

The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM AD ENDS TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

VOLUME XVIII.

RENSSELAER JAS. CO. COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7 1894

NUMBER 34



DON'T WAIT
For a Cold to Run into Bronchitis or Pneumonia.
Check it at Once
—WITH—
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

"Early in the Winter, I took a severe cold which developed into an obstinate, hacking cough, very painful to endure and troubling me day and night, for nine weeks, in spite of numerous remedies. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral being recommended me, I began to take it, and inside of 24 hours, I was relieved of the tickling in my throat. Before I finished the bottle, my cough was nearly gone. I cannot speak too highly of its excellence."—Mrs. E. BOSCH, Eaton, Ohio.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
1893-1894

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PARTIES DESIRING FARM
LOANS will consult their own interests by calling on, or writing to F. J. SEARS & CO., at the Citizens' State Bank, Rensselaer, Ind. Terms can not be surpassed, and the commissions charged are low.

WANTED—Eight or ten men to repair in this State. Our large and complete stock and various lines, such as nursery stock, plants, bulbs, fancy seed potatoes, fertilizers, etc., enable us to pay handsome salaries to even ordinary salesmen. Wages run from \$75.00 to \$125.00 per month and expenses—according to material in the man. Apply quick, stating age. MAY & CO., St. Paul, Minn. (This house is responsible.) 3m.

Dr. I. B. Washburn, handles the celebrated Tolley's Kocchino eye glasses, the best made. We invite attention to the ad "See Again as in Youth," in another column.

WANTED—Reliable men to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock and Seed Potatoes. Full and complete line. Many varieties can only be obtained through us. Commission or salary paid weekly, and promptly. Don't delay, write at once for terms. ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y. 38-20t.

AUSTIN & CO. Composed of W. B. Austin, A. H. Hopkins & K. Hollingsworth, will loan you money on personal mortgage, or chattel security, for long or short time at local bank rates. These loans can be paid back at any time, and are more desirable than bank loans, because interest is reduced. We have unlimited capital and can accommodate every body 11.

JUDGE HAMMOND DENIES.

Rensselaer, Ind., Sept. 3, '94.

ED. DEMOCRAT:—

In your paper last week, you say: "Judge Hammond, who presided over the recent republican convention said that 'The Democratic party draws its strength from the slums and dregs of creation.'"

I said nothing of the kind, nor did I use any language which can be tortured into a meaning, or any similar meaning, conveyed by the above words.

I criticized quite freely, but in moderate terms, the general policy and action of the Democratic party, for which I have no apology to make, but made no reference, directly or indirectly, to the membership of that party or the sources from which it draws its strength. In common with all republicans, and not a few democrats, I have not a very high opinion of the democratic party, but I have always treated its members and their political views with respect when discussing political topics. On the occasion referred to, I made no personal allusions whatever.

It is unpleasant to be thus misrepresented and falsified, and I hope you will do me the justice to publish this communication.

E. P. HAMMOND.

If our worthy and esteemed friend, Judge Hammond, had noted the introductory word in our article, he would have seen that we did not charge him with the utterance imputed to him. We said (and we take the article in type from the form):

If Judge Hammond, in his remarks acknowledging the honor conferred upon him in his selection as president of the 3d republican congressional convention, said: "the democratic party draws its strength from the slums and dregs of creation," it will have the effect of lessening his influence among his democratic neighbors and friends who have always believed him to be above such cheap demagoguery. We are satisfied the judge used the expression as so much cheap buncombe, but that will not excuse him. The judge and his party will suffer more from such outbreaks at the mouth than will the democratic party.

Personally, we have always held the judge in the highest esteem and have treated him accordingly, and he will bear us out in this.

We supposed, if he uttered the sentiment he did so in an unprepared speech, and under the excitement of the moment as so much cheap buncombe, and didn't mean it. We gave the judge the "benefit of the doubt."

The judge is more likely to suffer from the anxiety of his 'cool friends' to rush into print in his defense. The author of the article in the Republican this week entitled "He Never Said It," is evidently one "from the slums and dregs of creation," and cannot claim an abiding place within the Democratic fold.

FOR CONGRESSMAN?

