

## VORHEES ON SILVER.

What the Democratic National Platform Says and Means—Earnest Words Addressed to Advocates of Free Silver.

I have no trouble this year as a Democrat, and in line with my party, on the subject of silver money. My position in regard to the coinage and use of silver is well known, and has undergone no change. It is the money of Jefferson and the fathers, and it is not now in the slightest danger of being driven from its proper place as an honored branch of the currency of the United States. In 1873 the leaders of the Republican party undertook to secretly stab it to death, and succeeded in making it the legal tender for no more than the sum of \$5. This was its humiliating condition when I entered the senate in November, 1877, and my first speech in that body was in favor of its restoration to its former dignity, equality and free coinage. From that time to this, in one form or another, the contest has continued, until now it is beyond dispute that silver has a substantial victory. Silver money in the shape of standard silver dollars, subsidiary coins and silver certificates is now in circulation in this country as full legal tender, and at par with gold, to the extent of \$445,346,805. It is met with everywhere, in every branch of business, and at every hour in the day. It buys the same that gold buys, dollar for dollar, and the man who says it is not honest money is himself simply dishonest or very ignorant. I think the friends of silver have done wonderfully well, and need not be much disturbed on the subject, at least for the present, when we are threatened with absolute slavery on the other issue mentioned. But let us see further, whether the position of the Democratic party as declared at Chicago on the money question is such as to cause any friend of silver to feel ill at ease this year, or to look around for a third party in which to take refuge without the slightest chance or even hope of accomplishing anything there. You have heard our national platform, but the following sentence can not be read too often or studied too carefully:

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination, against the metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

This plank of the platform declares squarely and unequivocally that both gold and silver shall be our standard money; that no discrimination shall be made between the two metals in their coinage, one being as free for coinage as the other. The only condition attached to this declared equality between the metals is that one dollar shall be as good as another when put in circulation. I can and do stand with both feet on this declaration of the platform. It is all I have ever looked for or wanted. No one but the counterfeiters wants money of different values in circulation. Silver never did and never will circulate in its debt-paying, exchangeable value, or purchasing power, a farthing below gold. It is the peer of gold now in every transaction in the United States and it will remain so.

If in this connection you ask me as to Mr. Cleveland's position on the silver question I only need answer that he stands as I do on the platform, and that the honest civilized world knows him to be an honest man. If elected in November next, as I believe and pray he will be, he will be true and faithful to the principles embodied in the platform on which he succeeds. During all of his great and noble administration there were coined each month by law \$2,500,000 of silver. The coinage of silver is now in Harrison's administration is wholly discontinued by virtue of the Sherman silver enactment, which was a fraud from the beginning, and intended as such.

Let no Democrat be misled by the silver issue. This is the best year I ever knew in which to stand firm. The monstrous dangers which menace free government itself demand that the old guard shall close up and go into battle once more shoulder to shoulder. This done, and victory is certain.

## Governor Porter's Return to Indiana.

It is gravely announced in the Indianapolis Journal that Governor Porter has resigned his position as minister to Italy for the express purpose of returning to Indiana and informing his farmer friends that they are greatly protected and benefited by the duties imposed upon farming products by the McKinley bill.

Governor Porter will show while he is on the stump that the farmers would be utterly ruined had not the McKinley bill placed this tariff on straw, beans, peas, broom corn, potatoes, milk, hops, hay and vegetables of all kinds.

As there is great danger of the farmers of this country coming into contact with the farmers of other countries in the production of the above named articles, Governor Porter will impress upon them, the great work of erecting a "Chinese wall" around our borders so as to prevent these articles being imported into this country and coming into competition with the same articles raised upon our farms. He will grow extremely eloquent while presenting these facts to his farmer friends of Indiana; but he may learn before the canvass closes that while he has been luxuriating at the court of the King of Italy on a salary of \$12,000 that the farmers of Indiana have thoroughly studied the tax and that they will no longer be humbugged by such cheap argument as Governor Porter and his party are giving them on the tariff. They have all learned that the McKinley bill was not made for the farmer but for the manufacturer and that the duties placed upon farming products in that bill were intended to catch the vote of the farmer while he was being robbed in the interest of the manufacturer.

## PECK'S BAD RECORD.

His Revenge Upon Democrats.

Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, who is now under indictment for destroying public records, in his late report on the increase of wages, padded at the request of the national Republican committee, makes a statement that the carpet workers received an increase of wages in 1891. The New York Times has made diligent inquiry among the carpet workers of that city, but has failed to find one man whose wages have been increased since the enactment of the McKinley tariff. The employees of Higgins' carpet factory, on West Forty-third street, state that they have had no advance in wages since the election of Harrison. That since that event, their union has been broken up, and consequently unable to enforce any demand they might make for advance. And that the manufacturers have shown no inclination to raise wages, but to the contrary, complain that they have to pay higher duties on carpet wool and also on other materials.

Mr. W. L. Brown, the president of the general council of the shoemakers, said that the wages of shoemakers in this state have been going down since 1888. They were reduced about 25 per cent. within a year. Inquiry among workmen in large shoe factories, in the city of New York, show that no advance has been made in pay for several years.

Approximate of the motives of Commissioner Peck for issuing an alleged labor report to boost the McKinley bill, the Buffalo Evening Times publishes a letter from Hornellsville, Peck's old home, in which his former neighbors tell tales by no means creditable to him. A number of years ago he ran a newspaper in Dansville, which aroused such a bitter feeling by his vituperative abuse of people, that it culminated in their seizing his office and dumping the type into the street, and he suddenly disappeared from view. His next public appearance was in 1878, when he became associate editor of the Hornellsville Tribune. Here he was horse-whipped by two women. A libel suit was brought by Mrs. Braslin, a widow residing in Warsaw, whom he attacked in his paper. She secured a verdict of \$14,000 against Peck.

In 1880 a large bonfire was built in the public streets of Hornellsville, and Peck was burned in effigy. It was about this time that he bolted the Democratic ticket. In 1882 he had a partner in his paper who was about to bring about a reconciliation with the leaders of the Democrats of the county.

Peck wrote a laudatory editorial, nominating Hill for governor, and sent it to the Elmira Gazette which published it. Thereafter, he posed as the discoverer of Hill, who was made lieutenant governor with Cleveland as governor. This is the chief reason why Hill espoused Peck's cause, and secured his appointment by Cleveland as labor commissioner, and using every effort on later occasions to secure his retention in office when his dismissal was demanded by Democrats throughout the country where he was known.

In 1883 Peck forged a credential to the workmen's trade assembly convention held at Rome. He claimed to be a representative of the Car Drivers' association, of Syracuse. His deception was soon discovered and he was ousted from the convention.

Ever since Governor Flower has been in office, the Democrats of Hornellsville have been trying to have Mr. Peck removed from office, because the fact that one of his reputation held a state office, and his position as labor commissioner had caused a revolt in the rank and file of the Democratic party in 1888. That on account of Peck's appointment the district which had averaged Republican majorities of about 600, gave Harrison 2,000 majority. Frank Campbell, Senator Walker and delegates from Hornellsville and vicinity, called on Governor Flower during the Hill-Flower convention and demanded his dismissal. In the interest of the Democratic party, it is said that Governor Flower promised to remove him after the election, and it is believed that Peck, knowing that his time was short, and desiring to get out of the state, and bringing his notoriety which he seemed to crave. It is generally believed, too, that Peck was promised to be taken care of after the election by Harrison for his reward in making this report.

And this is the Peck that Mr. Harrison quoted in his letter of acceptance to sustain his plea for the McKinley tariff.

Gresham, Schurz, MacVeagh, McCullough.

Judge Gresham, Wayne MacVeagh, Carl Schurz and Hugh McCullough are four ex-Republican candidate officers who are now supporting Grover Cleveland. Schurz and MacVeagh were in Hayes' cabinet; McCullough served under three presidents, Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur. Gresham served under Arthur, first as postmaster general, then secretary of the treasury. All these former prominent Republicans have joined the Democratic party on account of the tariff policy of the Republican party. They see in the McKinley tariff a dangerous club in the hands of plutocracy. When such men as Gresham leave the Republican party, it means something. There are 1,000 who have left the high tariff party, whose names have not been hurried to the world because they are not of national reputation. But their vote next November will effect the result largely to the disadvantage of the Republican party. In this state four prominent men are now stamping for Cleveland, who, four years ago made speeches for Harrison. John Overmyer, of Jennings county, who in 1882 was chairman of the Republican state committee; D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport, who was elected attorney general by the Republicans in 1880; William D. Foulke, a leader of the Republicans in the senate of 1883 and 1885; ex-Attorney General Williamson, of Green Castle, were all on the stump for Harrison in this and other states four years ago. This year they have lifted up their voices in behalf of Grover Cleveland because the McKinley tariff has driven them out of the party in which they have been reared.

