

The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Terre Haute says, inflate. An immense mass meeting Tuesday night addressed by the Hon. 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 woman'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 shows 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 nor 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 inspires this touching prediction: "We are always glad to see Mr. Colfax, and his pleasant face was particularly welcome last Monday. We believe in Snyler Colfax, and hope he 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 trail of the serpent was on the sale. An investigation has been called and lo! there being no party organ to stop the thing, they have actually cornered the culprits. The great Groesbeck, it seems, paid out a trifle of \$12,000, 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 repeal 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 unbuttoned 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 back 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 amosin'" 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 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 Creswell, 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 behooves 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 our the cheapest and best administered civil service in the world, will of course turn his back upon a bill which would by its very provisions cast suspicion upon the beneficently economical system?

Whatever is now 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. The only thing to do is to join hands and help the women, and when the glaring evils have been corrected begin anew. Those who have seen the sin and sorrow of intemperance, are moved to aid the women, no matter how unreasonable the crusade may appear on its face. Those who believe in the largest toleration for personal privileges, have themselves to blame that under this pleasant laxity a state of things has arisen which has incited the combined efforts of the women of the country to check and overmaster. Any degree of restraint on the part of those who contend for the very proper principles of personal freedom, would have so regulated the use of liquor that mothers and wives would never have been moved by an irresistible impulse to stem the tide of moral wreck. The woman's way is perhaps illogical, but the results will be permanent. It is not always the most logical and matured measures that take the breath of life, and it looks very much now as though the women's action of protest against the overshadowing evil were to penetrate more deeply than its enemies dream.

In the extremity of her affliction, South Carolina appeals from her plunderers to those who have fastened her plunderers upon her. Until this appeal had been sent forth and signed by whatever of repute or character there is left in the state, the administration presses studiously avoided any light on the administration rule in South Carolina and the Southern states. With the facts before them they do not denounce the wrongs or demand the rights, 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 elective governments in Arkansas and Mississippi are all outranked by the abominable indecencies of what was once the state of South Carolina. There the enfranchised 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, it 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 truest 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 years, 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 wayfarer 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

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 fault in the manufacturers' terms, he says: "It is due to the manufacturers, who have made terms with us that they should know something near 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 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 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 farmer to exhibit 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 opens this comment.

The ring triumph in Philadelphia has strengthened the faith of the republicans in congress, and there is less anxiety expressed now concerning economy. Had the city been carried by the reformers, the administration folks would have accepted it as a hint that the unloading process must be really inaugurated. As it is, the managers declare the party too strong to be seriously crippled by disaffection, and that so long as the country has a choice between the two parties only, it will take the republican every time. On the strength of this faith calculations are making on the election of the republican candidate for governor in New Hampshire, a week from next Tuesday, and it is only fair to say that the canvass has every appearance of fulfilling the calculation. The republicans shrewdly saw the tendency of the time, and made up their ticket with a leading farmer of the state at the head as candidate for governor and made their platform a virtual echo of the granger's demands. The opponents of the party in power, could not agree upon an independent action which should give the people of the state a chance to combine, and the consequence is, the republicans who are largely in the majority have every advantage, even with the scandalous and ruinous record of the party to bear. The administration congressmen hitherto the most gloomy as to the future of their party are now jubilant, thinking that the independent movements are languishing, and that the contests of the future will be like those of the past, between two overzealous party factions, in which men are at stake and not measures. It is not easy to convince politicians that a people so energetic and intelligent as Americans require changes. New conditions are constantly arising. The party machinery of ten years ago cannot be effective now, or if it is forced upon people, they will make no change. Parties are not like churches. They rarely proselytize. If a man quits one party he is not apt to join the one that he has opposed for a life time—unless peculiar conditions render it necessary for the time being. This is a time of the widest freedom in religious and political thought, and it would be as logical to attempt to turn the spring freshets backward into summer channels as to ask the growing sentiment of the country to express itself through the medium of old parties.

