

The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Terre Haute says, inflate. An immense mass meeting Tuesday night addressed by the Hons. R. W. Thompson and D. M. Voorhees, resolved unanimously, that congress be asked for more currency.

Dropping's from the woman's crusade, come in from all points. The rural districts, where the miseries of unrestrained traffic are the most apparent, are the principal points of attack. In the cities, the laws and the police render the women's aid useless.

It may rejoice the temperance folks to learn that the women's prayer cure has had one good effect. That prodigious corporation, Trinity church, New York, which owns thirty millions dollars' worth of rental, has been inspired to refuse to rent forty shops, which are now used for saloons.

The mystery of Chang and Eng which has puzzled scientific men for half a century has at last been solved. The autopsy show that a tissue, the same in effect as the liver, was continuous in the twins and that in all probability, any attempt to sever the ligature during the life of the firm would have resulted in death to both.

In the house Tuesday, the bill to restore the franking privilege in its essential particulars came up, and was discussed with all the energy and heat a new measure might be supposed to call out. The arguments were neither new or forcible on either side, and after a dreary waste of platitudes, the bill went over without action.

It is the beautiful faith which springs eternal in the breast of the South Bend Tribune that inspires this touching prediction:—"We are always glad to see Mr. Colfax, and his pleasant face was particularly welcome last Monday. We believe in Scuyler Colfax, and hope ere long to cast our vote for him as President of the United States." But about that check?

Cincinnati like Indianapolis, has a park on its hands. A number of patriots voted for it in the council. The trial of the serpent was on the sale. An investigation has been called and let there be no party organ to stop the thing, they have actually cornered the culprits. The great Groesbeck, it seems, paid out a trifle of \$12,500, to make a fund of \$25,000 to "grease" the way for the job through the council.

If the demand of the country had not been made in pretty unmistakable terms, there can be no doubt that the present congress would have refused to repeat the salary grab. Having been forced to do that it has followed up its record by an evident purpose to restore the franking theft, a measure a hundred fold more scandalous than the salary robbery. The country sees with incredulity the names of a number of men who have heretofore borne a reputation for honesty, in favor of the pending bill restoring the thieving practice. If the bill is passed, the men by whose instrumentality it is carried will have worse than a grab on their backs in the next canvass.

That wrath which General Butler cherishes for the newspapers was unbottled in the House Wednesday. It foamed up hot and furious. He could not begin to convey his detestation and disgust for the enormities of the newspapers. They are a burden which he proposed to lift from the public balance with his own valiant arm. They undid the teachings of good which Congress had been sending out for years. The General's remarks furnish rather exhilarating reading. It is as "A Ward" used to put it, "so amoosin" to see how the "little cuss" takes it to heart. "It is unfortunate for the effectiveness of the General's onslaught, that the press got in its testimony first, and that however much he may scorn the press, there is no love lost; and there is the severest rub to the general—for there is no one who better understands or has more poignant reason to remember the power it wields as opposed to the gentlemen of the General's kind.

The various great departments of the government were greatly exercised Saturday when the printed draft of the new bill providing for legislative, executive, and judicial appropriations was sent out. The bill cuts out all the sops that have been flung to relatives and friends by the "great party." It checks the illegal action of the cabinet officers in creating divisions and bureaus in the departments and putting at their heads favorites and friends at exaggerated salaries.

With these there are costly squads of temporary clerks whose positions are simply sinecures, and given them to pay their expenses in Washington while visiting official friends. In the postoffice department the economical Crews, finds work for a dozen "chiefs of division" who draw big salaries, to marshal their subordinate clerks. By this ingenious arrangement places are made for the friends of high functionaries whose good graces it behoves the postmaster general to cultivate. The new bill, in great part the work of Mr. Holman, abolishes these rich pastures for political feeding, and reduces the clerks to the proper place with proper salaries. Combined opposition is announced, and the friends of the wayfaring clerks are expected to defeat the bill on its final passage in the House or Senate. Oliver, who believes ours the cheapest and best administered civil service in the world, will be by its very provisions cast suspicion upon the beneficently economical system?

Whatever is new of note or importance, on the temperance agitation, will be found on the seventh page, a stirring address from the Temperance League, leads the van, supplemented by a remarkable sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The "woman's war," is now the topic of the day and the

reader must be prepared to see and hear a good deal more, before the last of it is heard. What seemed at first but a temporary impulse, now looks very much like an irresistible wave of reform. It won't do to meet it with sneers and incredulity and it will answer less to resist

addressed direct to the grangers. There are several griefs told to the pitying ears of men in this altogether unique document, the substantial points are herewith appended. First, concerning some faults in the manufacturers' terms, he says:

It is due to the manufacturers, who have made terms with us that they should know something of the number of their machines that will be wanted. In many cases they lose all their regular trade by making terms with us, and it is but simple justice to them to give them whatever assurance we can of the number of implements we propose to order.

