

THE DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VAN VALKENBURGH, Editor.
LAFF MCGOWAN, Sub.

Thursday, March 24, 1870.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN C. SHOEMAKER, of Perry.
For Treasurer of State,
JAMES R. RYAN, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
BATTLESS W. HANNA, of Vigo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS, of Montgomery.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
JAMES L. WOODEN, of Allen.
ALEXANDER C. DOWNEY, of Ohio;
SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, of Monroe;
JOHN PETTETT, of Tippecanoe.

A Proposition to Democrats.

Feeling the importance of an extended circulation of Democratic home papers during the campaign now pending, we propose to furnish THE DEMOCRAT from MAY 5, 1870, to JANUARY 1, 1871, (EIGHT MONTHS AND) for ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE.

At this rate no name can be entered upon our books unless accompanied by the cash. We have made this proposition very liberal at the solicitation of members of the Central Committee and other prominent Democrats, and expect the hearty co-operation of all friends.

Who will send us the largest list of campaign subscribers?

Democratic Central Committee Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee held at the office of D. E. VAN VALKENBURGH, Esq., on Tuesday, March 29th, at 1 p.m., sharp, at which time every member of the committee should be present, as this is a meeting of much importance.

The following named gentlemen constitute the committee:

J. C. CUSHMAN, M. W. DOWNEY, H. CORBIN, Center township.
MORGAN JOHNSON, Polk.
D. S. GRUPE, West.
E. SHIRLAND, North.
JOHN SCHIE, German.
D. McDONALD, Bourbon.
A. E. WANN, Tippecanoe.
ALEX BLAND, Walnut.
D. ZEHNER, Green.
W. SHAW, Union.

Railroad Election.

On Saturday next the voters of Center and West townships will vote on the proposition to appropriate a tax of two per centum to aid in the construction of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad.

Our readers are well informed as to all the facts concerning this proposition, and we do not deem it our province to attempt to instruct them on the subject. It is an open question, and every man is his own best judge as to what action he should take, after acquainting himself with all the facts.

We do not think we should attempt to press our private views—editorially—upon our readers though we have held our columns open for communications from our friends, in order to give our readers all possible information, that they may thereby act intelligently on a question of so much importance.

What is Public Opinion?
Upon the subject of public opinion much has been said of late by the pure and the good, who imagine themselves the keepers of all the moral excellence in this community. To such an extent has our most worthy and highly esteemed neighbor sought to instruct us as to our duty in the future, and to chastise us for our short-coming in the past, that we deem it expedient to define our position on this subject.

What is public opinion? With all due deference to the exalted views of our moral keepers, we beg leave to suggest that an opinion of the public, which is worthy to be dignified with that name, is but a conviction of the public mind, produced by an intelligent and unprejudiced investigation of facts upon a particular subject. An opinion produced by personal interest, personal prejudice, hatred, or for any unworthy purpose, is in reality, no opinion of the public. It is an unworthy an opinion for us to entertain of the public mind. The public which would wrest from the law that which belongs to the law, and set up a tribunal above the law, is but the passions of a mob. The public sentiment that for a time justified the burning of women as witches, because somebody said they were such, ought not to be dignified with the name of public opinion. The perverted and cowardly sentiment which sustained the infamous Judges of England, cannot be justly called public opinion, but a gross perversion of it. Who, at the present day, will attempt to justify the insane and cruel sentiment which surrounded PIRATE'S court—that in violation of law, and without evidence, cried out, "Crucify him, crucify him." What honest, intelligent man or woman will justify any set of men, or any community, that would condemn or acquit an alleged criminal without law, without further evidence than newspaper talk and public rumor? How destructive of private and public morals—how subversive of all law and justice, such a course would be. Who then shall be found, at this day, to advocate such absurdities? And because we have attacked and denounced such unreasonable and pernicious doctrines, we have been falsely accused of

being the apologists of crime, and the defenders of criminals. Because we have recently, and ever since our connection with journalism, advocated the enforcement of the laws by the regularly constituted judiciary, fools, fanatics and nameless nondescripts have found fault with us for so doing; but believing such a course to be just and right, and the only one that is still alive and under all circumstances, defensible, we shall continue to pursue it, regardless of the silly fault-finding of fanatical cretins.

We invite the attention of those who wish to see justice done to the soldiers to the following resolutions:

Whereas, The supreme court of the United States has recently decided that United States legal-tender notes are not a legal tender for obligations contracted prior to the passage of the act in virtue of which said legal-tender notes were issued; and,

Whereas, Before the passage of said legal-tender act, a large number of persons had enlisted in the United States service, to aid in the suppression of the late rebellion, and were, therefore, virtually promised specific in payment for their patriotic services; and,

Whereas, They were afterward compelled by the officers and agents of the United States government to take their pay in the depreciated paper of the United States, often worth less than one-half its face as compared with specie;

ENTERPRISE.

