

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Hayes will not whack with Newman, and the "president's pew" will not contain a fraud every Sunday.

The News tries hard to kick Morton, but unfortunately the place aimed at is too high for the Tom Thumb legs.

Packard and Kellogg are classed as machine politicians by the Chicago Tribune. Yes—returning board machine politicians—just Hayes, the presidential fraud.

Bristow and Harlan, like Watterson, find the "brass-hooped piggie" bursted at the "fountain." They can join Hon. Henry, who is a music man, in the song of "Blue grass and daisies."

Stanley Matthews succeeds Sherman. He understands the history of the frauds by which Hayes was made president as thoroughly as Sherman, and will be earnest in his efforts to keep the record from the public.

Old Simon's son, J. Donald Cameron, late of Grant's cabinet, goes into the United States senate as the successor of his father. It is not generally believed that Don will take special pains to conceal his dislike for Hayes.

There are a great many newspapers that know Hayes is a fraud, that he is in office by the efforts of conspirators who did not hesitate to commit acts of the most unmitigated sordidness. Still they speak of him as "the president" instead of "the fraud."

Old Ben Butler, they say, is running around Washington like a "one eyed dog in a meat house," picking up all he can get on the dead run. Ben don't know whether he is a "vassal or a peer" up to this time. He has not got the hearings of the new administration yet.

POLITICS AND PARTIES.

Since it is a fact that politics is the science of government, there is likely to be in the future, as in the past and present, a wide divergence of opinions in regard to methods, policy, institutions, and purposes of the science, and as a legitimate result parties are about as certain to exist as the tides are to ebb and flow. The existence of political parties is all the more certain from the fact, most humiliatingly demonstrated in the late history of the United States, that the radical chief party made it possible to degrade politics to the lowest level of infamy. The Journal, in its issue of yesterday, with a modestly peculiar characteristic of the radical chief party, which it represents, captions an article "The Duty of the Democratic Party," and opens its battle by saying:

The history of a country is epitomized in the history of its politics. The real development of a nation is best illustrated by the wars which it engages in, the military victories which it achieves or the territory which it conquers and annexes, but rather by the growth of moral ideas and the advancement of those principles and sentiments which make a people inherently strong. We say, inferentially, this was the purpose of the radical chief party organ, because the writer immediately adds:

Judged by this standard, the democratic party has never been anything but an element of demoralization in our national politics, and weakness in our national character. This paragraph certainly vindicates the inference drawn. And if anything else is required to triumphantly establish the claim of the writer to whatever honors belongs to the Journal's ass, the following will suffice:

It has indeed done something towards enlarging our territorial boundaries, but this was done with no worthier motive than to expand its power. It has by purchase or by conquest, added a good many acres to the national domain; but it was done in the hope that every acre might be cultivated by slave labor.

We make these extracts chiefly for the purpose of drawing a few comparisons between the national democratic party and the radical sectional chief party. The democratic party in extending the area of the nation's domain indicated the manifest destiny of the country. Its prescience was greater than that of any other party. Its statesmen were of a grander type, and of larger brain. They saw the country's growth in population, and provided for the expansion. They saw the out-stretching wilderness and prepared to occupy it. By generous legislation they invited the oppressed of other lands to their shores and provided them habitations and a home. Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California were brought under the "starry flag" that the founders of the radical chief party characterized as a "flaunting lie," by the national democratic party. Lands for empire states, and precious metals in exhaustless supply, navigable rivers in land seas, and a country ocean bound—these were the achievements of the national democratic party from a territorial point of view. What has the radical chief party accomplished in extending the territorial boundaries of the country? Alas! Alaska.

In this comparison the radical chief party looks small. It will be found in other respects, when compared to the national democratic party, that it is not only infinitely small but infinitely infamous. The national democratic party has always been the party of law. The radical chief party was conceived in violation of law, born a bastard, having no legal paternity, and has consistently opposed law since it had an existence. The

national democratic party was for a united country, symbolized by its flag and protected by its constitution and laws. The radical chief party pronounced the constitution a "league with hell," and made ceaseless war upon it, until the whole country was a charnel house. The national democratic party knowing no north, no south, no east, and no west, had for generations bound the sections together in bonds of friendship and love. The radical chief party, by hates born of hell, never ceased its diabolical work until national repose was transformed into war, and order was dethroned by confusion and anarchy.

The national democratic party administered the government economically by putting honest men in office. The radical chief party, as the records show, and as its name implies, squandered the revenues of the government by filling a large number of the various offices with thieves.

