[Concluded from first page.]

GOV. GRAY'S SPEECH.

a President. I have thought of the large fees paid to lawyers to prosecute the Star-routers, of nearly a quarter of a million in the aggregate.—How it was delayed until the evidence was scattered so that it could not be had or barred by statute of limitations. I have not even forgotten the eminent reformers of the Republican party, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Belknap, Robeson and Dorsey, not even failing to remember that eminent reformer, Mrs. Eliza Pinkston (Applause and laughter.)

I have been thinking of the civil service resolution. If they have ever reformed any Republican official since it has been adopted, I do not think anybody in this country has heard of it. One word in conclusion: Whenever they can enact law or laws, or get up some kind of machinery that will look into the heart of a man and tell us whether he is honest or not, then I am for that kind of a civil service law; and until they can do that I am not for it. I want the people to sit in judgment upon the qualifications and fitness for office. The Government of the United States never lost anything through ignorance or incapacity. What the people want to prevent is down right rascality by accomplish-swindlers. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, again thanking you for the nomination you have given me here to-day, for this high consideration of your judgment, I promise you that you will see me at more than one hundred political hustings during the coming canvass. (Applause.)

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

ED. SENTINEL: An address, delivered before the New Jersey State Agricultural Society by Hon. Thomas Dudly, is being widely circulated by the Republican party as a campaign document.

This document ostensibly sets forth the claims of agriculture, but covertly presents the manufacturer's interest, and, in doing so, advocates a tariff for protection. It assumes that a protective tariff is needful to the success of manufacturing interests and that the farmer is depentent on manufacturers for a home market. "If," says Mr. Dudly, "protective duties tend to do this by building up manufactories, and gives employment to labor, then protection benefits the farmer."

In the course of the argument it is conceded that our manufactured commodities can be afforded so cheap as to be sent to foreign markets and placed in competition with foreign manufactured articles. In corroboration of this statement we quote the following paragraphs:

"As one proof of this you have only to look over the exports from our country to foreign countries of our manufactured commodities. We are sending to other nations yearly our agricultural implements. including fanning mills horse powers, mowers and reapers, plows, cultivators, forks, hoes, etc., carriages, carts, cotton goods, railroad cars, locomotives, steam engines, watches, clocks, glass and glassware, hats, caps, boots, shoes, wearing apparel, machinery cutlery, edge tools, files, saws, firearms, nails, India rubber goods, jewelry, lamps, saddlery, harness, organs, piano fortes, paper, stationery, printing presses, sewing machines, household goods, furniture, woodwork tinware, and scales.

As a rule men do not export goods to another country to be sold at a loss, and when you see a manufacturer sending his goods to a foreign country steadily for a succession of years it is fair to presume that he does it because he can get more there than he can at home; in other words, that they are cheaper here than in the foreign country to which they are exported. During the fiscal year 1880 we exported to foreign countries 206 millions of dollars of our manufactured commodities; and during last year nearly 230 millions of dollars, whilst in 1868 our exports only amounted to 68 millions."

If, as above stated, our manufacturers can send their commodities abroad and successfully compete with foreign manufacturers where, is the necessity for protection? The plea for a protective tariff has always been that our manufacturers could not successfully compete with foreign manufacturers. Here it is affirmed in this Republican campaign document that our manufactured commodities can be disposed of at a profit in foreign markets; nay, more, that they are exported and disposed of in large quantities.

It would have interested our farmers very much if the prices for which our commodities sell in foreign markets had been stated. It would be a matter of surprise to some of our farmers to learn that our manufactured commodities are shipped to foreign ports and sold for a less price than is exacted for the same article at home. In consequence of our protective system, and the facilities it affords for combinations, our farmers are made to pay exorbitant prices for farming implements and other commodities favored by this system.

It would be well for those farmers who have been favored with this campaign document to read it in connection with the speech of Hon. Thos. J. Wood, which clearly and forcibly demonstrates how the protective system affects the interest of the farmer. This tariff question is one that vitally affects the interests of agriculturists, and they sho'd look well to it before they approach the ballot-box at the coming election. The farmer who favors protection is nourishing a viper that, in the end, will sting him to death.

A FARMER.

PILOT GROVE ITEMS.

Pleasant weather.

Crops are looking fine.

No sickness in this neighborhood.

Cleveland and McDonald are the men we want. They will get there, Eli, in spite of Mulligan Blaine and Dirty-Dog Logan.

It causes our handsome features to light up with a smile when we hear some of the big cuss words that some of the Republicans use when speaking of Blaine and Dirty-dog Logan. Don't spit it out, but swallow it down like good little children.