Bourbon Items.

BOURBON, March 22, 1870.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:

The great temperance movement, inaugurated a week ago, is the all absorbing topic of conversation, and as a chronicle of passing events, I give you all the information in regard to it I have obtained.

Resolved, By the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives be respectfully requested, to introduce and urge the passage of a law for the speedy adjustment of the claims of all officers, soldiers, and marines who entered the service of the United States in the military and naval service prior to the passage of said legal-tender act, so that they shall receive the difference between specie and the value of the depreciated paper, which they were compelled to take in payment for their services.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress."

The above were offered in the Ohio legislature, a few days ago, and were voted squarely down by the republicans in the senate, and were amended by the republicans in the house so as to indicate that the soldiers voluntarily accepted the depreciated paper.

The decision of the supreme court did not affect the morality of the payment of the soldiers, in greenbacks. That payment was flat repudiation. Those soldiers were promised coin. The holders of the five-twenty bonds were promised greenbacks. The soldiers were paid greenbacks and the bondholders coin.—Chicago Times.

The Railroad Election.

On Saturday of this week, the citizens of this township and West are called upon to cast their vote for or against the levy of a tax of two per cent, to aid in building the Plymouth, Kankakee, and Pacific Railroad. This election is one of great importance, not only to the two townships most interested, but to the entire county. And it is the duty of every voter in the townships named to vote upon the question in such a manner as he shall deem for the best interest of all. Because our interests are so interwoven with each other, that whatever helps one, helps all. And what injures one permanently injures all. The proposed road is to be built from Plymouth to Bureau Junction, Illinois, thus connecting with the Rock Island and Pacific road, thus forming the shortest and most direct route from the East to Omaha and San Francisco. This being the terminus of the new road, the machine shops and round house would probably be located here, thus bringing to our town several hundred men and their families. Besides this, there is no timber on the line of the road from Kankakee city to the Marshall county line, hence the large amount of ties, timber for culverts, and bridges, piling for miles over the Kankakee marshes, and lumber for station houses, &c., required to equip the entire road, would open up the finest market for our timber, that we have ever enjoyed; and bring quite ready, and containing the whole thing in a nut shell, is worthy of presentation:

Bourbon Marshall county Indiana March the 15th 1870 Mr Winbigler esquire Sir: We would say that after duly considering the matter we think it dangerous business to be security for any person, and that we are informed that you are in the habit of frequenting the saloons and that no upright moral trust worthy man will be guilty of such practices and that we are informed that you refuse to refrain from the same, therefore we would respectfully inform your Honor that will be under the necessity of applying to court to exonerate us from further liability as your surety of which you will be legally notified in due time John F. Parks Clayton Grant

The above reveals the fact that it is dangerous business to be security for any person, that they are informed Mr. Winbigler is in the habit of frequenting the saloons, and that he refuses to refrain from the same. How they came in possession of the information is not set forth in the document, and as they did not obtain it from Mr. W., nor having had any conversation with him on the subject, he is at somewhat of a loss to know from what source their information was derived.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening and a committee of two appointed to raise funds to prosecute parties violating the laws, &c.

A new attorney for the corporation under the new order of things has come to the surface and the first case was made up by him on Saturday afternoon. To complete the record, to show how it is done, and as a specimen of legal learning rarely met with, the affidavit is here appended:

The State of Indiana, Before John County of Marshall, J. Clegg, J. P. Bourbon Corporation Complaint for violation of ordinance 19

Bourbon corporation by James Crawford and the marshal complains of and says 1st the plaintiff is a town incorporated by and under authority of the laws of Indiana that defendant did on or about the 19th day of March A. D. 1870 appear on the streets of said town in a state of ins.

ication and did then and there conduct him in a turbulent manner against the peace and quiet of said corporate town of Bourbon contrary to and in violation of section no (one) of an ordinance No (19) of said corporation passed by the board of trustees of said corporation May 14th A. D. 1869 a copy of the section of which ordinance is hereto set out and made part of this complaint to wit be it enacted by the board of Trustees of the corporate town of Bourbon that every person who shall be found intoxicated in any public street alleys or other public places within the corporate limits of the town of Bourbon and who shall conduct himself in a turbulent and tumultuous and riotous manner shall be fined in any sum not less than one nor more than ten dollars together with costs of suit therefore the plaintiff prays that warrant be issued for the arrest of the said defendant and that he be fined the sum of ten dollars and other proper relief.

JAMES CRAWFORD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 19th day of March, 1870.

JOHN CLESS, Justice of the Peace.

Z. D. Bolton, atty for corporation.

Mr. Clegg refused to accept the warrant offered for, and nothing further was done.

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