The national democratic party sought to bring about reform in the government by the decision of the ballot-box, and on the 7th of November last triumphed. The radical chief party, by frauds of matchless infamy, reversed the decision of the people and outraged every principle of honesty and truth by placing R. B. Hayes in the office of president. With professions of devotion to the people the radical chief party is the deadliest foe of republican institutions. Bloated with public spoil, its managers are still in hot pursuit of plunder; to obtain it they damn their souls with perjury and would as readily, if plunder could be secured, desecrate the receptacle of death and gorge their thievish desires amidst the memorials of man's last infirmity. The democratic party is neither dead nor in a dying condition. Look at the record. More than four millions of voters, with a clear popular majority of more than a quarter of a million, and, counting whites, a majority of more than one million. Robbed it has been by radical thieves, perjured villains and conspirators. But it is even now on its feet; its great heart never beat truer to principle, and its resolve to overthrow the radical chief party is as strong as when in 1876 it achieved its grandest triumphs.

RADICAL SWAG POLICY.

The fact is pretty generally understood that under Grant a very large per cent. of his army of officeholders were thieves; that offices were swag mills and swill houses, where radical frauds were ground out and radical swine fattened. Hayes, who is a second edition of Grant, except that he obtained the office by fraud, is making a tremendous show of civil service reform. Look at it. The men who are in office are to remain, except possibly here and there where some official refused to "bleed" liberally, in which case he will go out and more hungry swill feed will go in. Wheeler is said to have announced that he will not plead the cause of any of his friends and relations for swill. If the president deigns to ask his opinion he will give it, just as he did in regard to the Louisiana returning board; that is to say, denounce a scoundrel and thief, but if he can't be made to serve a good purpose take him in and furnish him swill from the government mill.

It is further stated that Everts and Schurz have been appointed a committee to draft rules for the government of the radical swag mill and swill house. According to the Chicago Tribune "the recommendations of members of congress will receive no consideration except when their opinions are asked," a policy that will result in a continuation of Grantism throughout the country, and which, under the circumstances, is altogether the safest for Hayes. The men who are in office are familiar with the frauds that made Hayes president, and if disturbed will "blow" on him, and become disturbing elements—fire-brands in his powder magazines—that will lift him out of fraudulent presidential boots. The men who are now in office in thousands of instances, if turned out, would have to retire by the light of a brisk blaze or leave to the possession of strangers books that the most expert accountant could not balance, and the state of things that would immediately ensue would be anything but creditable to radicalism. The assertion was made long since that Hayesism would be a continuation of Grantism, and current events demonstrate the correctness of the declaration. To denounce the methods by which Packard and Kellogg sought power is to denounce Hayes. The three stand or fall together. To indulge either, or all, is to insult the patriotic sentiments of the country, and commit an outrage upon the truth of history, which probably will be spared this new and greater disgrace."

This is the opinion, be it remembered, of a paper that acquiesces in the decision that made Hayes president. Packard has a superior right to be governor, and Kellogg a superior right to be United States senator. All three are returning board productions and the disgrace of the country. To denounce the methods by which Packard and Kellogg sought power is to denounce Hayes. The three stand or fall together. To indulge either, or all, is to insult the patriotic sentiments of the country, and commit an outrage upon the truth of history, which probably will be spared this new and greater disgrace."

We have no hesitancy in challenging comparison between the Weekly Sentinel and any other weekly newspaper circulated in Indiana. We are giving our readers SEVENTY-TWO columns, chiefly reading matter, including the widest range of topics—politics, poetry, literature, and the news of the day. In addition to this our review of the markets is all that could be desired by business men, traders and farmers. In this connection we desire to say that we are under obligations to those who are asking an interest in giving the Sentinel a wider circulation. Subscriptions are pouring in upon us from all portions of the state. Among those who are doing efficient work we take pleasure in mentioning the name of W. B. Donaldson, Esq. of Middlebury, Elkhart county, who sent us a sum of fifty subscribers, with a cash accompaniment, for which he has our thanks. The sentinel proposes to hold the fort, or at least what here is left of it, and to see it that when the roll call is again heard in Indiana the response will indicate the fact that the

HAYES—PACKARD—KELLOGG.