On last Thursday evening Tilla and Lida Schanelaub were both made happy by the unloading of a fine Organ at their home. It is, indeed, a beauty.

Mrs. Miller, of Chicago, is visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Black, of this place. Mr. Black is a Scotchman, but will vote the Democratic ticket in spite of the poet who says,

"The Scots are stubborn as a cuddy,
Some through ambition, swang and wuddy."

Now is the time when every good Democrat should begin the good work of converting his Repulican neighbor over to the cause of justice and right. Every Democrat can accomplish something if he but goes to work with a will. If every Democratic voter will work faithfully and stand shoulder to shoulder in the coming fight, we will surely elect our President. Subscribe for your home paper, and above all don't forget to pay the editor the little you owe him.

We have frequently heard in the past week the name of Samuel Barker used in connection with the office of Sheriff of Newton county. Mr. B. is a popular young man, well and favorably known in this county, and we believe there is no one better qualfied. We say nominate him, and his many friends may elect him.

CAPTAIN JACK.

Pilot Grove, June 28, 1884.

The following are the remaks of Ezra C. Nowels, in the anniversary exercises, to-day:

FELLOW-CITIZENS, FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN—There is not one of us present here to-day, who does not experience in his or her own condition, and the condition of those most near and dear to them, the influence and benefits of Liberty, with its grand and glorious institutions.

The position we occupy in the great Confederation of Nations in the world, and the attitude in which we stand to the citizens of other countries, serves to remind us that neither nations or individuals can perform their part well until they understand and feel its importance, and comprehend and justly appreciate all the duties belonging to liberty.

It is not to inflate national vanity, nor to swell a light and empty feeling of self importance but it is that we may judge justly of our own situation, and of our own individual duties, which characterizes our position among the nations of the earth.

Let us contemplate, then, this connection which binds the prosperity of others to our own, and let us manfully discharge all the duties which it imposes.

LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.

In 1592 the powerful nation of England enacted a law requiring all her subjects to attend the established worship, under the very severe penalty of banishment. At this time, living in the Northern part of England, was a religious sect, known as Puritans, who could not comply, and that they might enjoy more liberty, and worship God in accordance with their religious views and according to the dictates of their own conscience, they determined to exile themselves to Holland.

But after many long years of hardships, bitter disappointments and privations, and having learned of the broad expanse of country on the American continent, this little band of Pilgrims and Worshipers determined to emigrate to America. Therefore, in accordance with this determination, in the year 1620 they prepared for the voyage to America by equipping the Mayflower and Speedwell. But these two small vessels would not carry all, so it was agreed that only the youngest and most active should go, and the older ones with their venerable and dearly loved pastor should remain.

When everything was ready for the voyage and they could not tarry longer. The pastor knelt with his little flock and wanderers, with anguish of heart and copious tears coursing down their cheeks, they heard for the last time the voice of their pastor as he lifted his voice to the God of battles in exhortation and prayer for them; but they knew they were pilgrims and lifted their eyes to heaven their dearest country.

After a weary, stormy voyage they, on the ninth day of November, 1620, in the midst of a terrific storm, landed at Cape Cod, and after giving thanks and praise to God for their preservation from so many dangers they, on the 11th day of November, 1620, executed and signed an instrument as the foundation of their future needful government, which they bound themselves to obey.

Here, then, in the wilds of America, this little band of Pilgrims, surrounded on all sides by savages, and the waves of the ocean stretching thousands of miles away, separating them from their kindred and friends, under the guidance of a Supreme Ruler planted in America the first germ of liberty that enlightens the world.

Thus, left alone in a vast wilderness, with the treacherous Indian tribes for their neighbors, they began the labor of establishing a free, independent and God-fearing people.

Passing from the history of the sixteenth to the seventeenth century, we find that notwithstanding all their toil, hardships, and conflicts with the Indians and French that continued to decimate their ranks for a hundred years and upwards, we find that on the fourth day of September, 1774, the date of the organization of the first Congress of America, there was a population of over three millions of people on the soil of America asking and appealing to England that they be relieved of the burdens of taxation unless they be allowed and accorded a representation.

Thus the germ of liberty that is enlightening the world was being fanned and kindled by the oppression and tyranny of England, that if not appeased with laws of justice and equality would soon break forth into a mighty, consuming flame and devour all obstacles that should stand in the way of liberty. But these appeals were not heeded by the mother country. Therefore, as a measure of necessity, on the 4th day of July, 1776, Congress, then assembled, "Declared that these United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, Free and Independent States."

