

FOREIGN NEWS.

Robbers lately assassinated the wife of the Russian Consul at Van, a city in Turkish Armenia.

The Italian Government has just completed the most powerful war steamer ever built, of 14,000 tons burden, and covered with an armor three feet thick.

A dispatch from Afghanistan says that all the relatives and supporters of Yakoob Khan have assembled at Farrah. They intend to organize attacks on the British until Yakoob is proclaimed Ameer.

The great Exposition at Melbourne, Australia, was formally opened on the 1st of October.

Serious riots growing out of the opposition of the Catholics to the new Belgian Education act have occurred near Bruges.

Russian editors have been warned by the powers that be that they are a little too outspoken in their editorials.

A London dispatch says that a regular war has broken out in Basutoland, South Africa, and the Cape Government have called out 3,000 riflemen. The Basutos, numbering 7,000, have been vigorously attacking the Cape forces, and fight well.

Ex-Queen Isabella, who has for several years been in exile from Spain, but who has recently returned to that country in order to participate in the festivities attendant on the throning of the new king, will probably never more.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Saratoga, Sept. 28. Rufus W. Peckham (Tammany) presided. John Kelly made a speech congratulating the party upon the union existing. Judge Charles A. Epple was nominated for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

The contest for the base-ball championship was brought to a close on the 30th of September, and resulted in the success of the Chicago Club. The record of the games won and lost by the eight competing clubs, during the five months' season (May 1-Sept. 30) is as follows:

Chicago..... Won. Lost. 67 17  
Providence..... 51 31

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JAS. W. McEWEN Editor

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## HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Sage of Utica Warns the Country Against What the Republicans Call Nationalism.

A Dissection of Gen. Garfield's Theories as to This Election and of His Plans if He Should Win.

Extracts from a Speech Delivered at Utica, N. Y.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: "It must not be forgotten that this Government is no longer the simple machinery it was in the early days of the republic. The bucolic age of America is over. The interests of the Government has to deal with no longer those of a small number of agricultural communities with here and there a commercial town. They are the interests of nearly 50,000,000 of people spread over an immense surface, with occupations, pursuits and industries of endless variety and great magnitude; large cities with elements of population scarcely known here in the early days, and all the producing aspirations and interests so pushing, powerful and complicated in their nature and so constantly appealing to the Government, rightfully or wrongfully, that the requirements of statesmanship demanded in this age are far different from those which sufficed a century ago."

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our farm products in Europe and has lifted all kinds of business from the depression which a short time since was felt by all pursuits. The ability to send what we make and raise to the markets of the world at cheap rates is of more importance to the North than to the South. The products of the latter are of a kind that do not suffer from the competition of other countries. Europe must have the cotton of the South. Increased cost of transportation does not prevent their sale; it adds to cost to the consumer. The farmers and manufacturers of the North have to compete with those who make or raise the same products in the markets which we seek to gain. A small difference in the cost of carrying will prevent our grain and provisions from going abroad.

We find that many fair-minded men receive the terms nation and national with favor because they have vague ideas that they will give more strength to the General Government and security to our Union. We all seek to make our Government strong. We all pray that our Union may stand forever. But it is a fatal error to suppose that the strength of a Government grows out of the amount and not the beneficence of its power. There is truth in the maxim that the government is best which governs least. That which gives the largest measure of freedom, rights of conscience, of persons and of property. That government is the most enduring which lifts up its citizens into a sense of the right and duties of their positions, which trains them to watch and guard the public welfare, which makes them bold, free and enterprising, and imbues them with the proud feeling that government belongs to them and not to government. Let us turn our eyes from this system which thus gives strength and duration to the despots of the world where all jurisdictions are in the hands of monarchs, upheld by all the powers of the state, its treasures and its armies.

At the yearly meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad, held in New York last week, Frederick Billings was elected President. A resolution was adopted requesting the Directors to provide at an early day for the construction, completion and equipment of the road, and for that purpose to use and employ all the resources of the company so far as required.

The thrones which totter in civilized Europe are those which are overloaded by jurisdiction. The monarch who holds unlimited sway over the greatest empire, who commands vast armies, who claims control over the lives, liberties and consciences of men is the one who dares not walk the streets of his capital. He trembles for his life in the recesses of his palace. This dread of assassination or revolution does not grow out of personal defects of character, but

my duty to be a soldier then. But, American and Protestant as I am, I should be an ingrate did not I bear testimony to the services of Catholic sisters in the hospital, on the march, and on the field of battle during those terrible years.

They nursed the sick. They bathed the feverish. They fed the famishing. They held the saving, cooling draught to the lips of the scorched and thirsty. They soothed the dying, and stole his cruel terrors from death. Heaven only can reward their labors commensurately; and the tongue must have more than human inspiration which can acknowledge their sacrifices.

It was in the same school, under like influences, that in the hour of victory Jackson curbed

and restrained his fiery spirit and submitted to injustice and indignity because it was imposed upon him by a legal tribunal.

"If called to the Presidency I should deem

it my duty to resist, with all my power, any

attempt to impair or evade the full force and

effect of the constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme

law of the land." — *Winfield Scott Hancock*.

He who has learned to obey rightful authority has been taught the great lesson which fits him to exercise authority. He who reveres the laws of his country is the right man to administer them. He who has proved his devotion to its interests is the one to whom we can most safely trust the work of guarding and protecting them. Therefore we placed him in politics, to ask the suffrages of the Irish-American voters.

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In the Forty-fifth Congress, a few months before the death of brave old James Shields—jurist, statesman and soldier—a man whose

long years of fidelity to his adopted country, and of bravery in her defense, should have made all men forget, where he was born, and remember only the country and cause for which he fought—a bill was introduced in the House authorizing the President to appoint the

Hoary and intrepid veteran a Brigadier General in the United States army, on the retired list, with rank and pay from and after the passage

of the act. It was then known that that hero of three wars—the ex-Supreme Court Judge of Illinois, the only man who had ever deserved

three States in the United States Senate—was fast approaching his end. The bony hands of the grim specter were stretching forth to clutch

the valorous frame that had defied foreign for

and domestic traitor; the once strong body, riddled with balls and seared and seamed with

wounds, was not to hold together much longer. He had been stricken with paralysis. To

wounds and disease was added one more misfortune—poverty. On the bench as a Judge; in the camp and on the march as a soldier; in the