

Democratic Sentinel



FRIDAY JULY 2 1886.

Entered at the postoffice at Rensselaer, Ind., as second-class matter.

RENSSELAER TIME TABLE.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
4:51 A. M.	10:48 A. M.
4:03 "	11:11 P. M.
4:18 P. M.	10:47 "

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Clerk.

For Sheriff.

For Auditor,
LUCIUS STRONG.

For Treasurer,
WILLIAM M HOOVER.

For Recorder,
DAVID W. SHIELDS.

For Coroner.

For Surveyor

For Commissioner—Second District,
GEORGE H. BROWN, Jr.

The Democratic Central Committee

OF JASPER COUNTY, IND., will meet at RENNSSELAER, on THURSDAY, August 5th, 1886, for the purpose of making complete the Democratic Ticket for said County, in compliance with instructions of County Convention, and the transaction of other business.

A full attendance requested.

H. A. BARKLEY, Chairman.

Jas. W. McEWEN, Sec'y.

Democratic CONVENTIONS!

The Democracy of the counties of Benton, Jasper and Newton will meet in Delegate Convention, at Goodland, Ind., on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11 '86, and place in nomination one candidate for State Senator and one candidate for Circuit Prosecutor.

At the same time and place the a candidate for Representative, for the counties of Jasper and Newton, will also be placed in nomination.

The ratio of representation is fixed at one Delegate for every 60 Democratic votes and fraction thereof, cast at the last general election.

By order of Chairman of the several COMMITTEES.

The Democracy of our neighboring county of Newton held a large and enthusiastic convention at Mt. Ayr, yesterday, and placed in nomination an excellent ticket.

Judge William Fullerton, a Republican lawyer of New York, has submitted his Republican electioneering brief to the House Committee on War Claims, in which he advocates the payment of the rebel debt. It has already received a very black eye at the hands of leading Democrats.

Our distinguished (more distinguished of late from his downcast appearance and the mournful expression of his eyes) fellow-citizen, H. E. James, late consul to Turk Island, is deeply concerned in anything that contributes to our "consolation!" We reciprocate, and in our deep sympathy for him we have wished scores of times that one of those blrd-manure beds could be convenient to his hand that he might profit by the use of poultices prepared from the deposits contained therein. These poultices applied in such close proximity to his olfactory are very soothing to him, and agree with his natural instincts.

No shoe store shall sell "good Shoes"—n'shoddy—cheaper than LUDD HOPKINS.

We trust our readers will carefully peruse the veto messages of the President on his return of several private pension bills with a statement of his objections. We append a few sample bricks:

To the Senate: I hereby return without my approval senate bill No. 183, entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas S. Hopkins, late of Company C, 16th Maine volunteers."

This soldier was enrolled in the army June 2d, 1862, and discharged June 30 1865. He was sent to the government hospital Sept. 20, 1863, and thereupon transferred to the invalid corps.

He filed his declaration for a pension in November, 1880, alleging that while in the service he contracted malarial fever and chronic diarrhea and was seized with convulsions, suffering from great general debility.

A pension of \$50 a month was granted to him in June, 1881, dating from the time of filing his application, which sum he has been receiving up to the present time.

This bill proposes to remove the limitation fixed by the law of 1879 prescribing the date prior to which an application for pension must be filed in order to entitle the claimant to draw the pension allowed from the time of his discharge from the service.

If this bill should become a law it would entitle the claimant to about \$9,000 of back pension. This is claimed upon the ground that the soldier was so sick from the time of the passage of the act creating the limitation up to the date allowed him to avail himself of the privileges of the act that he could not file his claim.

I think the limitation thus fixed a very wise one and that it should not, in fairness to other claimants, be relaxed for causes not mentioned in the statute, nor should the door be opened to application of this kind.

The beneficiary named in this bill had fifteen years after the accruing of his claim, and before it is alleged that he was incapacitated, within which he might have filed his application and entitled himself to the back pension now applied for.

The facts here presented come so far short of furnishing a satisfactory excuse for his delay that in my judgment the discrimination asked in his favor should not be granted.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To the Senate: I return herewith without approval senate bill No. 1192 entitled "An act granting a pension to Alfred Denny."

It appears that the claimant entered the United States military service as a captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers on the 12th day of June, 1863. After remaining in such position for less than a year he resigned to accept a civil position.