These three miscreants are destined to live in history indissolubly linked together, in the white heat of national scorn, objects of universal execration and loathing, dead or alive, or damned, the same. When the Louisiana returning board was in travail the monster triplets, Hayes, Packard and Kellogg, were brought forth—miracles of crime. Who has not read accounts of the transmission of disease from parents to offspring, so terrible in their loathsome condition as almost to make men wish that the Almighty would revoke the edict to "multiply and replenish the earth?" The returning board offspring, Hayes, Packard and Kellogg, bear about in their official characters evidences of parental diseases which can not be contemplated without a shudder. In the slums and dens of all the great cities, where moral and physical deformities are sought to illustrate the deep degradation which vice entails, specimens are discovered for the description of which new terms have to be coined—limbless monsters, and monsters with more limbs than nature demands—double headed monsters—blind monsters—monsters made as stones—monsters born, bearing the disease of parents; tigers, tumors and boils, scrofula in all of its terrible forms, quickened masses of sin, but still humans. From these specimens bearing crime's most terrible penalties select the most repulsive, and we will match them with Hayes, Packard and Kellogg the spawns of the crime-stained and crime-cursed Louisiana returning board. Its frauds, its treacheries, and its perjuries have been of sufficient power to destroy every ballot box in our ocean bound republic with a population of forty million freemen. Its crimes came forth fanged and hissing like venomous serpents, and truth and the right stood aside. The people declared that Tilden and Hendricks should occupy the offices of president and vice-president—model men of virtue and intellectual power—statesmen *sans puer et sans reproche*. The Louisiana returning board reversed the decision. In broad daylight it committed the crime. In the presence of forty millions of people it worked and plotted, frauds and perjuries multiplied. The work was done when Hayes, Packard and Kellogg were dandled on the knees of Eliza Pinkston.

Hayes is in office, but he is there by virtue of the frauds of the returning board. Tatooed by its crimes and branded by its perjuries, he can no more escape from the ultimate consequences of its infamies than he can escape perdition when the devil forecloses his chattel mortgage. Packard, the returning board governor, the barricaded and caged fraud, who was born to the governorship of Louisiana more certainly than Hayes to the office of president, is now looking to Hayes for protection and recognition. Upon the principle of "honor among thieves" Hayes ought to respond. They are creatures of the same parentage—the outgrowth of identical frauds, and damned by the same crimes. Hayes has been the most fortunate, but it is too early to establish the number that were longing under Grantism, and they will have to long a little longer. Hayes will keep the old thieves in office. He does not turn them out.

How the radical audiences used to laugh last summer when Bob Ingersoll told them what fun there was in taking two confederate brigadiers and knocking their heads together. It was figurative, of course, but striking. Bob enjoyed saying it, and the boys all laughed. We were thinking that Bob could find a brigadier or two in Hayes's cabinet to have the same kind of fun with.

The New York Tribune says "there are about forty millions of people who are longing for a regenerated civil service, for establishing order in the south." Just about the number that were longing under Grantism, and they will have to long a little longer. Hayes will keep the old thieves in office. He does not turn them out.

A Mr. E. S. Steale, a chap in the treasury department, had a daughter born to him the other day, and calls her Hayesina. Why not call her Hayesita. Her father's name is Steale, and then to have "steal" and Hayes so artistically interwoven would be appropriate and truthful. "Hayestina" let it be.

What a rumpus it would have occasions among the radicals if Tilden, after having been successful, should have appointed General Joe Johnston secretary of war; or even Mr. Key, the democratic senator from Tennessee, as postmaster general. Oh, how they would have "howled" to be sure!

They say Jim Blaine is very angry and gloomy now-a-days; wonder how Morton stands the pressure? Confederate brigadiers are at a premium now in Washington. One in the cabinet of the new fraud; Where, oh, where are the "fruits of the war?" What will fire the "oil" north next election?

The Vanderbilt will stand. William feared a decline in stocks and forced over.

Lady Clerks and Customers.

[New York World.] Scene—A store. Lady clerk putting a finishing touch to her longest curl with her forefinger. To her—

Enter Female Customer. Female Customer—I wish to see some lace collars, please.

Lady Clerk, after a brief pause, and with a feeble show of pitying interest—Under linen at the second counter to the left. (leaves into contemplation of the infinite.)

F. C.—Linen collars, I wished to see.

L. C., after mentally appraising the customer's wardrobe and resolving if ever she has a black silk dress to have more bangles on it—! (takes down and languidly opens box, and becomes absorbed in a flirtation between the shop walker and the red headed thing at the lace counter.)

F. C.—These are very common. Have you nothing better?

L. C., recovering her consciousness and partially smothering a yawn—The others are 20 cents each! I didn't know as you would care to pay so much. (takes down other box and sighs.)

F. C.—These will do; but these are too large. Twelve is the size I wear.

L. C. (making a grudging concession)—I am sure you are mistaken. Fry these. (prepares to take down box of 12's.)

F. C. (getting mad)—Will you show me some twelve, or shall I go and see if I can find some one who can?

L. C. (jamming down box)—There! (Glares.) Still you had better take thirteens, for I know that twelve are too small.

F. C. makes a selection, pays and exits, pursued through life by the implacable hatred of the L. C.

triumph of fraud has not damped the ardor of those who gained two grand victories over radicalism in the year of our Lord 1876. Now is the time to organize and to keep the watchfires burning.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Carefully Selected for the Benefit of Rural Readers.

