



FRIDAY, AUGUST 26 1887

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

The Republican party in order to increase its numerical strength and secure it in power placed the ballot in the hand of the negro and added that element to their organization, and yet, notwithstanding all this, the Democratic party is vastly in the majority, numerically considered. Under Democratic rule our domain has increased in extent that now its shores are washed by both oceans.

Under Democratic administrations two wars, with foreign nations, were conducted to a successful termination.

No Democratic administration has ever been connected with whisky-ring, Credit Mobelier and other thieving gangs, and sharing in the plunder.

Its national candidates have always been men above reproach.

It was, and is, beyond contradiction, a National party.

Now, how does the g. o. r. p. compare with this?

It was organized as a Sectional party.

Its advent to power, numerically in the minority, was followed by the introduction of civil war?

During the existence of civil war, the efforts of its administrations were more bent to insure results that would build up and perpetuate its power, than in efforts to secure a united country.—In fact, its ascendancy in a divided country was preferred to a united Union with the Democracy in power.

Its declarations were that the Union of our fathers was in league with hell, the Constitution of our fathers "a covenant with death," and our flag "a flouting lie—a polluted rag."

During the war, numerically speaking, the membership of the so-called "g. o. r. p." remained at home to do the voting, while Democrats were at the front battling for the preservation of the Union.

In the past they had been jeeringly stigmatized by their opponents as "Union savers," and their presence at the front fully confirmed them to the title. The overwhelming republican victories at the ballot boxes, at the same time, clearly establish the point of their presence.

The period of reconstruction and carpet-bag rule was an extension of time to their thieves to secure plunder.

The very foot-prints of whisky-ring thieves were traced into the executive mansion during the administration of Grant, and their gifts occupied the stalls of the White House stables.

The Executive office was stolen for Hayes.

Garfield, their candidate for the Presidency in 1880, was known to be tainted with Credit Mobelier, while his associate, Arthur, had been kicked out of the New York Custom House, by Hayes and Sherman, charged with corrupt administration of his office.

Their next candidate, Blaine, had been connected with Credit Mobelier, Little Rock, and other illegitimate speculations, and a devout, knee-bending, tear-shedding worshipper of Mulligan.

Blaine is prominently mentioned in connection with the next radical presidential nomination. Since his last candidacy another illegitimate transaction has been charged against him.

A party with such a record, and with such timber to present as its best, should be slow in its reference to "A Thoroughly Bad Party."

Why He Chose to Blast His Reputation.

(From 1st page—concluded.)

In alluding to the partisan aspect of the case, and speaking of the effect of a conviction should Sullivan be found guilty, Judge Woods makes the lowest partisan appeal to the Democrats on the jury, and says:

"I think there is evidence enough before this jury as to the control of affairs at the court house to enable you to know that there is a Board of Democratic Commissioners over there and if Sullivan loses his office it would go into Democratic hands. But that is not a proper consideration for us one way or the other. If Mr. Sullivan is not guilty he should hold his office and it does not necessarily follow that he should lose his office even if he is guilty."

Read that again and think of it citizens of Indiana! What is it but a plea to the Democrats in the jury to join with their Republican brethren and find a verdict of guilty, because they will thereby surrender no partisan advantage?—What is it but an implied promise that if they will find Sullivan guilty (he takes it for granted Republicans will so find), he will see that they lose nothing, but simply inflict a fine as he did upon Perkins without imprisonment. He says:

"The punishment prescribed by the statute, under which this prosecution is based, are with the control of the court within certain limitations." The question will naturally arise if the jury and himself had nothing to do with the partisan aspect of the case, why it was necessary to allude to it and tell the jurors that Democrats would come to no harm in Marion County as Democrats by a verdict of guilty? It will not do; he can not escape the net he has spread. He did not spread it for hims lf, but, nevertheless, he is caught in it.

In effect Judge Woods's charge is this: "Gentlemen, Democrats of the jury, you need have no fears of losing the clerk's office in Marion County if you find John Sullivan guilty. You have the County Commissioners, and if I conclude to send him to the penitentiary you can have another Democrat in his place; and I am not sure any how that I will send him north. I may conclude, Democratic jury, to let him off with a fine as I did Perkins. In that event no harm is done to your party organization.

Can partizanship sink lower? Is it possible for a judge to make a baser appeal to the partizan instincts of men who are solemnly sworn to try a case according to the law and the testimony?

The crimes of the accused become insignificant in view of such a spectacle.

In modern political trials is it possible to find an appeal so low as this?

Think of such an appeal falling from the lips of McLean, Davis, Huntington, David McDonald, White and Gresham, men who shamed luster on the Federal bench in Indiana in days gone by.

Sue a thought is almost daring, for such a thing would have been impossible in any of the above named.

In thus begging Democrats to find a verdict of guilty because they will sustain no party loss, Judge Woods has placed himself in a position not to be envied.

It is to be hoped that if he again essays the task of prosecuting, he will be more guarded in his language, because such partisan charges will be but sorry ornaments in the pages of the law reviews.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother was also very low with Malaria, Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: "I positively believe he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters."

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malaria Diseases and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c. and \$1. at F. B. Meyer's, 6

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The State of Indiana, ss:

In Jasper Circuit Court, to October Term, A. D.

1887. No. 3716.

Jane Bookee vs.

William F. Armstrong, Revilo W. Hubbard, Julia A. Hubbard, his wife, John R. Vanvoort, Mary E. Vanvoort, his wife, Elbridge G. Keith, John D. Deedzendorf, et al.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 26th day

of August, A. D. 1887, the above named plaintiff, by E. S. & Z. D. Duggins, their Attorneys,

filed in the office of the Clerk, of said Court her

complaint against said defendants for the fore-

closure of a mortgage and also the affidavit of a

competent person, that said defendants William

F. Armstrong, Revilo W. Hubbard, Julia A.

Hubbard, his wife, John R. Vanvoort, Mary E.

Vanvoort, his wife, Elbridge G. Keith, John D.

Deedzendorf, et al.

WITNESS, That on this 26th day

of August, A. D. 1887, the said Clerk, affixed to this seal:

JAMES F. IRWIN, Clerk.

By S. C. Irwin, Deputy.

August 26, 1887.—\$8.

SEAL.

WITNESS, My hand and the seal of

said Court, affixed at office in

Rensselaer, on this 26th day

of August, A. D. 1887.

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By S. C. Irwin, Deputy.

August 26, 1887.—\$8.

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