Rochester Sentinel: Political conventions of the tenth district have given the people a list of candidates from which to choose their representative in congress for the next two years. The republicans have named Dr. Hatch, a man unknown to the district. He may be a good citizen and an intelligent gentleman but if he has ever demonstrated a single characteristic which guarantees an intelligent and forceful representation of tenth district interests in the halls of congress, should he be elected, it has never been heard of.

The populists have nominated Rev. Hathorn, a good preacher who has laid aside his noble calling to enter politics and that is all we know of him. The democratic nominee is a man famous for his hievments in all the commendable avenues of life. He came to Rochester year ago—a German of the very high end and best type. Although a mere boy when he came here he was a skilled mechanic and worked faithfully at his trade until by his industry, wise economy and strict adherence to upright business principles, he gradually arose until he stood shoulder to shoulder with the most progressive and substantial business men of the county. And it may be said of him with

Miss Franc McEwen has purchased a Caligraph and is prepared to copy legal and other instruments in type writing, carefully, promptly, and on reasonable terms. Orders can be left at the Sentinel office, the Surveyor's office, or residence.

perfect truth, that he is pre-eminently a self-made man. For whether amid the cares incident to hard daily labor, or the vexatious details of his wider pursuits, he was ever a student. No condition from that of the humblest laborer to that of the chief executive of the nation has escaped his patient investigation. This characteristic, together with his own experience as a hand toiler, will explain his active sympathy for the laboring classes, exemplified by his acts as a member of the Indiana state senate.

His business sagacity and ready ability in applying means to ends, have made him a prominent figure in the business circles of Rochester. He has ever been closely identified with the interests of the town. Few indeed are the important public improvements, or steps for the promotion of the general welfare of the people, which do not bear the impress of his genius. He is, in short, a progressive, broad gauge American citizen, entirely worthy of that perfect confidence so freely shown by all classes who know him well.

His public career as state senator during the sessions of 1885 and 1887 is a part of our state's history. It is perhaps enough to say that from the first he became a conspicuous figure, discharged his duty with distinguished ability, with honor to himself and to the approval of his entire constituency.

Several notable acts now grace the pages of our statutes as the fruits of his labor, and will stand as ineffaceable monuments to his ability as a original thinker, his firm devotion to right principles, and his tireless zeal as a servant of the people. Whether in public or private life, he has never forsaken nor forgotten a friend, nor wandered from a post of duty. No day has been too long for him to labor in the interest of those entitled to his services, and no night too dark for him to find his way to the needy and oppressed.

Party ties lack the strength of former years. Long usage and frequent strains have loosened the coils, and weakened the fiber. This tendency toward independence of thought and action, on the part of the farmers and laboring men generally, is an evidence of national strength. It is the giant rousing from his slumber. The sentiments, character and capacity of the candidate himself are now legitimate matters for investigation. In the earnest belief that the people of this district, most in need of an able and courageous defender, will find in Mr. Zimmerman a sympathetic and firm friend, a worthy and competent man, his character, qualifications and general fitness are respectfully submitted for examination.

Engineer Bostwick is visiting his parents and friends in Batavia, N. Y.

RACING
NE thing that will make the State Fair at Indianapolis interesting this year will be the racing. The big purse offered and the splendid track will doubtless attract a large number of the best horses in the country. Records will be smashed and the best horses will win. The dates, September 17 to 23, are exceptionally propitious as no other big racing meeting will interfere. All lovers of fine track sports should attend.

The show of fine horses promises to eclipse anything ever seen in the State and the indications for a first-class show of all kinds of stock were never better. The \$30,000 offered in premiums will attract exhibitors from all parts of the country, and competition will be strong in all departments. The people of the State should take more interest in the State Fair than in late years. It is an institution worthy of support, but it can only be maintained by the interest and attention of the citizens of the whole State. Look out for further announcements and make your arrangements to attend.

A. M'CO. & CO'S BANK

Is prepared to make five year loans on farms at rates positively as low, and on as favorable terms, as can be obtained in town, giving the privilege of partial payments at any time, and stopping the interest on the amount paid. We are also prepared to make loans on personal security on shorter terms, reasonable rates. If you are in need of a loan, give us a call. 13-4t.

Now This IS the Cheapest.

Next Thursday, Sept. 13, the Monon Route will run the cheapest Chicago excursion in the history of the road.

ONLY 90 CENTS

for the round trip, from Rensselaer to Chicago, and return. You have to go in on the special excursion train, but you can come back on any regular train, until the last train of Saturday night.

