

# THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
D. E. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Thursday, May 13, 1869.

## THE MAT. R STATED.

PLYMOUTH, Ind. May 7, 1869.  
ED. DEMOCRAT:

As editor, you can say what you please and as often as you please. Individuals affected, are dependant on your courtesy for privilege of reply. In your remarks about the corporation election this week, you use my name, and I assume that your are willing your readers shall hear me on the other side. You are mistaken in several of your conclusions. In the first place no "radical" ticket was elected. In the second, I did not "vehemently" protest &c. In the third, you, mistake the cause of the defeat of the democratic ticket.

For a long time past there has been an irreconcileable feud between the corporate authorities and the firemen. The fire department numbers over one hundred men. Finally, the board passed an order disbanding the fire companies and forbidding them to interfere with the property of the fire department, ordering the marshal to assist the engineer the board had elected in enforcing obedience, and passing an ordinance inflicting severe penalties for any violation of their orders by the firemen. The fire companies were made up of democrats and republicans alike, and they defied the board and refused to disband, or regard the ordinances, or permit the engineer of the board to interfere with the property in any manner.

When the assessment for taxation was made, there was great dissatisfaction with it.

Last winter, the board and the citizens got into a difficulty about auctions and licenses, and a large number of the business men were highly indignant.

This spring when a forced collection of the taxes began, an investigation disclosed a very unsatisfactory state of affairs as to the appropriation and expenditure of the funds of the corporation and the manner in which its accounts had been kept.

Mr. Corbin and yourself were the attorneys for the board, and among the scenes occurring at different times many hard and bitter things had been said by Mr. Corbin on one side and various citizens on the other.

When the forced collection was begun, there were many delinquencies on the duplicate; yet a business firm who had not been delinquent but who were obnoxious to the corporation attorney, were first pounced upon by the Marshal. This was construed into a personal animosity and their friends were incensed.

I was employed as an attorney by a number of prominent property holders to investigate the question of the legality of the taxes, and became fully satisfied that collections could not be enforced, procured a temporary restraining order and applied for injunction. The time of hearing was fixed before Judge Osborne and he took the papers, but being in the Circuit Court returned them, saying he could not get time to examine them, and the restraining order expired by its own limitation. I was absent at the time, and before I returned, many had paid in their taxes, some under protest, and at this juncture the new tickets were nominated.

Now it makes no difference whether all these things were right or wrong, reasonable or unreasonable, the fact existed that there was very general dissatisfaction among the people regardless of party, (and especially among the firemen and traders) with the democratic board and their advisers.

On Thursday (I am told, for I was not here,) the democrats nominated a ticket. It was not a very strong ticket but nearly all the men on it were very good men. On Friday (I am told, for I was not present,) the citizens met in joint convention with the firemen, pursuant to separate calls, regardless of party, being at least one-third democrats, nominated what they called a citizens ticket. Three trustees, the Clerk and Marshall being democrats, and two trustees and the assessor being republicans. My name was used as trustee for the second ward. It was done without my knowledge or consent. I heard of it in the street next day. I decided at once that I would have nothing to do with it, and I did not. On Sunday and Monday I was asked if I intended to run or permit my name to be used. My answer was that I had had nothing to do with it and should not have. Before anything was said to me or I even knew that my name had been used, I had been violently assailed and abused and denounced as a 4-d abolitionist and infernal re-

gade," by men whom I had number among my personal and political friends. I was asked to go into the street and announce that I was not an abolition candidate. I refused of course. I thought that if I had lived here a quarter of a century and failed to establish my integrity as a democrat above suspicion, it would do no good to assert it in the streets. If the mere nominating me was really a radical dodge, my denial of it would amount to nothing and radicals would only laugh and wink and say that that was all understood with me; thus leaving me in a fool's position.

If the move was really one by the people regardless of party, they had used my name without notice to me before or after and my best course was to pay no attention to it, to go about my business as usual, deny having anything to do with it if asked, vote my own ticket as I always had done, and leave others to do as they pleased.

I have been away from home most of the spring. Was at home then only for two days, intending to leave on Monday night, (and should have done so but for an accident to my child,) was very busy and not out much on Monday only to vote and had but little idea of the excitement, through most of the day. I afterwards learned that the abuse heaped upon me was unparalleled, and your article satisfies me that my information was not far wrong.

