

# JASPER COURIER.



JASPER:

FRIDAY, : : : : JULY 19, 1872.

## Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**HORACE GREELEY**

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

**BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,**

Of Missouri.

## Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

**THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,**

Of Marion.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVOROR.

**WASHINGTON C. DEPAUW,**

Of Floyd.

\* FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

**OWEN M. EDDY,**

Of St. Joseph.

FOR AUDITOR.

**HON. JOHN B. STOLL,**

Of Noble.

FOR TREASURER,

**HON. JAMES B. RYAN,**

Of Marion.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

**MILTON H. HOPKINS,**

Of Montgomery.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

**BAYLESS W. HANNA,**

Of Vigo.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,

**ED. PRICE,**

Of Sullivan.

REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

**JOHN C. ROBINSON,**

Of Owen.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

**HON. M. C. KERR,**

**COL. J. S. WILLIAMS.**

For Congressman, 2d District,

**SIMEON K. WOLFE.**

Prosecuting Attor'y 3d Judicial Circuit.

**S. H. TAYLOR,** of Daviess.

For Common Pleas Judge, 3d District.

**MILTON S. MAVITY.**

For Common Pleas Prosecutor,

**JOHN C. SCHAFER.**

For Representative in the Legislature,

**HENRY A. PEED,** of Martin County.

**OUR TICKET.** — We this week put at the head of our columns the Democratic ticket nominated at the Baltimore National Convention. Of its composition it is useless for us to speak, for the reputation of Horace Greeley as a patriot, sage and successful statesman, is co-extensive with civilization, while Governor Brown is recognized everywhere as one of the bright and shining lights of later years. With such a ticket every patriot can go to work heartily for its success, knowing that the Jeffersonian qualifications of "honesty and capability" are embraced in it, and even conceded to it by its opponents. When these gentlemen assume the reins of Government as they will on the 4th of next March, white hats, plain clothes and honesty will be the rule at the White house instead of gold tinsel, epaulettes, red tape, rascality and nepotism. Then let every Democrat and Liberal Republican go into this fight with a vim and a win, knowing that we have an unexceptionable platform, and candidates, upon it who will honestly carry out its principles. Then, Hurrah for Greeley, and long life to the Republic.

**On** last Tuesday evening when the rains were descending from the Heavens in torrents, a hack containing four blooming maids and two gentlemen drove up and halted in front of the Court House, the party alighted and entered the Court Hall, inquired for the Clerk's office, which was shown to them by a bystander. On entering, they were not long in telling the Clerk their business. In the meantime, however, the bachelors, Attorneys, Doctors, and the occupants of the milliner's establishment, came flocking in to see the nuptial knot tied. While our Clerk was preparing the necessary papers, our amiable Sheriff, acting as marshal of the day, dispatched a message for Esq. Enthoven.

But on the return of the messenger, they were informed that the Justice was sick, and unable to appear; to the dissatisfaction of the bachelors, &c., whose lips hung like an elephant's ear. The bridegroom and bride, together with their attendants, hastened through the rain to the Justice's office, where the loving couple were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, named respectively Wm. S. Ford and Mary L. Williams—collectively, Mr. and Mrs. Ford.

**Died.** — On the 12th, in Ireland, this country, Andrew F. Kelso, in the 55th year of his age. Mr. Kelso was one of the pioneers of this country, having settled in its limits with his father in 1817, and resided in it continuously ever since. In his younger days Mr. Kelso was a man of great energy, and enterprise, always the friend of every measure which would advance the interests of the country. He had an extensive acquaintance, and an established reputation for probity and honor in all the affairs of life. He had lived to see a large family raised and respectably settled. He had been a consistent member of the Methodist church for a great many years, exemplifying his professions by his daily walk and conversation, and will be sincerely mourned for by a large circle of acquaintances.

**Mr.** John C. Deinderfer is this week announced as a candidate for Real Estate Appraiser. He is a farmer living in Patoka township, on the line of the St. Louis railroad, and thinks he understands the relative value of railroad and other lands when entered for taxation. There is no question, Mr. D. to the contrary notwithstanding, that lands contiguous to stations on the railroad are already largely enhanced in value, and will be still further increased on the completion of the roads, and whoever is elected Appraiser should be careful to get them high enough this time, or we may have another 40 per cent. added to our appraisement, and this time by a legal Board.

