

## The Waukegan Convention.

We have only space to announce, in addition to our report of proceedings in another column, that the attendance was fully as great as was expected, and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the sitting of the several conventions.

Samuel I. Anthony, our nominee for congress, is an old resident of the district, an able practitioner of the law, whose public and private character is without blemish, and one whose friends are the most numerous where he is best known. Having been looked upon by many as the coming man, his nomination is not a surprise to any. He will make a vigorous canvass, and promises that no effort shall be wanting to insure success. His nomination gives the best of satisfaction in all parts of the district.

Our candidates for senator, joint representative, circuit and common pleas prosecutors, are all good men, who will make terrific inroads into the Republican majorities confronting them.

It is now the manifest duty of every Democrat to do all in his power for the success of the whole ticket.

## Congressional Convention.

The Democratic congressional convention for the eleventh congressional district, assembled at Waukegan on Wednesday, August 17th.

The convention was called to order by Jno. S. Early, chairman of the congressional central committee, on whose motion T. J. Merrifield, of Porter, was chosen chairman. Mr. Merrifield returned his thanks for the honor in a few well-timed remarks.

H. E. Wadsworth, of Laporte, nominated E. G. McCollum, of the same county, for secretary, which nomination was adopted by the convention.

On motion of Wm. Sturgeon, Milo R. Smith, of Fulton, was elected assistant secretary.

Daniel Noyes, of Laporte, moved that the present officers of this convention be the permanent officers, which motion prevailed.

Jno. P. Early, of Laporte, moved that there be appointed a committee on resolutions, consisting of one from each county. The motion was adopted and the committee appointed as follows:

Laporte, J. P. Early; Porter, G. Bloch; Lake, T. J. Wood; Marshall, M. W. Downey; Fulton, W. Sturgeon; Pulaski, P. J. Fulvey; Jasper, T. J. Spitzer; St. Joseph, James Bulla.

G. Bloch, of Porter, moved that all resolutions be submitted to the committee on resolutions, which motion was adopted.

A committee on apportionment was appointed, consisting of Mr. Jones, J. P. Early and D. E. Van Valkenburgh. The committee reported that the several counties were entitled to delegate votes as follows:

Fulton county, 14; Lake, 9; Marshall, 24; Pulaski, 9; Stark, 4; White, 14; Jasper, 4; Laporte, 23; Newton, 4; Porter, 13; St. Joseph, 22. Total, 113. Which report was adopted.

The announcement of the names of candidates being in order, D. Noyes, of Laporte, nominated S. I. Anthony, John Klingel, nominated John Brownfield, of St. Joseph; Wm. Sturgeon, of Fulton, and Simon Wile, of Laporte, were also put in nomination.

D. E. Van Valkenburgh moved that Col. Eddy be the unanimous nominee of the convention for congress.

Loud calls were made for Col. Eddy, who came forward and said that he was not a member of the convention, and that he had supposed his wishes on the subject of the nomination for congress were so well understood that no explanation would be necessary from him; but he was the nominee of the party for Secretary of state, which position he had accepted, and that he had private reasons against accepting the nomination, which he had no doubt the convention would respect. He had reason to thank the people of this district for the many manifestations toward him of their confidence and esteem, and would consider it honor enough in the future, as in the past, to labor with them for the success of the principles which are dear to us all. You have good men who will serve you well, from whom to choose your candidate. In conclusion, he hoped his friends would receive his remarks in the same spirit of kindness in which they were made.

On motion of Jno. P. Early, the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for congress; and at the suggestion of the chair the delegates retired to arrange their votes.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Laporte county, Anthony 10; Brownfield 19; Marshall, Anthony 15; Sturgeon 9; Porter, Anthony 13; Lake, Anthony 9; Stark, Sturgeon 4; Fulton, Sturgeon 14; Pulaski, Sturgeon 4; Jasper, Anthony 4; White, Anthony 13; St. Joseph, Brownfield 22; Newton, (not represented). Total, Anthony 62; Brownfield 41; Sturgeon 36.

There being no choice, the convention proceeded to take the second ballot, (Wm. Sturgeon having withdrawn), with the following result:

Lake county, Anthony; St. Joseph, Brownfield 22; Porter, Anthony 13; Pulaski, Brownfield 9; Stark, Anthony 4; Marshall, Anthony 11; Brownfield 13; Jasper, Anthony 4; Fulton, Anthony 9; Brownfield 23; White, An-

thony 11. Total, Anthony 70; Brownfield 69.

Mr. Anthony having received a majority of all the votes cast, was, on motion of John Klingel, of St. Joseph, declared the unanimous nominee of the convention for congress.

D. Noyes, of Laporte, moved the appointment of a committee of three to wait upon Mr. Anthony, and inform him of his nomination, and request him to appear before the convention. The chair appointed Noyes, Bloch and Klingel as such committee.

