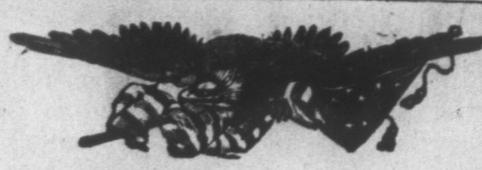


Democratic Sentinel

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 7 1868

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



Democratic NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

First District: Samuel B. Vance, Vanderburgh.
Second District: Sutler S. Dobbins, Martin.
Third District: Charles S. Jewett, Floyd.
Fourth District: Nicholas Connett, Ripley.
Fifth District: John R. East, Monroe.
Sixth District: Thomas J. Study, Wayne.
Seventh District: David S. Gooding, Hancock.
Eighth District: D. D. Dykeman, Parke.
Ninth District: J. P. McHugh, Tippecanoe.
Tenth District: D. D. Dykeman, Cos.
Eleventh District: J. M. Turner, Grant.
Twelfth District: John B. Bass, Allen.
Thirteenth District: M. A. O. Packard, Marshall.

AT LARGE.

John E. Lamb, Nigo; Thomas R. Cobb, Knox.

STATE TICKET.

Governor,
C. C. MATSON.

Lieutenant Governor,
WM. R. MYERS.

Secretary of State,
ROBERT W. MIERS.

Auditor of State,
CHARLES A. MUNSON.

Treasurer of State,
TEOMAS. B. BYRNES.

Reporter of Supreme Court.

JOHN W. KERN.

Attorney General,

JOHN R. WILSON.

Sup't Public Instruction,

E. E. GRIFFITH.

Judges of Supreme Court

1st Dist.—WM. E. NIBLACK,
2d " GEO. V. HOWK.
3d " ALLAN ZOLLARS:

Representative 10th Dist.,
VALENTINE ZIMMERMAN.

COUNTY TICKET.

Treasurer,
JOHN T. FORD.

Sheriff,

JOHN C. CHILCOTE.

Coroner,

VICTOR E. LOUGHBRIDGE.

Surveyor,

AUSTIN N. LAKIN.

Commissioners.

1st Dist.—DAN H TURNER,
2d " JAS. T RANOLE
3d " ED. W. CULP.

THE CAMPAIGN TEXT
BOOK for 1868 is now ready, and
will be furnished on application to
the National Democratic Committee,
10 West 29th St., New York
City. Price \$1. In quantities of
five or more 50 cents each.

"We favor the entire repeal of
the internal taxes (on whisky and
tobacco) rather than the surrender of
any part of our protective
system."—Chicago platform.

"The platform is in entire har-
mony with my views."—Ben Har-
rison.

Read the speech of Congress-
man Mills, and other instructive
articles, on another page.

A correspondent of the Indian-
apolis Sentinel pays D. W. Shields,
of this township, a well-deserved
compliment.

The Democrats of Wheatfield
held a large and enthusiastic meet-
ing last Friday night. Addressed
by Mr. Fansler.

The Democratic meeting held in
the court house last Saturday was
largely attended, and the speech
of Mr. Fansler was well received.

One of the '40 voters last Satur-
day remarked to us that the war-
ariff didn't effect him, as he made
a point to purchase American
goods! His tax went into the
pocket of the monopolist instead
of the Government treasury.

The elector who may be in
doubt as to his duty at the coming
election should bear in mind that

much has been accomplished in
the right direction under Mr.
Cleveland's administration. Mil-
lions of acres of land given to the
monopolies by republican admin-
istrations have been wrested from
them and restored to the public
domain. The revenues have been
rigidly collected and honestly dis-
bursed. A vastly greater number,
and better pensions have been paid
the soldiers. If the elector doubts
the wisdom of tariff reform as pro-
posed by the Democracy, the ex-
perience of the past should go far
toward influencing his decision.—
Read what Garfield said in March,
1878:

"In 1860 the burdens of national
taxation were light. All our re-
venues, including loans, amounted
to only \$76,000,000. Our expendi-
tures were \$77,000,000, and our
whole public debt but \$65,000,000.
In the year 1860 the tonnage of
our ships upon the seas was 5,353,-
868 tons, which was more by 140,-
000 tons than in any other year of
our history before or since. Two-
thirds of our imports were then
carried in American bottoms, as
were also more than two-thirds of
our exports.

Our exports that year reached
the aggregate value of \$400,000,-
000, which was forty-three and one-
half millions more than during
any previous year. Our imports
were \$362,000,000, decidedly more
than any other year. And I make
this statement on the authority of
David A. Wells, that in 1860 we
were exporting to foreign coun-
tries more American manufactures
than in any other year of our his-
tory.