**The** Republican convention for the purpose of nominating additional candidates for Congressman-at-large and Presidential electors assembled at the State House, Wednesday, July the 10th. Hon. William Williams was nominated for Congressman, on the first ballot. — General Nathan Kimball presented his resignation as elector-at-large. — Judge Moore of Warrick, and Major Gordon, of Indianapolis, were nominated for electors. Mr. Williams, the nominee for Congressman, is not a very strong man.

**Indiana at Baltimore.** — The Baltimore correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune" telegraphs as follows:

The Indiana delegation, after a harmonious session of two hours, adopted a resolution directing their Chairman to cast the vote of the State for Greeley and Brown, and also unanimously passed the following resolutions:

**RESOLVED.** That believing it to be the highest and most sacred duty demanded of us by the solemn and threatening exigencies of the times, the Democratic party, in entering the struggle about to take place for the establishing of purity, economy and statesmanship, and the overthrow of misadministration, corruption, and imbecility in the management of public affairs, willingly ignore all past party differences, especially in obsolete issues, and cheerfully accept the professed hand of that large and influential body of our former opponent members of the Liberal Republican party, and in case their candidates, Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, shall be found, on a ballot had in conformity with the rule of this Convention, to have the requisite number of votes, we will cheerfully accept them as our candidates.

The chairman of the delegation was instructed to present the resolution to the Convention as expressing the sentiment of the Indiana delegation.

### How to Go West.

This is an enquiry which every one should have TRUTHFULLY answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time, and money.

The "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis through Bloomington to Burlington, has achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Route to the west. At Burlington it connects with the great Burlington Route which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Dubois County, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the I. B. & W. and Burlington Route.

This Line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

**At** a meeting of the Directors of the Lake Erie, Evansville and Southwestern Road, held at Evansville, Tuesday, the resignation of Geo. N. Carlton as President was accepted, and G. H. Ellery, of New York city, was appointed in his place. Mr. Matthew Henning was appointed a Director in place of Mr. Chandler. The contract entered into between the Executive Committee and the New York Contract Company was approved, and considerable other private business was transacted. A resolution of respect to the memory of Mr. J. J. Chandler was passed, and the meeting adjourned.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]  
**How the Tariff Robs the Poor Man.**

The worst of the many bad features of our present high protective tariff is not the high duties, oppressive and arbitrary as they are, but it is the fact that they are levied on the people least able to pay them. When a tax or duty is imposed on an article of luxury, as jewelry, adorned spirits, or pictures, it may be termed, to a large extent, a voluntary or optional tax, since we may escape its payment by doing without the article. But when the tax or duty is levied upon articles of necessary use and universal consumption, it becomes compulsory, and must be paid by all, rich or poor alike. Now, as nine-tenths of the citizens of this Republic are not rich, but merely either in very moderate circumstances, or else absolutely without accumulated means, it follows that nine-tenths of the taxes on consumption must be paid by this great class.

Now that the discussion and decision of the tariff question is remitted to the Congressional Districts, it is fair that the people should know what the honorable gentlemen, who want to make tariff and tax laws for us in Congress, think of the present system of raising the United States revenue. The present Congress having, by its action, abolished the Income Tax, and repealed the entire duties on tea and coffee, has left the people in the predicament of paying two-thirds of the enormous revenue to be annually raised by taxes on the necessities of life, and those taxes raised in a proportion greatly exceeding three-fourths off that class of the people not possessed of property. We are by no means arguing that the wealthy class should pay all the taxes. We simply state the proposition that by the present system of levying them the wealthy class more nearly escapes the burdens of taxation than any other. A tax on incomes, with proper exemptions, is necessarily the fairest of all taxes, if honestly and efficiently collected. A tax on expenditure, on the other hand, is the unfair, because it must be paid by the masses, not out of their surplus means, but out of their earnings, needed for daily subsistence. As all our tariff taxes are taxes upon expenditure, and are compulsory just in proportion as they are imposed on the necessities of life, they are unjust and oppressive, so long as the accumulated wealth of the country is exempt from taxation.

It is no answer to this statement to say that realized property is already fully taxed by the States, and that the General Government should, therefore, leave it untaxed. Not only is personal property not taxed at all in some of the States, but real estate is notoriously not taxed at half its true value. And if the General Government must raise three hundred and three hundred and fifty millions a year, why exempt all property from any share whatever of the burden? Is there any less reason why property should contribute to the support of the Nation than labor? Why should the Nation, any more than the State, exempt wealth from the burdens of taxation? Would it not be more impartial, to say the least, to raise a part of this great revenue by taxes, in some form upon accumulated wealth, another and very large portion upon luxuries or superfluities (like spirits and tobacco), and the least remaining portion by duties upon imported necessities?

