

FRIDAY OCTOBER 3, 1884.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
of New YorkFOR 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. HORN, of Bartholomew.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, 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 with Judicial Circuit,  
AMES T. SAUNDERS, of Newton county.For Pro. Atty. with Judicial Circuit,  
DAWSON SMITH, of Benton county.For Representative,  
DAVID H. YEOMAN, of Jasper county.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer,  
WILLIAM M. HOOVER,  
of Marion Township.

For Sheriff,

ADAM HESS,  
of Gillett Township.For Commissioner—First District,  
BRONSON W. HARRINGTON,  
of Union Township.For Commissioner—Second District,  
C. G. AUSTIN,  
of Carpenter Township.

For Surveyor,

JOHN P. LUNLAP,  
of Marion Township.For Coroner,  
WILLIAM BECK,  
of Marion Township

Blaine will probably not visit Indianapolis.

Read Carl Schurz's great Detroit speech in to-day's Sentinel.

A large Cleveland &amp; Hendricks Club from Dyer attended the Democratic meeting at Lowell, Monday evening.

Young Morton, son of his father, is reported in a speech to have said that soldiers voting the Democratic ticket should be shot.

Hon. T. J. Wood, our member of Congress, had a fine reception at Lowell, Monday night, and proceeded to the skinning of John M. Butler and Mark L. De Motte, who had been engaged in that locality in misrepresentations of the record of Mr. W. in Congress. His speech was well received and enthusiastically cheered. Tom Wood will be his own successor. Mark that gentleman.

Mr. Lowell, American minister to England, in response to McSweeney's appeal for the intervention of the U. S. Government in his behalf, said:

The coercion act, however exceptional and arbitrary, and contrary to the spirit and fundamental principles of both English and American jurisprudence, is still the law of land, and controls all parties domiciled in the proclaimed districts of Ireland, whether they are British subjects or not. It would be manifestly futile to claim that naturalized citizens of the United States should be excepted from its operation.

Mr. Lowell does not assert that weeney resumed his allegiance to the British government and office from the crown. That is for John M. Butler and his party to interpolate at this time in order to build up Blaine's aggressive (?) foreign policy. Blaine is only aggressive when in pursuit of Rail Road stock or Guano beds.

Mr. Blaine looked the least bit tired and sighed some what with relief when it was said Cincinnati was a few miles distant. "I have always liked to visit Cincinnati," said Blaine. "I was tempted to go there years ago after leaving Lancaster, where I had been at school. I often thought I might do well in the city when teaching in Kentucky. But if I did not live there I found myself treated well. I know there is always a great German population there. Wherever you find Germans you find great generosity, hospitality, and a natural overflow of good welcome and cheer.

Mr. Blaine didn't have so good a feeling for the Germans when conducting his Know-Nothing paper in Maine. Then he denounced them as the "Amsterdam Dutch," the "Rotterdam Dutch," and the "other dam Dutch." Just now, however, James Guano Blaine gushes.

The surplus in the treasury should be reduced.—Arthur, Folger, et al.

Republicans in Congress advise the reduction by reducing the tax on whisky, tobacco, and luxuries and permitting it to remain on necessities.

John M. Butler says, however, that there is no surplus.

Which is correct.

"Our Simon," when he should have been filling his appointment at Rosebud school house was engaged in advocating prohibition before an audience in Lowell. He argued that the success of the Republican ticket was necessary to that of prohibition. We were informed.

Yesterday's Indianapolis Sentinel contains the statement and affidavit of those who ought to know, that Gov. Gray was at one time a "Know-Nothing." The Rensselaer Republican can now cease to mourn after the canard it has taken such pains to make public.

When, soon after the nomination of Governor Cleveland, Will Purcell, editor of the Rochester Union, and a member of the electoral ticket, resigned from both positions and it was given out that he was bitterly opposed to the election of Governor Cleveland, there was considerable rejoicing among the opponents of the Governor. Now, the Brooklyn Eagle publishes a letter from Mr. Purcell to James McMahon, a prominent Brooklyn citizen, in which he says: "I have not opposed, am not opposing, and will not oppose, the election of the Democrat Presidential ticket. I desire to see the Democratic party restored to power in every department of the Federal Government, and I shall contribute my best efforts to that end in such manner and through such channels as shall command themselves to my best judgement."

Promise and Perform. ance. [Philadelphia Record.]

