

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. MCWEEN, PUBLISHER



For President.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
OF ILLINOIS.

HARRISON may not admit that he is whipped, but he must confess that he is clearly outclassed.

CHAIRMAN CARTER is sitting out on the back steps crying Cleveland's letter is a fatal blow to his ambition.

HAD Cleveland's election been in doubt his magnificent letter of acceptance would have insured him a victory.

If your Uncle Benjamin thinks that silence gives consent he must be immensely tickled with the letter of Mr. Blaine.

EFFECTIVE protests against combines, trusts, and other iniquities of protection can only be made effectively at the polls.

COMMISSIONER PECK's labor report was not worth the money the Republicans paid for it. It is about as important as an exploded firecracker.

AS LONG as Foraker ceased talking Republicanism Ohio was regarded as a safe Republican State. If he keeps on it will soon be on the doubtful list.

"YOUNG men to the front!" cries the high-tariff Inter Ocean. The young man who goes to the front for the tariff dishonesty will eventually find himself behind.

THERE may be ten thousand arguments for a high tariff and ten thousand more for double taxation; but nothing can cover up the wrong upon which both are based.

BLOCKS-OF-FIVE DUDLEY offers to bet that the Democratic majority in Indiana will not exceed 20,000. Dudley always was a modest sort of a man in his claims.

THAT was a thrilling race between Gov. McKinley and the sheriff at Elwood, Ind., but the Governor got there in time to open the new tin plate works before the sheriff could close them.

BLAINE is going to spend the winter in Washington. He will take a good deal of pleasure in watching Harrison arrange his worldly affairs for a return to Indianapolis after March 4.

THE number of persons employed under the McKinley bill under \$5 a week amounted last year to 46,792 in the protected industries of the single State of Massachusetts. The figures are official and direct from the records.

IR won't do for Mr. Blaine to plead that he was "paired off" at the recent Maine election. If this new fangle of pairing off at election is to become popular the Republicans will soon find themselves without a Reed quorum to pass even a pension bill.

THE speech delivered at Carroll by Gov. Boies in opening the Iowa campaign shows the temper of the Western Democrats. They are in for a fight to a finish with the force bill and McKinley bill plutocracy, and under such leaders as Boies rallying them behind Cleveland, they are moving on Harrison's works.

MR. HARRISON's letter was about three times as long as Mr. Cleveland's, but there is more in the following sentence of the ex-President's letter than there is in the whole of the President's: "My record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my beliefs and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision."

THE Massachusetts Report on Manufactures shows a less increase in product for 1891 over 1890 than over 1889. In the highly protected carpet and woolen industry the percentage of the "industry product" paid in wages in 1891 showed a reduction from former years. In all industries there was an increase in the number of persons employed at wages of under \$5 a week, and they now amount to over 40,000 in that one State.

THE Chicago Times devotes a large amount of its space to a long list of foreign ministers and consuls who are coming home to help pull Mr. Harrison through. There is no doubt that, when the President's army of

office holders, headed by his Cabinet, get fairly in motion they will make a strong fight, even as Sullivan made against Corbett, to protect their stomachs.

THE Republican organs are pretending to see something ominous in the fact that Hill mentioned Cleveland's name but once in his speech. How much more ominous is the fact that Blaine did not mention Harrison's name in his letter even once, and that Reed has made a dozen speeches without once referring to his party's candidate, either directly or indirectly.

THE return for August show that our exports of breadstuffs fell off \$7,750,000 as compared with the same month last year. Another fact for farmers to consider is that the price of wheat in August of this year averaged only 84 cents a bushel, as against \$1.06 in August, 1891. Here is a lessened demand and a falling off of more than 20 per cent in price, in spite of the McKinley bill that was to bring prosperity to the farmers.

THE largest vote ever cast in the State of Maine was polled at the recent election. Compared with the next largest polling—the Presidential election of 1888—the Republican loss was 6,149; Democratic gain, 4,592; Prohibition gain, 1,090; Labor gain, 316. The Populists polled 3,005 votes. The net Democratic gain was 10,741. When one studies these figures he can well understand the anxiety of the Republican managers to have Mr. Blaine, whom President Harrison kicked out of office, go on the stump and say a few words for the national ticket.