This is in the way of a general grievance, a more touching and personal one follows:

In regard to my commission of three per cent, for purchasing, I have only to say: "At the time I was appointed state purchasing agent the state grange was not in a condition financially to offer a salary. The commission of three per cent was my own proposition, though several members of the executive committee thought it too low, and I would have made the rate five per cent, if I had asked it. Up to the present time the sum I have received has not paid me for my time, labor and expenses. I have been obliged to employ an assistant editor to take my place on the paper, a practical engineer to assist in implements, and a clerk to attend to correspondence. I have also been obliged to rent two rooms for the purpose of storing and showing plows and other implements.

There you have it; the same old story; the trail of the serpent is over them all. If the good brother Kingsbury were not fleecy with hay seed and perfectly stiff with yellow clay, we should every soul of us set him down as a grinding middleman, bent only upon the profits of trade. As it is, knowing him to be a granger, who can doubt that three per cent, is slow starvation, and the eventual bankruptcy of the organ of the purchasing agency? How can it be expected of a man that he shall edit, an organ and an order at the same time? In either case, the good man does not repose on beds of downy softness. That is why the Sentinel sets out with the melancholy burden which they simply excuse and apologize for them. They desire to cover the retreat of the rascally ring masters who have carried confusion all through the south. The ignoble end of Bullock in Georgia, the grand scandal in Louisiana anarchy, and the disgraceful travesties of the two governments in Arkansas and Mississippi are all outranked by the abominable indecencies of what was once the state of South Carolina. There the entrenched negroes bear undisputed sway, and it is no exaggeration to say that they have destroyed the state. Its white citizens and all its intelligent people of character and culture are ruined by the results of utterly abominable legislation. They would leave the state had they not become too poor to get away. They are in the anomalous and paradoxical condition of being unable to either stay or go. Since the war the state has been run in debt \$10,000,000, and its credit is completely destroyed. Yet the money that has been realized for this crushing mountain of bonds has been stolen and wasted, so far as the state is concerned, and there is nothing to show for the debt. Taxation has been carried to that degree that the assessments cannot be realized by the sale of the property, for nobody will dare the infliction of a title to real estate which is subject to utter recklessness of taxation. The legislature which is now in session is nothing but a wrangle of ignorant negroes, who openly clamor for money, and make no scruple to use their votes in the service of downright theft and robbery. The worst feature is the absence of remedy. The blacks hold unbridled power. Under the constitution and laws there is no chance for redress. Rebellion is the only expedient left, and there is neither the spirit nor power for that. Republican rule is a failure and so it stands confessed. The glory of reconstruction is claimed for the party; it cannot shirk the responsibility of the ruin and desolation which it has permitted, if it has not caused. The New York Times now comes out with excuses charging the evil consequences upon political adventurers who have debauched the negroes. It says with pathetic reference to the past: "The present disgrace can in no way be charged upon the party which earned the respect and admiration of mankind by the liberation and enfranchisement of 3,000,000 of people." Why not? On the contrary, the "great party" cannot escape nor repel that very charge. It has both furnished and upheld by all means in its power these adventurers which the truculent Times now denounces. In the midst of rent and ruined states the republican party is entangled among the fragments of its own destructive work. And the end is not yet reached.

It is a vile and thankless world this. We don't have to reach the respectable age of Methuselah either to find it out. Just as our feet are about to touch the sill of the pearly gates, there is always a something to trip us up and send us sprawling and bleeding down among the children of darkness beyond. These lugubrious reflections are suggested by a dolorous plaint put forth in the last issue of a weekly paper published in this city, whose editor is a horny handed son of toil, a husbandman on the meadow of letters, a tiller of the intellectual soil, so to speak, turned up by the plow share of the grangers. This battling brother has given his large mind and manifold efforts to the erection of an agricultural organ, which should be a pleasure to the reader and a profit to the publisher. The paper, which had moved in a circle of void before the dawning of the grange awakening, has found its mission, albeit, slow to seize the advantages. In furtherance of the in-every-way laudable desire to make the movement pay, the editor at once removed the vestiges of party vassalage, and planted a crop of hay seed, adorning himself at the same time, with all the signs and tokens of the sons of the soil. Philanthropy and thrift were therefore touchingly mingled, as the editor of the Indiana Farmer put himself in the market as the agent of the organization to purchase the implements of husbandry. While the order has been increasing with wonderful force and rapidity, the editor, however, has not gleaned that profit he anticipated, and the last issue of his paper contains a mournful plaint

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BLAIR'S VIEWS.