The signing of this Declaration on the 6th of July, 1776, by the members of Congress, an assemblage of the grandest, purest and most self-sacrificing patriots the world had ever seen, marked a new era in the history of man, and after a long and bloody conflict the United Colonies, with the assistance of France and that illustrious and noble warrior, La-Fayette, who shed his blood on the field of Brandywine for his love of liberty, England was glad to make overtures for peace. Accordingly, on the 20th day of January, 1783, Articles of Peace were signed which made America Independent in fact as well as in name.

This new era was distinguished by a free Representative Government—by entire religious liberty—by improved systems of national intercourse—by a newly awakened and uncontrollable spirit of free inquiry, and by a diffusion of knowledge through the community. Such as had before been altogether unknown and unheard of, and under these systems and influences America rapidly advanced and took her place in the first rank among the nations of the earth, and her advice and counsel have been sought on many questions at issue between other nations.

Yet liberty which enlightens the world had other missions to fulfill.

After the settlement of the trouble between Mexico and the United States, in 1849, whereby the United States gained large acquisitions of territory, sectional politics, during the time from 1850 to 1860, grew warm and animated and had the effect of praying one portion of the Union against the other.

Though it may not be of interest to you, my countrymen, to recall the history of what followed the firing upon our national flag at Fort Sumter, on the 13th day of April, 1861. But those gallant soldiers sitting around us here to-day—their hearts beat quicker, and the life-blood courses more freely through their veins, when they recall the time when the music of the fife and drum hastened them to enlist as soldiers to do battle for their country's cause; and, oh, the anguish of your hearts when you bid father, mother, sister, brother, wife and children good-bye, knowing full well all could never return. But your country called, and as patriots and freemen you went forth to fight for the perpetuation of your Government; and though you suffered and languished in hospitals and had many long and forced marches, and many comrades fell in battle by your side, yet the recollection of the shouts of victory that went up to Heaven, and could be heard above the din of battle when you planted the ensign of liberty, that glorious flag, upon the battlements of the enemy's once strongholds at Sumter, Vicksburgh, Richmond, and many other places, your cheeks tingle and you are filled with enthusiasm such as is only known to freemen.—And those gray-haired parents, and the wives and children of the soldiers who sleep in yonder cemetery can never forget the pangs and heart-aches of that parting upon Washington street, in Rensselaer, and after the fearful struggle which resulted in the liberation of three million souls from bondage, and Lee had surrendered, the news spread like flashes of light all over the country, that the rusty iron doors of Southern Prisons had swung open and the half-clad and starving boys in blue were on their way to home and friends. Oh! what shouts of praise ascended to Heaven, and what tears of joy were shed, and the whole nation, as with one voice, could say in the language of Whittier:

"Go ring the bells and fire the guns,
And fling the starry banner out,
Shout "Freedom" till your lisping ones
Give back their cradle shout.
Let boasted eloquence declaim,
Of honor, liberty and fame
Still let the poet's strain be heard,
With glory for each second word,
And every thing with breath agree,
To praise our glorious liberty."

My countrymen, we stand to-day pre-eminently the grandest nation the sun ever shone upon. A Continent in extent, an island in security, united in sentiment, we could stand against the nations of the world, and this grandure of position has been fittingly portrayed by the great French sculptor Bortholdi who has made, under the direction of the French Republic a collossal statue of the Goddess of Liberty, and presented to the American people, which is to be erected on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor, and while we are celebrating here to day, the people of New York are laying the corner stone of the structure that is to receive this collossal monument of American Liberty, when completed and unveiled to the world, standing there one hundred and fifty feet high, with her right hand extended on high, holding a torch lighted by electricity, while in her left she holds a book to represent the law of well doing. This collosal statue can be seen for a hundred miles around, and stands for Liberty Enlightening the World, and under the shadow of Liberty the people are greater than Kings or Emperor, and the rights of all are respected and religious liberty guaranteed because it emenates from the throne of God.

THE "PRAIRIE FARMER" BOOMING,

The Old Friends of the Prairie Farmer, and many farmers all over the West and East, too, will be glad to learn of the good fortune that has come to this time-honored Journal, for nearly half a century (43 years) has been doing good service to and for the agricultural interests of this country. The number of May 3d announces that, henceforth, The Prairie Farmer will be under the Editorial Direction and Business Management of Mr. ORANGE JUDD who, after more than a quarter century of service at the head of the American Agriculturist, has left his former field to other hands, and removed to near Chicago, a thousand miles nearer to hundred of thousands of his older enterprising readers who have preceded him to the West. The number before us gives evidence of the vigor and experience he brings to his new field of work. All who want specimens of the paper as it is, and it to be, and to enjoy its advantages, can have The Prairie Farmer, weekly, from May 1st, up to 1885, by sending a single dollar to the Prairie Farmer Publishing Company 150 Monroe St Chicago, Ill.