MISERABLE failure attended President Harrison's attempt to make political capital by bulldozing feeble powers, and he now proposes a new illustration of his jingo policy by sending ships of war to Venezuela on the slim pretense that "American interests" are endangered. It is also hinted by organs friendly to the President that he proposes to rebuke Great Britain and make that nation change its policy. All this would be laughable were it not for the fact that it is humiliating for the people of this country to have other nations sneering at the effort of demagogues to secure political power by such means.

THE Republicans are now claiming that Mr. Harrison ought to be re-elected on the tariff issue because the report of the New York Bank Superintendent shows an annual increase of the savings bank deposits in New York since the passage of the McKinley bill. If the volume of savings deposits is due to the McKinley bill, then the measure has had a very injurious effect, for the annual increase of savings deposits in New York before the enactment of that bill was greater by several millions than it has been since. The Republicans would better confine themselves to the tin plate, pearl buttons, maple sugar and wildcat bank issues.

REPUBLICAN editors require a good deal of space to say there is nothing in Cleveland's letter. The Albany Express, one of his most bitter enemies, takes one and one-half columns; the Columbus Dispatch has one and one-fourth columns; the New York Advertiser—a guerrilla sheet—devotes one and one-half columns to the proposition that Cleveland's letter is not worth answering. The Brooklyn Standard-Union, Murat Halstead's paper, has two columns of fine type. The Philadelphia Ledger uses three-fourths of a column of fine type assuring its readers that the candidate of Democracy indulges in nothing but platitudes and apologies. The Ledger's columns are very long. The same article would make nearly or quite two columns in the Chicago Herald. All the rest of the partisan crew are equally prolix—and inconsistent. From which, we may judge, Mr. Cleveland is proved to have written a very excellent letter.

FULL official returns from Maine show that the Republicans polled 67,870 votes and the Democrats 55,390; Republican plurality, 12,480. Four years ago the Republicans polled 79,395, and the Democrats 61,350; Republican plurality, 18,058. The Republican vote fell off this year 11,528, and the Democratic 5,960. In other words, the Republican loss was 14.51 per cent. of their vote in 1888, and the Democratic loss 9.51 per cent. of theirs. Republicans affect to regard the slump in Maine of no consequence, but a similar loss in pivotal States will be fatal to them in November. Applying the proportion to the New York vote for President in 1888, it will give Cleveland over 19,000 plurality. A similar loss would make Indiana Democratic by over 10,000, New Hampshire Democratic by 144, and Ohio Democratic by 2,275. The same ratio of loss would nearly annihilate the Republicans in the country, Turkey, should possess that modern improvement, an Agricultural Journal. But such a paper does exist in Constantinople, and is urging the careless Turks to rear poultry for export to France, after the example of the Russians, who export about 10,000 fowls weekly to that country.

ACCORDING to the New York Independent the people of Hawaïi have been gradually reverting heathenism since the American board closed its missions in 1863, believing that Christianity was fully established. The reaction is said to have begun almost at once and has been chiefly evident in the regard paid to

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A WRITER in the Clay Worker well says: "The capable man in any walk of life is rare. The capable boy is rare. It is a very difficult matter to get a good office boy or a steady, capable fellow to run an elevator in an office building. Really good laborers are scarce. We sometimes think about over-crowded professions, or an over-supply of help in many directions. The supply of really capable help of any kind is limited. A first-class superintendent of a works of any kind is very difficult to get hold of. He is rarely out of a job. A man who is out of a job is open to suspicion. The best and most capable help comes out of the workshop—the steady, quite fellows. There are not many of them in any establishment. Generally one or good judgment can pick a leader from a gang of men. He will need a little cajoling, some help and some patience. But he is nearly always to be found. When such a one is discovered, the great work has been done. A man has been lifted up from a lower plane to a higher one; his horizon has been enlarged: the world has grown bigger for him. Nevertheless, the really capable man is rare, and in this prosperous period he is seldom if ever out of a job." But suppose we were all capable?