Wadsworth, of Laporte, moved that the congressional central committee consist of Jno. P. Early, as chairman, and the chairmen of the several county central committees.

T. J. Spitzer offered an amendment, to the effect that each county select its own central committee, which amendment was voted down, and the original motion adopted.

The chair announced that he held in his hand a letter from C. H. Reeve, of Plymouth, and asked the pleasure of the convention in regard to it. A motion to lay it on the table, without reading, was lost, and the chairman read the letter to the convention.

The committee appointed to wait upon Judge Anthony, having returned, Mr. A. was introduced to the convention. He thanked his friends for the nomination received; said he did not come to the convention asking the nomination, but to urge its acceptance upon Dr. Eddy, who has proven his devotion to the interests of our country in the halls of Congress and on the field of battle.

I accept the nomination and will do my whole duty in the campaign; and if you do your duty, as I believe you will, the nominee of this convention will be elected in October. I shall meet you, and discuss the living issues of the day, and have no doubt but I shall find many honest Republicans seeking light and knowledge, who will go with us and aid in restoring our country to its former prosperity.

Loud calls were then made for Col. Eddy, who came forward and said, he desired to congratulate the convention on their choice for Congress. I have known his competitor for the nomination for thirty years, and I promise you that he will give the ticket his heartiest support. His name is never mentioned at home to Democrats or Republicans, without receiving the most profound respect. [You have made a nomination which will please the entire district, and no part of it more than St. Joseph county. You can elect your nominee, and you must do it. Man and his acts are soon forgotten, but principles live forever; there should be a return to the old landmarks of the constitution, and the spirit on which the principles of our government was founded. Your own experience will tell you that for seventy years the Democratic party never went beyond the limits of the constitution; but the party in power now never stops to enquire, "does the constitution permit it?" You know that by the last census whole states have been given away to railroad corporations—territory enough to cover all France and Prussia. A few years ago we passed a homestead law, after much hard work on the part of its friends, who were met by the argument that in so doing we were wasting the public domain; but it will not be long at the present rate at which we are going until we will have to ask a railroad company for our rights. The tariff you have borne so long and so patiently, has recently been doctored by congress; but for every penny taken off your burdens, ten have been added. Where you will save pennies by the last reduction of the tariff on sugars and like articles, you will pay out dollars to the monopolists. For every dollar that goes into the treasury, we pay twelve to the iron-mongers. I do not call my opponents hard names, and have never said that the last congress was a carnival of thieves—it was Horace Greeley that said so. [Laughter.] Go to your homes and organize for the conflict. Circulate reliable documents, and convince your neighbors that you are honest and in earnest. Appeal to the reason of your fellow citizens, rather than to inflame their passions, and the old Eleventh district will be redeemed."

At the conclusion of Col. Eddy's remarks, the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

The Democracy of the 11th congressional district in convention assembled, do hereby make and publish the following as their platform:

First. All political rights are inherent in the people, and all rights, political and religious, are inalienable in the people only as conceded for the public good, and in no other manner.

Second. By immense subsidies of the national wealth to wealthy corporations of political parties:

Third. By fostering class interests of combined capital and money, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Fourth. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Fifth. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Sixth. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Seventh. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Eighth. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Ninth. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Tenth. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Eleventh. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Twelfth. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Thirteenth. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Fourteenth. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Fifteenth. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

Sixteenth. By the use of the power of the government, to the detriment of the people, and the ruin of the nation.

swindle, for base individual purposes, to annex and divide our nation into a few great empires, and especially in the assistance and sympathy given Spain in crushing the Cuban patriots, who are struggling to throw off the Spanish yoke.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Democracy are now, and always have been, with the people struggling for enlarged liberties, and we ardently hope that the people of Europe now engaged in war, will, with the attainment of peace, be placed in possession of increased freedom from the oppressions of emperors and kings; and that we utterly condemn and repudiate the course of all public journals that, during the present war, have vilified and slandered our foreign-born citizens.

The convention adjourned sine die.

## Democratic Joint Convention of Marshall and St. Joseph Counties.

Previous to the assembling of the joint representative convention, the delegates present from Marshall county met in caucus to determine for whom the vote of the county should be cast in the joint convention for senator. M. A. O. Packard was appointed chairman, and D. E. Van Valkenburgh and J. W. Houghton, tellers. The ballot resulted as follows: J. F. Van Valkenburgh, 7; J. G. Osborne, 4; E. Jacoby, 2. Van Valkenburgh having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be the choice of Marshall county for senator. The caucus then adjourned.

The joint convention for the nomination of candidates for senator and joint representative for the counties of St. Joseph and Marshall was organized by the election of John Klingel, of St. Joseph county, chairman, and D. McDonald, of Marshall, secretary.