A Man of Ability.

"You want a situation as conductor, do you?" said the president of the road.

"Yes, sir," the applicant replied.

"Have you the necessary qualifications for such a responsible position?"

"I am sure I have, sir."

"Well, suppose your train should meet with a serious disaster in which a number of passengers would be killed and a large amount of property destroyed, what action would you take in such a case?"

"I would telegraph the newspapers that the accident was of little importance and then send word to the president of the road to sell the stock short."

"H'm," replied the president, "I am afraid those are not the proper qualifications for a good conductor, but you are a man of ability, I see. We want a first-class superintendent. You can consider yourself engaged as superintendent of the road at a salary of $10,000 a year."—*Philadelphia Call.*

To Speak Good English.

Rev. Robert Colyer said: "Do you want to know how I manage to talk to you in this simple Saxon? I will tell you. I read Bunyan, Crusoe, and Goldsmith when I was a boy, morning, noon, and night."

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1 25, (in stamps.—Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. v7n26

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CONSTIPATION, stress at stool, bad breath, dull face, heaviness,

DYSPEPSIA, known by irregular appetite, sour belching, weight and tenderness at pit of stomach, despondency,

LIVER Complaint, Biliousness, Malaria, Chills and Fever, causing soreness in back and side, also bottom of ribs; weariness, irritability, tongue coated, skin yellow, hot and cold sensations, eyes dull, dry cough, stifled and obstructed feeling, irregular pulse, bad colored stools

APOPLEXY Epilepsy, Paralysis, dim sight, sound in ears, giddiness, confusion in head, nervousness, flashes of light before eyes, loss of memory. Diseases of Bladder and

KIDNEYS, urine dark or light, red deposit; burning, stinging, bearing down sensations, frequent desire to urinate, uneasiness, inflamed eyes, dark circles, thirst. Diseases of

HEART, heart, more so on moving quickly and when lying on left side; out of breath on exertion.

HEADACHE, dull or sharp pains in temples, eyes or head; faintness, nausea.

Dropsy is caused by watery fluid. Rheumatism, &c., by uric acid in blood. Bowel Disorders by corrupt matter. Worms by the parts within. Colds by choking of the secretions. SWAYNE'S PILLS, by gentle action, removes the cause, making a permanent cure. Sent by mail for 25 cents box of 30 Pills; 5 boxes, $1.00. (In postage stamps.) Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

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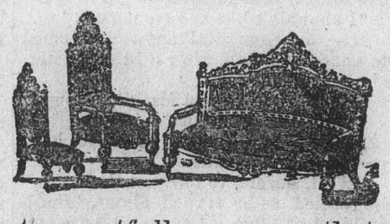
NEW STYLE.



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STATE SENTINEL!

1883. FOR THE YEAR 1884.

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THE SENTINEL is the recognized leading Democratic newspaper of the State. Many new and approved features have been introduced, making it in all respects a

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THE SENTINEL, in addition to its superiority, is moreover an Indiana Paper, devoted to and especially represents Indiana's interests, politieal and otherwise, as no foreign paper will or can do and ought, therefore, to have preference over the papers of other States, and we ask Democrats to bear this in mind, and

SELECT THEIR OWN STATE PAPER

When they come to take up subscriptions and make up clubs.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

The recent elections have revealed political conditions which will, without doubt, make the Presidential election next fall the greatest political conflict in our history. It is due to truth to say that the conditions shown are such that each party may reasonably believe that it can succeed by a mighty effort.

Here in Indiana, as in '76 and '80 will be enacted a mighty struggle.

The corrupt party which has been for nearly a generation fattening upon spoils and plunder, will go from its long possession of a Canaan flowing with the milk and honey of spoils, only when it has exhausted its utmost endeavors to stay. The Country is no stranger to the character and variety of means brought into requisitions where Republican monopolists, bosses and plunderers united to ly make an effort.

Fellow Democrats, there are conditions upon which we may reasonably reckon a probable success. These conditions, and they are the only ones, are united and great effort. EVERY SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL!

Even now the conflict is in the air. The Sentinel will contribute its best effort to the end of a grand Democratic victory.

Its work can be best done when a weekly visitor to every Democratic home hence we ask to become such a visitor and add that now is the time for every Democrat in the State to subscribe for the Sentinel.

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