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, the
decade from 1850 to 1860 was one
of peace and general prosperity.—
Extracts from speech of James
A. Garfield in the House March
6, 1878.

The republican conventions up
to this year have pledged their
party to "correct the inequalities
of the tariff, and reduce taxation,"

but their Senators and Represen-
tatives have stood in the way and
opposed the reform promised.—

If the tariff of 1846 gave to this
country a much heavier exporta-
tion than importation trade, is it
not reasonable to suppose that a
reform in that direction will bring
about the same state of affairs?
That reform has not been accom-
plished is due to the opposition of
the Republican Senate and repres-
entatives.

The assemblage of gentlemen
who voted for Harrison in '36 and
'40, held at the Opera House, last
Saturday, was not very large, and
while we do not agree with them
we do not impugn their motives.—

Suppose these "nice old gentle-
men" were to question the motive
which actuated our dear brother
James of the "Democrat" say
prior to 1874, then in '74, then in
'76, then in '86, then in '88? Well,
it would be very cruel. We would
much prefer to be set down as a
Jacksonian "Bourbon."

The reputed editor of the "Dem-
ocrat" suffered from indisposition
during the past week, but it did
not interfere with the usual pon-
derous, lengthy, windy editorials.

The voice of Jacob, and the hands
also, are discernible.

Sensational advertising proved
a failure, and 'sample' papers, in
the interest of advertisers, is to
be distributed free. Evidently
Brother James finds it mighty hard
work to convince the Democracy
of Jasper county that he is a "Si-
mon-Pure Democrat."

Our old-time friend Robt Mc-
Clintock, while on his way to at-
tend the reunion of the 20th Ind
regiment, of which he was a veter-
an, last Saturday, met with a sad
accident and loss. He was accom-
panied by his wife, and in attempt-
ing to cross the railroad track, near
Yeoman, in a buggy, was run into
by an approaching train resulting
in the death of his wife and severe
injuries to himself.

True during the service the of-
ficer was charged with greater re-
sponsibility than the private, but
for it he received greater pay; and

Synopsis of Public Services of Hon. V. Zimmerman.

[From st page—concluded.]

Section 11 provides for an ap-
propriation of \$50,000 to be set
apart and used as a revolving fund
to carry out the provisions of this
act. The county commissioners of
each of the several counties shall
likewise create a revolving fund to
enable the county superintendent
to purchase the state text books
and to pay the cash for them.

Thus the state will be reimbur-
sed for every dollar appropriated
and expended.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I
ask the senate to bear in mind that
the day is not distant when Indiana,
too, must fall in line with other
states in compulsory education.

Though compulsion in anything is
somewhat repulsive to the Ameri-
can character, yet the people of
those states that have tried the
experiment of compulsory education
could under no circumstances
be persuaded to abolish it. It is
the only and positive method to
completely and forever dispel illit-
eracy from within the borders of
our state. I hope that day may
soon come. Would it then be just
and right to establish compulsory
education in Indiana under the
present odious text book system?

Would it not be intolerant and op-
pressive to compel the poor man,
or poor widow, to send their chil-
dren to school when they are des-
titute of the means for supplying
them with the necessary books?

Unless we shall first place into the
hands of every child text books
free, or at least reduce the price
thereof 50 to 100 per cent, com-
pulsory education can never be put
into practical and successful opera-
tion in the public schools of Indiana.

And now, Mr. President, in the
interest of the intelligence and all
the virtues and attainments which
tend to elevate and perfect man-
hood and womanhood in this be-
loved commonwealth, I hope that
my motion to substitute the minor-
ity report for the majority report
will prevail.

SOLDIERS.

The soldiers have in Mr. Zimmerman
a true friend. He has at all times
sustained the rights of the
private soldier and accorded to
the loyal man with the musket his
just claims and full measure of
gratitude.

He introduced into the Indiana
Senate in 1887, the following resolu-
tion:

Resolved, That the pension laws
should be so amended that rank
and title should not be taken into
consideration in granting pensions,
and that in granting pensions, all
soldiers should be equal and share
alike; that the only distinction
made should be in grading dis-
ability, and not rank. [See Senate
Journal, 1887.]

In support of this resolution
Mr. Zimmerman said:

"If ever a resolution was offered
on this floor which is in perfect
harmony and accord with the true
spirit of our form of government
this one is. It represents, to my
mind, the most vital and essential
features of free and popular gov-
ernment, namely, justice and
equality before the law.

Our present pension laws recog-
nize classes, and therefore Con-
gress is directly chargeable with
class legislation of the worst char-
acter.

Why should an officer, having
lost a leg or an arm, or
having received bodily injuries
otherwise, be entitled to ten and
twenty times the amount of pen-
sion than the private soldier who
has sustained like injuries? Why
should the rich widow of an officer
receive from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per
annum, while the poor and needy
widow of the private soldier re-
ceives the beggarly sum of \$144?