QUEENSLAND is dreading the invasion of rabbits, which have worked so much havoc in other Australian colonies, and have recently become a scourge in some of the chief wool-producing centres of New South Wales. Border fences are being erected, and Queensland newspapers contain minute instructions for the destruction of the dreaded animals. In the dry season tanks of poisoned water are laid for the rabbits, and when they are not likely to want water poisoned grain and sticks are freely distributed. A Brisbane paper says that in New South Wales millions of rabbits have been killed with poisoned sticks, which are laid along the banks of rivers, creeks, lagoons and waterholes. The twigs which rabbits most prefer are sandal wood, emu bush and turpentine bush, and are cut in lengths of about twelve inches. Smoking out is sometimes accomplished by means of bisulphide of carbon. A piece of wool or cloth saturated with the carbon is inserted into the mouth of one burrow, all the other burrows being blocked. The piece of wool is then set on fire, the remaining burrow filled in, and the fumes penetrate throughout their workings and suffocate all the rabbits that are in them.

THE Department of the Interior of the United States has just issued for the calendar years 1889 and 1890, a report of the mineral resources of the United States. The work was compiled by David T. Day, and is valuable from the fact that it presents a comprehensive review of the mineral industries of the country during the years above mentioned. It is moreover a continuation of the previous volume which covered the year 1888. The statistical tables of former years have been carried forward, but previous volumes should be consulted for all other information concerning the mineral industries prior to 1889. The product indicated for 1890 is \$656,604,698, an increase far beyond any previous year. The year was one of unexpected activity in mining, particularly so in iron, silver, copper, coal and petroleum. This total is extraordinary, but the activity continued in 1891 until it was checked by the feeling of insecurity following the English depression. The year 1891 shows an increase of 10,741. When one studies these figures he can well understand the anxiety of the Republican managers to have Mr. Blaine, whom President Harrison kicked out of office, go on the stump and say a few words for the national ticket.

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the sorcerers. An appeal is made for new effort to counteract this tendency.

A STRANGERS writer in Berlin attends all the funerals of prominent persons and takes down verbatim the addresses of officiating clergymen. Then he prepares highly ornamented copies of the addresses and sells them to the friends of the elated dead. His business is said to be flourishing.

THE Supreme Court of North Carolina has shown its respect for the Sabbath in a very expressive manner. It has decided that hereafter it will hear no arguments upon Monday. The reason given for this regulation is the doing away with all occasion for lawyers travelling on Sunday to reach Raleigh in time for their cases on Monday.

A new chair of psychology has been established at Yale and the professor proposes to teach students how to measure emotions by machinery. Among others he will have a delicate instrument to

detect the mosquito larva.

THE side wheel steamer Goliath which made a trip to California in 1849, is still in use in Puget Sound. She is now a towboat and will, it is believed, serve in that capacity for many years before she gets so decrepit as to be fit only for an excursion boat.

HISTORIC YORK.

ITS Massive Walls, Old Tower and Magnificent Cathedral.

Some historians consider York the most ancient city in Britain. It was a flourishing place 2,000 years ago. It has now about 60,000 inhabitants and is the capital of the largest county in England. It is situated about midway between London and Edinburgh. The site was probably selected by Agricola 80 years after Christ. It has been thought, from the remains of outbuildings, baths, pavements, etc., that it was the place of residence of a very wealthy colony of Roman citizens. After the evacuation by the Romans it was soon overrun by the Picts and Scots, then by the Saxons and ultimately by the Danes. Here Augustine was sent, by Pope Gregory the Great, to convert the city to the Christian faith. In 1066 William the Conqueror took the city with little difficulty. After nearly another century, in the reign of Henry II, the first English Parliament was held at York. There in Richard I's time nearly 1,000 Jews, men, women and children, lost their lives at the hands of a mob who wished to exterminate all the enemies of Christ.

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