ALL south bound trains will stop at ALL stations on Sept. 13 and 14, to let off excursionists.

The rates and schedule time on the excursion train, of Thursday, for all Jasper county and neighboring points, are as follows:

Time	Rate.
10:10 a. m.	\$1.00
10:25 a. m.95
10:34 a. m.90
10:45 a. m.85
11:00 a. m.75
11:12 a. m.70
11:17 a. m.70
11:20 a. m.65

Ample room and a seat for everybody, is promised on the special train. Marlborough will have a proportionate rate, but was accidentally omitted from the bills.

Miss Edith Marshall will teach again in the Joliet, Ill., schools.

Mrs. Christie Vick is visiting friends in Warren county.

Mrs. J. F. Hiff recently stricken by paralysis is getting better.

The Loyal Temperance Legion will meet at the First Baptist church Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8th, at 3 o'clock.

AUSTIN & CO. Composed of W. B. Austin, A. H. Hopkins & K. Hollingsworth, will loan you money on personal mortgage, or chattel security, for long or short time at local bank rates. These loans can be paid back at any time, and are more desirable than bank loans, because interest is reduced. We have unlimited capital and can accommodate everybody.

Rev. R. D. Utter is attending the northwestern Indiana M. E. annual conference in session at Lafayette.

Ludd Hopkins is visiting friends in California.

The Ladies' Literary Society will meet with Mrs. Belle Kerr, Friday afternoon of next week, at 3 o'clock.

Alston Hopkins, of Old Mexico, brother of the late Ludd Hopkins, is visiting relatives and friends in Rensselaer.

Mrs. E. D. Rhoades attended the funeral of Mrs. Henry Brashaw, at Lafayette, Tuesday.

On Thursday, Sept. 13th, the Monon will run a cheap excursion to Chicago. Rate for round trip from Rensselaer 90 cents.

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease, like scrofula, for example? The former, certainly, would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength, and happiness.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark M. Yeoman, Barkley ownership, died last Tuesday. Funeral services Wednesday.

Julius G. Huff and Miss Lucinda Cox were married Wednesday at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wash Scott, by Rev. J. L. Brady.

Korah Parker and Miss Bessie Makeover were married at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Coen, Wednesday evening, by Rev. J. L. Brady.

Sixteen new pupils, from Turtle Mountain reservation, North Dakota, for the Indian school at this place.

Rev. E. Baech will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian church next Sunday, morning and evening. Everybody invited.

The barn belonging to Mrs. Ludd Hopkins, near her residence, was destroyed by fire Saturday. Conflagration caused by matches in the hands of a couple young boys.

John W. Coen and Miss Cora McColly were married at the residence of the bride's father J. F. McColly, in Fair Oaks, Wednesday evening, by Rev. B. F. Ferguson. A reception was given the newly married couple, Thursday evening, at the residence of Joseph Yeoman, Rensselaer.

INDIANA TAX REFORM.

Invaluable Service to the People by the Democratic Party.

History of the Tax Law of 1891 and Its Beneficent Results.

A Barbarous System Replaced by a Just and Equitable Code—Burdens Equalized and Taxes Proportioned to Possessions—Illinois and Indiana Contrasted—Former Still Complaining of Partiality in Exemptions and Favoritism to Corporations—Latter Favored at the Expense of the People—Facts and Figures in Illustration—Superiority of the Indiana Plan—Democracy's Great Triumph.

For many years the necessity for reform in the system of taxation was one of the most pressing questions in the state of Indiana. It was recognized that the prevailing system was unjust, vicious and oppressively unequal in its operations, but every effort for a change long proved abortive. Under the old laws prevailing in the state up to the year 1891, the corporations always managed to evade payment of their just proportion of taxation. The corporate income appeared to be in complete control of the machinery for levying taxes, and for years, by means known only to themselves and the revenue officials, shifted almost the entire burden of taxation to the shoulders of individual property owners. While only a small part of the taxes were paid by corporations and railroad interests, their holdings largely exceeded the total assessed valuation of the entire state. Hundreds of thousands of individual property owners throughout the state were forced to pay taxes assessed at from one-third to one-half the actual value of their possessions, while the corporations were either entirely overlooked by the local assessors and state board of equalization, or succeeded in having their aggregations of real estate listed at one-tenth, or even one-twentieth, of its value. Nor was this all or the worst. Many rich corporations, such as the Pullman Car company, escaped taxation altogether. Though doing business in the state on a large scale, enjoying the protection of her laws and the aid of her officials, they returned not a dollar to the treasury in compensation. The attempts to remedy this iniquitous system long proved vain. The Republican party, though often in power, refused to do anything. The demands of the people were unheard or unheeded. The old code, on the whole, was allowed to remain on the statute books.