## ALL LAWS VOID.

Such Would Follow the Success of the Republican Revolution.

If the supreme court affirms the decision of Judge Bundy, and thereby declare void the legislative apportionments of 1885 and 1891, what will become of the acts of the sessions of 1889 and 1891? An apportionment under the constitution is a law that creates offices. This is so because the constitution does not fix the exact number of members of representatives and senators. It simply provides, that the senate "shall not exceed fifty, nor the house one hundred members." The legislature, by an apportionment act, can reduce the number of senators to thirty, or twenty-five, or even below that number, and the house to fifty or thirty members. So when the legislature creates a district, it creates an office. Now if the supreme court decides that the districts in which the members of the legislature elected in 1888 and 1890 did not exist in the eyes of the law, then we had no legislature in 1889 and 1891. And the acts of two illegal assemblies are also illegal.

This condition of affairs would no doubt be hailed with delight by certain corporations besides the Republican politicians, because in those two sessions there were important bills enacted in the interest of the people.

Take the reform session of 1889, and see how many good laws would be wiped from the statute books, if the Republican program was carried out to its conclusions. Here are a few of the laws that would be annulled:

The Australian ballot law.  
The school board law.  
The law prohibiting the employment of Pinkertons.

The eight-hour labor law.  
The law providing for a state board of charities.

The law prohibiting blacklisting of discharged employees by corporations or other employers.

The law to protect coal miners from the coal operators, prohibiting the payment of wages in store orders, known as the "anti-pluck-me-store."

The law to protect fish and game.  
The law to prohibit the wasting of natural gas.

The law reducing the interest on school money loaned out to farmers and lot owners, in sums not exceeding \$2,000, from 8 to 6 per cent.

The law providing for the removal of the Moccasin rock in the Kankakee river, in order to obtain an outlet for the drainage for the Kankakee marsh.

The mechanics' lien law.  
The law for giving additional power to the board of health, to protect the people of the state from epidemic diseases, such as cholera, yellow fever, etc.

The law authorizing the township trustees to pay the funeral expenses of ex-soldiers.

The law authorizing the governor, auditor and treasurer to make temporary loans.

The law authorizing the sale of certain state lands.

The law accepting the state house from the board of state house commissioners.

The law authorizing the purchase of toll roads by townships.

The act repealing what is known as the conspiracy law of 1881, which made it a criminal offense for workmen to band themselves into unions.

These are only a few of the acts of the legislature of 1889 that would be nullified, if the supreme court carried out the program laid out for them by the Republican state committee. There are numerous laws legalizing the acts of town boards, incorporating cities and towns; legalizing the titles of the owners of the Beaver Lake lands, and various other acts which would directly affect the people.

The acts of 1891 comprise some of the most important laws in our statute books. Among the number being the following laws for the protection of labor regulating the weighing of coal, to protect the miners from under weighing and for the better protection of the miners from injury; also, providing for better ventilation of the mines; prohibiting the employment of children and providing for speaking tubes to be used in case of danger; providing for a firemen's pension fund which requires the fire insurance companies to contribute a certain per cent of their gross earnings to this fund for the purpose of disabled or retired firemen or their widows; providing for the inspection of mines by expert inspectors; requiring corporations, firms and persons employed in mining or manufacturing, to pay their employees once every two weeks with lawful money of the United States and prohibiting the issue or circulation of script or store checks; providing for the protection of trade marks or trade unions; requiring persons or corporations employing women or girls in manufacturing or mercantile establishments; to provide suitable seats for the use of female employees when not necessarily engaged in active duty; making Labor Day a legal holiday.

The tax law and the fee and salary bill would also be wiped out. No doubt the railroad corporations would be delighted to see the tax law annulled, for with it would go down the tax commissioners and the \$91,000,000 increase of railroad property, upon which Mr. Fairbanks and other railroad magnates would not have to pay taxes.

