

The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM AD ENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

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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 is 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 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 humiliated condition when I entered the senate in November, 1877, and my first speech is 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 issues mentioned. Let us see further, whether the position of the Democratic party as declared at Chicago is not a money question as such 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 all read 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 discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the metal 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 at 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 at the mint 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 that I ever looked for in a platform. No one but the counterfeiter 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.

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 whole civilized world knows him to be an honest man. If elected in November next, I believe we may be well on our way to a stand firm. The monstrous dangers which menace free government demand that the old guard shall close up and go into battle once more shoulder to shoulder. This done, 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 the 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 on the contrary, complain that they have to pay higher duties on carpet wool and also on other materials.

Mr. W. L. Brower, 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.

As regards the motives of Commissioner Peck for issuing an alleged labor report to boom the McKinley bill, the Buffalo Evening Times publishes a letter from Hornellsville, Peck's old home, in which his former neighbor tells tales by no means creditable to him. A number of years ago he ran a newspaper in Danville, which aroused such a bitter feeling by his vituperative language 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 harshly 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 \$4,000 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 booted the Democratic ticket. In 1882 he had a partner in his paper who was able to bring about a reconciliation with the leaders of the Democrats throughout the country.

Peck wrote a scathing 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.

The law reducing the interest on school money loaned out to farmers and lot owners, in sums not exceeding \$3,000, from 8 to 6 per cent.

The law providing for the removal of the Mononome 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.

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 a man of his reputation held a state office under a Democratic administration had caused a revolt in the rank and file of the Democratic party in 1888. That on account of Peck's appointment in the district which had averaged Republican majority 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-February 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, made this report out of pure cussedness and revenge, believing that it would bring him notoriety which he seemed to crave. It is generally believed, too, that Peck was induced to take care of after the election, 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 votes next November will effect the result largely to the disadvantage of the Republican party. In this state four prominent men are now stumping 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. Fonlak, 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.

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.

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 book 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 \$3,000, from 8 to 6 per cent.

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

The mechanics' lien law.

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3 cents for the first—Who protects me?

THE "BUNDY" APPOINTMENT

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; Warren and Pike; Spencer and Perry; Crawford, Harrison and Orange; Dubois, Martin and Lawrence; Clark and Scott; Jefferson; Decatur and Shelby; Floyd and Washington; Ohio and Switzerland; Jackson and Jennings; Kosciusko and Bartholomew; Green and DeKalb; Monroe and Vigo; Clay and Owen; Putnam and Van Buren; Wayne and Cass; Tippecanoe and Randolph; Morgan and Madison; Howard and Miami; Boone, Clay, Putnam and Hendricks; Benton 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 and Whitley; Huntington and Wells; Adams, Jay and Blackford; Carroll; White and Pulaski; Marion; Morgan, Hancock and Hendricks; Tippecanoe and Putnam; Johnson; Shelby and Dearborn; Hancock and Rush; Henry and Fayette; Wayne and Randolph; Grant and Madison; Benton and Blackford; Huntington and Union; Franklin and Monroe; Brown and Brown; Marion and Hendricks; Clay and 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 and Kosciusko; and Wabash; Whitley and Allen; Allen; Noble and DeKalb; Tippecanoe and Jasper; Pulaski and White; Carroll; Cass; Fulton; Cass and Miami; Wabash; Huntington; Wells; Grant; Adams and Jay; Adams, Jay and Blackford; Allen; Whitley; DeKalb; Noble; Steuben; Lagrange; Elkhart; Elkhart and Johnson; Morgan; Sullivan; Clay; Marion; Hendricks and Montgomery; Fountain; Montgomery; Putnam and Franklin; Clay; Marion and Shelby; Madison; Hancock and Rush; Henry; Wayne; Franklin and Monroe; Clinton and Tippecanoe; and Warren; Lake; Porter; Newton and Jasper; Pulaski; and White; Carroll; Allen; Whitley; DeKalb; Noble; Steuben; Lagrange; Elkhart; Elkhart and Johnson; Morgan; Sullivan; Clay; Marion; Hendricks and Montgomery; Fountain; Montgomery; Putnam and Franklin; Clay; Marion and Shelby; Madison; Hancock and Rush; Henry; Wayne; Franklin and Monroe; Clinton and Tippecanoe; and Warren; Lake; Porter; Newton and Jasper; Pulaski; and White; Carroll; Allen; Whitley; DeKalb; Noble; Steuben; Lagrange; Elkhart; Elkhart and Johnson; Morgan; Sullivan; Clay; Marion; Hendricks and Montgomery; Fountain; Montgomery; Putnam and Franklin; Clay; Marion and Shelby; Madison; Hancock and Rush; Henry; Wayne; Franklin and Monroe; Clinton and Tippecanoe; and Warren; Lake; Porter; Newton and Jasper; Pulaski; and White; Carroll; Allen; Whitley; DeKalb; Noble; Steuben; Lagrange; Elkhart; Elkhart and Johnson; Morgan; Sullivan; Clay; Marion; Hendricks and Montgomery; Fountain; Montgomery; Putnam and Franklin; Clay; Marion and Shelby; Madison; Hancock and Rush; Henry; Wayne; Franklin and Monroe; Clinton and Tippecanoe; and Warren; Lake; Porter; Newton and Jasper; Pulaski; and White; Carroll; Allen; Whitley; DeKalb; Noble; Steuben; Lagrange; Elkhart; Elkhart and Johnson; Morgan; Sullivan; Clay; Marion; Hendricks and Montgomery; Fountain; Montgomery; Putnam and Franklin; Clay; Marion and Shelby; Madison; Hancock and Rush; Henry; Wayne; Franklin and Monroe; Clinton and Tippecanoe; and Warren; Lake; Porter; Newton and Jasper; Pulaski; and White; Carroll; Allen; Whitley; DeKalb; Noble; Steuben; Lagrange; Elkhart; Elkhart and Johnson; Morgan; Sullivan; Clay; Marion; Hendricks and Montgomery; Fountain; Montgomery; Putnam and Franklin; Clay; Marion and Shelby; Madison; Hancock and Rush; Henry; Wayne; Franklin and Monroe; Clinton and Tippecanoe; and Warren; Lake; Porter; Newton and Jasper; Pulaski; and White; Carroll; Allen; Whitley; DeKalb; Noble; Steuben; Lagrange; Elkhart; Elkhart and Johnson; Morgan; Sullivan; Clay; Marion; Hendricks and Montgomery; Fountain; Montgomery; Putnam and Franklin; Clay; Marion and Shelby; Madison; Hancock and Rush; Henry; Wayne; Franklin and Monroe; Clinton and Tippecanoe; and Warren; Lake; Porter; Newton and Jasper; Pulaski; and White; Carroll; Allen; Whitley; DeKalb; Noble; Steuben; Lagrange; Elkhart; El