Gen. Coburn, it seems has not relinquished his purpose of cutting down the so-called military expenditures. His efforts thus far have resulted in a very considerable decrease of the annual bills and a greater falling off might be expected of the tricks of the contractors, were not swallowed, as actual realities in Washington. These tricks are really masterpieces of ingenuity. The Washington lobby ring whose ramifications extend into every possible phase of public expenditure learn that the military committee is bent on cutting down the great extravagance in material furnished the outposts. That the forces are to be reduced and the supplies, as a consequence greatly diminished. They apprise the members of the rings at the frontier and immediately there is a loud clamor of "war on the border;" concerted attack of the Indians; reinforcements demanded by the settlers? This goes to the war department. The president is informed of the danger and the committee notified that an emergency is upon the department. The result is that the curtailing order is rescinded and the expenses are kept up, the ring meantime keeping up the pretence of war and raiding by the Indians. General Coburn, it seems, was too sharp for these chaps, and held the committee to its work, and although the army is not cut down to the lowest terms, of which it is susceptible, still there is a material and wholesome reform. It is well to note in this respect that the principal work of economy fought out to an actual triumph. This session has been carried by Indiana members, the Hon. W. S. Holman and General Coburn. Of course, other members have done well but these two gentlemen qualified by long experience in the House, have been enabled to put into actual execution what equally honest men have desired and purposed, but failed in.

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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 sphynx. 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 able 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 for all that. Few presidents could have afforded to 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—Why do you name Trumbull first?

General—He was, perhaps, strongest in the senate, and especially in debate; but Schurz is equally able, and the defection of the three would have ruined the prospects of an ordinary man.

Reporter—There is no possible likelihood of a third term?

General—I don't know what Grant himself thinks, but suppose the party have no other man they would be willing to risk. They are not going to surrender power willingly, after holding it so long.

GRANT HIMSELF

is probably not anxious to subside into a nonentity. Suppose he gives a hint that a third term would be acceptable—at any rate if he wanted to, he could destroy the prospects of any other candidate. But there is no telling. Some new issue may come up. Affairs may suddenly take a new shape at any moment, and overthrow all calculations.

Reporter—That is just the point I want your opinion on. Why is it, however, that no change has really taken place in the aspect of parties although such a change has been expected by all observers?

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 the any likelihood of the tariff 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 protection legislation by congress. Home manufactures 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 sore heads 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 predominated 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 cast off in the most contemptuous way the liberals. In fact, the latter got worse treatment from them than they received even from the republicans. Yet Allen was elected, and there is no accounting for it except by the power of the new farmers' movement.

Reporter—Will this movement find a ready 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 touch. 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 cheated the smaller stockholders out of their shares and soon nobody could touch them. I remember in what fear Casserly stood on them. They owned the legislature and the senate and the courts, and they had the people at their feet. 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 better advantage than in his contest with Schurz. The latter pressed him hard and he showed his true character. He dropped his vices as a debater and left an impression of ability which he had not before been be-

lieved to possess. No doubt he could have had the chief justice's lately but he probably preferred his power as a senator—a position which so long as he is with the ruling party in congress and as the power of the state of New York behind him, gives him the very greatest political importance. Such a man must necessarily prove a strong competitor for the presidency.

Reporter—Is there any prospect for a speedy hearing of

THE WOUNDS LEFT BY THE WAR,

through the agitation of questions not sectional in character or by this farmer's movement for instance?

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 seen

amused to hear an old line democrat talking loudly of reform, 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 freed-men want help they are quick enough to apply to their old masters. They know everybody and where to apply, they never ask anything of the carpet baggers. I think the prospect is more favorable in Arkansas.

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 the great 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 safe in its hands; for should the Pacific, or the southern or the eastern states, or any 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 these states."

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 Picayune: "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 corollary that the rest of 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 permanently from the republican party. Georgia will not be affected politically by the hegeir. The whites have overwhelming control of affairs in that state, and the loss of black of labor is readily replaced with white. Indeed, the increased production of cotton and cereals in Georgia and Alabama if due to the increased white labor in what is known as the white districts. While the black counties last year fell off in production of cotton to an enormous extent, the white counties maintained their position, and many cases doubled their yield. The position of Mississippi cannot be affected politically by the invasion from Alabama. Commercially, she will probably be benefited. In the case of Louisiana the increase of the black population in the country will be more than offset by the growing disproportion between the white and black population of New Orleans. It must be borne in mind that every year there is a flowing population westward. Texas is filling up so rapidly that the entire black population, which is now moving across Alabama and Mississippi would be lost in

of the great empire. Since 1870 Texas has received an accession of not less than 400,000 people, one-fourth of whom, if not more, have been by comparison of party votes in the late election, were negroes. A black population of 100,000 means a voting black population of not less than 25,000. These black voters have been principally drawn from Louisiana and Mississippi. Hence we conclude that an immigration from the eastern (slave) states of even larger proportion than what is represented by the uncertain newspaper reports would not necessarily add to the number of blacks in either Mississippi or Louisiana. The exodus of blacks is greater than the influx.