Let us now see what we arrive at by beginning, as our present tax system does, at the other end. Of the two hundred and two millions of tariff revenue actually collected in the fiscal year 1871, there were paid on—

Spirits, wine, ale, beer, &c. \$9,000,000

Tea, coffee, cocoons and chicory 19,000,000

Tobacco and cigars, 5,000,000

Silks and its manufactures and

fancy goods, 18,000,000

Other articles of luxury, 6,000,000

Total \$57,500,000

Here is a little more than one-fourth of the whole revenue collected on what political economists would generally term superfluities, or commodities which can be done without. This would leave three-fourths of the whole sum of taxes charged and collected on necessities which no man can dispense with, least of all the poor man with a large family to be supported.

But if we take the standard of necessities and luxuries adopted by the learned body of legislators who made the tariff which goes into operation in August next, we must take out tea and coffee from the table of superfluities and place them in the lists of necessities. As they have placed them on the free list, of course they can not consider them luxuries. This would leave only \$38,500,000 of revenue raised from all the luxuries, against \$163,500,000 collected from the necessities of life, or a proportion of less than twenty per cent. of the former to eighty per cent. of the latter.

The following table will show the reader how large is the percentage of taxation levied on the mass of the people by the so-called "reduced" tariff passed by the present Ten-per-cent. Congress. We say Ten-per-cent., because it is a convenient and comprehensive way of stating the fact that when this Congress was asked to take off the burdens on the necessities of life, they took six months to adjust a system of reductions which gave ten per cent. to the people and ninety per cent. to the manufacturing rings. By the official statement of the Treasury Department, the average rate of duty imposed by the tariff now in force on dutiable articles is 44 per cent. The present Congress has magnanimously consented to take off 44-10 per cent. of this amount, in consideration of a hundred millions of surplus gold constantly in the Treasury.

FIGHTS.—Several women in the country about a mile south of Jasper, became possessed of the green-eyed monster, and last Saturday four of them pitched into each other and tore all their chignons off, and otherwise damaged their appearance. It is said the air blue with screams, and the ground was strewed with hair, while the question of prowess was left undecided.

But we are keeping our readers from the list of duties paid by all consumers on certain staple articles of consumption. Let it be premised that the figures given are taken from the official report tabulated by the National Bureau of Statistics, and modified wherever any reduction has been made by the new tariff.

Articles. Percent of duty.

Hosiery. 96

Blankets. 109

Calico. 61

Spool Thread. 75

Cape Wool. 70

Cotton Sheetings, and Shirting, plain and brown, not bleached. 51

Carpet—braided and three-ply. 54

Woolen Yarn. 94

Balmoral. 93

Delains. 82

Poplins. 61

Flannels. 113

Hats Wool. 101

Ready-made Clothing. 45

Earthenware. 40

Pocket Knives. 45

Soap. 46

Sugar. 38

Molasses. 35

Rice. 86

Salt, in bulk. 62

Salt, in bags. 43

After this, let any man prize of the beneficence of the tariff reductions of the present Congress, if he dare. Here are twenty staples on which the compulsory tax levied by the "reduced" tariff is seven per cent. Luxuries, however, are cheaper. Our benevolent rulers have added drugs and diamonds, besides tea and coffee, to the free list, but have so fixed matters that the total average taxation is only forty per cent., while the list of articles above cited draw seventy per cent. out of the pockets of the people.

### MR. GREELEY NOTIFIED.

Speech of Senator Doolittle on the Occasion.

GREELY'S BRIEF RESPONSE.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The following were the speeches made to-day on the occasion of the notification of Greeley of his nomination by the Baltimore Convention:

Mr. Doolittle said:

Mr. Greeley, the National Democratic Convention, recently held at Baltimore, charged us with the pleasing duty of waiting on you in person to notify you of its unanimous nomination of yourself as a candidate for the Presidency.

We were informed it would be agreeable to you to meet us here at this time, and we have come in a body to place in your hands this official notification. The published proceedings of our convention show great unanimity, but those only who took part in them can realize the cordiality and enthusiasm with which it resolved to sustain the Liberal Republican movement, to co-operate with all patriotic citizens to support the principles declared at Cincinnati, and resolved also as the best and surest mode of giving effect to those great principles to nominate and elect the same candidate. We both witnessed and felt that that cordiality and enthusiasm.

Mr. D