As to myself, I have no concern. I am not in the habit of defending myself against personal or political charges, and shall not begin now. It is enough for me to know that I never bolted a ticket, even when my bitterest enemies were on it, and never scratched one or failed to vote the ticket of my party; (except that at this last election I tore the last name from the ticket for reasons good to me;) while my traders have bolted the ticket more than once, — have helped to defeat democratic nominees and elect opposition candidates, been members of Know-nothing lodges, held office under radical appointments and elections, and all that sort of thing. I did what I thought was right, and I go by my own standard of right and wrong and pin my faith to no man's skirts. I found no fault with the old board, but the truth is, the management of the corporation had been viewed by the firemen and the people with disfavor. The men who had dictated the management were not regarded with favor. The nomination of a ticket dictated by that same influence was regarded with equal disfavor, and the combination of firemen and business men defeated it, and would have defeated any ticket that could have been nominated, no matter who was on the people's ticket. Democrats had 130 majority, yet were defeated over 50 out of 450 votes cast, showing the fact. Your praise of Mr. Packard is all well enough, but I happen to know that he, (with many other active democrats,) was not adverse to the action of the people. I declined to qualify under the election; told the board if there was a vacancy, and I should be elected by the board I would do what I could to help make a good corporate government, and would give that help at any time, now or hereafter, to them or any one, for the asking, whether on the board or not, as I would do any other act that I thought might aid in benefiting the public.

"I am as I am," and I know what I am. I am not begging office, emolument or fame. "I know my own gun and how much she carries," and I shall not permit any man to dictate to me when, where or how to use it, nor when or how I shall speak or act politically or otherwise, except judicially. I believe I have not asked any favors of the *Plymouth Democrat*, nor ever received much from it, and that our "intimation that the party will not spare him hereafter, will not ruffle his peace of mind." He also adds that "the abuse heaped upon him was unparalleled, and our article satisfies him that his information was not far wrong." That if "we think we can make anything for the party by questioning his integrity or judgment, go in and do it roundly, for that's our view." But at the same time he intimates that we had better go slow, because perhaps what we mistake for "judgment" may be only the "heated imagination" of youth.

Now, in consideration of the fact that the above "sharp things" in Mr. Reeve's communication are entirely unprovoked and uncalled for, we shall take the liberty of commenting on them, even at the risk of incurring his further displeasure.

If Mr. Reeve has not asked or received any favors from the *Plymouth Democrat*, we know of no reason for it, except that he has not desired them. We have never refused him the use of its columns, his name is on our subscription books, and his advertisements appear when he desires them. If the paper is under any further obligation to him it will endeavor to discharge them. We have made no intimation that we "will not spare him hereafter," unless the remark we made last week that

must see it in the same light. So, if you can make anything for the party by questioning my integrity or judgment, go in and do it roundly, for that's your view; but if not, its best to pause before you attack old, hard working, sterling democrats, for action which does not seem to meet your approval although it does theirs. When you get older your judgement may coincide with theirs, and you might regret that your heated imagination was mistaken for judgment.

C. H. REEVE.

In order that there may be no mis-

understanding as to the grievance suf-

fered by Mr. Reeve at our hands, we

republishe so much of our article of last

week as referred to him in any manner:

"Mr. Reeve asserts in strong terms that he did not favor the movement which has resulted in a radical success and had nothing whatever to do with it, and voted the straight democratic ticket. It is true, however, that he took no part in the election except to vote late in the afternoon; that political friends who conversed with him after his nomination did not feel authorized to say that he would not serve if elected, and that Mr. Packard found means, after his nomination, to remove his name from the radical ticket, and avoid giving them the support which they would have derived from its appearance. Mr. Reeve, we are informed, declines to serve, and therefore his place will be supplied by appointment."

It really does strike us that Mr. Reeve has made himself a great deal of unnecessary trouble, and finally produces a defense but little preferable to that made by us for him.

We have no intention of answering the communication published above, from the fact that if the explanation it gives is satisfactory to its author it certainly is to us. But a few ill-tempered and uncalled for remarks relating to us personally demand our attention.

Mr. Reeve remarks that he has "not asked any favors of the *Plymouth Democrat*, nor ever received much from it," and that our "intimation that the party will not spare him hereafter, will not ruffle his peace of mind." He also adds that "the abuse heaped upon him was unparalleled, and our article satisfies him that his information was not far wrong." That if "we think we can make anything for the party by questioning his integrity or judgment, go in and do it roundly, for that's our view." But at the same time he intimates that we had better go slow, because perhaps what we mistake for "judgment" may be only the "heated imagination" of youth.

