

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER



GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.
For Vice President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
OF ILLINOIS.

MR. CLEVELAND in the process of polling his letter appears to have inadvertently scalded several Republican editors.

A MAN can't grow a good crop of chin whiskers now without a Republican declaring that it was due to the McKinley bill.

In order to be thoroughly efficacious, Mr. McKinley ought to go to England and develop there his plan for raising the wages of English workmen.

INDIANA is lost to Harrison. The whole West is in doubt, and he can't carry New York. This is a bad year for Quay, Dudley, Platt, and the rest of the Placated.

APPEAL-AVALANCHE: The platform of the People's party is that the country is going to the deuce. It is hardly necessary to add that the People's party is going there too.

"NEARLY the entire cost of every fabricated article, whether useful or ornamental, is labor cost," says Mr. Ammonia Hartshorn. Why, then, don't the protected manufacturers raise the wages of their workmen?

FOUR years ago Vermont gave Harrison 29,000 majority. The majority for Governor in last week's election is less than 19,000, which is much the smallest majority ever given in a Presidential year since the Republican party was organized.

HARRISON is holding on to Raum, who is discredited, and to John W. Foster, who, discredited himself, has also discredited the Attorney General. And he is holding on because he can't let go of them. But he will soon get help from the people—more than he wants of it.

NO HONORABLE soldier regrets that Mr. Cleveland vetoed fraudulent pension bills. To say that Mr. Harrison vetoes no pension bills is to charge him with participation in fraud. What veteran wants to be placed on a level with bounty jumpers and deserters, and men who never smelt powder?

Not so very long ago Mr. Harrison met the Democrats' proposition to reduce tariff taxation and cheapen prices with the sneer that "a cheap coat makes a cheap man." He now claims that the great object of the Republican tariff policy was to cheapen prices. Evidently the President has added not only a cheap coat but a tunic to his wardrobe.

THE announcement that Judge Gresham will vote for Cleveland will be worth many votes to the Democrats, especially in Indiana. Judge Gresham is a man whose purity of life and sincerity of convictions have given him a national influence. His sympathies are all with the people, and it is natural that he should join the party of the people, abandoning a party which has now come to look upon the people as its legitimate prey.

THE Grand Old Party is just now waging a Salvation Army crusade against the "gerrymanders" in New York and Indiana. It is not making any efforts, however, to overthrow the gerrymanders in States like Ohio and Maine. In Maine the gerrymander is so unfair that while the Republicans have lost a third of their plurality in the State they have increased their numbers in the Legislature. Indeed, it is estimated that the Democrats could carry Maine by 30,000 majority and yet fail to carry the Legislature.

CHICAGO HERALD: The proper comment to make upon Judge Gresham's action is not to speculate as to its probable effect upon Democratic chances in the coming election. It is rather to call attention in the most emphatic way to the fact that he leaves the Republican party because that party as at present constituted and managed has become an actual menace to the rights and liberties of the people. Its leaders hesitate at nothing that is corrupt. Its success means the further promotion of boodlers and scoundrels to exalted public station. Its platform favors the robbery of all the people for the enrichment of the privileged classes. In view of these conditions, what else could Judge Gresham, as an

honorable man, do except turn his back upon the Republican party?

THE National Association of Democratic Clubs has done most effective work for party success, and Democrats ought to give it their active cooperation everywhere. There should be in every election district a Democratic club to co-operate with the League as well as with the local committee. League clubs and local clubs ought to work together under the League's plans of thorough organization and complete knowledge of the politics of every neighborhood.

THE Republicans have been industriously spreading the report that State Statistician Peelle, of Indiana, had issued a report showing that Indiana workingmen have been receiving higher wages since the passage of the McKinley bill. Mr. Peelle now announces that he has made no such report; that he will make no report until next January, and that he has no data upon which to base such a report, as no report of wages received before the passage of the McKinley bill has ever been made to his office. Not having the data, he refuses to do what Peck did—evolve them from the depths of his consciousness.

THE American Economist which has gained for itself an enviable reputation as one of the most reliable tariff lists in the country, publishes a picture this week of a dozen bottles of beer, in a basket with the following inscription beneath: "Taxed 60 cents per dozen. Price 60 cents per dozen." Of course this is a lie. Bottled beer to the consumer usually costs 15 cents a bottle, and if purchased by the dozen cannot be obtained for less than 10 cents a bottle with the bottle returned. Every beer-drinker in Memphis knows that he could not buy a dozen bottles of beer, and keep the bottles for 5 cents a bottle.

