

THE DEMOCRAT

D. E. VANALENSBURGH, Editors.

Thursday, April 21, 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 B. RYAN, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Vigo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction
MILTON B. HOPKINS, of Montgomery.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Allen;
ALEXANDER C. DOWNEY, of Ohio;
SAMUEL H. BUSHKIRK, of Monroe;
JOHN PETTIT, 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) 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.

Campaign Matters.

The Republican, of last week, begs the corporation question and whines piteously on account of the alleged opposition which the present board of trustees have met with from Democrats, in all their great undertakings for the public good. Will that sheet please inform the public when and where the authorities have been interfered with in the discharge of their duties? Have the Democrats prevented the proper levy and collection of the taxes—or obstructed the enforcement of the ordinances for the preservation of the public peace—or the maintenance of the financial credit of the corporation?

No single instance can be cited where the Democrats of this town have interfered to prevent the proper enforcement of the corporation laws. That plea is put forth merely to excuse the ignominious failure of the present mongrel town government. They went into power one year ago promising to collect the taxes without regard to persons and to enforce all the ordinances, or repeal them. They have done neither. The side-walks throughout the town are in the most rickety condition of which it is possible to imagine; but few cross-walks have been built, and fewer of the old ones repaired; no attempt has been made to enforce the ordinance against stock running at large within the corporation limits; while more money has been spent in useless litigation and for worthless legal advice than has been spent before in five years. And yet with all these failures prominently before the people, they have the face to say that wherein they have failed to meet the public expectation, is attributable to the opposition of the Democrats. Precisely the opposite of this charge is true. The Democrats were generally of the opinion that if the town board were permitted to go ahead in their own way they would bring about their own disqualification quicker than by any other method.

Section 13 says "No dog shall be permitted to go at large within the corporate limits of said town without being muzzled, between the first days of April and November." Probably five hundred violations of this ordinance occur daily. We say that not even an attempt has been made to enforce any part of this ordinance? About 2,000 hogs are daily subsoiling the streets and alleys. A large eagle, weighing about thirteen pounds, and measuring six feet four inches, was shot at Eatonville, by Sam'l Louks.

This would be a very effective mode of electioneering; and that the people may understand the extent of the taxation upon some of the articles of every-day life in every family in the country, we append an extract from a speech in congress by Marshall, of Illinois:

The farmer starting to his work has a shoe put on his horse, with nails taxed 67 per cent, driven by a hammer taxed 54 per cent; cuts a stick with a knife taxed 50 per cent; hitches his horse to a plow taxed 50 per cent, with chains taxed 67 per cent. He returns to his home at night and lays his wearied limbs on a sheet taxed 58 per cent, and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 250 per cent. He rises in the morning, puts on his humble flannel shirt taxed 50 per cent, his coat taxed 50 per cent, shoes taxed 35 per cent, his hat taxed 70 per cent; opens family worship from his bible taxed 25 per cent, and kneels to his God on a carpet taxed 150 per cent. He sits down to his humble meal from a plate taxed 40 per cent, with knife and fork 35 per cent, drinks his cup of coffee taxed 47 per cent, or tea 18 per cent, with sugar 70 per cent; season his food with salt taxed 100 per cent, pepper 297 per cent, or spice 379 per cent. He looks around upon his wife and children all taxed in the same way, lights a cigar taxed 120 per cent, and then looks his God that he lives in the free and best government under heaven. If on the Fourth of July he wants to have the star spangled banner on real bunting he must pay the American Bunting company of Massachusetts 100 per cent, for this glorious privilege. No wonder, sir, the western farmer is struggling with poverty, and conscious of a wrong somewhere, although he knows not from whence the blow comes that is chaining them to a life of endless toil, and reducing his wife and children to beggary?

The Free Trader has the following on the same subject:

The United States now uses annually 250,000 tons of railway iron. The quality which is generally used on our roads is the poorest that is made, but its cost under our present tariff is \$80 currency per ton. Now the very best quality of steel rails, which are practically indistructible, are to day laid on the Canada railways at \$63 per ton. But this is not the whole story, for the Bessemer patents expire next month, and if steel were free, we could buy the best steel rails at \$50 currency. Mr. Schenck, however, object to this, and asks the country to increase the duties so that we will not be able to buy steel rails for less than \$100 per ton. This means more railway accidents, high freights, diminished export of our produce, fewer acres cultivated, and a tax on every man in the country; but it also means unbounded profit to the few makers of steel rails in this country, and hence of course it has the support of the Ways and Means Committee.

The practical workings of the tariff relating to one particular branch of industry—the ship-building and carrying trade, is plainly shown in the following extract:

"We have the most skillful ship-builders and the best ship-carpenters in the world, and yet we are unable to build ships. Our ship-builders are idle! Why? Because the custom-house duties on the materials out of which to construct ships are prohibitory to our mechanics, and prohibitive to the foreign working men. Of the vast fleet of steamers running between Europe and America, none carry the American flag. A nation, which, like ours, has its borders upon two oceans, can not safely permit itself to be driven from the sea by its own bad legislation.

Who will send us the largest list of campaign subscribers?

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Marshall county are notified that their central committee have ordered that a delegate convention be held at Plymouth, on Saturday, June 18th, 1870, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices to be filled at the next general election.

The number of delegate votes to which each township in said county will be entitled in said convention is based upon the vote cast for governor in 1868, and is as follows:

Townships.	Vote in '68. No. Delegates.
Center.	689
Bourbon.	291
German.	237
Walnut.	223
Polk.	194
Polk.	185
North.	174
Union.	168
Tippencanoe.	119
Green.	117
Total.	2355

The Democrats of the several townships are requested to hold conventions and appoint delegates to the county convention on Saturday, June 11th, unless for local reasons some other day would be more convenient.

