ticket that they might go down to oblivion together.

The Republican Reformers (?) in Congress Saturday last sought to reduce the Treasury surplus by taking the tax off of whisky and tobacco while maintaining the duty on the necessities of life, but Col. Morrison promptly squelched the plotters.

The Democracy of Benton and White did well in the selection of John G. Timmons for Representative. He is a reliable Democrat, a good citizen and a practical man well and favorably known, and will easily get away with his radical opponent Sills.

We shall have more to say of the Republican Judicial Convention as occasion may require. The delegates from this county, instructed as they were, with the ability to see the arrangement of things should have declined to participate in its proceedings.

M. F. Chilcote, Esq., carried this county almost solid for delegates to the Republican Judicial Convention. When the convention met he found its arrangements so manipulated that he refused to allow his name to go before it, and refuses to consider himself bound by its action. Straight, of Benton, is in the same boat.

A republican, occupying a prominent place in the party in this county, at least as a figure head, is said to have recently declared he would vote the republican ticket with the Devil at its head, in preference to the Democratic ticket with Jesus Christ in the lead. Such a declaration is not an evidence of smartness, it is simply an exhibition of political ignorance and taste. He is joined to his idol.

The Greenback party of Jasper county last Saturday placed in nomination the following ticket:

For Treasurer—John Jordan, of Carpenter township.

For Sheriff—O. K. Ritchey, of Marion township.

Commissioners—Bronson W. Harrington, of Union, and W. C. Pierce of Marion.

For Surveyor—William Huff, of Jordan township.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Tenth Indiana District, will be held at Rensselaer, on Tuesday, July 22d 1884. Hon. T. J. Wood will be present and address the people on the issues of the day.

Members of the County Democratic Central Committee are requested to meet in Rensselaer on the day appointed for the Convention for the transaction of important business.

We have always wished that the Judiciary was beyond political pre-arrangement—that the positions connected therewith should seek the men instead of men seek the positions. This proposition may find realization in this district. A strong effort is being made to induce James T. Saunder

son, Esq., of Kentland, to allow his name to go before the people. He has never sought the position, is capable and honest, and would no doubt meet the expectations of the people if he yields to the solicitation and is elected.

VOORHEES
ON
BLAINE'S FOREIGN POLICY!

We extract the following from Mr. Voorhees' address before the Democratic Editorial Association:

"The American official who consents to, or in silence witnesses, the arrest of a citizen, at home or abroad, without legal accusation, and his imprisonment without trial, is at enemy to the honor of the Republic and the safety of her people. There are some propositions which cannot be too strongly stated, and this is one of them: When the people of the United States are liable to be thrust into prison without sworn charge, denied the right of habeas corpus and refused a fair and speedy trial in the courts, it is

JUST CAUSE FOR REVOLUTION

at home, and for war on a foreign power when such outrages occur abroad. Our relations with England, engaged as she has been for more than 700 years in destroying every vestige of personal liberty in Ireland, as well as our relations with other foreign powers whose subjects have become our citizens, make this question one of extreme importance in the administration of our Government. The recent nomination of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency also furnishes in his record an illustration of wilful neglect of duty on this subject by a public servant which I can not be expected to overlook in its discussion. It appears from official documents laid before Congress at its call that Daniel McSweeney, a fully naturalized citizen of the United States, and for some twenty-five years a resident doing business at the corner of Ninth and Howard streets, San Francisco, well-known and esteemed, returned with his wife and a portion of his large family to his native land, to remain temporarily on account of his failing health. On the second day or night of June, 1881, he was arrested, without the slightest accusation against him, James G. Blaine was then Secretary of State and in charge of our foreign policy. More than ten months afterward, and while McSweeney yet languished in jail, on the 4th of April, 1882, I called up his case in the Senate, and amongst other things said: "He was dragged from a bed of sickness, in the presence of his wife and children, by British constables. He was guilty of no crime, not even the shadow of any crime known to the laws of any civilized nation on the face of the globe. No one will pretend that he was; no one will rise here and say so. If the party so long in power in this Government has a friend on this floor who will risk his reputation in trying to point out the guilt of McSweeney, I want to hear him. Let him stand forth at once and reconcile us, if he can, to the policy of the Republican party in relation to foreign-born citizens. This extraordinary document from the State Department tells the whole miserable story. I challenge particular attention to dates. On the 3d day of August, 1882, Julia McSweeney wrote to the Secretary of State from the County Donegal, Ireland, in behalf of her husband, and her letter was received here in Washington on the 16th day of the same month. In that letter the bray, high spirited wife says:

"Some four years ago I came with my family, on account of my husband's failing health, to reside temporarily in this country. I was aware that England claimed this island, but I was under the impression that Americans might venture to travel or reside abroad protected by their flag, but in this I was mistaken."