COURIER-JOURNAL: The results of the late elections in Georgia and Florida are better than the most sanguine Democrats had expected. With majorities in each State double what had been counted on, they are, indeed, all that could be desired, and leave no longer a doubt that the South will stand true to the Democracy in the coming national election. The people have spoken with such emphasis that this verdict will be accepted as conclusive. It settles the question of a solid South. It will demoralize the Weaver party in that section, and recall wavering Democrats to their duty. It proves that the Southern people understand the situation; that they have not been blinded to their real interests by the agitators of an impossible third party; that they realize that the Democracy is their only hope for the relief they so much need, and their only barrier against a party which by disfranchising them would deprive them of all power to aid in securing that relief. The effect of these elections will be most beneficial to the party everywhere. It will give new courage and confidence to the Democracy in the East and West, and will add new inspiration to the gallant fight it is making for Cleveland and Stevenson. The tide in the South, as in the North, seems to be with us. If the Southern elections do not mean that, then there is meaning in nothing.

CHICAGO TIMES: The third-party movement has run its course. The outcome of the State election in Georgia demonstrates that the electors of the country, wiser than would-be leaders, understand precisely where the fight lies. The populists are opposed to John Sherman's management of the finances of the country. John Sherman stands for Republicanism. The populists are opposed to the plutocratic tendencies and achievements of the Republican party. The populists are opposed to corruption at the ballot box; to that abuse of the electoral system which gave, in 1876, the electoral vote of Florida to Hayes, when the people of the State had voted for Tilden; to that corruption which Dudley practiced when he wrote his "blocks-of-five" circular, and which a judicial favorite of President Harrison, advanced since then to higher place, showed when he sought to protect Dudley from condign punishment. The populists are opposed to the high taxation of the people, which McKinleyism, otherwise Republicanism, has foisted upon this nation. Their thought and hope was directly and positively to secure the election of their own nominees. Herein they did not take the true measure of the popular sentiment. If Republicanism is to be overthrown the agent of its downfall will be the Democratic party. It must be necessarily. It is the only possible agent for carrying out the ideas which the populists in common with the Democratic party uphold when they arraign Republicanism. There are practically but two candidates and two parties in this contest. The elector who is against Cleveland is for Harrison, though he may not vote for the Republican candidate. His vote for Weaver is aid and comfort to Republicanism.

More Figgers Ordered. The very interesting announcement is made that the Republicans have hit upon a better plan to secure statistics than through the Commissioners of various States. They have given an order, it seems, to Census Superintendent Porter for a wholesale job lot of figgers showing that wages have been raised in one hundred cities of the country. This reflection lends to the bestowal of pensions a kind of sacredness which invites the adoption of such principles and regulations as will exclude perversions as well as insure a liberal and

THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN

A PROCESSION OF G. O. P. APPOINTMENTS.

One by One the Winged Lies Have Fallen Before the Democratic Huntman—Republicans Are Now Occupying Their Last Redoubt.

Flight of the Roarbacks.

The Republican campaign has up to date been a procession of disappoinments to the voters. Every movement made by the alert and smiling Democrats met by the alert and smiling Democrats. When Congress was about to adjourn the Republicans immediately made the charge that the Democratic House had failed to cut down expenses, and that the Fifty-second Congress would be a billion dollar affair. The Democrats promptly showed that nearly eighty millions of the appropriations of this Congress were a legacy from the previous Republican Congress, which could not be eliminated, and that had not been for the Democratic House the appropriations would have been forty or fifty millions more. The Populists declared at Omaha that they would carry the State of Ben Hill and Alexander Stephens. It was in that State where it was supposed the Omaha doves had taken the firmest root. It was in that State where the Populists had been most aggrieved. But the result of the election shows Georgia had not been affected in the slightest degree by the assault. Her Democrats are true to the old banner, and they have grandly demonstrated their unwavering fealty to the party of Thomas Jefferson. The stars in their courses are fighting for the Democracy, and victory is in the air. The people have turned to Grover Cleveland as the man to lead them out of the distresses brought upon them by the maladministration of the Republican party during the last thirty years. They will not be content with the specious promises and unsubstantial dreams of the third party. They are demanding restoration of the government to the Jeffersonian basis, and they look to the Democratic party and its leaders to abolish class legislation.

bothering with a statistician here and another there, they determined to go straight to headquarters for Republican fitters, and the National Committee placed with the Census Superintendent the order for the required reports.

There is no disputing the wisdom of this course. As a survey of Republican statistics, the Census Superintendent is far superior, and the Republican National Committee can rest assured that its large order will be promptly and carefully filled.

The Georgia Election.