H. CORBIN, Chairman.
D. McDONALD, Secretary.

The Tariff.
CONGRESSMAN BROOKS, of New York, in closing his speech on the tariff, a few days ago, said that if no one else could be found to undertake the task, "he would mount a pedler's wagon, and go through the agricultural districts exhibiting a hoe, a plow, an ax, a shovel, a trapeze, a knife and fork, with other articles, and demonstrate to the eyes of the people the unjust, the enormous, the wicked taxation that is imposed upon them by the existing tariff."

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Look at the Figures.

In the fall of 1868, Grant's majority in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California was 233,875.

Seymour's majority in Maryland, New York and New Jersey was 44,799, leaving a clear Radical majority in the ten States of over 189,000.

These ten States have but recently voted again, upon the political issues before them.

In Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the Radical majority is about 66,000, California having changed over into the Democratic column.

In New York, Maryland, New Jersey and California, the Democratic majority this fall is about 82,000—showing an aggregate Democratic majority in the ten States of about 16,000, instead of a Radical majority of 189,000, as was the case a year ago. The increase in the Democratic majorities equals 37,000. The decrease in the Radical majorities equals 100,000. Is the Democratic party dead?—*Detroit Free Press.*

The present board of trustees went into power on the most unequivocal pledges on their own part, of enforcing strictly, all ordinances so long as they remained in force; and that when an ordinance was found to be illegal, or its enforcement impracticable, it should be repealed; so that there should be no "dead letter" laws on our statute books.

We do not believe there is a member of the town government who will attempt a denial of this statement. And in order that the provisions of all the ordinances might be made applicable to the then existing order of things, a general revision of all the ordinances was made by the attorney, and printed "in two cities" at great expense, that their pledges of enforcement might be carried out to the letter. Now, the revised, enlarged, corrected, printed and reprinted edition of the "book of ordinances" has been in full and undisputed force since June, 1869, and we therefore have a fair opportunity to judge of the manner in which the positive pledge for their enforcement has been fulfilled.

Passing over the ordinances for the construction and repair of sidewalks, to enforce which there has not even been an attempt made, we come to a paragraph in section 5, which says: "Nor shall any person ride or drive any horse or team on or across any bridge in said town, at a faster gate than a walk," the penalty for violation being a fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars for each offense. It would probably be a safe estimate to say that there have not been less than twenty-five violations of this ordinance every day since it went into effect. It is needless to say that there has not even been so much as an attempt to enforce it.

Next we come to section 12, which we copy in full:

It shall be unlawful for the owner or any person having the care or custody of any swine, horse, mule, or ass, to permit the same to run at large within the corporate limits of said town; and any person who shall be guilty of violation of this ordinance, shall, on conviction before any competent court, on complaint made on oath, be fined in any sum not less than three nor more than ten dollars for each and every day they permit such stock to run at large, to be paid into the treasury of the town.

We say that not even an attempt has been made to enforce any part of this ordinance? About 2,000 hogs are daily subsoiling the streets and alleys. A large eagle, weighing about thirteen pounds, and measuring six feet four inches, was shot at Eatonville, by Sam'l Louks.

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From Bourbon.

BOURBON, April 19.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:—

In last week's *Republican*, "Citizen" makes another attempt to defend the action of the ponderous committee of which he is the acknowledged head. As every statement we have made in relation to the subject is true, and can be substantiated by the best of testimony, his defense only makes his side of the question appear in a still more ridiculous light. In a former article, in reply to Citizen's "insinuations," he turns it, we said: "If Citizen knew what he was writing about, he knew he was communicating a falsehood." He now says: "If it is not so we will take it back when he denies it." We therefore deny the alligation, and denounce the alligator!

We made no statement that could not be substantiated, and made no insinuations calculated to reflect on the private character of any member of the committee. Without an exception, they are personally gentlemen for whom we entertain the greatest respect, and the remarks in relation to their action, were made more in sorrow than in anger. Citizen attempts to make a point by charging us with lending our influence to the cause of intemperance. When he says this, he either ignorantly or willfully misrepresents us, as a careful reading of all we have written on the subject will show.

Instead of favoring the cause of intemperance, we have favored that kind of temperance that is temperate in all things. The only sentiment we have expressed on the subject can be found in THE DEMOCRAT of March 24th, and is as follows:

"Every one who has the welfare of society at heart will say amen to all laudable and honorable means employed to correct the evils of intemperance.

Did Citizen read these words? If he did, why did he say we were lending our influence to the cause of intemperance? Simply because he felt obliged to say something, and he did not know what else to say. He knew well enough what he tortured into opposition to the movement, and lending our influence to the cause of intemperance was simply opposition to an attempt on the part of his committee to make our justices of the peace perjure themselves to carry out the peculiar views of those who constituted the committee. He says: "But they (the committee) did not visit the saloons, or any individual." It is evident that he did not, but individual members of the committee did.

Miss Maria Pinkerton is clerk of the probate court at McConnellsburg.

The British government discourages tobacco culture in Ireland.

The wine-merchants of New York have organized a league.

Waterbury has a boy who has ten grandsons.

Flowers are in bloom in the capital grounds at Washington.

Fifty-one of the Heidelberg students are Americans.

The Grand Duke of Russia will visit us this summer.

Chicago has received a magnolia tree from Mobile.

A colony of English sparrows has been brought to Elmira.

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