The name of J. F. Van Valkenburgh, of Marshall county, was presented as a candidate for the office of senator, and on motion he was declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention.

Joseph Henderson, of St. Joseph county, was nominated by acclamation for the office of joint representative.

The convention then adjourned.

## Judicial Convention.

The Democratic judicial convention for the Ninth judicial circuit was called to order by T. J. Merrifield, of Porter, on whose motion M. K. Farrand, of Laporte, was chosen president. H. E. Wadsworth, of the Laporte Argus, was elected secretary.

D. Noyes, of Laporte, offered a resolution that, as the Hon. James Bradley, at the solicitation of the bar and many prominent citizens of the district, is an independent candidate for the office of judge of the Ninth judicial circuit, this convention make no nomination for that office.

The resolution was adopted.

T. J. Merrifield announced T. J. Wood, of Lake, for circuit prosecutor. There being no other candidate before the convention, Mr. Wood was nominated by acclamation.

The convention then adjourned.

## Seventeenth Common Pleas District Convention.

The convention to nominate a candidate for prosecutor of the Seventeenth common pleas district, composed of the counties of Elkhart, St. Joseph, Laporte and Marshall, was organized by the election of M. K. Farrand, chairman.

Mr. Ford, of St. Joseph county, was nominated by acclamation, subject to the concurrence of Elkhart county, (not represented).

Adjourned.

## Joint Representative Convention—Laporte and Stark.

The delegates from Laporte and Stark counties organized a joint representative convention by the election of M. K. Farrand, president, and H. E. Wadsworth, secretary.

W. C. Boyles moved that James A. Peole, of Stark, be the unanimous nominee of the convention for joint representative, which motion prevailed without opposition.

The delegates from Porter, Lake, Pulaski and Stark counties met in convention to nominate a candidate for prosecutor for the Sixteenth common pleas district.

Maj. Phelps, of Porter, was elected chairman, and G. Bloch, secretary.

T. J. Spitzer, of Pulaski, being the only candidate before the convention, he was nominated by acclamation.

Adjourned.

county expenses, as Lake does; but if the affairs of a county are well managed, the people like to see an authoritative statement of it; and if they are badly managed, the sooner the people know of it, the better.

## THE FINANCES.

## Democratic and Republican Administration Contrasted.

## Ten Years of Democratic and Ten Years of Republican Rule Compared.

The key note of the present campaign having been sounded by the leaders of the Republican party, said note being the Republican management of the state finances, we offer no apology for publishing the following exhaustive article from the *State Sentinel* on the management of the state finances during the past twenty years—ten years of Democratic rule and ten years of Republican rule.

The first part of the article (which we omit on account of its length), gives a succinct statement of the origin of the state debt, and the squandering of the people's money, by the party opposed to the Democratic party; and of the successful efforts of the Democratic state administration which came into power in 1853, to satisfactorily adjust the state debt. In relation to the efforts being made by the Republican leaders to deceive the people on the question of the state debt, and their claim to an economical administration of state affairs, the *Sentinel* says:

To contrast more clearly the administration of public affairs under Democratic and Republican rules, the following exhibit of the management of the state finances under two decades—from 1850 to 1869 under Democratic rule, and from 1869 to 1870 under Republican rule, is presented. The facts and figures are given, and let them decide which is the party of economy and of cheap government.

## VALUE OF ALL TAXABLE PROPERTY AND NUMBER OF POLLS.

## Democratic Rule 1850-1869.

Years.	Polls.	Taxables.
1850.....	129,880	\$187,413,505
1851.....	132,638	\$197,973,433
1852.....	139,421	230,069,184
1853.....	144,922	260,097,619
1854.....	151,709	294,418,118
1855.....	158,877	301,828,474
1856.....	174,802	309,797,819
1857.....	185,193	317,982,958
1858.....	199,621	348,204,968
1859.....	201,850	459,967,802

Total.....1,740,027  
Average.....174,002  
Population, 988,000.

## Republican Rule 1869-1870.

Years.	Polls.	Taxables.
1869.....	219,839	\$415,011,377
1870.....	219,839	441,552,339
1871.....	229,342	421,406,935
1872.....	236,762	443,465,625
1873.....	246,809	466,805,699
1874.....	257,811	507,881,553
1875.....	228,878	578,484,109
1876.....	191,967	577,869,079
1877.....	214,239	587,505,459
1878.....	234,261	656,221,479

Total.....2,151,294  
Average.....215,129  
Population, 1,550,941.

## TOTAL TAXATION UPON GRAND DUPLICATION.

Democratic Rule 1850-1869.