WHAT EX-SENATOR FRANCIS P. BLAIR THINKS OF THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK—HIS OPINION OF GRANT—HE PREDICTS A BRILLIANT FUTURE FOR BOOTH.

A reporter of the Rochester Democrat recently went to Clifton Springs, New York, where Francis P. Blair is now a patient, to have a chat with him. He thus reports the result:

Reporter.—To what do you attribute the original failure of your health? Did you contract disease in the field?

General.—No; I went through the war with excellent health. I think smoking hurt me afterwards. I smoked from thirty to forty cigars a day. When leading an outdoor life it did not affect me, but the change to sedentary pursuits made the habit a dangerous one.

Reporter.—Smoking does not appear to hurt some men.

General.—It doesn't seem to hurt Grant; but (smiling) he is unlike other men. He is a &sp;physician. Nobody seems to understand him.

Reporter.—Why do people form such different estimates of his abilities?

General.—Even his friends do not give him credit for the power he undoubtedly possesses. No man is considered above now-a-days, unless he can write a leader or make a speech, and Grant can do neither. Yet it seems to me that the man who won the battles and that, too, when others had failed miserably, might be credited with some extraordinary qualities. In politics he has succeeded where weak men would have failed. He did not strengthen his administration at the start by drawing around him the ablest men in the party which selected him. He did as Jackson before him, selecting unknown men; but they might be good men and that few presidents could have afforded a quarrel with such leaders as Trumbull, Sumner and Schurz. Each of these had a strong faction at his back, represented a certain portion of the party strength, and yet Grant was re-elected as easily as if these men had never been cast aside.

Reporter.—What do you think congress will do with the internal improvement schemes?

General.—I think some bill embodying the most prominent of these plans is likely to pass. No single one of them has any chance alone, for the friends of the others would in that case combine to kill it. The west wants greater facilities for transportation, the south wants improvements also, and your own state comes in, I believe, for an enlargement of the Erie canal. Of course, these schemes will cost monstrous sums and should be let alone.

The conversation closed with some reference to the growing power of the west.

"The west," said Mr. Blair, "will have control in time. It is the central section and ought to have control. And the power will be in its hands; for should the Pacific, or the mountains or the eastern states show an inclination to fall off from the whole body, the interests of the west would force it to stop them. It must have communication with the seaboard all through the states."

THE WOUNDS LEFT BY THE WAR, through the agitation of questions not sectional in character or by this farmer's movement.

Reporter.—Is there any prospect for a speedy healing?

General.—I see no chance of that.

Reporter.—May not financial questions gain the same end?

General.—Men are certainly not divided by party lines on these questions. I have been amused to hear an old line democrat talking loudly forlornly, and a republican arguing for hard money. As to the South, I see no hope for such states as Mississippi and South Carolina, where the negroes are in the majority. In Carolina, the effect may be to drive all the white people out of the state and then the blacks will fall out among themselves. The negroes are arrayed against their old masters. They consult the latter in other matters, but never listen to them in politics. When the freedmen want help they are quick enough to apply to their old master. They know everybody and where to apply, they never ask anything of the carpetbaggers. I think the prospect is more favorable in Arkansas.

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THE DUSKY EXODUS.

THE MIGRATION OF NEGROES THROUGH THE SOUTH.

The migration of negroes from Alabama and Georgia is thus noticed by the New Orleans *Pacayone*: It is said by newspaper correspondents that the colored laborers are migrating by thousands toward Mississippi and Louisiana, and forthwith many speculations are indulged in as to what will be the result. It is said that the regions bordering immediately on the Mississippi and her lower tributaries will receive the bulk of the negroes, and be controlled politically by that race for years to come, producing a profusion of races as well as politics. It is deduced as a colliery that the south will be speedily filled with white laborers who will occupy the deserted plantations. In Alabama, where there is alarm at the loss of so much valuable labor, there is also rejoicing at the opportunity now afforded for wresting the state power from the negroes.

General.—New questions might have been agitated immediately after the war to change party relations, had not the reconstruction measures come up and prevented it. Up to the present session of congress, there has been no change for economic questions to divide opinion. They are now receiving attention as you will observe.

Reporter.—Is there any likelihood of the party question becoming a party issue once more?

General.—It may come up now with kindred questions. There can be hardly a doubt that when all fallacious arguments are thrown aside, there is no justice in protective legislation by congress. Home manufacturers have protection in a moderate revenue tariff and in the cost of transportation from foreign countries. This ought to be enough and it is at least all they ought to have.

Reporter.—What do you think of the position of the west?

General.—Well.

