

Plymouth Democrat.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N.Y.
For Vice-President,
F. P. BLAIR, JR., of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—11th District,
M. K. FARRAND, of LaPorte.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Marion.

For Lieutenant Governor,
Alfred P. EDGERTON, of Allen.

For Secretary of State,
REUBEN C. KINE, of Boone.

For Auditor of State,
JOSEPH V. BENUSAFFER, of Franklin.

For Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
NOAH S. LAROSE, of Cass.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
M. A. O. PARKARD, of Marshall.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN R. PHILLIPS, of Decatur.

For Attorney General,
SOL CLAYPOOL, of Marion.

For State's Attorney,
JOHN R. CONFER, of Huntington.

Confidants,
JASON B. BROWN, of Jackson.
WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, of Owen.

For District Attorney,
First District—John C. Hough, of Huntington.
Contingent—R. S. Sprague, of Vanderburgh.
Second District—S. D. Hoblins, of Marion.
Contingent—John G. Howard, of Clark.
Third District—James G. Gavin, of Decatur.
Contingent—John G. Howard, of Clark.
Fourth District—John S. Held, of Fairmont.
Contingent—Benjamin S. Bush, of Huntington.
Fifth District—John V. Lord, of Marion.
Contingent—Case Rybold, of Johnson.
Sixth District—A. B. Arlotton, of Lawrence.
Contingent—John C. Hough, of Huntington.
Seventh District—T. P. Davison, of Fountain.
Contingent—B. B. Dally, of Carroll.
Eighth District—James P. McDowell, of Grant.
Contingent—N. R. Linsay, of Howard.
Ninth District—John C. Orlieck, of Allen.
Contingent—Samuel S. Shantz, of Jay.
Tenth District—H. M. Elkhart.
Contingent—E. Van Long, of New.
Eleventh District—T. J. Merrifield.

For Circuit Prosecutor,
T. J. WOOD.
For Joint Representative,
JOHN KLINGEL.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
D. McDONALD.

For Treasurer,
M. W. DOWNEY.

For Sheriff,
D. HOW.

For Coroner,
H. LOGAN.

For Commissioner of Schools,
H. A. RANCE.

For Commissioner of Land Survey,
HENRY KROUSE.

For Land Appraiser,
JAMES BROOK.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

It is rather disagreeable to harp on one subject until one's auditors become so accustomed to it as to treat it with silent contempt. We do not intend to do so, but merely to present a case that has hitherto been presented to our readers, and then leave it for such action as they may see fit to take.

During the past week there have been perhaps a dozen additions to our subscription list, whereas there should have been at least one hundred. We have a democratic vote in Marshall county of about twenty-four hundred, and yet have less than one thousand subscribers to the democratic county organ. Now we cannot afford to send out solicitors; the profits of the business will not admit of it, and we care a great deal more for a large list of subscribers for the benefit it will be to our party in the county, than for the benefit it would be to the office. We should have, in order to make the paper duly useful in the coming campaign, at least five hundred new subscribers in Marshall county.

It is an indisputable fact that a home organ—even though conducted with less ability, and containing less reading matter—is more useful to us during a campaign than any foreign journal can be. We therefore ask those interested in giving the largest possible majority in Marshall county this fall, to interest themselves in increasing our circulation until it reaches such a standard as will make a useful arm in the coming conflict.

There is not a township in the county where we ought not to have from twenty to twenty-five new subscribers; nor is there one where we could not obtain them by a proper effort made by a few working democrats residing in such township.

We ask our friends for the effort on the ground that if democracy is worth anything it is worth a great deal.

A SUGGESTION.

We suggest to the democracy of LaPorte county that inasmuch as they poll the largest democratic vote in the district—have the largest amount of wealth of any county in the district, and are now honored with the candidate for congress, that they establish a democratic organ to assist the democracy of the district in electing their favored citizen, by reducing materially the very large abolition majority that is universally rolled up against them. As democrats of the district we feel interested in this matter.

THE BORROWED CANNON.

Many of the republicans of town are going back on their cheap cannon, saying that it does not make as much noise as the anvils used by the democrats here, on recent occasions. It must be very annoying. The gentlemen who brought it here had better prepare it for going into winter quarters; for the anvils of our honest blacksmiths shall this fall proclaim the defeat of the unprincipled accidental ignoramus who loaned it to his emissaries here.

WHO ARE THE REPUDIATORS?