Years.	Grand Duplication.
1850.....	\$19,213,565
1851.....	1,817,594.34
1852.....	1,868,398.48
1853.....	2,457,641.77
1854.....	2,941,151.84
1855.....	3,073,921.91
1856.....	2,863,919.19
1857.....	2,450,335.69
1858.....	no report, estimate.
1859.....	3,825,018.21

Total.....\$25,077,826.10  
Average tax per poll.....114.23  
Per capita on vote of 1869.....106.28

## Republican Rule 1869-1870.

Years.	Grand Duplication.
1869.....	\$4,171,129.51
1870.....	4,916,192.75
1871.....	5,705,833.90
1872.....	7,732,521.61
1873.....	12,915,468.28
1874.....	11,574,218.59
1875.....	9,452,688.40
1876.....	12,439,552.39
1877.....	12,266,742.11

Total.....\$57,511,330.21  
Average tax per poll.....406.78  
Per capita on vote of 1869.....209.26

The figures show the following result:

Total taxes from 1850 to 1869.....\$87,511,330.21  
Total taxes from 1869 to 1870.....25,077,826.10

Increase under Republican rule.....\$62,433,504.11

Or three and a half times the taxation under ten years of Republican administration than ten years under Democratic rule.

Average tax per poll under 10 years Republican rule.....\$106.78  
Average tax per poll under 10 years Democratic rule.....114.23

Republican increase.....\$62.65  
Average per capita tax on vote of 1869, 325,000, under ten years Republican rule.....\$269.26  
Average per capita tax on vote of 1850, 215,129, under Democratic rule.....109.23

Republican increase.....\$160.03  
Admitting the state debt to have been claimed by Governor Morton \$10,179,267, when the Republicans came into power in 1861, the increase in taxation alone under Republican rule would have paid the debt more than six times over, and yet the Republican leaders set up the claim of retrenchment, economy, and honesty in the administration of the state government.

The enormous increase of taxation under Republican rule would have built three thousand miles of railroad, estimating the cost at twenty thousand dollars per mile. It would have made every mud rail in the state a gravel road. The increase would pay the annual expense of running the state government proper, what goes into the account of state expenses, even under the present costly Radical rule. Do these figures show that the Radical leaders have any further claim upon the confidence of the people? Taxpayers of Indiana, examine the figures for yourselves.

ANNUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The following table contains the receipts and expenditures of the state of Indiana during each fiscal year, commencing November 1, 1850, and ending October 31, 1870, a period of twenty years—ten years ending October 31, 1859, under Democratic rule, and ten years ending October 31, 1870, under Republican rule.

Democratic Rule.

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1851.....	\$207,358.95	\$150,588.68
1852.....	238,964.84	1,901,005.58
1853.....	1,620,913.74	1,500,305.93
1854.....	2,094,818.03	1,645,544.95
1855.....	1,439,480.99	1,700,088.92
1856.....	1,774,475.14	1,748,756.66
1857.....	814,416.84	1,309,728.91
1858.....	1,284,445.72	1,218,185.64
1859.....	1,658,217.88	1,921,167.48

Total.....\$14,249,152.12 \$14,388,279.39

Republican Rule.

years ending October 31, 1870, under Republican rule:

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1861.....	\$3,672,657.61	\$3,616,221.07
1862.....	3,486,304.55	2,974,576.46
1863.....	2,392,899.31	2,503,216.53
1864.....	3,291,291.15	1,752,529.70
1865.....	2,742,689.19	3,901,826.52
1866.....	3,907,905.23	3,601,944.68
1867.....	4,210,336.41	4,445,505.41
1868.....	4,397,759.07	4,194,617.16
1869.....	4,957,550.63	4,194,617.16

Total.....\$35,454,950.50 \$34,248,926.29

\*Estimated.

Now we call attention to the following aggregate contrasts, which show most conclusively the dishonesty of the leaders and the extravagance of Republican rule in contrast with Democratic rule in the expenses of the state government proper:

## DEMOCRATIC—TEN YEARS RULE.

Receipts.....	\$14,249,152.12
Expenditures.....	14,388,279.39

## REPUBLICAN—TEN YEARS RULE.

Receipts.....	\$31,910,450.67
Expenditures.....	\$34,248,926.29

Total.....\$46,159,602.70 \$48,637,205.68

Republican receipts for ten years ending October 31, 1870.....\$35,454,950.50  
Democratic receipts for ten years ending Oct. 31, 1859.....\$14,249,152.12

Difference.....\$21,205,800.18

The amount collected in ten years ending October 31, 1870, was \$2,120,691.42 greater each year than was collected by the Democrats for a like period of ten years ending Oct. 31, 1859.

Republican expenditures for ten years ending October 31, 1870.....\$34,248,926.29  
Democratic expenditures for ten years ending October 31, 1859.....\$14,388,279.39