

FRIDAY JULY 25, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A HENDRICKS,
of Indiana

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. B. 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. HORD, 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.
For Congress—Tenth District,
THOMAS J. WOOD, of Lake County.
For Judge, 30th Judicial Circuit,
JAMES T. SAUNDERS, of Newton county.
For Pros. Attorney, 30th Judicial Circuit,
DAWSON SMITH, of Benton county.

Independent Republican delegations, representing eighteen or twenty States, and numbering several hundred representative men, met in New York city, Tuesday, and endorsed and recommended Mr. Cleveland to the support of honest republicans.

If it is now in order we would ask: "Will Newton county now concede the Republican nomination for Representative to our Sentinel?"—Rensselaer Sentinel.

The twelve delegates selected by the Republicans of Newton county, are each free and competent to judge of merit in selecting a candidate for representative. The republican voters will accept as the nominee and elect the man who receives a majority in convention. The Democrats believe in the unit rule for States in their convention to nominate a president, and we suppose would force the unit rule as to counties in a district convention. A Republican district convention each delegate speaks for his constituents. Counties, as such, do not vote. There will be no special pains taken to please the Sentinel in our nomination for representative. The Republicans have heretofore nominated a good man for representative and we doubt if they will do so again. Simon P. Thompson, in Kentland Gazette.

Our Simon speaks out for the delegates of Newton. From his success in upsetting the "clannish" hogghishness of the free voters of his party in Jasper county, and securing a position for Newton, that county certainly owes him her vote for representative in delegate convention.—We reiterate our wish that he may receive the nomination.

No Office Chases a Man.

The Rensselaer Democratic Sentinel, which is a bit of partisan Democratic paper, using whatever influence it has to stir up strife in the Republican party. It tries to create the impression that Judge Ward had no right to be nominated for office, and therefore the Republicans have no right to support him. The game of the Democrat is too transparent. It will not fool any Republicans, and Republicans feel entirely competent to find a way for themselves without advice from the Sentinel.

The Sentinel also tries to make it appear as well as others, that an office Judge is running up and down the circuit crying lustily for Mr. Saunders, when it is quite well known that Mr. S. has been as busy seeking the office as any other gentleman in the office. We do not blame Mr. Saunders for this. It is the way offices are secured by men of all parties. He has a right to seek office just as other men do, but the attempt of the Sentinel to make it appear that he does not seek the office of the Judge is simply ridiculous and futile.

Mr. Saunders wants the position of Judge just the same as Judge Ward wants it, and is working as hard for it as Judge Ward has. The office has not been chasing Mr. Saunders any more than it chased Judge Ward. The Sentinel's talk to the contrary, is the thinnest gruel ever fed to intelligent voters.

In these days no man gets an office without his own personal efforts to some extent, and this is well known to every voter.

The silly attempt to make it appear that the office of Judge is for sale to the Sentinel's candidate is a broad face and a poor compliment to the intelligence of the voters. Bah!

The above, which appears in the Kentland Gazette as an editorial, but was written in Rensselaer, would not do for publication in this locality.—The Sentinel is accused of "using whatever of influence it has to stir up strife in the Republican party." The writer thereof knows full well that the strife already exists, in a bad form, and that he has the credit of precipitating it. We regret the position in which Judge Ward is placed, but those who groomed him are to blame. The Circuit Judgeship is chasing Mr. Saunders, and will corner him on the bench next November, and don't you forget it. We understand strife exists in Benton, the product of the same machinery that produced it in this county.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

The 10th Indiana Democratic Congressional Convention met at the Opera House, in Rensselaer, Tuesday afternoon, July 22d, 1884, at 2 o'clock, and was called to order by A. B. Crampton, of Carroll county, Chairman of Congressional Committee, and after reading the call, announced the Convention ready for the transaction of business.

On motion, Ex-Senator Major, of Benton county was chosen to preside, A. T. Bitters, of Fulton county, elect-

ed Secretary, and the Democratic editors present Assistant Secretaries. A call of the roll disclosed all the counties represented.

