

It looks out that Hon. H. H. Hadley, an Independent Republican, is the man who did a lively business in the Garfield-McManis letter affair.

Benjamin Garfield's clear joy in Iowa is only 44,789. This is bit enough, but some of the Republicans have been doing a considerable amount of "blowing" over the report that it was over 80,000.

At the late election in Nevada the voters were expected to express their views by ballot on the question of Chinese immigration. Story county returns 13 in favor to 5,114 against the presence of the Celestials.

One Hancock elector was chosen in this State, D. W. Chambers defeating B. S. Parker through a republican blunder in making up the tickets. The latter was substituted for Gen. Bennett, of Richmond, just before the election.

Dr. Mary Walker tried to vote at Oswego, N. Y., last week, and warned the inspectors, who refused to receive her ballot, that she should prosecute. Her argument was: "I am a female citizen, and therefore I am entitled to vote."

Don Platt, in the Capitol, declares that the command of the Mediterranean squadron was given to an officer who presented Secretary Thompson with a Persian carpet, and that a scandalous beneath the promotion of paymaster Stevenson.

The late David N. Lord, of New York, bequeathed \$50,000 each to the American Bible Society, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

DEATH OF GOV. WILLIAMS.

Governor Williams, died at Indianapolis last Saturday, shortly after noon. The sad intelligence rapidly spread throughout the State and country and was received with unfeigned sorrow by all who knew him. James Douglas Williams, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 10, 1808, making his age at the time of death nearly seventy-three years. His parents were of Scotch-Irish and Welsh-English blood, and from them he inherited the marked physical strength and rugged honesty which so distinguished him throughout his long public career. His ancestors were farmers, and at an early age his father, George Williams, emigrated to this State and located in Knox county, and there the homestead of the father and son has remained to present day. The facilities for education were extremely limited in his youth and early manhood, and James grew up an honest yeoman, plain in speech and dress, hard-fisted incorruptible and honest. In 1831 he married Miss Honey Huffman, the daughter of one of his neighbors, and the young couple settled upon a quarter section of land embraced in his present homestead, near what is known as Wheatland. She died, only a few months since, after a protracted illness.

With the exception of one unfulfilled term in Congress, Governor Williams' long public career was exclusively identified with State affairs. His first office was justice of the peace, to which he was elected in 1837. In 1843 he represented his county in the State Legislature, and altogether he served nine terms in the House and eleven in the Senate. For many years he was also identified with the State Board of Agriculture, beginning his connection therewith in 1855 and continuing sixteen years, four years of which he served as president. In 1872 he was the caucus nominee of the Democracy to succeed Governor Morton in U. S. Senate. In 1874 he succeeded Hon. William E. Niblack as member of Congress from the Second congressional district; but before the conclusion of his term he was elected Governor of Indiana, being nominated in 1876 by the democracy. In this gubernatorial race General Ben Harrison was his competitor, and the canvass ended by a plurality in favor of Williams by over 5,000 votes. An incident in his political career, heretofore overlooked, is the fact that his career as Governor is familiar to the people of this great State.

Character of Governor Williams

Before proceeding with the sermon last Sunday evening, Dr. S. M. Vernon, of Roberts Park Church, Indianapolis, of which congregation the late Executive of Indiana was a member, remarked as follows:

The State of Indiana mourns the death of a pure and good Governor. Party lines, as they approach the tomb of this upright man, are no longer visible, and the people of this State are mourning for the man whose integrity in politics and official position was an honor to the State, as well as his party. He wielded a great influence, and was left a profound impression upon the people of this State by the sterling qualities of character that made him what he was. This chief quality was character, the highest order of all—manly qualities. He was not deficient in talent, as many of his speeches and public documents testify, but the character he maintained through so many years was what made him so dear to the people of Indiana and commanded their suffrages at the

