

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Coins now in the treasury is said to be \$19,415,133, but there is no telling as to the truth of the statement. The rads have been caught in the crime of making figures lie in one instance to the extent of \$19,000,000.

The Indianapolis Journal begins the work of the campaign by publishing a facsimile of the "true" war record of the United States, 1861-65, introducing a southern sympathizer to friends in the south.—Inter-Ocean.

But the Journal is careful not to begin the campaign by publishing its editorials favoring a peaceful dissolution of the union. The Journal was not in favor of "One country, one flag, and one destiny."

The official report of Hon. B. H. Bristow, secretary of the treasury, showed that from 1869 to 1876, a period of seven years, shows the defalcation of government officials to have been \$5,560,593.93, or \$785,759.13 per annum. This, however, only includes the petty thefts. We don't mention the whisky frauds, by which the government lost nearly sixty millions of dollars in seven years. This is ancient history, but it's good.

There is no longer any doubt but that the radical rascals who have had charge of the treasury of the country have been guilty of the most outrageous stealings, and have sought to cover up their rascality by false bookkeeping. The unearthing of one steal of \$19,000,000 shows conclusively that other steals of greater magnitude will be shown up at no distant day. Senator Davis, of West Virginia, knows of a steal of \$200,000,000, but has been unable to persuade a radical senate to demand an investigation. It will come, however, in due time.

WHILE the Journal is indulging in matters of ancient history we call its attention to the following figures, based on official reports of the past: From the year 1789 to 1861, a period of 72 years, the entire ordinary expenses of the general government of the United States amounted to \$1,581,706,194.00, while from the year 1861 to 1875, a period of 14 years, under republican rule, the net expenses of the general government, *exclusive of the public debt or war debt*, amounted to \$5,220,250,750.00, nearly four times as much as the expenditures for the entire 72 years prior to 1861.

The Indian war, now just commenced, and which is likely to become one of the most destructive the country has ever had, is attributable directly to the curse of radicalism. "The Bannock chiefs," says the New York Sun, "whose outbreak has afforded General Howard an opportunity to send more warlike telegraphic dispatches, and to be in time to be too late for more skirmishes, complain that they were driven to hostilities by the lies, frauds and outrages of their agent, Reinhardt, who had made them work, promised them pay, and refused to keep his promises. He had 'starved them, abused them and lied to them.' Even the peaceable, root-digging Bannocks could not stand this, and they have joined the list of formerly friendly tribes whom a corrupt and fraudulent Indian policy has made bitterly hostile."

It is announced from Washington, as a great triumph for the "workingmen," that the attorney general has filed an action in the eight-hour law of congress in which he holds that "the intent of the law was to give a full day's pay for eight hours' work." Of course it was. It scarcely needs an official opinion to assure us of that. But the act of congress or of anybody else, in commanding that we pay much for eight hours' work as they would for ten hours, for the sufficient reason that it is not worth as much, and there is no reason why the government should not be allowed to run upon principles which could not hold in private business. We may enact eight-hour laws or six-hour laws or three hour laws till we are tired, and still it will be the most probable result that we will earn the highest wages.

Philadelphia Times

The fact is well understood that the employees in the various departments of the government at Washington do not work, on an average, more than three hours a day, and still they draw full pay. This being true, we see no reason why others should work more than eight hours for a full day's work. This thing of working a man to death for sufficient wages to keep starvation from his door, affording no time for physical or mental recuperation, is the policy of the lowest order of Shylocks and skinflints, and find them where you will, their influence is always detrimental to the well being of society. This is by no means the first instance when the law has had to regulate the hours of labor. It has been the practice of certain industrial institutions to take advantage of the necessities of employees, particularly minors, and work them into premature graves, and the law has had to step in and correct the evil. We hear much now-a-days of cruelty to animals, and of the punishment of heartless owners and drivers who impose upon brutes excessive burdens, and the fact that the law seeks to give some protection to human animals against the rapacity of employers ought to be hailed as an advance movement in our boasted civilization.

HUZZA! This is the glorious Fourth; and this is the land of tramps, of idleness, of poverty and starvation. Huzzu! Radicalism has been in power for many years, and has bankrupted the country. Food is cheap and abundant, but the people are too poor to purchase it at any price, and the highways and byways of the country are filled with beggars. Huzzu! Radicalism put forth its accursed hand and bashed the industries of the land as if they had been struck by lightning, and thousands of willing workers became idlers and mendicants. Huzzu! Radicalism clasped hands with Shylocks and demanded specie payments, and with the commencement of contraction shrinkage followed in the track of desolation. Houses and lands lost their value, failures followed failures; losses were piled upon losses; poverty usurped the place of wealth; bankrupt heirs, bearing to bankrupt grave yards the remains of hard earned fortunes, were forever passing along the streets; and all the marts of business were draped in mourning. Poverty, hunger, starvation, rags and crime are the monuments of radical rule. Curses with mouths that speak, curses with eyes that see, curses with hands that strike—such are the trophies of radicalism. Look where you will and they confront