The criminal law would also rejoice and this vote will be solid for the Republican ticket as usual.

The appellate court created by the last legislature would have to be dissolved, and all the decisions rendered by this court would have no force.



He is the man who the Government protects most.



I work for the State—Who protects me?

Governor Porter on the Defensive.

Governor Porter has resigned his \$12,000 position as minister to Italy to take the stump in Indiana. The Indianapolis Journal, General Harrison's organ, has been making a great howl about the state debt when it well knew that Governor Porter gave the state debt its first boom. It was fully aware of the fact that in 1883 the legislature authorized the construction of three insane hospitals and limited the cost to \$600,000; and it also knew that Governor Porter appointed the members of the board of construction, and by virtue of his office was president of the board.

It also knew that Governor Porter and his board adopted plans for the new hospitals which has made them cost \$1,500,000, and that he let the contracts when there was not a dime in the treasury to pay for them. It also knew that every cent of this vast sum had to be borrowed when pay day came around, and that the state debt was increased one million and a half by the action of Governor Porter and his board.

Why the organ of General Harrison should have made the state debt so prominent is now apparent. Governor Porter was the party who gave it the big boom and The Journal knew this fact would be disclosed by the discussion, and Governor Porter would thus be placed on the defensive to the delight of the Harrison wing of the party.

A good part of Governor Porter's speeches will be devoted to an explanation of the building of the three new insane hospitals, and his excuses for sticking them in the ground in the clay mud of Wayne county and another three miles from a water supply. Let all the facts come out.

## The Speech of a Convert.

William Dudley Foulke, who is now stumping the state for Cleveland, was the leader of the Republican side in the senate of 1888 and 1889. Until two months ago he was a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis—the club that did so much at Muncie for Harrison. Four years ago he supported Harrison and stumped the states of New York and New Jersey. He has served as president of the National Civil Service Reform association. He is a tariff reformer.

In his speech at Evansville last week he took strong grounds against the McKinley tariff and especially the reciprocity clause of the bill, which would give the power to remove or replace the tariff against any country by proclamation. He said:

"There can be no doubt that in this provision of the McKinley act the spirit of the constitution is broken in one of its most vital places. The charge is committed to the president, as to a dictator, to see to it that the commonwealth suffers no injury in these reciprocity arrangements. If the executive should be corrupt, where would be the limit of his power to perpetrate his own arbitrary rule? Let us suppose that in this election the exigencies of the Republican party and the unpopularity of the Republican administration required that not \$1,000,000 but \$10,000,000 of a campaign fund should be raised to overcome the convictions of the people. Two courses would be open to a president who is strongly convinced of the necessity of his own re-election: First, he could go to some great capitalist, say for instance to Mr. Wanamaker or Mr. Carnegie, and tell these gentlemen, 'I must have a fund large enough to overcome any popular disapproval. A cabinet office, the very best cabinet office, the postmaster generalship, nay, the secretaryship of state, is at your disposal. Give me the sum I need.' Or he can raise that sum in a manner far less patent to the people, and hence far less objectionable, by saying to some trusty subordinate, 'Buy all the sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides before the 1st of next November. On that day, I shall determine that the exactions of certain countries against the people of the United States are reciprocally unequal and unreasonable and the duties which will be imposed upon them will raise the price of everything you buy to the extent of the duty imposed.' How many millions would be the profits of such a campaign? What limit would there be to the debauchery of American politics possible under such an arrangement? Where the entire revenue of the government might be placed under the control of the president, as they could be if such a precedent were logically extended, what limit would there be to the perpetration of the power of an unscrupulous dictator?"

## THE "BUNDY" APPORTIONMENT

Compared with the Existing Law.