polls. Through all his public career, politics, parties and personal hate never secret malice have ever dared utter a word against the purity of his character. He belonged to the old school of politicians, which seems to be coming back to new life, which believed in simple honesty, in plain, unvarnished truth, straightforward manliness, and in the practice of the Christian virtues. No one could look upon his tall, striking figure without feeling that it shined an honest, manly soul. Not unlike the great martyr Lincoln in physique, he was not unlike him in the strong points of his character and mental peculiarities. He was a constant and reverent attendant upon Divine services in this and other Methodist Churches, and possessed a wonderful knowledge of the Bible. Frugal and economical in managing his means, he was liberal and generous in distributing charities and in supporting the Church; not endowed with brilliant talent, he possessed the more valuable qualities of a noble heart, a sound understanding, a patriotic spirit, a conscientious regard for duty, and fidelity to his convictions; not highly polished on the exterior, he had an affectionate heart, great kindness and sympathy for the unfortunate, a winning simplicity and artlessness, a rich fund of anecdote and wit, and in every circle was felt to be more than an ordinary man. His life is a worthy study for the young men of Indiana, and gives emphasis to the qualities most to be desired among American politicians. We could have desired for him a more definite and pronounced Christian profession and life, but trust that he by faith apprehended the great truths of religion to his own personal salvation.

How Protection Robs Farmers

(Indianapolis Sentinel.)

According to the census of 1870 there were 5,922,000 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the United States. It is safe to assume that in the census of 1880 the number will be shown to have increased to 7,500,000. It is assumed by those who have given the subject careful consideration that the average annual expenditure of these farmers will reach the sum of \$200 for articles of consumption other than the products of their farms. But the authority from which we quote, desiring to keep within the boundary of fact, places the number of farmers in the United States at 7,000,000, and estimating their expenditures at \$200 each for articles other than the products of their farms, gives the sum total of their annual expenditures at \$1,400,000,000. The inquiry then is, for what is this vast sum expended, and the reply is: (1) Woolen, cotton, linen and silk fabrics, and, therefore, every species of clothing for male and female, as also sheets, curtains, blankets, carpets, etc. (2) Iron and steel manufactures, therefore, all iron work, wire, cutlery, tools, farming implements, machinery, agricultural machinery, as well as railway conveyances on iron, which cost very much more than it would have cost had it been imported from abroad. (3) Leatheren fabrics, and, therefore, boots and shoes, saddlery, gloves, etc. (4) Earthenware and crockery, tinware and glass, and numberless other household necessities, all of which come under the price-inflating influence of the customs tariff. It is on these objects that the greater portion of the agriculturist's outgo is expended.

The next step, says the authority from which we quote, is to ascertain what portion of the \$1,400,000,000 the Western farmers would save if, by the abolition of import duties, they were left free to supply their wants from the cheapest market, wherever that might be, whether in New England, old England, France, or some other country. This question is easily solved, as, fortunately, we have the guidance of positive facts, supplied by the official returns of the Government. From these we learn that prices are so high in the United States, and so low in other countries, that in spite of the enormous duties levied on them, considerable quantities of European goods are imported into the United States, where they must, of course, leave a profit to the importer, or they would not be sent. Let us enumerate some of the leading articles imported in the year of 1879 stating the amounts and the rate per cent. of duties which they had to pay:

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	Amount in Dollars.	Per Cent.
Woolen Manufactures	\$4,944,000	34.75
Cotton	15,458,000	35.45
Silk	1,384,000	30.87
Iron and Steel	30,103,000	33.45
Leather and Earthenware	6,906,000	30.35
Crockery	3,978,000	40.45
Tin Plate and Ware	9,571,000	40.27
Window Glass	1,085,000	68.72
	\$109,541,000	

What does these figures mean? They mean that the prices which the Western farmers (and the American people generally) now pay for their woolen cloths and stuffs are so excessive that the British woolen manufacturers can afford to pay from 64 to 17 percent, import duties for the admission of their goods into the States, and still get a profit. That is to say, that (taking the average duty at 66 per cent.) the Western farmer could, if he were allowed to buy where he could buy cheapest, get the same quantity and quality of woolen and worsted stuffs for twelve dollars for which he now has to pay twenty. Eight dollars out of twenty thrown away!

They mean that the prices which the Western farmers now pay for their cotton and linen goods are so excessive that the British makers of the same goods can afford to pay from 30 to 63 per cent. import duties for the admission of their manufactures into the States, and still get a

profit. That is to say, that (taking the average duty at 50 per cent.) the farmer's wife could, if she were allowed to buy where she could buy cheapest, get the same articles for \$1 dollar for which she now has to pay nine. Three dollars out of nine thrown away!

They mean that the American railways are constructed of iron which costs so dear that the British makers can afford to pay 30 to 40 per cent. import duties for the admission of their goods in the States and still get a profit; so that the Railway Companies are compelled to charge the Western farmer a proportionately excessive rate for the conveyance of his produce to a market. The burden of the difference, of course falls on the patient back of the Western farmer!