THIS FARMERS' MOVEMENT

is growing strong. It is based on anti-monopoly.

It is a protest against the abuses of powerful corporations, and will naturally draw to it all the grumblers, all the soreheads of every sort. Yes, you can judge of the power of this new combination by the result of western elections last fall. The issue in Illinois was a local one, it is true, but that state had been overwhelmingly republican. The grangers carried nearly every county. Of course, part of their success is accounted for by the fact that in counties strongly republican the democrats sided with the new movement and in counties where democrats preponderated the republicans joined hands with the grangers. In close counties, both political parties stuck to their own nominees, and here no farmers' candidate was successful, one or the other of the two against him winning. In Ohio, the democrats under the lead of Thurman managed the canvass in a way which I thought was sure to prove fatal. They nominated Old Bill Allen for the first thing, and then under Thurman's direction, and the other candidates were thrown aside, there was a great change in the party organization. The negroes were admitted to the party, and the result was that the white population of Louisiana is increasing and the black population decreasing. The negroes are leaving the state in great numbers, and here no negroes are left.

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Reporter.—Will this movement find a representative in a presidential contest?

General.—There is a new man, a brilliant man,

BOOTH, OF CALIFORNIA.

He enters the senate in March of next year, and will probably do some brilliant things, even in the short time before the nominations are made. He will do enough to be easily worked up before the country as a very great man, and may prove formidable. Then his record is good. He has just beaten the California railroad monopolies whom everybody else was afraid to face. All the California railroads had come into the hands of these five or six men. They were strong enough to get what subsidies they wanted from the legislature of that state, built the tracks with half the money and pocketing the rest grew immensely rich. They easily chiseled the smaller stockholders out of their shares and soon nobody could touch them. I remember in what year Casserly stood on the platform of the California railroads and managed a credit mobilier of their own. They have at last been defeated, and Booth stands at the head of the movement which has accomplished it. He is a young man yet, only forty, and will make a brilliant record.

Reporter.—What do you think of Senator Conkling's prospects?

General.—Conkling is a strong man, although no one who has met him much likes to admit it. His manner is thoroughly disagreeable. Even when he tries to be friendly, he is only patronizing, and that has a worse effect. He is always pompous and bombastic; but when hard pushed is capable of better things. He never showed to best advantage than in his debates with Schurz. The latter pressed him hard and goaded him so that he dropped his vises as a debater and left an impression of ability which he had not before been be-

An Independent Newspaper.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

THE NEWSPAPER OF INDIANA.

UNTRAMMELED AND NONPARTISAN.

DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Setting out on a somewhat new and untried path last year, the Sentinel defied at length and in detail its purposes. To those who have watched that course it reassures its claim for continued countenance and loyal support. The Sentinel promised last year perfect independence from all parties. It promised earnest, unreeling efforts in the production and presentation of a wholesome, refined and trustworthy news medium. In the success of that effort it has the cordial endorsement of a vast number of its contemporary journals, and the written assurance of a great constituency of ministers, teachers, lawyers and families. The measure of the Sentinel's success is, however, best shown by the position which it has taken within the year, as the first newspaper of the State, and a leading newspaper of the West. To this fact nearly every journal of intelligence and discrimination in the State has borne testimony, as well as the swelling lists of new readers who have joined its ranks of friends. This is a general way.

For the next year the Sentinel reaffirms its attitude in the past year—the organ of no party or creed—the temperate advocate, only, of the most generous measures in Church and State. It will continue to publish all the news at the earliest moment. It will reflect the sentiments of the people, and hold itself outside of all party lines. It will support only honest men for office and demand a pledge of character, not party. It will uphold zealously the hands of all men honest and earnest in reform, no matter what their party or predilections, and it will strive to give all sides a hearing in the changing topics that fill the public mind from time to time.

The Sentinel has no policy to maintain as opposed to the will of the majority. Its columns are meant to be a fair reflex of the rational will of the community, where all men can have a hearing freely. The Sentinel believes that a continuance of the baseless partisanship of the past must inevitably sap the foundation of the Republic and destroy every distinctive feature of democratic government. To this end it encourages, heartily, the obliteration of the corrupt power which has strangled honesty in office during the last seven years; a power which brings the nation into bankruptcy on the verge of the new year, and by its flagrant disregard of the first principles of government, plunges the country into all the hardships of war and pestilence.

Under whatever conditions reform may come, the Sentinel will give its best efforts for its success, maintaining at all times its own perfect freedom to uphold and maintain genuine, not simulated reformation.

On the great industrial questions, now moving the public mind, the Sentinel will maintain a hearty, earnest co-operation with all struggling men seeking to better themselves mentally, physically, and every way. It believes that the present revenue laws work mischievously