Several State elections have been held since June 21, when the Democratic party nominated Grover Cleveland for President of the United States. These elections have occurred at different times. In every instance the Democrats have gained. These States were remote from each other—Maine and Florida, Vermont and Arkansas. And now comes Georgia with a Democratic majority of about 70,000. The Populists declared at Omaha that they would carry the State of Ben Hill and Alexander Stephens. It was in that State where it was supposed the Omaha doves had taken the firmest root. It was in that State where the Populists had been most aggrieved. But the result of the election shows Georgia had not been affected in the slightest degree by the assault. Her Democrats are true to the old banner, and they have grandly demonstrated their unwavering fealty to the party of Thomas Jefferson. The stars in their courses are fighting for the Democracy, and victory is in the air. The people have turned to Grover Cleveland as the man to lead them out of the distresses brought upon them by the maladministration of the Republican party during the last thirty years. They will not be content with the specious promises and unsubstantial dreams of the third party. They are demanding restoration of the government to the Jeffersonian basis, and they look to the Democratic party and its leaders to abolish class legislation.

generous application of grateful and benevolent designs.

A party should at all times, and in all places, be made to feel the consequences of their misdeeds as long as they have remaining any power for harm, and as long as they justify and defend their wrong-doing.

I am convinced that our duty to those who have trusted us consists in pushing on, continuously and vigorously, the principles in the advocacy of which we have triumphed, and thus superseding all that is ignoble and unworthy.

With a party united as zealous; with no avoidance of any legitimate issue; with a refusal to be diverted from the consideration of great national and State questions to the discussion of misleading things, and with such a presentation of the issues involved as will prove our faith in the intelligence of the people, their result cannot be doubted.

Judge Gresham's Value.

DEMOCRATS can afford to exchange General Sickles for Judge Gresham.—Toledo Bee.

The action of Judge Gresham takes Indiana out of the list of doubtful States. There is not the least question about that.—Evansville Courier.

"I SHALL vote for Mr. Cleveland, and that is all there is about it," says Judge Gresham. "Well, there is a good deal about that.—Louisville Times.

WHEN life-long Republicans like Judge Gresham, Judge Cooley and ex-Attorney General MacVeagh bolt their party's ticket there is something decidedly wrong with that ticket.—Wheeling Register.

It is safe to say that it means more than the transfer of a few doubtful Western States to the Cleveland column. Judge Gresham has a very large following both in the Republican and

SINGING BIRDS.

GROWTH OF THE IMPORTATION OF CANARIES.

How They Are Taught—A Bulfinch's One Fault—Other Cage Birds.

In the year 1842, when the first importation of singing birds was made from Germany to New York, cages could not be found for them; the proper food could not be procured; and bird fanciers were so few, that of the one thousand birds landed, the greater number perished unsold. The love for them, however, was kindled and grew. In 1855 the same importer sold ten thousand, and in 1860 fifteen thousand. Last year one New York house alone imported from Germany, between the months of September and June, forty-two thousand birds; and this number was equalled, if not exceeded, by other houses.

A calculation has been made that proves the significant fact that enough iron wire to belt the globe with a netting a yard wide is manufactured yearly into cage for birds.

The favorite house-birds are canaries—brought principally from vicinities of the Hartz Mountains—a land noted for pure air and delicious spring waters. They make their voyage of the Atlantic in little cages of a size not more than a hand square, fastened together in rows and piled upon each other under a covering of canvas. The ordinary package, four feet long and two feet broad, contains two hundred birds. Every day during the journey the canvas screen is unfastened and the cages supplied with seed and water, after which attention the poor little prisoners are returned to their gloom where we trust they comfort themselves, since sorrow is the source of "gentle fancies," by composing songs to sing when they are free.

Toussaint considers the original bird of the Canary Islands—the typical founder of this golden race—"the most skillful, most intelligent, and indefatigable of songsters." And judging of intelligence by relative size of brain and body, the canary is entitled to especial respect; for his brain is in proportion to the body as one-fourteenth, which would make by this mode of estimate the delicate little bird about half as intelligent as man, and afford ample explanation of his facility for learning tunes and his aptitude at surprising tricks. And as man—"paragon of animals"—has his propitious and after-dinner mood, so the canary has his yielding hour, and at evening is most affectionate and most docile to be taught.

Both "short-breed" and "long-breed" canaries can be educated to add to their native repertoire of sweet notes a tune or part of a tune and notes of the nightingale, the lark, the robin, and various whistling birds. Such an education adds from four-fold to ten-fold to their normal value; and the process of teaching is not without its delight. The mode of teaching varies as to the instrument used, but the principle of the teaching does not vary. It is, if not veritably "as old as the hills," certainly as ancient as the golden days of Greece; for the secret of securing mental impressions is iteration, re-iteration. Over and over again to the listening bird must the tune he is to learn by heart be played or sung; and the musical ear of the little pupill must not be trusted to supply insufficiency in melody or to correct a fault. The bird copies his model as implicitly as if for conscientious task he had been born Chinese; and his accuracy may not always have the good ending of the story of the poor musician's flute. This flute, dearly beloved by its poverty-stricken owner, had one fault—a broken note—and one auditor—a tailor who lived next door, who came after working hours to hear the poor musician play, and who was seized with a covetous admiration for the flute. After awhile the adored instrument disappeared. An old woman was tried for the theft, but was acquitted for the mental "alibi" of being stone-deaf. Time passed on, and the tailor removed to a distant town. The musician, happening to visit the place, set apart an evening to spend with the old auditor of his art. The entertainment of the evening was furnished by a learned bull-finch, who whistled tunes as felicitously as a flagolet—tunes that had only one fault; one little break in each of the air by the missing of one note! The musician recognized with the thrill of remembrance the exact fault, and, with a boldness he could not restrain, wrung from the tailor a tardy confession of guilt, by exclaiming with all the emphasis of truth: "Now I know who stole my flute."

