

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
COL. ISAAC P. GRAY, of Randolph.
For Lieutenant Governor,
GEN. M. D. MANSON, 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 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.

The Chicago Convention, next week will name the next President of the United States.

The Democracy of Illinois have placed Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, in nomination for Governor.

It is pretty well understood that Mr. S. P. Thompson is the coming man for Representative—Goodland Herald.

The voters of this Representative District will determine that matter.

Jas. T. Sauderson, Esq., of Kentland has been solicited and consents to a nomination for Judge of this Judicial Circuit. Mr. S. is well qualified for the position. In case the office will seek the man.

Peter H. Ward, in his speech accepting the nomination for judge last Tuesday, announced that he was a thorough partisan, one who had "never bolted the ticket" in his life. Goodland Herald.

But then we have rumor of a declaration on his part that he would bolt if defeated in the nomination for judge at the judicial convention.

"The voters would do well to so vote as to promote harmony and unity in the party."

"The voters should each take his choice, leaving out of consideration the writer," etc.—S. P. Thompson in Republican.

The voters, in their "freedom of choice" gave no consideration to the imputation of "clannish and local expressions for official pre-ferment" as the following from the Rensselaer Republican of last week indicates:

"In Rensselaer, itself, the place of all others in which he (Chilco) is best known, although a special and determined effort was made against him, on the ground, perhaps, that it would be politically inexpedient to take the nomination away from Newton county, yet he received four-fifths of the vote cast, and in many of the townships his vote was proportionally even greater."

There was evidently too much "freedom of choice" to meet the approval of the self-constituted dictator, and he was compelled to call to his aid parties in Benton county who had already expressed their opposition to his favorite, and the vote diverted from one of its own citizens—Jasper county. It was seen, before the convention assembled, through the operations of a very few men, would be deprived of his choice. Benton would be served in like manner. Messrs. Streight and Chilco refused their names to be passed upon, and to mystify its readers the Keokuk Gazette furnished the following dish:

"The Gazette and the Republicans of Newton county, appreciate the action of their other Republicans and Hons. M. F. Chilco and D. E. Streight, in permitting a unanimous vote of their counties for Judge Ward."

Permitting a unanimous vote of their counties is good. They simply refuse to have anything to do with the convention, and are free to act as they may think best in the future.

HOW HE TREATED THE SOLDIERS.

Logansport Pharos: The following letter received before the Monticello convention, relates to the candidacy of W. D. Owen. For obvious reasons we did not publish it before the nomination of Owen. If the charges therein contained are true, the Republican candidate for Congress does not deserve the vote of a single soldier who served his country in the late war. We know of prominent politicians who loaned money at forty per cent, during the late war, but

we know of no person in this county who tried to defraud soldiers or soldiers' widows of that which a grateful people had bestowed upon them. Here is the letter:

OXFORD, INDIANA, June 16, 1884.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: W. D. Owen, who is now a candidate for congress, run for county treasurer in this country about the year 1868; am not certain as to the exact time, but he was beaten between 300 and 400 votes, and run against a very slow man, and the county was near 200 Republican. The reasons were that he used county money when his uncle was county treasurer, with the connivance of his uncle, to buy soldiers' and widows of soldiers, claims that were issued to them during the war to keep them from want. His uncle would say that there was no money for that purpose, but that his nephew, "Billy," had some and would probably buy them. Now "Billy" was not worth one cent in the world, yet he bought hundreds of dollars worth of these orders at sixty-five per cent. and less, and no doubt made his start in the world by that means. There is not one in twenty soldiers that will vote for him in this county under any circumstances. It is your duty to enquire into this matter, and you will find out that I have not overdrawn the case. If he had no such record, he is no representative of the people.

A SOLDIER.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Indiana, in convention assembled, renews its pledges of fidelity to the Constitution and to the doctrines taught by the illustrious men who were its founders and illustrated in their administrations of the Government, and insists upon an honest and economical administration of public affairs, Federal, State and municipal. It will resist all efforts to deprive the Federal Government of any of its powers as delegated in the Constitution, and will maintain the rights and powers reserved to them in the Constitution.

It condemns the corrupt and extravagant expenditures of the public money that have prevailed at Washington during the rule of the Republican party.

2. To the end that such expenditures may be discontinued, and cruel burdens removed from the taxpayers we insist that the Federal taxes be reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficiency in the public service, and we demand a revision and reform of the present unjust tariff.

The Constitution of the United States which is the only source of taxing power, confers upon Congress the right to establish a tariff for revenue, and as a just exercise of that power we favor such an adjustment of its provisions,

so as to prevent monopolies, and thus in effect promote labor and the interests of the laboring people of the United States. We insist that the surplus revenue shall be faithfully applied to the payment of the public debt. When these revenue reforms shall have been accomplished the people may hope for economical and honest expenditures.