"And then she proceeds, with a woman's keen sense of wrong and outrage, to describe the brutal arrest of her invalid husband. She continues:

"It is not alleged that he committed any crime or violated any law—He, being an American citizen, immediately forwarded his naturalization papers, together with a solemn protest against this British outrage, to the American Minister at London. That gentleman answered that the matter would be laid before one Grangeville, and that inquiries would be made as to the ground of his arrest."

She protests that she knows nothing of Grangeville, but does know that she is entitled to the protection of the Secretary of State of the great American Republic, and exclaims, with all the lofty force of the ancient appeal of a citizen of Rome, when Rome was greatest: "I am an American, my husband is an American citizen, and he has committed no crime."

But this grand halting cry of distress found no Roman spirit here; it fell still-born in that department where American rights have so long been held cheapest; it was never answered. This American woman, however, making her appeal to her own countrymen from a foreign land, proceeds to state the reasons for her husband's arrest, and to claim protection for herself and her children. Commenting on the kind of Government to which

THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND
are subjected. She says:

"One of these tax-collectors, Wybrante Olphert, of this county, sent his horses and carts and carried away a poor woman's crop, grown on her own land from seed obtained from charitable sources. This same Olphert refused permission to erect school houses on his 20,000 acres to educate his 6,000 serfs, alleging as a reason that if people were educated a land-

lord could not walk out of his house. My husband expressed his opinion that these things were wrong, and for the expression of these opinions he was cast into a British dungeon. I ask, will the American Government protect me? This destruction of person and property act spares neither age nor sex. I have opinions; this is already known to the enemy. I am liable at any moment to be cast into a dungeon. Our arms have been taken from us. My crop is destroyed by vermin. My husband is in delicate health pining in prison. Will you leave me unprotected in the enemy's country, with eight American orphans on my hands?"

This burning appeal of an American woman in behalf of a sick husband in jail and in her own behalf, and for the protection of her "eight American orphans," was made direct to James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, and was received by him, as the record shows, on the 16th of August, 1881. It was never answered, nor was any notice taken of it in despatch to Mr. Lowell, the American Minister at London. Mr. Blaine ceased to be Secretary of State about the middle of Dec., 1881. Six months after he knew Daniel McSweeney was in the Dundalk Jail, and his wife and children in peril, and yet during all those six dreadful months to the prisoner and his family, this man of an aggressive foreign policy, who, in some quarters is relied on to bring on a war with England, uttered not one word, wrote not one line, made no record, lifted not a finger for the liberty of this Irish-American, or for the shelter of his helpless brood. At my seat in the Senate, in the presence of Senators, and challenging contradiction on this and on all the other points in this case, I made the following statement:

According to the published correspondence which, as the Secretary informs us, "contains all the information in regard to the case at present known to the Department of State," not a word or syllable emanated from that Department on the subject of McSweeney's arrest and imprisonment until the 10th of February, 1882, eight months after he was known to be in jail. Permit me to read that first utterance, that timid, spiritless dispatch, on a subject that stirs the blood of American manhood like a bugle-call to glorious deeds. [For want of space we omit the dispatch as well as a letter from McSweeney to his daughter, and the law governing the case.]

Referring to Mr. Blaine's faithlessness to our naturalized citizens, Mr. Voorhees continued:

"Sir, a day of reckoning must come to the party in power on this great question, and it may as well commence now. The act of Congress of July 28, 1868, now standing as section 2,001 in the Revised Statutes of the United States, has been so grossly, so wilfully and so persistently violated in our foreign relations that somebody ought to answer for it at the bar of this Senate under articles of impeachment."

There is much more in this extraordinary case, and especially in the cowardly and incompetent manner of its treatment by the American Minister at London, on which it would be profitable to dwell if I had not already transcended my time. I submit the conduct of the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States as the strongest illustration to be found in American history of infidelity to duty, and of open violation of law on the part of a public servant, and on a subject far more vital than life itself. All the vigor of his foreign policy seems to have been expended in an effort to enforce a claim against broken and ruined Peru; none was reserved for the protection of American citizens against the lawless and brutal power of England.

BLAINE'S BOOM?

The Wilmington (Del.) News, the only morning paper in the State, and Col. Charles R. Goodman, chairman of last year's Massachusetts Republican State Convention, are two recent bolters from Blaine.

The Congregationalist says: "Blaine and Logan are identified with what most needs to be eradicated from our politics without distinction to party, and who ever votes for them will do so with his eyes wide open."

People who do not subscribe for the New York Times these days are missing a deal of interesting and valuable reading in the shape of letters approving the stand that journal has taken on the Republican nomination.—Waterbury American.