The bull-finch, the gold-finches, the little brown linnet and speckled thrush, the black-cap, the English robin, the nightingale, and the lark are the favorite songsters caged from north temperate climates; but the nightingale and the lark sing for liberty and sometimes die of a broken heart.

Parrots, paroquets, and those little African "wax-bills," "amaranthus," and "quakers" interesting as they are for pets, can hardly be classified with "singing-birds," but they share one charm with the canary—the willingness to be caged and the gratitude for their daily bread; not any of these little creatures are indifferent to the quality of the hospitality they accept. The cage must be clean and canopied from midday sun; the bath and the water to drink must be fresh and pure; the sand and cuttlefish good, and the seed the very best. To win ample song and to keep the voice clear, the cage must not be large and it must be spacious, kept from draughts. The seed must be mixed of "Sticky canary" and canary rape-seed. A little hemp, millet, and maw-seed should be added; and an occasional treat or "surprise-dish" of chickweed or lettuce, a bit of boiled carrot, a slice of pear or apple, or morsel of sugar not tardily removed.—[New York Post.]

Comments on the Letter.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Cleveland strongly urges the Democratic party that government cannot rightly take away the property of its citizens for the purpose of redistributing it.—St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Cleveland points out the foolishness of the opposition in seeking to create the belief that the Democratic party is plotting the injury and destruction of American industries.—Buffalo Inquirer.

Mr. CLEVELAND places himself in opposition to all summary legislation, and on the school question takes a position that will meet the approval of all fair-minded men.—Dubuque Herald.

CLEVELAND stands upon the merits of his position, and appeals to the common sense of his countrymen to justify the correctness of the Democratic policy.—Burlington Gazette.

A CAREFUL reading of the document will show that every phase, every sentence, every word has been studied and its full significance weighed.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

The letter makes no compromise on the money question. It insists upon an honest dollar, of stable value and uniform purchasing power.—Kansas City Star.

He dodges no issue. He conceals no opinions. There is nothing held back. On all the great questions of the hour he is frankness itself.—Louisville Post.

Most assuredly the letter from Gray Gables is the best of campaign documents for the cause of tariff reform and honest government.—Boston Globe.

He is guided by the rule, "at all times and in all places, we trust the people."—Utica Herald.

HARRISON's letter was longer, but in quality it was as bad as wood-mahogany. —Detroit Free Press.

GROVER CLEVELAND is his own platform.—Wheeling Register.

A Big, Big "It."



HARRISON—It's mine if I can carry it. —New York Herald.

The wife and children of the Chinese family gather driftwood, edible sea-moss, shell-fish, mushrooms and dead branches. Some of the things they pick up they barter for rice and vegetables. Sometimes a woman and her children provide in this way all the food of the family.

Small boys earn a few copper coins by marching in religious processions, at funerals, wakes, exorcisms, weddings and other ceremonies.

At eight years of age a boy begins his life-telling, which is the same as his father's. Indeed, children in China begin to work as soon as they can walk. A boy or girl four years old will carry the baby "piggy-back" half an hour at a time, and mind it from dawn to dusk.

The house is usually an independent structure, small, and containing two rooms—a living-room and a bedroom. The windows are small, high and nearly blocked up with wooden, iron or stone bars. The rent of a house of four or five rooms averages five cents a day.

One of the saddest things about child life in China is the early encouragement of gambling on the part of the boys. On every street in the daytime and early evening may be seen groups of children around a peddler, gambling for cake, fruit, or a small amount of money. Gambling is the great curse of the Chinese people, robbing the workingmen of their savings and corrupting the politics of the country.

In spite of their hard work and their few indulgences, Chinese children manage to be happy on the whole, as children will be the world over.

MEMORY OF ANIMALS.

The proof that experience is the guide of life among the lower animals may be found very low in the scale of animal organisms.

The razor shell or mollusk, as soon as the tide retreats buries itself in the sand, often to the depth of several feet. The fisherman who hunts them uses a long, thin rod, hooked at the end, or they sprinkle a little salt in the hole to drive out its occupant.

This generally succeeds; there is a movement in the sand, and half the creature