3. The Democratic party being of the people and for the people, favors such legislation as will guarantee the road and protection to the interests and welfare of the industrial masses; it recognizes the fact that labor is the producer of the wealth of a nation, and that laws should be so framed as encourage and promote the interest, progress and prosperity of each and every branch of industry; it favors the enforcement of the National eight hour law, as also a reduction of the number of hours in a day's labor upon all public work, State and municipal; it favors the establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, State and National; it favors, as far as practical, the use of prison and reformatory labor so as not to compete with the labor of the honest citizen on the outside; it favors the enactment of such laws as will prohibit the employment of children under fourteen years of age in our manufactures, mines and work shops; it favors the passage of laws for the payment of labor performed in lawful currency, instead of private depreciated scrip, and that the mechanic shall be secured, by a first lien upon work done, for wages thereon performed. We demand a strict enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration, and such legislation by Congress as shall effectually prevent the importations of persons under the passage-contract system who are brought here with no purpose of permanent settlement or residence—a system which reduces the wages and deteriorates the character of our home industries.

4. That we recognize the right of all men to organize for social or material advancement; the right of wage workers to use all lawful means to protect themselves against the encroachment of monied monopolists, and the right to fix a price for their labor commensurate with the work required of them, and we hold that every man has the right to dispose of his own labor upon such terms as he may think will best promote his interests, and without interference by any other person. In relations between capital and labor the Democratic party favors such measures as will promote harmony between them, and will adequately protect the rights of both.

5. We deem it of vital importance that private corporations should be prohibited by law from watering their corporate stock.

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to repossess itself of all public lands heretofore granted for the benefit of corporations which have been forfeited by non-compliance with the conditions of the grant, and should hold the same for the use and benefit of the people. Laws should be passed to prevent the ownership of large tracts of land by corporations, or by persons not citizens of the United States, or who have not declared their intention to become such as provided by law. Congress should discourage the purchase of public land in large bodies by any parties for speculative purposes, but should preserve the same, as far as practicable, for actual settlers, and to extend subsidies of land, as well as money, to corporations and speculators, should cease forever.

7. The Democratic party is the faithful friend of the soldiers, their widows and orphans. We are in favor of the granting of pensions to all soldiers suffering from disability incurred during service in the army; of granting pensions to the soldiers of the Mexican War; of equalizing bounties and pensions to soldiers and pensioners without limitation as to time, and of providing for the widow of all soldiers.

8. We hold it to be the duty of our Government to protect in every part of the world all our naturalized citizens, including those who have declared their intention to become such according to our laws, the same as we would our native-born, and to resist all improper claims upon them by governments to whom they no longer owe allegiance; and our sympathies are with all oppressed people in all parts of the world, in all right; and proper efforts to free them from oppression, and establish free institutions based on the consent of the governed.

9. The Democratic party demands reforms in the civil service that will again result in the employment of those who are honest and capable, and that honesty and capability shall again be made a condition of public employment.

10. The free schools of Indiana are the pride and glory of the State, and the Democratic party will see to it that they are not poisoned by the breath of sectarianism, or destroyed by waste and extravagance in their management.

11. We approve of the action of the Democratic Legislature in preventing a partisan Governor from politically revolutionizing the benevolent institutions of the State, which he had already commenced by the nomination of his party friends to fill the vacancies about to occur in the boards of directors of said institutions.

12. We also approve of the repeal by said Legislature of the infamous law passed by the former Republican Legislature for the settlement of decedents' estates under which law estates were being consumed by court costs, and we declare in favor of all fees and salaries according to the necessities of the times, and that rigid economy shall be observed in every department of the State and Federal Government.

13. We also approve of the passage by said Legislature of the Metropolitan Police bill, whereby a riotous partisan police, at the capital of the State, whose chief business was to labor to keep the Republican party in power, was superseded by a strictly non-partisan police, equally divided as to politics between Democrats and Republicans, and who are required by the law to preserve order and attend to regular police business, and to hinder to interfere in elections. It is particularly appropriate that the State should have some voice in choosing the police of its own capital, where the State Treasury, public buildings and archives and much public property are situated, and where its principal public officers reside, or periodically assemble, and about the greatest nuisance that can be inflicted on a city is a mere partisan police chosen by a lot of ward bummars and low grade politicians and adventurers. We favor all measures that will elevate and purify municipal governments and make them protective of the interests of the whole people rather than of the party which, for the time being, happens to be in power.

14. We commend the act of the last Democratic Legislature in refusing an indirect subsidy to the contractors upon the New State-house, and it is the sense of the Democratic party of Indiana that no subsidy, either direct or indirect, shall be hereafter voted to contractor on said building.

15. Resolved, That we are opposed to calling a convention to alter and amend the Constitution of this State. Such a Convention would be a great and useless expense, and would result in unsettling laws and systems now well established and understood, and which could not be well understood under a new Constitution for a quarter of a century. It will be wise in this matter to let well enough alone. The country has prospered and grown great under the present Constitution, and it needs no tinkering with at the present time, especially in the interest of any party seeking to invade the rights of private property and personal liberty now secured by the Constitution.

16. We are opposed to the act of the last Democratic Legislature in refusing an indirect subsidy to the contractors upon the New State-house, and it is the sense of the Democratic party of Indiana that no subsidy, either direct or indirect, shall be hereafter voted to contractor on said building.

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