THE PROMISE—Meat is the pot three times a day if he wants it; abundant bread from the best of Dakota wheat; good schools for his children; a cottage for a residence; handsome cloth for his wife and daughters, and respectable suits for his boys; newspapers and books; reasonable pleasures and bits of travel—these are the conditions of life on which the American mechanic should insist. If his labor and his relation to his employers are sufficiently protected by a customs tariff he will possess these conditions.—New York Tribune editorial, September 54th.

THE PERFORMANCE.—Reading, Pa., September 23.—A notice is posted in the works of the Brooke Iron company of Birdsburg, of a 10 per cent reduction in the salaries and wages of the employees, except the day laborers.—New York Tribune, September 24 (telegram).

Holidayburg, Pa., September 25.—Notices have been posted in the furnace of the Cambria Iron and Co. Co., announcing a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, to take effect October 1, and all those who will not agree to accept the reduction will be paid off and discharged. When the wages are reduced some of the employees will receive but eighty-one cents per day.—Associate Press dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.

Heavy Call on Imagination.

Imagine George Washington: "Burn this letter."

Imagine Benjamin Franklin writing: "I will sacrifice a good deal to get a settlement."

Imagine Thomas Jefferson writing: "I know of various changes in which I can prove useful."

Imagine Abraham Lincoln writing: "No one will ever know from me that I ever disposed of a single dollar in Maine."

Imagine Grover Cleveland writing: "It will be in my power to put an anchor to windward in your behalf."

Some of our contemporaries find satisfaction in this collection:

"Burn this letter."—James G. Blaine. "Tell the truth"—Grover Cleveland. Well the letter was not burned.

Now was the truth told.—New York Sun.

No, Jim lied right along.

The Duncannon Iron Company recently posted a notice of a ten per cent. reduction in the wages of all employees to go into effect on Oct. 1, which so angered the latter that they hung J. G. Blaine in effigy in the rolling mill, with a placard on his breast bearing the following words. "James G. Blaine is dead. The ten per cent reduction killed him."

John B. Harbolt is prospecting in Kansas.

Frank Weathers left this week for Kansas.

Nowels, at the Court House, to-morrow evening.

Taking up a copy of Blaine's letter of acceptance, Mr. Fuller read figures here and there, and then by facts and figures taken from the national census proved in the language of the speaker that "Mr. Blaine was either ignorant of the facts or has published false statements." Should he be elected to the highest office in the public? Blaine was now making his great "stump tour" through the country, and his visit at the home of the martyred president with Mrs. Garfield was very nice. Just as Scott, a very estimable man in many respects, got four states, so will Blaine undoubtedly capture Maine and perhaps Vermont.

The speaker then produced extracts taken from the national census as far back as in 1850. In 1850 the value of farms was \$3,000,000,000; in 1860 \$6,000,000,000. In other words, during this time of Democratic rule, when the "wicked Democrats" were in power, there was an increase of 103 per cent. in the value of farms; from 1860 to 1870, under Republican rule, there was an increase of only 39 per cent. Between '50 & '60, under Democratic rule, the value of farming implements increased 63½ per cent, while between '70 & '80, under Republican rule, there was an increase of only 20 per cent. The aggregate value of personal property between the years 1850 and 1860, during Democratic rule, increased 126 per cent, while between the years 1860 and 1870, under Republican rule, the aggregate value increased 25 per cent. Blaine, in his letter, introduced not much argument, and he was wrong in his facts. The speaker took Blaine on his own grounds. It was absurd to attribute the increase of population of the country to any one party, as did the candidate for President on the Republican ticket. Blaine's words of to day were false, and the speaker could prove them so by the census. Between 1850 and 1860 there was an increase in the manufacturing industries of the country of 87 per cent, while under Republican rule, between 1860 and 1870, there was an increase of 82 per cent. In printers product, between 1850 and 1860, there was an increase 168 per cent, while between 1860 and 1870 there was an increase of 107 per cent. Woolen mills increased 42½ per cent, between 1850 and 1860, and 22½ per cent, between 1860 and 1870. In 1850 there were 9,000 miles of railway; in 1860, 30,685 miles, an increase of 239½ per cent. In 1859 there were 52,914 miles, and in 1880, 88,000 miles, an increase of 66 per cent. Between 1850 and 1860 there were 2,265 ships built; between 1860 and 1870 there were 860 ships built, and between 1870 and 1880 there were only 600 ships built. Thus the speaker contrasted the administration of the two parties, his statements calling forth, at frequent intervals, hearty applause.