We had no disposition to agitate this matter, but since Mr. Reeve arrogates all the remarks we made last week to himself (though four or five other parties were alluded to as pointedly as he was,) and insists on assaulting us personally, we give the subject the attention he makes it demand, and it he is satisfied with his knowledge and explanation of "What his gun carries," we are.

be correct, in Mr. Reeve's opinion, but he fails to give any other evidence than his mere statement. We are willing to give Mr. Reeve the benefit of all such charges he may feel disposed to make, and we hope we shall survive them all. The compliment he pays the old board of trustees and the democratic convention in stating that they were "controlled" by any persons or influence, except their own judgement will go for all it is worth.

So much for Mr. Reeve's personalities. As to the merits of the case, which he introduces at length, we have simply this to say: We do not think that the old board exceeded its authority with the firemen; nor that the assessment made by Mr. Capron and accepted by them was unjust or unlawful; nor that "an investigation disclosed a very unsatisfactory state of affairs as to the appropriation and expenditure of the funds of the corporation and the manner in which its accounts had been kept." Nor do we think that the Marshall commenced proceedings to collect taxes merely to gratify the personal animosity of any man. Nor do we think that the collection of the taxes could have been defeated; nor that the reason why Judge Osborne did not grant an injunction was that he had not time. On the other hand we believe that the true cause of the democratic defeat and radical triumph is attributable to the aid and countenance given to the radical ticket by men with standing as democrats, and that such aid was given from personal considerations.

The democratic ticket was composed of men who had been in no manner connected with the old board; it was composed of good men, who were nominated by a full and fair convention without the "dictation" of any men, and went before the people as fairly and with as many pledges as the radical candidates made, and that their defeat was solely owing to the bad faith of recognized democrats and to no other cause. Mr. Reeve or any other man to the contrary notwithstanding; and if our opinion is the result of a "heated imagination instead of judgment" we are happy to be able to state that the "imagination" of most of our friends is also heated.

We had no disposition to agitate this matter, but since Mr. Reeve arrogates all the remarks we made last week to himself (though four or five other parties were alluded to as pointedly as he was,) and insists on assaulting us personally, we give the subject the attention he makes it demand, and it he is satisfied with his knowledge and explanation of "What his gun carries," we are.

Best Time Yet Made:

From the Sacramento Daily Union. Among the passengers by the Central Pacific train yesterday afternoon were Charles D. Burch and D. Jacoby of Portland (Oregon); J. A. Watson, of Ahmed, and Orlando M. Packard, of Dallas City, (Oregon), who had made the trip overland from the East. The party left Chicago at 3 P. M. of the 12th instant (Monday), and on the following Friday night were at Corinne, a station 28 miles west of Ogden, having been fortunate enough to get a ride from Ogden to Corinne upon a construction train. No passenger trains running on the Union Pacific Railroad west of the former place. They found Corinne to contain about 1,000 inhabitants, most of whom were of the "irreconcileable" class. The party, traversed the streets through darkness and rain, looking for a hotel, but failed to find one. Liquor saloons and hurdy-gurdy dance houses monopolized the business of the place, except that transacted by the three stage lines centering there. Finding that they could not obtain quarters, the conductor of the construction train kindly invited them to sleep in the cars, which they were glad to do. The Union Pacific Company's track was laid 12 miles west of Corinne, but owing to the lack of materials, none having been put down since the Wednesday previous to their arrival. The Company had workmen engaged in the vicinity of Promontory Point. There is said to be a difference of from 50 to 80 feet in the height of the grade of the roads at the point where they will lap—the Central being the highest. Taking at Corinne on Saturday, the trains rods about 35 miles, and met the Central Pacific tracklayers at Monument Point. Here they got on a construction train, from which they presently changed to another, and finally, after making eight changes, they reached Elko, about two hundred miles from the front. Leaving Elko at the regular hour of passengers, they reached this city at 1:20 P. M. yesterday, making the trip from Chicago in the quickest time on record—7 days 22 hours: The best time made by the mail so far is 10 days. The party state that they found the officers of both roads, construction as well as passenger trains, very obliging and courteous.

