

THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

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THE STATE CONVENTION.

We publish this week a call from the Democratic Central Committee for a State Convention to be held at Indianapolis, Jan. 8th 1870. At this convention we are to nominate a full State ticket, except governor, and we expect to elect the ticket we nominate. It becomes the democracy of the state to choose their best men to fill the important offices of the state. To be assured that such a choice will be made, the various counties of the state must send delegates who will have but one object—the best interest of the party.

A large number of candidates are already before the people, asking for a place on the ticket. Let us select delegates who will choose wisely from the lists. If we do so and the democracy of the state adopt the same course, we shall not only put up a ticket that will be elected, but also a ticket that will reflect credit upon the democracy of the State in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them.

Let us have a full county convention and select none but good men for delegates.

The Philadelphia *Age*, in commenting upon the recent gathering at Gettysburg, says:

"There is in truth no real enmity now felt towards the old military leaders of the South, even by the Radicals.—They hate not Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, the Confederate General, but Governor Walker of Virginia, the Union Colonel, who lately whipped the Radicals not only out of their boots but out of their offices. When they now bellow rabid traitor, secessionists, it is commonly at some man who was not only on the side of the North, but was even a Republican leader like Johnson, Chase, Blair, Etheridge and others.

Mr. Congressman Bingham, of Ohio, of Military Commission and Mrs. Surratt memory, delivered a long political harangue in Ohio, a few days ago, in which he did not deign to mention the fifteenth amendment. It was particularly noticed and severely commented upon by his radical friends.

DON PLATT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Don Platt, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, thus notices his being read out of the Radical party. If it is in politics it is in mankind, "when the brains are out the man will die," the reading out of Don will rid the country of radicalism for in Ohio, at least, he has the brains of that organization.

Since the publication of my Harvest Home speech, I have been crudely read out of the Republican party. One of my oldest friends, who edits the county printing in Bellfontaine, has gone and done it. He did it with tears, but duty dictated it, and with Roman firmness he executed his duty and me. I was not sound on protection, and had aggravated my crime by commenting on the thieves in our party who are sound on protection. It was painful, but it had to be done. So much Roman firmness in so small a place is wonderful. It ought to be bottled.

I ventured to tell our friends in Washington, last winter, that unless they cheapened manufactured articles, and so enhanced the valuation of agricultural products and lightened taxation, we could not hope to carry Ohio and Indiana this fall. And now that we are threatened, my friends get nervous, and insinuate that I am anxious for a defeat, like a physician who, having given a profound diagnosis of an obscure disease, is anxious to have his die so as to vary the doctors' science. Well, perhaps so; as old Stapleton said, "There is a deal of human nature in man, and some in women, too."

Having taken upon ourselves as a party organization, the entire business of the people, regulating prices and paying bounties, we must not complain when held responsible. While manufacturers grow rich and the agricultural interests languish—while merchants contemplate, in sorrow, their full shelves and empty store rooms—while laborers seek in vain for employment and our harbors are silent, we cannot cry out like Macbeth with truth, when startled by the torpid condition of his dead enemy's head.

The people find themselves very much in the condition of the ass in the fable, when his master urged him to flight before the coming enemy.

"Will they burden and starve me more than thou hast done?" asked the beast.

"Certainly not," responded the man. "Then fly thyself, O, master, for I will not fly," was the brutal, selfish response.

One admires the wisdom, while condemning the lack of patriotism in the donkey.

The fact is, we Republicans at the west ought to, before it is too late, define our positions on the grave questions. And Governor Hays, instead of wasting his time in discussing questions of State policy before thin audiences, ought to boldly avow what he firmly believes, that we are not chained to the wheels of a moneyed interest that is as mean and selfish as it is unprincipled.

same letter quoted from above. Speaking of the nomination of Major Moore, Packard says:

"I know what effect this will have on me. It will bring against me all the personal influence that Bailey can bring to bear and he will guide the Trowbridge interest, and the Nelson interest in LaPorte, the Mundys, Peeples and Weirs, all connected by marriage. Altogether, I have not the slightest doubt will work my defeat in the convention of 1870."

Did ever man more abjectly fear to offend?

The withdrawal of Mr. Mattingly was made after it became apparent that Packard did not intend to appoint him, but not until he had been subjected to the humiliation of failure. One word from Packard might have prevented all trouble. Had he asked to be relieved from the necessity of as choosing between two angry contestants, the contest and its excitements had never occurred. But Mr. Mattingly's friends felt that his services to the party and all are doing well but three. John White, of Windfall; Nathan Albertson, of Plainfield; and John A. McVey, of Marion county, will probably die. The remains at Weaver's undertaker office have all been recognized.

The following additional names of dead and wounded have been obtained:

Deal.—Wm. H. Denning, Greenburg, Ind.; Isaac Baker, Hamilton county, Ind.; A. Soule, Indianapolis; Jonathan Moulton, Hamilton county, Ind.; Clark Dawson, 281 years old, Indianapolis.

Wounded.—Mr. Faddock, wife, and three children, all slightly injured; Geo. Waldo, of Indianapolis, wounded in head; Annis Smith, 12 years old, Indianapolis, badly in shoulder; George Grenner, Indianapolis, injured in thigh and head; Mrs. Dunlap, of Columbus, Ind., badly in back and hip; George P. Kelley, Connersville, Ind., leg fractured; James Swett, superintendent of the Eagle machine works, Indianapolis, slightly; John Duncan and wife, of Franklin, Ind., slightly.

