

FRIDAY OCTOBER 10, 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. W. 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. 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,
AMES T. SAUNDERSON, of Newton county.

For Pro. Attorney, 30th 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 Gilham 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. DUNLAP,
of Marion Township.

For Coroner,
WILLIAM BECK,
of Marion Township.

NOTICE.—THE members of the Jasper County Democratic Central Committee will meet at the Cleveland & Hendricks Club Room, in Rensselaer, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884, at 1 o'clock, p.m. Let there be a full attendance. EZRA C. NOWELS, JAMES W. DOUTHIT, Chairman Secretary.

Mr. Blaine, with his usual readiness, denied his connection with the Hocking Valley mines, but the publication of the receipt for the amount his subscription, spoils his story.

The Indianapolis Sentinel is pouring hot shot into the plumed knave. Blaine's libel suit will not be pressed. The Sentinel knows too much.

10,000 is the estimated number that greeted the tall Sycamore, at Monticello, yesterday. In the evening a procession of 2,000 men, bearing torches paraded the street.

Twenty-eight veteran Democrats, who had voted for the old "Hero" Jackson, acted as Vice Presidents at the Rally in Monticello, yesterday. Good substantial citizens, every one of them. May their lives be spared to them to participate in many more Presidential elections.

A large number of the old neighbors of Gov. Gray, have furnished affidavits to the effect that the Governor never was a member of what was known as the Know-Nothing party. But the gossipy, fidgety old woman, of the Republican, still insists that she knows better. She is one of that class of creatures who believe that "a lie well stuck to" is better than to "Tell the Truth!" She is a meek and lowly follower and admirer of James Guano Blaine, the boss liar, judging from the recent developments.

E. B. Sellers and Jno. G. Timmons, of Senator, and the latter for representative, in the adjoining district, received cordial greetings yesterday from thousands of friends. They will undoubtedly be elected by handsome majorities, as they should be. Knowing them intimately, we feel assured they will reflect great credit on the positions for which they have been named.

James C. Blaine and Barnum's Show are both exhibiting in or near this State. Blaine will slip quietly into Indianapolis, make his exit quickly, and possibly visit the skating rink at Rensselaer to witness the grand farce of a "hog on ice," as may be represented by the old woman of the Republican. Barnum's Greatest Show will have no good reason to follow them up.

HARD TO PLEASE.

Our republican contemporaries are hard, very hard, to please. G. Warren Fisher and James Mulligan, of Boston, recently give to the world a second edition (a third edition being in abeyance) of what are best known as the Mulligan Letters—letters of the republican candidate for President of the United States. Mr. Blaine hails their publication with delight and express' a wish that "they will be printed in every republican paper throughout the land," adding: "there is nothing in them inconsistent with the most scrupulous 'onor and integrit." The major and minor republ can organs, with one consuet, decare these letters a "perfect vindication" of their candidate, and with equal unanimity disregard their candidate's wishes to publish them. James G. Blaine may be playing "bluff," or his apologists may see through other lenses the darker dislocures of the official venality of the travelling becar for votes, but that is not the question just here. The organs of the white feathered candidate denounce the circulation of this "perfect vindication" in the wake of Mr. Blaine's peripatetic tramp as "scandalous" and disreputable." Are they wiser and more astute than the "magneto" Maine man in command of the republican hippodrome?

But this is not all the eccentricity which a study of the columns of our esteemed republican contemporaries reveals. Mr. Fisher, one of the "vindicators," of whom Mr. Blaine writes in exalted praise, and gratefully for "courtesy" and "unbounded liberality" towards him, is stigmatized by his organs among other obnoxious forms of phraseology as a "broken-down drunkard;" and of Mr. Mulligan, even after the tearful and dramatic scene exhibiting Mr. Blaine on his knees imploring Mr. Mulligan, for the sake of his wife and six children, to spare him exposure, Mr. Blaine speaks in no other than words of respect, this other "vindictor," those organs denounce as a "self-convicted liar," and both as "sharers and thieves," and as "precious a pair of sharers as go unhung." Why this fusilage of epithets, for we have copied but a very few of the compliments they have exhausted Webster and Worcester to employ, if the letters are "perfect vindicators," and a fortiori, those who give them to the world his "vindictors"?

Really, are not our republican contemporaries of every degree eccentrically hard to please?

Another Blaine Elector Disgusted.

Dr. Forrest, a Blaine elector of New York State, has resigned. He draws the line on Blaine. Jim is doomed. His political death will occur in November. No one will ever scratch his tombstone. It must stand for a terror for political charlatans forever. A reporter called to see Dr. Forrest in New York Monday night, and inquired his reasons for declining to serve as an elector.

"There is only one reason, and I have so stated it in my letter," said Dr. Forrest. "It is because I can not conscientiously support Mr. Blaine."

"Will you state why you can not support him?"

"I would prefer not to mention my reasons. They must be patent to everybody."

"Were you not aware when you were chosen elector that Mr. Blaine would be likely to receive the nomination?"

"At that time I had given the subject very little consideration. Since Mr. Blaine was nominated I have regarded his choice in every light, and after careful consideration have concluded that I could not conscientiously remain on the electoral ticket. I was in honor bound to so inform the committee, which I did."