The democrats want a reduction in taxation but the republicans according to their platform, also advocate the same thing. It at any time there should be such a measure adopted, that time is now.

The speaker then read the figures showing the tariff rates on household articles; these were too high, much too high. Prices of all useful articles in 1860 were low, now high. The wages have increased 8 per cent, but board and living expenses have increased 35 per cent. To be sure, England did not wish the United States to change the tariff laws, because it gives England the monopoly of the world. Labor got for wages 17-7 10 per cent. of the product: the tariff got 40 per cent., if there was a tariff of 40 per cent it would still pay the wages. The chairman of the Republican national committee got his \$10,000 by protection, but if he found he could not make money he would shut down his mills and discharge his five thousand employees and keep his money: The exports were more in 1860 under a low tariff than twenty years after under a high tariff. Under the navigation laws they tax everything on ships, from the rope on the sails to the salt on the keel; hence no ship-building. Between 1866 and 1880 there was a decrease in shipping tonnage of 65,000 tons, while the tonnage of all other countries increased. [Cries of "Shame!"] If the people of this country could not understand and put to right these matters they were unworthy of self-government.

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## England for Blaine.

William Henry Hurlbert, formerly editor of the New York World, has sent the following cablegram to Senator McDonald, of Indiana:

LONDON, Sept. 36.—To J. E. McDonald, Indianapolis: It is not true that the leading British newspapers favor the election of Governor Cleveland and deprecate the election of Blaine.

British commercial interest demand the election of Blaine, and practical British exporters admit this to me. The system of Federal taxation represented by Mr. Blaine has given England the markets of the world. Englishmen know that American production has outrun our capacity for home consumption. Englishmen know that Democratic reform extending the free list of raw materials would so diminish the cost of American production as to drive English goods out of foreign markets, increase the output of American factories enhance the demand for intelligent American labor and raise the wages of American workingmen. Democratic reform means death to Federal taxation, under which American exports have fallen off \$83,000,000 in value since 1853, and \$162,000,000 in value since 1863.

Mr. Blaine came into power with the late President Garfield in 1880. This Federal taxation feeds the export trade of England. What wide-awake English newspaper, then, can advocate the election of Mr. Cleveland?

Englishmen know that it is this Federal taxation which handicaps the well-paid, intelligent labor of America, as French protection now enables labor to undersell France in the markets of French Africa.

Englishmen admit that under reformed democratic taxation American labor might undersell English producers in England. We grow three-fourths of the cotton of the world. Our cotton factories are the best appointed; our spinners the best paid and the best educated alive, yet Englishmen taunt us to-day with the assertion that our exports of cotton goods are annually diminishing, even with an over supply at home, and with millions of customers at our doors in the new world. Are Western voters marines, that Mr. Blaine should ask them to believe that England lags to see Mr. Cleveland saw off that huge limb of Federal taxation which England rolls so comfortably? What can be the use of making commercial treaties with Mexico or Spanish America, or Asia, while Mr. Blaine stands ready with his Federal taxation to close any possible Panama Canal to the manufacturers of America for the benefit of the exporters of England and Europe.

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBURT.

Commencing Sunday, Oct. 5, through trains will pass this point a follows:

South—10:33 a. m.

North—5:00 p. m.

WANTED.—1,000 cords of White Oak or Hickory saplings, from 11-2 to 3 inches in diameter, at the top end, and 8 feet long. Will also buy shaved hoops.

For prices and other particulars, enquire at Porter's Hay barn, on Railroad North of Creamery

Rensselaer Ind.

KEEFE & CO.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill. says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. I have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25¢ per box by F. B. Meyer's.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Letters addressed as below remain uncalled for in the Post Office at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana, on the 27th day of September, 1884. Those not claimed within four weeks from the date below given will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

Adam Brown, E. W. Daugherty,

Albert Hawley, C. Hengesbach,

Henry Hilton 2, W. T. Myers,

John M. Rondebusch, Esther York.

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

HORACE E. JAMES, P. M.

Rensselaer, Ind. Sept. 29 1884.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes:

"I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Meyer's.

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Notice is hereby given that my wife, Sarah A. Guy, having left my bed and board without just cause, the public are cautioned against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL GUY.

Sept. 12, 1884.