On motion the following committee on resolutions was appointed:

Cass, Maj. McFadden; Carroll, J. O. Odell; Benton Dawson Smith; Newton, Terry Cunningham; Lake, John Kopelka; Porter, Jos. ph Wendell; White, Dr. R. M. Delzell; Pulaski, John Wentz; Fulton, H. A. Burkert; Jasper, Dr. J. H. Loughridge.

J. C. Odell, from committee on resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Tenth Congressional District, in Delegate Convention assembled, approve and heartily endorse the platform of principles adopted at the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and pledge our undivided support to the election of Cleveland and Hendricks for the offices of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That we affirm the declaration of principles enunciated in the Democratic Platform adopted at Indianapolis, June 25th, 1884, and pledge our united support to the election of the Democratic State ticket.

Resolved, That the people of the Tenth Congressional District recognize with pride the services of our distinguished Representative, the Thomas J. Wood, as the exponent and able defender of the rights of the people in the National House of Representatives, whose efficient and manly course in behalf of the laboring people, has won for him the highest esteem of his constituency, and a national reputation. An industrious, zealous and painstaking representative, we most cordially ratify and endorse his course pursued in the interest and welfare of the common people, against the encroachments of monopoly, corruption and class legislation.

The resolutions adopted by a unanimous vote.

The call for nominations was responded to by Maj. McFadden, of Cass, who, in a few well chosen remarks, announced the name of Hon. Thomas J. Wood, of Lake county, and asked that it be made without opposition and by a rising vote, which was agreed to amid tumultuous cheering.

A committee appointed for the purpose escorted Mr. Wood to the platform. He thanked the Convention for the confidence evidenced by his nomination. He addressed the Convention at some length, confining his remarks to giving an account of his stewardship, and was frequently applauded.

CLEVELAND.

[New York Times (Ind. Rep.)]

There is as little evidence that the workmen of this State are opposed to Governor Cleveland as there is ground for such opposition. It will be observed that most representations to the effect that his course as Governor has been unfriendly to the interests of laboring men, and that as a consequence they are unfriendly to him, emanate from those who have no right or authority to speak for workmen, but who have some grievance of their own against the fearless Governor, or whose object is to promote stirring up discontent. The first and most persistent in declaring that workmen are not friendly to Cleveland have been the Tammany leaders. Their purpose was clear to the simplest understanding. They had their own reasons for opposing the Governor, which have been sufficiently shown up in the last few weeks. To give any show of strength to their position they were forced to claim that he would lose votes in this State which some other Democratic candidate might get. What votes would he lose? Tammany would not directly admit that such votes as it could control would be withheld from the nominee because the Governor had made an enemy of Grady and refused to be subservient to the wishes of the honest and straight-forward to come from such a source. In casting about for a class of voters which could with more or less plausibility be represented as against the Governor, Tammany seized upon the laboring men as a class for which a grievance might be manufactured.

WHAT WAS THE GRIEVANCE

to be? The workmen had asked for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics. It had been created, with the prompt approval of the Governor, and he had appointed a Commissioner entirely acceptable to the labor organization of the State. The demand for the prohibition of cigar making in tenement houses came from the workmen. The governor signed the bill for that purpose last year. The act was declared invalid by the Court of Appeals, and another was passed which was intended to obviate the fatal objection raised, and this was signed without hesitation.

PRISON LABOR.

The workmen made a loud demand for the abolition of contract labor in the prisons, and one which we have been forced to regard as mistaken; but that proposition was favored by the Governor in his messages and in his signature of the Comstock bill, and his criticism upon the message for an investigating commission. In his general course Governor Cleveland has shown no special regard for this or that separate interest, but has kept in view the general well-being in which all have a share, but if there is a class to whose demands he has exhibited a friendly leaning, it is the working class. Out of what, then, was the pretended grievance to be made? Tammany hit upon just the crumb of the Governor's votes or failures to sign bills in his two years of service, and boldly ventured to base its pretense on those.

