

The Democratic Sentinel

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

JAMES W. McEWEN

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One copy one year \$1.00
One copy six months .75
One copy three months .50
Advertising rates on application

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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 Yakoub Khan have assembled at Farrah. They intend to organize attacks on the British until Yakoub 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 closing of the royal lake, will probably remain there.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JAS. W. McEWEN Editor

VOLUME IV.

work of the Vera Cruz, have found true life against Edward Moody and E. Allen, the latter a hotel-keeper at McEwen.

Frost has seriously damaged the cotton and tobacco crops in North Carolina and Virginia.

Road agents relieved the passengers on a stage-coach running between Pease City, Mo., and Eureka Springs, Ark., of \$900 in cash.

The steamship Isaac Bell, loaded with cotton for New York, took fire at the Norfolk (Va.) wharf, and was burned to the water's edge.

According to the Richmond Dispatch, the official census returns of Virginia give that State a population of 1,509,335, being an increase over the population in 1870 of 284,172, or about 23 per cent.

A body of thirty armed men entered Dalton, Whitefield county, Ga., the other night, and forcibly took possession of the property seized by Revenue Collector Clark for violations of the United States laws. Acting Commissioner Rogers has telegraphed Collector Clark to take immediate measures to identify the outlaws, and to call on the United States Marshal of the district for assistance.

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. Rapelle was nominated for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

The New Hampshire Greenbackers have nominated a full State ticket, headed by Warren B. Brown for Governor. A resolution was adopted condemning fusion with either of

the farmers' societies throughout the United States are requested to send delegates to take part in the proceedings. The farmers' alliances, which are now of only local influence, will organize a national body, at the same time. Good speakers will be in attendance. For full particulars, write James W. Wilson, Secretary Cook County (Ill.) Alliance, Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

It is reported that Jay Gould has captured a majority of the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The eleventh annual convention of the North American Bee-keepers' Society was held at Cincinnati last week. The annual address was delivered by the President, Thomas G. Newman, of Chicago. He suggested the adoption of uniform prices for honey, not too high so as to retard consumption, but high enough to insure a fair profit to the producer. He said the honey crop this year was about half the usual yield, owing to the bad weather affecting the yield of nectar.

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 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. 29) is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	67	17
Pittsburgh	51	31

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 the Government has to deal with are 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."

These are not my words. If I had uttered them it would be felt that I was making a harsh charge against the administration. They are statements put forth by one of its officials, who speaks from his experience as a member of the Cabinet, and as one who formerly had a seat in the Senate. This declaration made by Mr. Seymour is of great importance. It will be

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 they to government. Let us turn our eyes from this system which thus gives strength and duration to the despotisms 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.

The thrones which topple 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 conscience 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

and excitements of the strife they see more clearly than other men the value of obedience to laws and the duty of sacrificing all things for their country's good. It was in this school that Washington learned the grand duty of laying down his sword and retiring to private life when the world thought he would claim a crown as his reward. This act, so constantly referred to in other lands as well as our own, gave him his immortality.

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 reverences 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 nomination, and go into this contest with the firm faith that we shall elevate him to the position of President of these United States.

GARFIELD AND THE IRISH.

Some Interesting Reading for Irish-American Voters.

Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, of Chicago, recently delivered a stirring campaign speech to the Democrats of Indianapolis. He gave his reasons as a Union soldier for preferring Hancock to Garfield, and made many telling points. But the feature of his speech was his denunciation of Garfield's hostility to Irish aspirations for liberty, of Garfield's bigotry toward the Little Sisters of the Poor, and of his niggardly opposition to placing the late Gen. Shields on the pension list. The following is the portion of Gen. Wallace's speech relating to Gen. Gar-

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 scorching 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 remained for the man who fled from the battlefield, where they remained, to demand what creed they professed who never asked the soldier his creed before they ministered to him! It remained for the bigot in politics to vote public money to a charitable organization representing his creed, and to refuse it to these nurses of his country's soldiers because their creed is not his! It remained for that runaway from the battlefields, and that ungrateful bigot in politics, to ask the suffrages of the Irish-American voters to make him President.

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 represented 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 valiant frame that had defied foreign foe and domestic traitor; the once strong body, riddled with balls and scarred 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

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Mr. Tilden was elected in 1876. A false return was the only resource against him. I do not believe that Gen. Garfield, if left alone, would commit an election fraud any more than he would steal a horse or a sheep; but when the managers of his party demanded his aid in a great swindle he could not refuse. Under that coercion he went down to Louisiana, and there found it absolutely certain that the Tilden electors had been "duly appointed" at a legal and full poll, so peacefully conducted that there was not even a squabble about it in the whole State, and the appointment so made was attested by and recorded upon the certificates and the oaths of election officers adverse to the appointees in all their feelings and wishes. There was no earthly excuse for denying this. No contradiction of it could be honest. To count the State for Hayes was a thing that could be done only by impudent and unmitigated fraud. For a time I hoped that Gen. Garfield's share in that great crime had consisted in passive acquiescence; and I am surprised by the proofs recently brought forward of his active assistance in its perpetration. His judgment as a member of the Electoral Commission was a thing to be expected, for he must long before that have convinced himself that a fraud was as good a way as any other of electing a President. In a political game he did not think that anybody had moral sense enough to abstain from throwing a die which he himself had loaded to win the stake.

The liability to be rushed into evil courses by his party associates has brought upon him much odium which he does not deserve in the transactions of the Credit Mobilier. The stock distributed by Oakes Ames was intended to influence the legislation of Congress corruptly. He and the company who put it into his hands meant business, and that business was bribery. Undoubtedly those members who took it, knowing the nature of the thing, were great criminals, and wholly unworthy to retain their seats; but Gen. Garfield, though he certainly agreed to take the stock, and did actually take dividends upon it, had no suspicion of its connection with the Union Pacific railroad, or of the conflict which its possession might create between his private interests and his public duty. He was as guiltless as the child unborn of any dishonest meaning about the whole business. I believe this, not merely