The apportionment of 1879, which the Republican conspirators have undertaken to review through the supreme court, is as follows:

### Senatorial Districts.

Posey and Gibson; Vanderburgh; Warlick and Spencer; Perry; Crawford and Harrison; Clark and Scott; Jefferson; Decatur and Shelby; Floyd and Washington; Franklin and Ripley; Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland; Jackson and Jennings; Brown, Monroe and Bartholomew; Adams and Daviess; Knox and Sullivan; Vigo; Clay and Owen; Parke and Vermillion; Wayne; Randolph and Delaware; Henry, Delaware and Randolph; Grant and Madison; Howard and Miami; Boone; Clinton; Montgomery; Tippecanoe; Benton, Newton and Jasper; Lake and Porter; Laporte; St. Joseph and Starke; Marshall and Fulton; Cass; Kosciusko and Wabash; Elkhart; Lagrange and Noble; Steuben and DeKalb; Allen; Allen and Whitley; Huntington; Wells; Adams, Jay and Blackford; Carroll, White and Pulaski; Marion, Marion, Hancock and Shelby; Hendricks and Putnam; Morgan and Johnson; Tipton and Hamilton; Rush, Fayette and Union.

Each district has one senator except Marion which has two.

### Representative Districts.

Posey; Gibson; Vanderburgh; Warlick; Pike and Dubois; Spencer; Perry; Crawford and Orange; Harrison; Washington; Dubois and Martin; Clark; Clark, Scott and Floyd; Floyd; Jefferson; Ripley; Switzerland and Ohio; Dearborn; Franklin; Jackson; Jennings; Monroe and Brown; Lawrence; Davies; Green; Knox; Sullivan; Knox, Sullivan and Green; Vigo; Clay; Owen; Parke; Vermillion; Wayne; Randolph; Marion; Hamilton; Hendricks; Morgan; Johnson; Shelby; Hancock; Bartholomew; Madison; Madison, Hancock and Henry; Marion, Shelby and Bartholomew; Decatur; Rush; Fayette and Union; Henry; Delaware; Grant; Wabash; Kosciusko and Wabash; Howard; Mimi; Boone; Clay; Polk and Hendricks; Putnam; Fountain; Tippecanoe; Benton and White; Newton and Jasper; Lake; Porter; Laporte; St. Joseph and Starke; St. Joseph; Fulton and Pulaski; Cass; Kosciusko; Elkhart; Warren and Benton; Le Grange; Jackson; Wells; Adams; Adams and Jay; Carroll; Elkhart; Noble and DeKalb; Tipton.

Under the apportionment of 1879, Vanderburgh, Vigo, Wayne and Tippecanoe are entitled to each two representatives; Allen three, and Marion, five. All the other districts one each.

### Apportionment of 1891—Senatorial Districts.

Posey and Gibson; Vanderburgh; Warlick and Spencer; Dubois and Perry; Orange, Crawford and Harrison; Davies and Martin; Knox and Pike; Lawrence and Jackson; Sullivan and Greene; Washington and Floyd; Clark, Scott and Jennings; Clark and Jefferson; Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland; Ripley, Franklin and Union; Shelby and Decatur; Hancock and Rush; Henry and Fayette; Wayne; Delaware and Randolph; Grant and Madison; Adams, Jay and Blackford; Huntington and Wells; Miami and Howard; Wells and Blackford; Jay, Adams and Wells; Adams and Jay; Carroll; Elkhart; Noble and DeKalb; Tipton.

Each district is entitled to one senator except Marion which is entitled to three. Districts marked with an asterisk have holdover Democratic senators, twenty-one in number; those marked with two asterisks have holdover Republicans, in all four.

### Representative Districts.

Vanderburgh, Gibson and Knox; Posey; Gibson; Vanderburgh; Warlick; Spencer; Perry; Knox; Pike; Greene; Davies; Dubois and Martin; Lawrence, Orange and Dubois; Harrison; Floyd; Floyd, Harrison and Crawford; Washington; Jackson; Clark; Clark, Scott and Jennings; Jackson; Ripley; Dearborn; Dearborn, Ohio and Franklin; Decatur; Bartholomew; Monroe; Madison; Hendricks; Clay and Adams; Owen; Vigo; Parke and Vermillion; Putnam and Montgomery; Marion; Pulaski, White and Carroll; Cass; Lake and Porter; Laporte; St. Joseph and Starke; Marshall and Fulton; Elkhart; Kosciusko; Steuben; Whitley and Allen; Allen; Noble and DeKalb; Lagrange and Steuben.