Those figures mean, in short, that the same enormous artificial inflation of natural prices runs through every article—except food—with which the farmer has to provide his family, and they mean that if the American farmers were allowed to buy, as they could buy, for \$100 what they now are compelled to pay \$140 for, it is clear that they could buy for \$1,000, 000,000 what they now pay \$1,400,000, 000 for, and consequently they would save \$400,000,000 every year. In other words, by being left free to buy where they could buy cheapest, they would be benefited to the extent of \$400,000,000, which they now lose by the operation of the protective duties. In due time the farmers of the West will see things in their true light and vote in accordance with their interests.

Letter from Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

Mr. Editor: Doubtless long ere this some, more or less, of your readers, have mentally, if not openly called your correspondent to account for what now seems a rash preview of the result of the Presidential election in Pennsylvania. Your correspondent feels that he owes it to himself to be heard in self vindication, and if he does not vindicate himself to much the worse for him. My letter was written in advance of the compact made at Mentor, the high contracting parties being Grant, both the Camerons, father and son, Senator Don, Conkling and Logan. The outcome of that council was to put into a dead carcass; in other words, the Camerons and their satellites, from former indifference to the contest and contempt for the "32nd" candidate, bounced right into it, opened all the "bars," and our State Committee, as well as the National Committee, were too blind to "see it" in time to arrest the stampede. Later years have planted a class of population in Pennsylvania, which has grown on what it has fed, Cameron's largess, until it has become a power—an irresistible one, so long as the masses prove so pliant, and Democrats with resources too stingy to have the courage of their conviction to do their part towards meeting such emergencies—let me rather say towards anticipating them.

If I enter into a full analysis of that thought I shall exhaust my paper, and your readers' patience, and will only suggest one point where Democratic liberality may be invested with certainty of larger returns than in any other field: I refer to the duty of Democrats sustaining the newspaper that support their principles and organization. In this they are fatally deficient, and in marked contrast with the Republicans. There is rarely a republican country newspaper in this State that does not receive an annual stipend of from one to five hundred dollars, which is paid in consideration of a gratuitous circulation of their issues to people who otherwise would never take a paper. It is impossible for anybody to be in constant receipt and perusal of a daily newspaper and not be influenced and directed by it. The republican National and State Committees alike provided for a liberal distribution of the masses, dependent for subsistence upon their daily toil, and not at such remunerative rates as to induce many of them to leave even the pittance they cost in their home journals. Their republican neighbors like circumstances would be alike unprovided but for the forethought and good sense of their leaders, and thus are kept by this silent influence in the ranks, while the dissemination of republican poison among Democrats is met by no counteracting antidote.

There is a republican majority in Pennsylvania, some thousands less than the colored vote, yet only available when the *quid pro quo* is forthcoming. Had the candidate not rendered in that interview with the distinguished republican chiefs I have named, but partially polled. The Greenback vote, which I have estimated as too largely drawn from our ranks, was kept up to the recent size by money cunningly placed. Garfield's majority is a little over 14,000—his plurality some 35,000. I leave you to see the point without further elimination, and acquit me of misleading you, for when I wrote the above I was precisely as I stated. Indiana came as a democratizer, and Indiana was not without its influence. We appreciated the cause, and realized how they had fought the whole republican party of the United States. I do think, however, that if Indiana had not gone thus away we should still have saved the Keystone for Hancock. It did not, and proved, perhaps, that "last feather."

The election over, and to the surprise of every one not in the "ring" of political traders, the DeGolyer campaign date is chosen. While the opponents of Grant accepted Garfield as a party candidate, they made awfully wry faces at Arthur, and by a singular coincidence of events it was that who was able to make the bargain and sale by which the Democratic majority in New York and Kansas country were so reduced as to make that result an accomplished fact. It is a dreary topic, this treachery which has disappointed our hopes, and I dismiss it without further observation.

We are not fairly out of one political maze until we are grappling with another in this city, and quite as disturbing locally. War has been declared between Boss McManis and Boss Cameron, and a test of their strength among their partisans, postponed in the national contest, by mutual consent, looms up fearfully. McManis as the head of the thieving and corrupt gas trust, is a bull-headed, earnest and resolute

GOLDEN & HARDMAN, THE JEWELERS!

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THE Democratic Sentinel.

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