We hold it to be a Republican duty, and the first Republican duty, to defeat Mr. Blaine, because in no other way can the corrupt and devil-may-care element of the party be relegated to its proper place in the background—N Y Evening Post.

As Republicans we cannot support the nomination of our party; and we consider it far better that it should be defeated than its past record and achievements should be disgraced and destroyed by the election of Blaine and Logan—New Brighton Standard (Rep.)

The Republic, a prominent Irish-American paper of Boston, says of Blaine and Logan: "To-day the Republic simply contents itself with declaring that (Blaine and Logan) absolutely unfit for any political honors whatever, and unworthy the support of any man who has a particle of self-respect or an iota of love for his country."

The disaffection in the Republican ranks on account of the nomination of the Blaine and Logan ticket, appears not only all over Connecticut, but all over the country—especially in the Northern and Middle States. It is greater than was ever known in the history of the party. The dissatisfaction is so great in Massachusetts that the Springfield Republican has opened a department of "Letters from the Bolters," and is running it full—Hartford Times.

Colonel J. A. Price, a prominent Republican and President of the Scranton

Board of Trade, says he cannot support Blaine for President of the United States. Mr. Price told a reporter that he regarded Blaine as the representative of the most vicious element in machine politics, and he looked upon the Chicago platform, on which the "Plumed Knight" was nominated, as one of the most insincere and hypocritical documents that ever emanated from a political body making any pretension to decency.

Far be it from us to deny Mr. Blaine's magnetic attraction, which has been so fervently dwelt upon by Bob Ingersoll and the Tribune. He does exert a strong personal influence over men. There is unquestionably something about him that draws men to him. He drew Bob Ingersoll long ago; he drew all the Star-routers; he fascinated the worst elements in the Chicago Convention; he attracts Jay Gould and Russell Sage and Chauncey Depew and all the monopolists and railroad jobbers, and finally he fascinates the Tribune, which has all along been the organ of Toryism, class legislation and monopoly—New York World

[To be continued.]

Time and place for Congressional Convention—July 22d, at this place. Delegates: Jas. W. Douthit, Dr. J. H. Loughridge, Esq. James Yeoman, P. E. Davis — Austin.

On the county Democratic ticket for County Treasurer, Ex-Auditor Ezra C. Nowels is so far the only one spoken of. His well-known fitness and honesty and popularity are urged on all sides, and if nominated we understand will accept.

Wash Scott, of Milroy, and William Hoover, of Marion township are being urged by their respective friends for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Jasper county. Honest and capable, either would make splendid, possibly a successful race.

Mr. Adam Hess, of Gilliam township, is urged by many friends in that and other localities as a very proper candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket. Ad is a first-rate Democrat, a good citizen, and very popular among his acquaintances.

THE "PRAIRIE FARMER" BOOM.

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The Old Friends of the Prairie Farmer, and many farmers all over the West, and East, too, will be glad to learn of the good fortune that has come to this time-honored Journal, for nearly half a century (43 years) has been doing good service to and for the agricultural interests of this country. The number of May 3d announces that, henceforth, The Prairie Farmer will be under the Editorial Direction and Business Management of Mr. ORANGE JUDD, who, after more than a quarter century of service at the head of the American Agriculturist, has left his former field to other hands, and removed to near Chicago, a thousand miles nearer to hundred of thousands of his older enterprising readers who have preceded him to the West. The number before us gives evidence of the vigor and experience he brings to his new field of work. All who want specimens of the paper as it is, and it to be, and to enjoy its advantages, can have The Prairie Farmer, weekly, from May 1st, up to 1885, by sending a single dollar to the Prairie Farmer Publishing Company 150 Monroe St Chicago, Ill.

Is the leading newspaper of the state, and the cheapest daily in Indiana. It is independent and fearless. It is complete in all its new features. Its correspondents are first-class. Its telegraphic reports are full and cover all parts of the globe. Its market reports are concise and correct, and are fifteen hours in advance of morning papers. Its summary of State news is unrivaled. Its local reports and sketches are thorough and brilliant. It publishes abstracts of all the Supreme Court decisions. It is the model newspaper. Its circulation is larger than that of any two other dailies in Indiana. It is delivered by carriers in over two hundred towns. Price two cents a copy; ten cents a week. Rates for "Wants," "For Sale," etc., etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Address,

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Letters addressed as below remain uncalled for in the Post Office at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana, on the 21st day of June 1884. Those not claimed within four weeks from the date below given will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

Henry Barlow, John N. Daniel, Jas. DeHaven, Thos. Eldridge, J. R. Guild, Mrs. Anna Hanes, Wm. Nee, F. W. Moss, Geo. E. Turner, Amma Tweedy.

Persons calling for any of the letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

HORACE E. JAMES, P. M.

Rensselaer, Ind. June 23 1884.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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