All other districts one each. The apportionment is based upon the enumeration of legal voters made by the township trustees once in six years. The last enumeration was made in 1889 and shows a total 551,945 voters of which 484,643 were whites and 11,043 colored. The American Non-Confemist, the people's party organ, has analyzed the vote under the two apportionments, that of 1891 and the Bundy apportionment of 1879, and makes the following comments:

"Judge Bundy will not be able to verify a very high spirit of judicial fairness when the people come to compare the facts of 1891 with 1879. By that act the counties of Henry, Hancock and Madison were each given one representative and a joint representative for the three. Under the enumeration of 1877, on which the apportionment of 1879 was made, the voting population of these three counties was 15,380. The number entitled to a representative was 4,510. Three representatives would call for 15,380. But under the act of 1879, which the judge approved, these three coun-

ties were given four representatives, whereas they lacked 2,310 of enough votes to entitle them to four. And this under the unpardonable supposition that the enumeration of 1877 would be an equitable basis of representation for 1892. But to bring forward these counties to the enumeration of 1889, it appears that the voters now required for four representatives are 22,040 and that these three counties have but 18,941, which is 3,099 less than an equitable apportionment. In other words these three counties under the Democratic gerrymander have 3,411 too many voters for three representatives, and under Bundy's gerrymander they have 3,099 too few for four representatives. It is possible that Judge Bundy had not consulted the almanac when he attached his signature to the elaborate type-written decision.

## The Gas Belt in Danger.

There is one syndicate in Chicago that is watching the Indiana Republican suits to annul the apportionments of 1885 and 1891 with great interest. The last legislature which was elected on the apportionment of 1885 passed a bill to prohibit the pumping of natural gas at a higher pressure than 300 pounds. This law was framed for the purpose of preventing the piping of natural gas outside of the state, and especially to Chicago. A strong syndicate headed by Yerkes, and supposed to be backed by the Standard Oil company, was formed two years ago for the purpose of piping natural gas to Chicago from the heart of the gas belt of Indiana. Over sixty miles of pipes were laid, and hundreds of thousands of acres of gas land leased for this purpose.

All the gas towns of the state were justly alarmed at this gigantic scheme to rob the state of its great natural wealth for the benefit of Chicago and a few greedy monopolists. It was not an undertaking that would give employment to many workmen. Once the pipes and pumping station established, a dozen men along the line would have been sufficient to keep the flow of natural gas into Chicago. The natural gas towns of the state united to secure the proper legislation to protect and preserve the gas for Indiana people. The gas legislation was enacted in 1891.

One of the attorneys of the Chicago company recently boasted that, inside of ten months, Chicago would be supplied with Indiana gas. That the apportionment of 1885 upon which the legislature of 1891 was elected, would be declared unconstitutional by the supreme court; and that the gas company would go on with its pipe line regardless of the gas law of 1891, and if arrested, the company would contend that the law was void because enacted by a "sham legislature," and carry the case to the United States supreme court where the company felt certain of success. For that court had already in cases where students that would destroy every law passed by legislatures wrongfully elected. When this matter was referred to a Republican who is connected with the committee of Wabash county, he said: "Yerkes is good for \$10,000 campaign money."



## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

If you want to vote a STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET, stamp within the big square containing the ROOSTER at the top of the ticket, or stamp within the big square you must not stamp anywhere else on the ticket or you will lose your vote.

You must not mark on the ballot with anything but your ballot, and you must stamp exactly on the squares. If you accidentally stamp off a square, return your ballot to the poll clerks and get a new one.

You must fold inside the square but once. You must fold the ballot so that the face of the ballot is not shown and the initials of the poll clerks on the back will show.

The following information will help the voter:

1. If the voter wishes any information as to the manner of voting he may ask the poll clerks.

2. There are two ballot-boxes and two initials to be voted. One ballot-box is painted red and is for the state ballot, which ballot is on red paper and the ballot-box is painted white and is for the county ticket, which ticket is on white paper.

3. The voter enters the room, tells the poll clerks his name; the clerks place him the two ballots to be voted and a stamp; (the stamp is a little stick with a rubber on the end of it) the voter goes alone into one of the booths with the two ballots and the stamp; in the booth on a little shelf he will find an ink pad; (this is a cloth saturated with ink) the voter touches the ink pad with the stamp and then stamps his ballots. Let the ballots dry before folding.