THE FIVE-CENT FARE BUGBEAR

In 1882 there was a loud demand for five cent fares on elevated railroads of this city, at all hours based on the belief that the receipts of the companies would permit it. The Legislature's failure to produce the Crane bill produced a good deal of indignation and had no small effect on the fortunes of Legislators, and last year a similar bill was passed. The Governor heard arguments for and against it, and gave the subject careful consideration. He concluded that in view of the previous legislation and

the contract of the Rapid Transit Commission with the elevated Railroad Companies, the fare could not justly or constitutionally be reduced unless the net receipts of the companies were shown to exceed 10 per cent on the capital actually expended. His reasoning convinced such an earnest and fair-minded advocate of the reduction as Theodore Roosevelt, and his conclusions were subsequently acquiesced in by the anti-Monopoly member of the Railroad Commission, Mr. O'Donnell. Moreover, the demand for reduced fares through all hours of the day did not come from the workmen, was not for their benefit, and its failure has never been regarded as a grievance by them. The other

TWO TRUMPED-UP GRIEVANCES

were the Governor's failure to sign the Mechanics' Lien bill and the bill regulating the hours of car drivers and conductors, passed at the late session. It has been clearly shown that the former was passed in a shape that would have wrought injury and not benefit to mechanics, and it was precisely on that ground that the Governor refused to sign it. His act was a favor to workmen. There was never evidence of a demand for conductors' and car-drivers' bill. It was introduced by a cheap demagogue as a bid for their favor, but from them nothing was heard on the subject. This bill simply required that twelve hours should be a day's work for this particular class of workers without providing against a corresponding reduction of wages or preventing contracts for overtime. In refusing to sign it the Governor said: "I cannot think this bill is in the interest of the workmen."

This, then, is the case made up, not by the workmen, but for them, and they are quite promptly repudiating it as none of theirs. It was made by Tammany in the hope of securing support for Cleveland at Chicago. It is taken up now only by small demagogues who wish to gain notoriety or consequence as agitators and supporters of General Butler in his Greenback-Anti-Monopoly "racket." It is based on false pretense and misrepresentation, and the workmen are sensible enough not to be fooled with it.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Strong Indorsement of the Democratic Nominee by George William Curtis.

[Harper's Weekly.]

The nomination of Governor Cleveland defines sharply the actual issue of the Presidential election of this year. He is a man whose absolute official integrity has never been questioned, who has no laborious and doubtful explanations to undertake, and who is universally known as the Governor of New York elected by an unprecedented majority which was not partisan, and represented both the votes and consent of an enormous body of Republicans, and who as the Chief Executive of the State has steadily withstood the blandishments and the threats of the worst elements of his party, and has justly earned the reputation of a courageous, independent and efficient friend and promoter of administrative reform. His name has become that of the especial representative among our public men of integrity, purity and economy of administration which are the objects of the most intelligent and patriotic citizens. The bitter and furious hostility of Tammany Hall and of General Butler to Governor Cleveland is his passport to the confidence of good men, and the general conviction that Tammany will do all that it can to defeat him will be an additional incentive to the voters who can not support Mr. Blaine, and who are unwilling not to vote at all, to secure the election of a candidate whom the political rings and the party traders instinctively hate and unitedly oppose.

So firm and "clean" and independent in his high office has Governor Cleveland shown himself to be, that he is denounced as not being a Democrat by his Democratic opponents. This denunciation springs from the fact that he has not hesitated to prefer the public welfare to the mere interest of his party. Last autumn, when the Democratic District Attorney of Queens county was charged with misconduct, the Governor heard the accusation and the defense, and decided that it was his duty to remove the officer. He was urged by his party friends to defer the removal until after the election, as otherwise the party would lose the district by the opposition of the attorney's friends. The Governor understood his duty and removed the officer some days before the election and the party did lose the district. This kind of courage and devotion to public duty in the teeth of the most virulent opposition of traders of his own party is unusual in any public man, and it shows precisely the executive quality which is demanded at a time when every form of speculation and fraud presses upon the public treasury under the specious plea of party advantage.

The argument that in an election it is not a man but a party that is supported, and that a Democratic party is less to be trusted than the Republican is futile at this time when the Republican party has nominated a candidate whom a great body of the most conscientious Republicans cannot support, and the Democratic party has nominated a candidate whom a great body of the most venal Democrats practically bolt. Distrust of the Democratic party springs from the conduct of the very Democrats who madly opposed Governor Cleveland because they know that they can not use him. The mere party argument is vain also, because no honorable man will be whipped in to vote for a candidate whom he believes to be personally disqualified for the Presidency on the ground that a party ought to be sustained. The nomination of Governor Cleveland is due not so much to the preference of his party as to the general demand of the country for a candidacy which stands for precisely the qualities and servi-

ces which are associated with his name.