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J. M. DALE & CO.,  
Headquarters for the

LATEST STYLES OF GOODS,

Are still in full blast, with the largest stock in Plymouth, and always the lowest prices. \$4.00 less of Dress Goods, Poplins, Alpacas, M-  
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Goods for Suits,

MARSHALS, JACKETS, ORGANZINE, PARSONS, STRIPES, GLOVES, HOSEWEAR, NATION'S, TRIMMING, STAPLE GOODS, HATS, CAPS, AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS; CASHMERE, DO-  
SKINS,

CLOTH CLOAKING,

Gents' Suits gotten up to order on short notice, to suit the most fastidious.

WE DEFY COMPETITION,

C. C. & L. R. R. Time Table.

To take effect on Monday, February 8, 1869, at 7:30 A. M.

Going North. STATIONS & SIDINGS, Di-  
Going South. STATIONS & SIDINGS, Di-

Arr. Laporte.....L. 12:30 P. M.

6:00 A. M. Stillwater.....7:15 A. M.

5:30 A. M. Kankakee.....12:45 P. M.

5:15 A. M. Walkerton.....12:45 P. M.

4:30 P. M. Elkhorn.....12:45 P. M.

3:30 P. M. Tyrer.....12:45 P. M.

3:30 P. M. Live Plymouth.....Arr. 10:30 A. M.

3:30 P. M. 26th Arr. ....10:30 A. M.

3:30 P. M. Argos.....11:30 A. M.

2:15 P. M. Railbacks.....40 11:40 A. M.

1:30 P. M. 7. Walnut.....40 11:20 A. M.

1:30 P. M. Live Rochester.....12:30 P. M.

Train runs daily. Superintendant, E. H. SCOTT, Superintendent.

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## Indiana Legislature.

In the legislature during the past week considerable business of importance was transacted.

The agricultural college was located in Tippecanoe county, with donations of \$250,000, and is to be named the "Purdue Institute," after Mr. Purdue, who contributed \$150,000 of the donation.

The liquor law known as "the Chipman Bill" has passed the house of representatives, and awaits the favorable action of the senate to become a law. This bill provides that no man shall receive a license to sell liquor until he shall first obtain the assent of a majority of the qualified voters of the township in which he resides.

The consideration of the 15th amendment was postponed in both houses until the 14th inst, thus giving a few more days to the session.

An appropriation has been made to purchase a fine mansion for the use of the governor.

A new swamp land bill has been passed by the house, which gives capital all the most greedy could desire.

The probabilities are that on the 13th the session will virtually close.

The *Montreal Star*, of the 26th, has an article favoring the independence of the Dominion. It thinks independence would be best for England and Canada, for the following reason:

"It would be best for England, since it would relieve her of the only weakness which exists in her American policy. She cannot act with independence in the Alabama claims, for instance, lest in asserting herself she bring on us the terrible ravages of a hopeless war. Become independent, and free the hands of the mother country. We are hostages now. If there must be high words, let it be understood between America and Britain that they fight on even terms on sea, and that New York, nor Montreal, is likely to be bombarded. We give England nothing, and barring a protection perfectly useless when it comes to be put in practice, and restrictions on American trade, she gives us nothing. It would be best for

"Canada. It would remove the only possible cause of discord between England and America. It would do away with the foolish prejudice of sentiment because of British connection, which makes the Americans misjudge Canada, and retarded American investments. It would, wisely conducted, lead to the Zollverein, where the profits are five to one in our favor. It would swamp provincial discontents. It would bring to full fruition the industries of Canada, her carrying trade and manufactures. It would place the two countries on the same footing materially, and thus arrest the exodus.

It would make the property holder more secure, and his property more valuable, give the workman higher wages, the employer a better business.

"Then why not?"

We think the *Star* is mistaken in one particular. Annexation can only be retarded by keeping alive in Canada the British dislike of this country and its people. To remove that dislike is to pave the way for a unity of feeling which would result in a unity of fortunes and government. But whether or not a step toward annexation, the people of this country would very cordially welcome the independence of Canada. We do not wish to be eternally menaced by having a dependence of our hereditary enemy on our border. If annexation is impossible by friendly negotiation, we wish at least to have a friend in our neighbor.

Separation from Great Britain would secure an amicable relation between the two countries, and would prove an effective safeguard against a forcible annexation of the Canadas to the United States.

WE DEFY COMPETITION,

A. L. ALLEMAN & CO.

CABINET WARE.

— AND —