Such was the situation when the Democratic party assumed control of the legislature in the winter of 1890-91. The leaders of the party had determined to make a sweeping change in the whole system of taxation and the session was largely taken up in framing and passing the new law. It was carefully studied and framed on sound principles, in accordance with the views of the most enlightened and progressive students of political economy. Its passage was opposed at every step by the privileged corporations, backed by the Republican party. It was only after a bitter struggle that the measure finally became a law. The Republican press and speakers assailed it with utmost virulence, attacking both its principle and details, and calling upon the people to defeat the Democratic party. The operation of the law was made the subject of the greatest excitement. In fact, opposition to the law was made one of the cardinal Republican tenets in 1892, and had that party been given power there is no doubt that it would have been repealed. Every device was resorted to to prejudice the people against it. The operation of the law was obstructed in every possible way, payment of taxes was resisted and suits were brought to declare the law unconstitutional.

The basic principle underlying this law is that all persons and all taxes are proportioned to their means. While none are allowed to escape, they will all be assessed equitably. The wealthiest corporation must bear its burden equally with the small farmer or householder. While according equal rights to all, special privileges will be granted to none. How unjustly the old plan operated and the inestimable reform that has been accomplished by this great Democratic law may be judged from the single item of railroad property. The total assessed value of railroad properties in the state of Indiana for the year 1890, under the old system, was \$69,763,676. For 1891, after the new law came into effect, the assessment of the same properties was \$161,689,169. For 1892 it was \$160,596,929. For 1893 it was \$159,245,873. It will be seen that the aggregate for these three years was \$480,589,544, as against \$209,288,028, which would have been the assessment during these three years on the basis of 1890, showing an excess under the new law of \$271,595,816. But while railroad property, being the largest item, attracts the most attention, the operation of the law worked a similar reformation proportionally in all kinds of corporate property which had theretofore escaped taxation in whole or in part. This enlargement of the list of taxable, while greatly increasing the state's resources, also operates to relieve the smaller taxpayers of the unjust burdens put upon them by the inequitable operation of the old method.

Perhaps no better way can be employed to bring into bold relief the public benefits conferred by the great Democratic reform law of 1891 than to contrast the present conditions of the two neighboring states of Indiana and Illinois. In the latter the old system still prevails, the tax law there being very similar to the one in operation here up to 1891. The state boards of equalization of the two states have been in session during the past two weeks, and the merits and demerits of their respective laws may readily be compared. In Indiana no complaints are heard except from a few big corporations, who are begging for a lowering of assessments on account of hard times and bad business. The people generally are satisfied, understanding that they now have a law that is perfectly just in its provisions and only needs honest and fear-

less administration to secure ideal results. In Illinois the complaints are loud and deep and a demand comes up from every quarter of the state for the passage of a tax law similar to that in Indiana. The records in Illinois show that more than \$100,000,000 worth of railroad property does not pay a cent of taxes, while every acre owned by the farmer is assessed to the fullest extent. The same records show that the colossal corporations of the state, with capital stock reaching into the hundred million figures, pay taxes on but \$5,863,947. It goes without saying that such a condition of affairs constitutes a crime against every individual taxpayer in the state. It is wholesale robbery of the people by the trusts and corporate monopolies, aided and abetted by officials chosen by the taxpayers to secure an equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation. Farming lands throughout the state are assessed at from \$12 to \$50 per acre, while a corporation like that of the Pullman Palace Car company, having a paid-up capital of \$38,000,000, owning a city in itself and possessed of assets valued at \$50,000,000, is permitted to pay taxes on less than \$2,000,000, or about 4 per cent of its real value. Owners of humble homes worth from \$2,000 to \$5,000 are assessed at from \$1,000 to \$2,500, or half their real value, while railroads owning \$30,000,000 worth of property are allowed to escape on an assessed valuation of less than \$1,000,000. Real estate experts estimate the value of railroad property in Chicago at \$800,000,000, yet the state board of equalization places the assessed value at less than \$13,000,000 and in the entire state of Illinois at \$28,000,000, though known to be worth \$1,000,000,000. In other words, the individual taxpayer has to pay taxes on about one-fourth the real value of his property, while the big railroad corporations escape with assessments of from one-tenth to one-twentieth of the real value of their holdings. The \$30,000,000 paid-up capital stock of Pullman's Palace Car company is assessed at the pitiful figure of \$672,846. This same company has been paid a dollar of taxes in Indiana until the present year, which is the result of a law passed by the last Democratic legislature of Indiana. It has made millions of dollars in the state during the last 30 years without paying a single dollar in taxes. The remedy for this glaring abuse is the sole duty of the Democratic party.