That this is true is demonstrated by the fact that notwithstanding a constantly decreasing acreage of planting, there is a constantly demand for laborers. Whatever the ballots may indicate, there is no doubt that the white population of Louisiana is increasing, and the black population is decreasing. The negroes, may be dismissed as one of the delusions of which so often seizes the unreflecting mind. In speaking of a vast exodus of population, persons who write of such matters must remember that the moving of 5,000 voters means the moving of 20,000 people, men, women, and children, and that to remove that number would require a daily train, such as is now run upon the Alabama Central Railroad, for 100 days; if 10,000 who go out, many return after a brief experience in a new home, and the places of many of those who do not return are filled by immigration from adjoining states to the east and west. We venture to say that the present movement will not make any great proportion of races in any of the Gulf states, Texas is the safety-valve of the south. Every negro who moves to Texas is swallowed up and lost as a political power. In the mean time the white population of the southern states is steadily increasing.

ON THE BAR.

A STEAMER IN ASCENDING THE FALLS STRIKES A ROCK AND GOES TO PIECES—NO LIVES LOST.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—The large stern wheel steamer Belfast, belonging to the Belfast Transportation Company, became unmanageable while ascending the falls last night, and was driven down with the working of the rudder, and struck a hidden obstruction, breaking inside of the hull just forward of the boilers. She was run on a neighboring bar, and rapidly settled, sliding off the bar just before going down. This afternoon the cable at the stern separated, and the boat will probably go to pieces before the river begins to fall. She now lies in 40 feet water at the stern and 25 feet at the bow. The officers and crew escaped, one round-bout only being injured by falling overboard. All books, papers and money were saved. The Belfast had 500 tons of pig iron, 300 tons of ship stuff, and one hundred tons of miscellaneous freight on board. The boat was valued in the Cincinnati and Wheeling offices for \$22,000, and was valued at \$40,000. Her freight list is insured for \$2,500.

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 defined at length and in detail its purposes. To those who have watched that course it reasserts its claim for continued countenance and loyal support. For continued 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 honest to all parties. 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 bafeul partition 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 mischief and in favor of the non-producer, and that any reform which does not make farmer's rights and revenue reform solid planks of its platform and active measures in its policy, does not deserve the sympathy of intelligent men. The Farmers' movement received its first recognition in this section from the Sentinel. Its efforts shall continue to be directed toward the strengthening of that design. In its opposition to political, railroad and financial monopolies, the Sentinel will continue an honest support. While furthering all interests in this direction, wisdom must be called in to keep the crusade against public abuse, monopolies, and the like, from degenerating into demagoguery. In all emergencies of this nature, the Sentinel will attempt full and impartial justice to all who trust it.

Concerning its general features as a newspaper, the Sentinel will hold its rank as the foremost in the State, by a continuance of the same policy of liberal expenditures whenever events of moment occupy the public mind. The features for which this paper has become popular and distinguished during the last year, will be carried out still more fully, if possible, the coming year, and every department made of vital, abiding interest and usefulness to the home circle, the minister, the lawyer, the educator—in short, all classes who want a pure and upright press, untrammelled by party and unworried by prejudice.

The Sentinel is not only the completest newspaper in its presentation of news and its comments thereon, but it is a visitor every day in the year—for the 365 days—omitting no publication on any pretext. It is, in this respect, one of the most valuable news mediums in the State. In short, the Sentinel means to keep ahead of the brilliant progress of the State. It means to give voice to the most liberal, enlightened and purest sentiment of the time, and in this respect claims a distinctly special mission. It depends on its character as an independent and fearless news medium for growth and support, and makes no pretext of cheap premiums to secure reluctant supporters.

Its market reports—regular, special and complete, are the fullest, most diversified and complete presented in any journal of similar resources in the country. Its law, educational and industrial reports, which have attracted general attention in the past, shall be continued with equal care and accuracy in the future, and no cost spared in perfecting such details as will render them in every way the features of Indiana journalism. In a special way, the Sentinel is better able to present a complete newspaper than any of its rivals in the West. It has no party obligations of any character, and is consequently enabled to give all sides of current controversies, irrespective of prejudices of men or parties. As a reflex of the growth of Indianapolis, the Sentinel takes marked precedence of all rivals. Its city columns are fuller in detail and more accurate in preparation than any similar department in the West, and the fact is attested by the Sentinel's universal circulation in the city. The Sunday Sentinel reaches a greater constituency than any daily in the State, and increases at an unexampled rate from week to week, not only in the city, but throughout all parts of the State accessible by Sunday trains.

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