Resolved. That the basis of representation in each county shall be one delegate for every one hundred and fifty votes cast at the last election for Mr. Hendricks for Governor, and one delegate for fractions of one hundred and over.

Resolved. That the Democracy of the several counties be requested to hold conventions on the first Saturday of December next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held on the Eighth of January next, on the basis above stated, and that the names of such delegates and contingents, with their postoffice address, be forwarded immediately after their appointment to the Secretary of the Central Committee, at Indianapolis.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the *Sentinel* office, on the 7th of January next, at two o'clock p. m.

LATE DEVEALS. Chrm.

J. J. BINGHAM, Secretary.

One of the greatest preventatives of sickness is almost universally neglected during the summer and autumn months. We refer to fires in living and sleeping rooms. People seem to suppose that because the weather is warm there is no necessity for fires. But this is a great mistake. Fires should be built in intervals in every inhabited room in the house, no matter what the season or State of the weather. Especially should this be the case in damp weather and in houses surrounded by trees and shrubbery. The practice of closing up gates and removing stoves for the summer, or until cold weather, is very bad one. Every room, for the sake of the wallpaper, carpets and furniture, if not for health should have a fire in it occasionally.—

Fire—True, John; but then you only had one family to maintain; now you support a great number.

John.—A great number do you say? I don't understand you.

Wife.—Well, I'll tell you, John; for you have worked too hard, and been too tired to read the newspapers, and too much harassed in providing for the family to think and investigate. I said that you now have to help support a great many families, while in old times you hadn't to labor for but your own.

There is the "Collector," and the "Assessor," and the "Detective" who informs on your neighbors. You have to support the families of all these; help to pay pines and silks for their wives and daughters, and help to educate their children. Then there's the bondholder, who gives champagne dinners, and burdens his table with silver plate, and travels in Europe, and pays no tax.

All this he does on his gold interest which is paid him twice a year. And then there is the Tariff Robber, who makes as annual of a hundred percent, almost all of which is a theft from honest toil. So you see, John, after you give a part of every day's earnings to each of these purposes, there can be no great deal left for your family. You didn't have to give your earnings for any of these purposes when James Buchanan was President; and so we lived easily and well.

John.—Why, wife, you amaze me. I never stopped to think of these matters, though I knew something was wrong. Nor do I now exactly see how I am robbed for these purposes.

Wife.—Well, John, I'll tell you. We used to get coffee for ten cents a pound.—Now we pay thirty-five. We use two pounds a week; and on this single article fifty cents are taken from your weekly wages and divided between bondholders, collectors, assessors, and detectives.

There is a little addition in the cost of tea, and of sugar, molasses and rice. Every addition to the price of these articles is a tax, imposed by the Government, to raise money to pay the bondholders, collectors, assessors, and detectives.

They say the country is to pay and carry a debt twice as large. They boast of the enormous revenue received by the Treasury, and claim that they are reducing the debt at the rate of one hundred millions of dollars a year. If all this be so, why is the credit of the government a matter of doubt? Who has control of the finances, and is responsible for the doubt?—*Chicago Tribune*.

Several parties state that the blue steam came from the lower gauze, indicating no water. A young man who fired the boiler yesterday said it leaked so badly that it was difficult to raise steam. The boiler exploded upward, and fragments were thrown to a great distance. If the explosion had been horizontal, there would have been a greater loss of life, for thousands were in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the disaster.

The explosion was like the sound of a 64 pound Columbiad. The concussion shook the building upon the fair grounds, and caused general consternation.

In a moment the occasion of the report was known, and it caused fearful excitement. There was a rush for the scene of disaster to ascertain the injured, and most heartrending scenes were witnessed, when children discovered their parents and their parents' children. Several bodies were blown to atoms, and portions were picked up that had been scattered over the ground.

At once the remains of the dead were picked up and carried to undertaker's in this city, except a woman and a child, and the wounded cared for. The following are the names of the killed:

Wm. Dunning, Indianapolis, formerly of Rochester, N. Y.; head sawyer in Lepore's cooper shop.

Ben Beverly, engineer of a saw mill in Paragon, Morgan county;

R. M. Davis, Indianapolis, engineer of the exploded mill.

Since it is esteemed proper to quote from private letters, we submit an extract from a voluminous specimen, dated March 27, and addressed to I. Mattingly, Esq., by Gen. Packard, viz:

"Now at the outset, I wish to amend your statement that I am 'under more obligations to you than any other person in Plymouth,' by adding, 'or the district,' for I have not a doubt of its correctness."

We ask our correspondent to keep the above extract in view while defending his post. This is not a mere compliment, but rather an extorted confession of a fact patent to every discerning man in the district. That Mr. Mattingly, through his paper, set the ball in motion that nominated Packard, no one denies. And what defense is supposed to exist in the latter's refusal to promise his benefactor an office, we cannot imagine. It only places the M. C. in the attitude of a hog, greedily devouring the fruit of the tree, but never looking upward to the source of his benefits.

And such are the motives that influence Gen. Packard, as evidenced not only by his refusal to appoint our relative to the Plymouth P. O., but in the removal of Eddy, to whom he owes the military reputation which is the foundation of the superstructure of his fortunes. And we have this in black and white in the

seriously wounded:

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