CLEVELAND AND THE WORKINGMEN.

[Recent Interview in the New York Herald.]

"If there are weak points in the record of any man they should, of course, be developed and investigated before he is taken up as the candidate of a great party. But to say that I have ever failed to embrace every opportunity offered me to elevate the condition and subserve the real interests of the workingman and to protect him in all his rights is false. This, however, is but evidence of the readiness of some persons to make careless statements when engaged in a struggle, and of others to accept such statements as facts instead of as retaining the truth from the record. Understand me; I do not profess to be infallible on this or any other question, but I do claim that no sincere and honest workman can examine my record and find from it anything which tends to show a lack of sympathy with and care for the true interest of those who labor. I am sometimes afraid that at least a few of those who pose as friends of the workingman do not keep themselves fully informed as to what is done for them by way of legislation. I see stated in the paper as coming from one who professes to be especially the friends of the workmen, and claiming to be a leader among them, that I vetoed a bill preventing contract labor by children in the reformatories and institutions of the state. In point of fact, this bill was promptly signed by me, and no other measure touching this question was presented to me."

The Philadelphia Times in speaking of Governor Hendricks, says:

Thirty five years ago, when a very young man, by means of his persuasive tongue and genial manner he won the admiration of that generation of Democrats. Since that time he has always maintained this position until it is handed down from father to son like a tradition.

As a result the attachments of the Democrats of Indiana for him is something almost phenomenal. In victory or defeat, and these have been mixed in quite equal proportions, they have looked upon Mr. Hendricks as their leader. He is always ready to go anywhere, he never forgets a friend or a favor and his oratorical methods are peculiarly adapted to the locality of his early adoption.

There may be factions in the Democratic party in Indiana, but, if so, every member of each turns with utmost fidelity to Thomas A. Hendricks. He has had the uniform support of his State in a greater degree than any American politician in our day, and there is no reason for the assumption that he can not have it now.

It is a fact of cheering significance that Governor Cleveland and Governor Hendricks are immensely popular in their own States. They are men with clean records and with characters above reproach.

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

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Letters addressed as below remain uncalled for in the Post Office at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana, on the 19th day of July 1884. Those not claimed within four weeks from the date below given will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

Miss Jeney Cline, Geo Flischmann Mrs Abbie Gilmore, John Hardesty M Harris, W J Henderson Thomas Horen, Henry Jenner John Cendle, Geo, Markins, Mrs Lucinda Wolf

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

HORACE E. JAMES, P. M.
Rensselaer, Ind. July 21 1884.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

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Democratic Central Comm ttee.

Hanging Grove—John Leffer, David Culp, Wm. W. Kinton.
Gillam—Jno. Pruett, Adam Hess, Jno. Tillett.
Walker—Joel P. Spriggs, George Statham, Fred Meiser.
Barkley—Geo. H. Brown, Nelson Randle, Jao. G. Culp, Geo. Anair, J. C. Norman.
Marion—Jasper Kinton, Wm. Bergman, C. D. Stockhouse, A. R. Yeoman, Geo. O. Hoover.
Rensselaer—John C. Chitote, Jas. T. Randia, Ed. P. Honan, Frank B. Meyr.
Jordan—Jay Lamsen, John Um, Lorenzo Hill, derbrand, Michael Mulcahy.
Newton—Wm. Bringle, Jas. Yeoman, Newton Makeever.
Keener—Albert Brooks, Jas. Bennett, Benj. Biggs.
Kankakee—Thos. M. Jones, Presley E. D-vie, Patrick Smith.
Wheatfield—John Heil, Nelson Ingram Lewis Rich.
Car enter, West Precinct—James Clowery, E. E. Rockwood, W. L. Rich.
East Precinct—Fred Hoover, Edward L. Culp, William H. Wells.
Milroy—Wm. C. McCora, Chas. E. Loshbaugh, Jacob Owens.
Urton—William Cooper, Jas. Wiseman, Geo. W. Casey.
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