Last year the total assessed value of property in Illinois was \$47,191,516, of which \$700,887,855 was placed on real estate and personal property, \$70,531,788 on railroads, and \$3,963,647 on capital stock corporations other than railroads. This tells the story of how the people pay the taxes while the corporations, which have the people by the throat, escape the burdens of government. Precisely similar to this was the condition of the state until the passage of the law of 1891 plucked up the abuse by the roots, made mandatory provisions for equal and just assessments and compelled all classes of property to bear their fair share of the taxation. How it has operated as to the railroads is illustrated in the figures above given, contrasting the assessment of 1890 with subsequent years. But it is not simply necessary to have a good law to insure justice to the people. To the Democratic party of Indiana belongs the credit of first enacting the tax law and then enforcing it with vigorous impartiality and stern justice to all. The administration of the law was resisted by one of the most powerful combinations ever formed for such a purpose. All the railroads, companies of the state united in refusing payment of taxes and in a suit to declare the law unconstitutional and void. This litigation involved more money than any other tax case ever before tried in the United States. How it was fought through for the state and finally won by the Democratic attorney general, who the railroads were compelled to come to time and settle their long withheld dues, are matters of recent history and form one of the proudest triumphs of the Democratic party. Valuable as was the service to the people of enacting such a law, the honest and fearless enforcement of its provisions constitute a still stronger claim for public approval and public gratitude.

REPUBLICANISM AND DEMOCRACY.

Look Upon This Picture and Then Cast Your Eye Upon This.

As another campaign is on, it is well to contrast the records of the two great parties now contending for supremacy in Indiana. During its tenure of power at various times in the last decade the Democratic party has done these things: It passed the mechanics' lien law. It passed the law giving laborers a lien upon the product of their labor for wages and material furnished. It passed the law protecting labor organizations. It passed the law providing for the safety of miners and the proper ventilation of mines. It passed the law constituting eight hours a day's labor in public employment. It passed the law prohibiting the blacklisting of employees. It passed the law prohibiting "punch-me" stores. It passed the employees' liability law. It passed the law prohibiting the importation of Pinkerton detectives. It passed the law against the importation of alien or foreign laborers. It enacted the school-book law as it was. It enacted laws to purify elections. It enacted the Australian ballot law. It devised and passed the present tax law. It passed the new fee and salary law. It enacted the Barrett improvement law. It passed the state board of charities law.

The Other Side.

Every one of the above mentioned laws, now admitted to be valuable, was opposed to the last by the Republican party. It fought the school book law with utmost desperation. It arrayed itself against the labor reform laws. It opposed the 8-hour day law. It was against the employees' liability bill. It was the champion of Pinkerton detectives. It fought all the laws to purify elections. It arrayed itself like a stone wall against the Australian ballot law, which it regarded as an attack upon its inalienable right to buy votes. It was savagely against the present equitable tax law and fought it at every stage, and if returned to power is pledged to repeal it and go back to the old system of corporation favoritism. It opposed the fee and salary law.

TRUE BALLOT REFORM.

Indiana Democracy's Record in This Respect.

How the Legislation of 1889 Was Brought About.