LAYING OUT AN ORCHARD.

But two forms are usually adopted in laying out of an orchard—the square and the quincunx form. The square has a tree in each corner. The quincunx has the advantage of economizing ground by distributing the trees evenly over the surface, and is more ornamental.

To Lay off the Square Form.—Draw a straight line for the first row; then, with a tape-line, proceed to space it off for the trees, placing a stake where each tree is to stand. Then, at right angles from the first line, measure off and stake a line from each end. Between the last two stakes in the end rows, measure off and set a line of stakes, which will be parallel and opposite the first row. The interior space of the plot should then be measured off, and stakes set to indicate the exact point where each tree is to stand.

TO LAY OFF THE QUINCUNX FORM.

Lay off the first row as before. Then, with the line, describe an arc from the corner tree in the direction your next row is to stand, and of the distance your trees are to stand apart. Then with the line, describe an arc from the next tree, of same length, intersecting the first line. The point of intersection will be the tree is to stand. Proceed in the same manner, describing arcs until your stakes are all set.

HOW TO PLANT YOUR TREES IN EXACT POSITION.

To do this, make what is known as a replace—of a straight edged board eight feet long, six inches wide and one half inch thick. Cut a notch at each end, at equal distances from the center notch on the same edge. Lay the board on the ground and place center notch against the stake, where the tree is to stand, and stick down a small stake in each of the end notches. The center stake and board may then be removed and the hole dug. When ready to plant the tree, the board is placed over the hole with the end notches against the two stakes. The center notch will indicate the precise point where the tree should stand, and at the same time help to steady the tree while filling the soil about the roots. The replace enables the workman to plant each tree in the precise position indicated by the stake, and of a uniform depth.

CARE OF ORCHARD.

The ground, whether level or rolling, if of a stiff clay, or a soil retentive of moisture, should be plowed and thrown into ridges, before planting the trees on the top of the ridges. No fruit tree will thrive with "wet feet." This ridging should be a permanent thing of the orchard. Cultivate your orchard for a few years as you would corn. Never grow grass or small grain among your fruit trees. Take three or four horticultural or agricultural publications and post yourself on your business as well as you would if you were pursuing a mercantile or mechanical business. Brains are as necessary in growing fruit as in anything else, and if you expect to succeed without their use, our word for it, you will fail.

FLOWING TABLE.

The following table indicates the distance traveled by a horse in plowing an acre:

Breadth of furrow slice.	Space traveled in plowing an acre.
7 inches.	16 miles
8 inches.	12½ miles
9 inches.	11 miles
10 inches.	9½ miles
11 inches.	9 miles
12 inches.	8½ miles
24 inches.	4 miles

From this table can be seen the gain in the labor account with a crop which comes from the use of a broad furrow in plowing. If we call 16 miles a day the work's day for the horses, we plow but 1½ acres a day, by making a 9 inch furrow; nearly 2 acres by making a 12 inch furrow; and when a gang-plow is used, which plows a 24-inch furrow, the acreage is increased to nearly 4.

The use of an improved plow, which turns a broad furrow and pulverizes, is therefore an economy on land suited to its use, and there is great gain from the use of a gang-plow under circumstances where it is applicable.

EXPORTING CLOVER SEED.—It may not be known generally that this country exports a good deal of clover seed. The following shows something of this trade, and the figures given are the number of bags of two bushels each:

London	23,914
Liverpool	5,854
Glasgow	5,943
Bristol	3,861
Hull	3,824
Hamburg	10,200
Bremen	650
Havre	7,085
Antwerp	3,099
Rotterdam	2,759
Total	60,828

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

HINTS ON THE MAKING OF BREAD.

As a most difficult branch of housekeeper's duties, bread making requires a general stock of patience, and a vast deal of experience. The skill of it is in no sense intuitive, but acquired through repeated failures and doubtful successes; and even the accepted recipe of many a housewife makes a poor apology for a perfect loaf of bread. The best of recipes gets hard usage in unskilled hands, and the indifference which much bread making be-trays would spoil any ruse, and offend any table. Teaching is worth something, but in this, as in most other kinds of employment, experience is everything. The women's centennial committee, who compiled the "National Cookery Book," considered the chief evil of much bread-making to be the use of salaratus and other baking powder, and enjoin upon their sisters to do away with this vicious custom. Were there no such thing as salaratus, considering the uses to which it is often put, the dining tables of the present generation would perhaps offer a more wholesome diet, certainly a more acceptable bread where such a powder is now used; and were the common and unhealthily biscuits, with their so