Ever since the democracy commenced the advocacy of the doctrine of one currency for all, instead of the republican doctrine of greenbacks for the common or poor people, and gold for the bondholders, it has been the custom of the radicals to charge democrats with being in favor of repudiation, and that the payment of the bonds in greenbacks was nothing more than repudiation. The democratic doctrine on the payment of the bond debt of the government, has already received the endorsement of a large portion of the republican party, and has recently been advocated in the U. S. Senate by one of the ablest radical members of that body—Senator Morton, of this state. We have our mind's eye on a few small-minded politicians in this town, who have been wont to denounce democrats who were in favor of paying the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, as repudiators, and therefore not fit associates for honorable men—like themselves. For the benefit of such we copy the following extract from the late speech of Senator Morton, which has created such a flutter in the radical camp. Speaking of the acts of Congress, under which the bonds were issued, he says:

"More comprehensive language could not be employed, and you cannot conceive of any debt against the United States left out of this phrase, save that which is specially excepted. It comprehends all claims and demands of whatsoever kind. A bond is a claim; a bond is a demand. The very exception proves that bonds were comprehended in the phrase, for if they were not there was no necessity for excepting them, it is evident upon them. But the statute does not stop here. It goes on to say, 'tangentially that such notes shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid.' Every debt which the United States owes is a public debt in the fullest extent of those words, for which the law declares such notes shall be lawful money and a legal tender. Was ever a more comprehensive, unequivocal, or plainly written? If the effect of this language can be varied or destroyed by argument, then no statute can be drawn which can withstand the lawyer's ingenuity."

If the above is not sufficient to convince radicals of small caliber that they stab their friends and leaders when they denounce the greenback policy of the democratic party, they are respectfully referred to the speech of Thad. Stevens, whose loyalty it is treason to call in question, wherein he says, relative to the payment of the bonds in gold, that he "would vote for no such swindle on the tax-payers of the country;" and that, sooner than vote to pay "bloated speculators twice the amount it was agreed to pay them, and to tax his constituents to death, he would vote for Seymour and Blair."

The ticket is unexceptionable, and we ask for it the earliest, active support of every democrat and conservative and fair-minded man of every creed and sect, excepting, of course, all radical Jacobins.

When a political leader commits an act, in the interest of his party, so mean and contemptible that even the party for which he debases himself will not defend him, nor justify the act, it may be safely presumed that the act is grievous, impolitic and ill-timed. Baker, the present accidental incumbent of the gubernatorial chair of this state, and candidate before the people for election to that office, in just the position we describe above. In his zeal to do some dirty work by which he would endear himself to the Jacobin heart he overreached himself, created nothing but disgust and contempt, and has not a defender, we are aware of. The gross indecency of his conduct was too much for even the Jacobin stomach, and they are almost ashamed to fire off the cannon he virtually stole for their use. We can see but very little difference, morally, between common larceny and breach of faith, and the wilful misappropriation of property.

We would suggest to the valiant gentlemen hereabouts, for whose sake Baker has disgraced himself, that they make a requisition on him for some small arms. The state must have some, and if not it has money wherewith to buy them, and Baker is the people's tool through whom to procure them. After the election, when Gov. Hendricks enters upon the discharge of his duties, will be too late for plundering the state, and now is the time to have all your wants supplied.

Our neighbor, resp. the *Republican*, exhibited an unnecessary quantum of nervousness in his last issue, relative to a statement of ours that his correspondent, resp. "M.", was a lickspittle. Our statement was one of fact, and was not made to arouse the ire of our neighbor. The definition of a lickspittle, is one who licks the spittle of his master, or ruler, or ruler, to express devotion to his interests. As no foreigner or Jew can understandly vote for Grant and Colfax without being a lickspittle in the true sense of the term, we merely adverted to an existing fact when we denominated the correspondent of the *Republican*, resp. "M.", a lickspittle. GRANT classified Jews with vagabonds, and denied them privileges which were extended to all other citizens, irrespective of religious belief or nationality, and of course no Jew, but a resp. Jew, or properly speaking, a lickspittle Jew, will vote for him. Colfax took an oath to wage a war of political extermination against all foreigners; and of course no foreigner, except a resp. foreigner, properly elected a lickspittle, will vote for him. If our resp. neighbor does not understand the definition we have given, and the application made, of the word lickspittle, we advise him to study well the articles of his resp. correspondent. "M." whose brilliant and comprehensive exposition of obtuse questions cannot fail to penetrate the inmost recesses of the dullest brain.

NEW wheat has once or twice made its appearance in our streets, and looks very fine. We have not yet heard a price named for the article which we feel justified in giving to our readers as the market value. In fact the market is hardly fixed yet. We shall keep our readers posted as soon as we can obtain any reliable information.

OUR "DEVIL" says the joke is carried a trifle too far, and the weather is a little warmer than even he can enjoy. We think he must be joking.

MADAM rumor has it that one or two cases of sun-stroke have occurred near this vicinity, terminating fatally. Not authenticated, however.

OUR COUNTY CANDIDATES.

It is hardly necessary to speak in detail of the candidates nominated by the democracy of Marshall county. They are known personally to almost all the people of the county. All are old citizens of the county, and we doubt if there is one in the list who has not been a resident of the county for at least twenty years, and several of them have resided here, we know, for a much longer time. They are all men who have long been well known and universally trusted by their fellow citizens.

Messrs. Downy and How have held the offices for which they are candidates, for the past two years, and the manner in which they have discharged their duties is an earnest of what they will do hereafter. We believe no honest man can say that they have not been efficient, trusty, considerate, and in all respects worthy officials, meriting the confidence of their friends and respect of even their enemies.