Shameless Abuse of the Old System. Dorsey's Two Dollar Notes and Dudley's "Blocks-of-Five"—Vote-Buying as a Fine Art—Republican Game Bloated. Australian Ballot Efforts It Out—Enduring Glory of the Democratic Party.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of the American commonwealth that, while progressing so rapidly in other respects, they have always been singularly backward in matters relating to the exercise of the suffrage. For a free people, who govern themselves by the ballot, the first and most essential requisite would seem to be laws regulating the principles and methods of voting. The ballot is the recorded opinion of the masses. In no other way can the will of the majority be ascertained and the government set in motion. The first step, therefore, in a republic, is the election by suffrage would naturally be a law clearly ascertaining the right and providing the means for a fair and honest vote of the enfranchised citizen. Yet it is not too much to say that scarcely a state in the Union, during the first hundred years of the country's history, had a scientific or even decent ballot law. The codes prevailing in most of the states were crude, imperfect, unsatisfactory in operation and often the result of a shortsighted and selfish policy. The so-called ballot laws led to endless confusion in practice and were fruitful breeders of corruption and oppression. They seemed especially adapted to invite that most insidious and dangerous crime against the life of a republic, the purchase of votes, and to endow the secret, the ballot was really open, and the voter was subject to that espionage, intimidation and tampering which is fatal to a fair ascertainment of the popular will. The arrangements for counting and announcing the results were little better than the methods of voting. Every facility was afforded the dishonest election officer to play his game of chicanery, while the voter outside was left a prey to unprincipled party "workers" and the grossest designing politicians.

How to remedy this crying abuse was long a subject of earnest thought on the part of many American legislators. Various schemes were devised, but none were satisfactory in operation. The so-called reforms proved inadequate to reach the seat of the evil, the ballot was but temporary, and one by one they were abandoned as wholly inadequate to the emergency. At length, unable to invent for themselves, the ballot reformers were forced to go across the water for a hint of the needed law. It was left for the people of the former penal colony of Australia to solve the vexed problem. They invented what has since been widely famed as the Australian ballot law. While not perfect, nor a complete remedy for all abuses, the Australian system is undoubtedly the best yet devised for the purpose. While simple in operation, the results under honest administration are so far as to satisfy the most exacting. Indiana was among the first of the states of the American Union to adopt this new system. When the Democratic party took charge of the legislature in 1889 one of the first measures introduced was a bill to reform the ballot, modeled on the Australian law. The Republican party opposed it bitterly. Under the old system that party had enjoyed a great advantage. The loose methods and imperfect details afforded facilities for the practice of those abuses in which the Republican party became an adept and an artist. Under the old laws all ballot traffic was votes, which for years made the name of Indiana a byword and a reproach, had been brought by the Republican party to such a degree of perfection that honest elections were an impossibility under these laws. Dorsey's two-dollar bill campaign of 1880 converted the whole state into a market for the purchase and sale of votes. Under these laws in 1888 Dudley reduced the "blocks of five" system to a fine art. On election days the voters were roasting farces, when not by tragedies, and free government was practically overthrown by the poisoning of its basic principle at the fountain source. From all these evils the state was rescued by the Democratic ballot law, which first went into operation in 1890. Then, for the first time probably since the war, Indiana had an election that was absolutely honest and fair. The humblest citizen was able to vote in perfect secrecy, undisturbed by the pestiferous "ticket handlers" and one hand or the partisan intimidator on the other. Crowds of hoodlums no longer assembled around the polls to abuse or influence the honest voter. The trade of the vote buyer was abolished and the occupation of the whipper-in was gone. Under the new law it was found practically impossible to bring the power of money to bear to influence votes. Nor can the wealthy employer control his workmen as formerly, as under the Australian system it is impossible to ascertain how any man casts his ballot. These and other evils were removed, and it is not too much to say that Indiana now enjoys an electoral system that is substantially perfect. Elections being honest and the count fair, the people acquiesce peacefully and cheerfully in the will of the majority as ascertained at the polls. No longer is the bitter complaint heard that "the state was bought" or "the count was not honest," which cries constituted the aftermath of every general election held in the state from the 60's to the 90's. It is the enduring glory of the Democratic party that it placed this great law on the statute book and thereby rescued the state from the incalculable evils incident to a corrupted suffrage. Not only was it the greatest of reforms, but it was the fruitful parent of other great reforms which depend for realization upon an honest system of voting. Had the Democratic party done no more in all its later career, the passage of the Australian ballot law would alone entitle it to the lasting gratitude of the people of Indiana.