Why should the claim of the de-
pendent widow and mother of the
private soldier be less sacred and
less binding upon the Government
than the claim of the dependent
widow and mother of the officer?
I ask, Mr. President, why this un-
just discrimination before the law
in allowing pensions?

Officers and privates entered the
army with one common object in
view—to save the Union, to bring
it about that this country should be
one people, having one flag; that
there should be no distinction, no
class, no one rewarded above another,
but that all should share
equally and alike in the glory of a
common country.

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there should be no distinction, no
class, no one rewarded above another,
but that all should share
equally and alike in the glory of a
common country.

True during the service the of-
ficer was charged with greater re-
sponsibility than the private, but
for it he received greater pay; and

he was thus enabled to secure for
himself such comforts and extras
as were denied the private soldier.
While the private soldier subsisted
on pork and beans, the officer
and especially he of higher rank
partook not infrequently of the
luxuries of civil life.

But when the war was over, and
the boys in blue returned to their
homes again, officers and privates
alike were relegated to their usual
walks of private life. Then the
struggles and hardships of warfare,
and the dangers and responsibilities
connected therewith, were
practically ended. And now the
officer must stand, not above, but
equal with the private soldier.

It was contemplated by the
founders of our form of govern-
ment that rank and title should
not exist among our people in civil
life, and it is sad indeed for the
American people to know that
strong symptoms of aristocracy
have crept into our system of gov-
ernment. It is humiliating for
the American people to know that
the despotic relic of imperial
laws are from time to time incor-
porated into the laws of our country.

Mr. President, I move the adop-
tion of the resolution."

The resolution offered by Mr.
Zimmerman was adopted.

Mr. Zimmerman zealously worked
and voted for the act providing
for the separation of the Soldiers'
Orphan's Home from the Home
for weak and feeble-minded chil-
dren, also to retain the Soldiers'
Home at Knightstown, Indiana.
And in appreciation of his efforts
in that behalf, he was the recipi-
ent of the following communica-
tion from McClung Post G. A. R.:
Headquarters McClung Post, 95
G. A. R., Rochester, Indiana
March 1, 1887.

HON. V. ZIMMERMAN,
Senate Chamber, Indianapolis
Indiana:

DEAR SIR: By a unanimous vote
of the Post this night, it returns
to you its thanks for the interest
you manifested in looking after,
and aiding in carrying out our re-
quests in regard to the separation
of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home,
and weak and feeble-minded Home
also in the location of said Home
for the Soldiers' orphans.

Very Respectfully,
H. C. LONG,
Post Commander and Adjutant.

HUNTING ON THE KANKAKEE.

Mr. Zimmerman introduced and
secured the passage of a law, now
on our statute book, preventing
rich capitalists from monop-
olizing the pleasures of hunting in the
region of the Kankakee, to the
exclusion of all others, and by this
act opened up this region to all
who may desire to participate in
the pleasure of such sport. [See
Acts of General Assembly, 1887,
page 56, Senate Journal, 1887.]

Henry Clay—"No one, in the
commencement of the protective
policy, ever supposed that it was to
be perpetual."

"If I had my way about it, I
would put the manufacturers of
Pennsylvania, who are more highly
protected than anybody else,
and who make large fortunes every
year, under the fire and fry the fat
out of them."—Senator Morrill.

Go to Kannal's Jewelry Palace
for Ladies Gold Watches and
Chains, on PAYMENTS—\$25.

School Teachers, remember here
is the place for bargains. Re-
member the place—"Gold Star
Watch Sign," Nowels' Block,
Rensselaer, Ind.

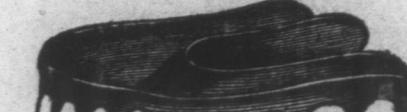
Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile
Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in
recommending Dr. King's New Dis-
covery for Consumption, having used
it for a severe attack of Bronchitis
and Catarrh. It gave me instant re-
lief and entirely cured me and I have
not been afflicted since. I also beg
to state that I had tried other reme-
dies with no good result. Have also
used Electro Bitters and Dr. King
New Life Pills, both of which I can
recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Con-
sumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold
in quantities to suit purchasers at the lowest
prices. None but the best stock is
offered. Everybody is invited to call.

Trial Bottles free at F. B. Meyer's
Drug Store. 11-21 L.

Groceries! Groceries!! Grocer-
ies!!! Cheap as the cheapest, at
J. W. Duvall's new Grocery.



J. W. HORTON, DENTIST.
All diseases of teeth and gums carefully
treated.
Filling and Crowns a specialty.
Over LaRue's Grocery Store.
12-21 L.
Rensselaer, Ind.