4. After stamping his ballots and the ink has become dry, the voter then folds each ballot separately before leaving the booth; he must fold them so that no one can see how he has voted, and so that the initials or first letters of the poll clerks' names can be seen on the backs of the ballots; he then goes and gives the two ballots to the clerks, and hands the two ballots to the inspector; then he leaves the room.

5. After the voter comes out of the booth into the room he must be careful not to let any one see the inside of his ballots; if he exposes his ballot so that it can be known how he votes, his ballot will be rejected.

6. If the voter can not read English, or is blind, or is physically unable to stamp his ballots, he has a right to call on the poll clerks to stamp his ballots for him; this must be done in his presence and in the presence of both poll clerks.

7. The voter must vote the ballots given him by the poll clerks and none other.

8. The voter must not put any mark or sign on his ballot; if he does, his vote will not be counted.

If by accident he blots his ballot in stamping or makes a mistake, let him return the ballot folded to the poll clerks and get another.

Vote a straight Democratic ticket stamp within the square enclosing the rooster at the top of the ballot, and in case where, if any other square stamped in addition to the large square the ballot will be thrown out. After stamping fold the ballot so as to leave the initials of the poll-clerk on the outside and hand to the election officers.



## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.  
For Vice-President,  
ADLAI STEVENSON, of Illinois.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

Governor,  
CLAUDE MATTHEWS, Vermillion.  
Lieutenant Governor,  
MORTIMER N.Y. LaPorte.  
Secretary of State,  
WILLIAM R. MYERS, Madison.  
Auditor of State,  
JOHN O. HENDERSON, Howard.  
Treasurer of State,  
ALBERT GALL, Marion.  
Attorney General,  
ALONZA G. SMITH, Jennings.  
Reporter of Supreme Court,  
SIDNEY R. MOON, Fulton.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
HERVEY D. VOELKS, Johnson.  
State Statistician,  
WILLIAM A. PEEBLE, Jr., Marion.

Supreme Judge, Second District,  
JETHIA D. NEW, Jennings.  
Supreme Judge, Third District,  
JAMES McCABE, Warren.  
Supreme Judge, Fifth District,  
T. C. HOWARD, St. Joseph.

Appellate Judge, First District,  
GEORGE L. REINHARDT, Spencer.  
Appellate Judge, Second District,  
FRANK E. GAVEN, Decatur.  
Appellate Judge, Third District,  
THEODORE P. DAVIS, Hamilton.  
Appellate Judge, Fourth District,  
OUIDADO J. LOTZ, Delaware.  
Appellate Judge, Fifth District,  
GEORGE E. BOSS, Cass.

For Congress,  
THOMAS HAMMOND,  
Representative,  
J. W. MORAN,  
For Judge Circuit Court,  
JAMES T. SAUNDERS,  
For Prosecuting Attorney,  
FRANK DAVIS.

For Next United States Senator,  
DAVID TURPIE.

"THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, Pursuant to call, met at the Court House, Saturday, October 8, 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m."

Chairman Bates called the convention to order, and on motion Jas. W. Denton was elected to preside. Jas. W. Denton elected Secretary and C. D. Nowels asst. The business of the convention was stated, and immediately proceeded to the nomination of a county ticket, with the following result:

For Treasurer—Walter Ponzler, of Newton township.  
For Recorder—Judson J. Hunt, of Gilman township.  
For Sheriff—Benjamin F. Robinson, of Barkley township.

For Surveyor—Pleasant A. Gant, of Union township.  
For County Assessor—George E. Vincent, of Carpenter township.  
For Coroner—William E. Moore, of Hanging Grove township.

For County Commissioner, 1st Dist.—R. L. P. Massey.  
For County Commissioner, 2d Dist.—Francis M. Parker, of Marion township.

After the nominations were completed Jesse E. Roberts, Esq., of Chicago, formerly of this county, addressed the people on the issue of the day. He started out by giving the reasons for the faith he had espoused; traced the Republic through the Whig back to its origin the old Federal party—the party of Adams and Hamilton, responsible for the alien and sedition laws, for the treasonable Hartford convention, and opposition to the Government in the war of 1812; the party which later on prayed that the Mexicans should welcome the American soldier with bloody hands to hospitable graves; approaching the present