A CORRUPT SYSTEM.

The following speech was delivered by Thomas J. Wood, member of congress from the tenth Indiana district, at Royal Center, Oct. 3:

The republican party has had full power in this government for nearly twenty-four years. During that time more of the people's money has been wasted through fraud, speculation, and bribery

than in the whole seventy two years of government administration by the democratic and whig parties. Go back four years and recount the defalcations of republican officials. They cover a shameful page in our history, and include Burnside, late disbursing officer of the post-office department, \$80,000, and John Hall, United States marshal at Pittsburgh, \$15,000. The list is a long one. The amount of defalcations since June 30, 1881, up to June 30, 1883, amount to nearly \$2,000,000. Straw bonds were taken in hundreds of cases, and when the official became a defaulter the attorney general ordered suit brought upon the bonds, which were found to be worthless, and this vast sum of money was lost to the government, every dollar of which came from the pockets of the people. But bad as this is the worst is not yet told. There were defalcations of government officials from June 30, 1881, to June 30, 1883, of over \$1,554,000, and the attorney general, knowing the bonds of such defaulting officers to be worthless, did not sue them, but compromised with the defaulters for about \$441,000 leaving a total loss to the government of over \$1,413,000. The sum total of defalcations in the last three years reaches the enormous sum of \$3,600,000. With this bad record before the people the Republican party asks to be again trusted with public affairs. Can you trust it another four years in the face of this dishonest record? I expected nothing less than this when I saw the leaders of that party spending vast sums of money in 1880 to corrupt the people and the ballot-box. Dishonest money was then sown broadcast over the country, and the result is a general defalcation of public officials. The same unholy and corrupt system is adopted this year. Your neighbor is to be corrupted, if possible, by money—money won from 120,000 office holders in defiance of the civil-service law. Your ballot-box to become a mockery of honesty and honest men. How will the people enforce reform and purity in the administration of this government when the ballot-box, the only peaceful resort of a free people to remedy evils, becomes

a receptacle for dishonesty.

nd corruption? Will the honest men of his country permit this corrupt system to be repeated this year? Will rascality supplant the honesty of the people? There has not been a fair and honest presidential election in this country for twelve years. Bribery, fraud, corruption, and general dishonesty, brought about by the force of unholy money, has carried the last three presidential elections. How long is the voice of the workingmen, the farmer, the mechanic, and the artisan to be stifled in this way? Their newspapers publish anything, true or false. Their workers and strikers labor to slander, defame, and villify. Can such a party be longer trusted? The republican party in congress does every effort to reduce the government taxes. It is known as the high-tax party. The contest this fall is between high tax and low tax. The republican party wants a protective tariff, which means a high tax on imports. The democratic party advocates a lower tax, one sufficient to raise money enough to support this government and no more. It does not believe in protection beyond this amount. That is enough for the consumer to pay. What party made high government taxes? What party compels the workingmen to pay \$8 for \$2 worth of sugar? Is 50 per cent. tax high on sugar or not? What party compels the laboring man to pay \$2 for a \$2 suit of woolen cloths? Is 40 per cent. on woolens a high tax or not? and so on through the list of two thousand articles. We want less tax, less defalcation and better government. This high tax on all the workingmen wear and part that he eats takes back a part of his daily wages for the benefit of the monopolist. Let him count the increase of price on all he buys during the year by virtue of high taxes, and subtract the sum from his daily wages, and he will find that he is less paid, at the end of the year, than the laborers of England. The laboring man does not grow rich by high-tariff tax. Who does? Not the farmer or mechanic. The monopolist is the man benefited by the high-tariff-tax. He is prosperous from the earnings of others that he has paid no thing for. Is this true? Go over to the store and you find one price for sugar, whether it is the imported or domestic article. The imported article has paid 50 per cent. tax while the domestic article has not yet, yet they both sell for one price. The manufacturer therefore

GETS THE BENEFIT.

of the high tax and does not pay one cent of it. Go to the dry-goods store and you find the same thing. The imported and domestic article rose in price side by side. One has paid a high government tax, the other no tax. The wealth of the country does not pay the government tax. It is paid when imported goods are purchased. The consumer pays it when he buys the goods that have paid the government tax. Now the great railroad wealth and bank wealth, and other corporate wealth pays scarcely anything of this government tax. These wealthy corporations buy none of these taxed goods and it therefore goes free of bearing the just proportion of the burdens of the government. The poor men pay it when they purchase the goods. Let him count the increase of price on all he buys during the year by virtue of high taxes, and subtract the sum from his daily wages, and he will find that he is less paid, at the end of the year, than the laborers of England. The laboring man does not grow rich by high-tariff tax. Who does? Not the farmer or mechanic. The monopolist is the man benefited by the high-tariff-tax. He is prosperous from the earnings of others that he has paid no thing for. Is this true? Go over to the store and you find one price for sugar, whether it is the imported or domestic article. The imported article has paid 50 per cent. tax while the domestic article has not yet, yet they both sell for one price. The manufacturer therefore

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