Messrs. McDonald, Ranck, Krouse, Brook & Logan, although private citizens, need no introduction from us. Mr. McDonald formerly conducted THE DEMOCRAT, and was among the very early settlers in this county. His democracy is of the unwavering, uncompromising kind, and his constituents know full well in advance what to expect from Dan.

Mr. Ranck has served as county commissioner for several years, and we venture the assertion boldly that no better, more competent, judicious, and upright commissioner was ever elected in Marshall county.

Mr. Logan, is our ex-sheriff, in which office he formed the acquaintance of almost all the people of the county, and we have yet to hear a man complain of even the slightest injustice at his hand.

Messrs. Brook and Krouse are substantial, intelligent citizens, whose private characters are without blemish; and as to public affairs we need only say that two harder-working, untiring, efficient and useful democrats never lived in our country.

The ticket is unexceptionable, and we ask for it the earliest, active support of every democrat and conservative and fair-minded man of every creed and sect, excepting, of course, all radical Jacobins.

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FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

NUMBER I.

In the latter part of June we traveled by rail from Chicago to Clinton, Iowa; partly for the purpose of seeing the country, and partly to visit friends who live in Lee and Whiteside counties, Illinois. As the face of the country and the manner of farming are so different from what they are in Marshall, it has occurred to us that it might, in some degree, interest the readers of THE DEMOCRAT who have never seen those extensive prairies, with their thousands of cattle, to give a brief description of the country over which we passed.

Taking a train on the Northwestern railroad, we left Chicago at 8:15 a. m., June 25, and soon arrived at the Junction of the Galena branch with the main line, a distance of twenty-five miles. The Junction has a population of near 1,500 inhabitants, and is a very pretty place. Some thirty miles west of Chicago is the Lafey river. It runs southward, is somewhat larger than Yellow river, and on its west bank is situated Geneva, one of the most beautiful towns we saw on the route. It has about 2,000 inhabitants. We passed through Decalb, Rochelle and Ashton, small places, but sprightly and wide awake. The country from Chicago to Rochelle, a distance of 71 miles, is rather low and flat, particularly during a wet season. There are, however, many fine farms in this locality. We were over some eight or ten miles of the north part of Lee county. South of Rochelle the larger portion of the prairie is too low for anything except grass. Dixon is situated in the north-west corner of Lee county, and is the county-seat. It contains about six thousand inhabitants, is 90 miles west of Chicago, and on the south bank of Rock river, which affords a good water-power that is being well improved. At this point the Illinois Central crosses the Northwestern, or rather runs under it. After passing two or three small towns we arrived at a village called Nelson, where we were met by our friend and relative, J. B. Wickizer, with a team and buggy to convey us to his home. After a pleasant drive over dry and wet prairie, we passed a hedge of Osage which marks the line between Lee and Whiteside counties, and some two miles further we halted at the residence of our old friend, R. F. Shirley, formerly of Union township, in this county, where we met with a kindly greeting, and after partaking of his hospitalities we went on our way. In this section we remained over a week, and obtained a pretty good view of the surrounding country, which, by the way, is as handsome as any ought to desire. We are under many obligations to Mr. Shirley for his many acts of kindness to us during our visit. From his residence to Sterling, a distance of three miles, the land is worth from sixty-five to ninety dollars per acre, if improved. The prairies in that neighborhood are very much like those of LaPorte county, in this state, only a little more sandy. Timothy and oats grow almost spontaneously. Corn and oats yield from 40 to 50 bushels per acre; wheat, 25. We saw several 100 acre lots of timothy. The market is not quite so good there as here. We frequently wonder when we see the large cattle trains pass through Plymouth, where all the cattle come from; but when we see the immense herds scattered over the prairies it is no longer a wonder to us. There are many very nice groves of timber, not of the best quality to be sure, but that is all we have to offer. The prairies are very poor; the posts are of cedar and cost 20 cents each; the boards are pine, and are worth \$22 per thousand feet; two boards and two wires to the panel the most common way of building. We saw a great many miles of Osage hedge that was planted last year. We happened to meet our friend, J. J. Corbaley, formerly of this county. He has a fine prospect for grain.

Farming is carried on in that part of the country on the most gigantic scale. All the farmers use reapers, mowers, hayrakes, threshers, and markers with which they mark five rows of corn at once. They use corn-planters, drawn by horses, with which they plant two rows at a time, and buggy plows with which they plow one row at a time. Wells are all walled with stone and the water is good. Stock water, in many places, scarce.

A farmer or mechanic who is well situated here would do well to be satisfied. A person who farms for a living and depends on renting, or even if he has a small farm he would make money by selling or giving it away; and if he has two or three boys that are able to plow, and can raise a couple of teams, he will better his condition by moving to that country at once. We have a case in our mind's eye which is in point. Mr. Hezekiah Bailey, formerly of this county, near Maxenckee lake, but now residing in Lee county, has, with the help of his son, plowed and sown 30 acres of wheat, 30 acres of oats, and 25 acres of corn all of which promise a bountiful yield. So much for pluck.

In our next article we will commence at Nelson, where we left the rail road.

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