The short record of his military service discloses no mention of an accident or disability. But twenty years after his resignation, and on the 12th day of March, 1884, he reappears as an applicant for a pension, and alleges in his declaration filed in the pension bureau that in August, 1863, while in the line of duty, he was, by a sudden movement of the horse he was riding, thrown forward upon the horn of his saddle and thereby received a rupture in his right side, which at some time and in a manner wholly unexplained subsequently caused a rupture in his left side also.

The number of instances in which those of our soldiers who rode horses during the war were injured by being thrown forward upon their saddles indicates that these saddles were very dangerous contrivances.

I am satisfied there is not a particle of merit in this claim, and no facts are presented to me which entitle it to charitable consideration.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Indianapolis News (Republican): At last the Fitz John Porter bill has passed congress, and if resident Cleveland regards the right, his signature will soon make it a law. There are more reasons than one for hoping for this relief.

We won't have John Alexander Logan defending the memory of Abraham Lincoln, for instance, and we won't have the swash-buckling talk indulged in by Senator Butler—at least we hope not. But,

seriously, while it is a satisfaction that this case, if it gets the president's assent, as it ought to, will

make an ending of a vast amount of demagogic, for which it has "stood in" these many years as raw

material, the great glory of it will

be as a sign that in spite of the

unequalled political bitterness of

this country, so much intensified

by the memories of a civil war,

justice can at last reach her own,

or, again reach her own. The bill

was once as far along as it is now.

Let us hope that Mr. Cleveland

will act differently from Mr. Arthur and contribute the last thing

useful toward righting this great

wrong. From its beginning few

cases in history are more remarkable than this—and particularly

remarkable in having won the favor

of the chief of those who once

opposed it. General Grant's no-

ble action—the change which Generals Terry and Schofield and Getty subscribed to in further investigation—are tributes to character and testimony to the inherent force of the cause that thus won them.

MR. RANDALL'S BILL.

Chicago Herald: Mr. Randall's tariff bill is constructed on the lines which protectionists have always followed. It reduces the tax a trifle on lumber and iron, increases it on wool and woolens and abolishes it altogether on fruit brands and tobacco. In the course of time he, or men like him, will no doubt be prepared to increase the tax on such luxuries as coal, woolens, salt, glass and furniture, and repeat the impost on that necessity of life known as whisky.

The revenues of the United States are derived in the main from two sources—customs duties and internal taxation on tobacco and liquor.

From the customs the receipts during the last four years have averaged \$200,000,000, and from internal revenue during the same period they have been about \$120,000,000.

Customs taxes are laid on more than four thousand different articles, the great majority of them necessaries.

The tax is in many cases prohibitive, thus giving to a combination of home manufacturers a monopoly of this market.

In almost every instance, whether there are imports or not, the price to the American consumer is increased all the way from 20 to 60 per cent. If the article is imported the duty is added to its selling price.

If it is home made the increased price which the manufacturer is able to charge by reason of his "protection" gives him an opportunity to put the tax into his own pocket.

Thus the American people pay in the course of a year untold millions in taxes, not to the government, but to private individuals whom the government has taken into partnership.

The tariff is so high that it yields a comparatively small revenue, whereas if it was much lower imports would be greater, the government would get more money, and the people would enjoy a very marked reduction in the cost of living.

As a representative of the protectionists Mr. Randall naturally wishes to do away with internal revenue taxation as soon as possible.

To this end this bill strikes out all tobacco taxes, which now yield about \$25,000,000 yearly.

With that vast sum lost to the Treasury no further reduction in taxation will be possible for some time, and the combinations which by reason of the tariff get more money out of the people than the government does will be secure for many years to come.

The question is narrowed down, therefore, to this: Will the American people have free wool, yarn, shawls, clothing, blankets, iron, steel, copper, coal, lumber, glass, salt, pins, needles, cutlery, crockery, furniture, carpets, and the thousand things

that they must secure in order to live, or will they have free whisky and tobacco?

Mr. Randall does not hesitate to increase the cost of the people's clothing that he may give them free fine-cut and cigars, and when the time comes he will be equally willing to increase the cost of many other necessities in order to give them free whisky.

There are so many steals in the tariff; it operates with so much indirection; it calls for so large a force of officials; it enables so many rings to divide with the government the privilege of taxing the people, and it imposes its burdens so unequally that the great mass of Americans, who cannot by any possibility be benefited by such a scheme, may be sure that so long as wealth and power can

throw them a sop of free tobacco or free whisky they will never have relief from the much more serious imposts. Mr. Randall's bill is a monopoly bill.

The tobacco and whisky tax should remain, and the taxes on the necessities of life should go.

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