your gaze. Seek as you may to drown their anathemas, they still shriek on and every day their wail becomes more penetrating. What subjects for contemplation on the 4th of July, the Sabbath of liberty? No, no; no huzzas to-day. Let it be a day of deep humiliation and of stern resolve to dethrone radicalism. It matters not that the republic is ocean girt—that its soil is fertile, or that its mountains are bursting with precious metals; millions of the people are too poor to buy bread, too poor to buy clothes—too poor to pay for shelter from the storm and too poor to worship God in his sanctuary. Such curses were unknown in the "land of the free and the home of the brave" until radicalism obtained control. The 4th of July is a good day to think upon such things, and a good day to resolve that hereafter the people will not wear the yoke of radical despotism.

Muley-Grant as president was very much like Muley-Hassan, son of Sidi-Muley-Mohamed, and late emperor of Morocco. Muley-Hassan while emperor was an absolute despot, and Muley-Grant while in office as president played part of Muley-Hassan just as much as possible. Muley-Hassan didn't care a pinch of snuff for any laws, civil or religious, and Muley-Grant didn't care a darn for constitutions or laws. Muley-Hassan took what money he wanted from his subjects by an armed force. Muley-Grant replenished his exchequer by accepting bribes and dividing with an army of thieves that he kept about him. Muley-Hassan did not keep employed an army of carpet baggers to plunder his subjects. In this respect Muley-Grant got ahead of the emperor of Morocco. When one of Muley-Hassan's officers was caught in appropriating money for his personal benefit he was killed forthwith and his body given to the buzzard's; but Muley-Grant, when one of his high officials was caught stealing, dismissed him with florid indorsement of character. Muley-Hassan was a very happy man, but not more so than Muley-Grant. Muley-Hassan is dead, while Muley-Grant is alive and kicking, and quite a number of thieves who grew fat on plundering revenues while basking in his favor want to give him third term as president or first term as emperor.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1878.

One hundred and two years have come and gone since the thirteen colonies declared their independence of Great Britain. The declaration of independence is an immortal document. It evidences consummate ability. It was written under a pressure of solicitude such as had never before given force and power to any mere human production. Every word was weighed and measured as if it had been a diamond. It was the outgrowth of advanced thought upon the rights of man—the sublimest plea for humanity that had ever gone sounding through the world. It was the recognition of the truth that "God is no respecter of persons." It unfettered three millions of British subjects and threw the shackles in the face of kings, and with unshaking trust in the rectitude of their cause, the emancipated colonists defied the world. Patriotism never spoke in clearer tones. Humanity never rose to grander proportions. Liberty never lifted a more enduring triumph. The lifting power of the declaration of independence has never been measured. It can not be comprehended. Like the fiat of Jehovah, it created a nation. It placed a new luminary in the system of governments. It elevated three millions of people to the dignity of freemen—to sovereigns by birthright, and gave to them the privilege of shaping their own destiny, of forming their own government, of creating their own institutions and of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The full significance of the declaration of independence is not understood. The grandeur of its sweep is silently encircling the world. The great truths it embodies are laying hold upon men in all countries. The down trodden millions of Europe are beginning to catch the pencils of light that tell of the dawning of a new era, and the full orb day will come—come, it may be, through wars and blood—come like the tramp of earthquakes—come with the resistless power of winds and floods, but come it will. Truth is pledged, the right is pledged, Heaven is pledged, and the down trodden nations will yet have their declarations of independence, and will celebrate the anniversaries of their deliverance from despotism. Americans will rejoice to-day. The grand achievements of the years, since the declaration of independence became a part of recorded history, make facts read like fiction. From thirteen colonies to thirty-eight states is a stride of such gigantic proportions that it has to be mapped out to be fully understood. The eye as well as the ear has to be addressed. From 3,000,000 of people to a population of 45,000,000 is another item, showing the growth and march of empire, and a country stretching across a continent, from ocean to ocean, from the rock ribbed Atlantic coast to the golden shores of the Pacific, completes the picture as America will contemplate it to-day. But these things are in fact only the outlines; there is a grand filling in of triumphs compared with which geographical lines become of secondary importance. The railroads that bind the sections together in social and commercial relations will not fail to attract the attention of those who to-day meditate upon the grandeur of the American republic. Still more, the fabulous productiveness of the country, which is even yet in its infancy, will not fail to excite the wonder and the gratitude of the people. With these, the growth of benevolent enterprises schools, colleges, asylums and churches complete the picture. That all this advancement could have come independent of the truths enunciated in the declaration of independence we do not believe. The liberty of the people was the first thing to be achieved; this done, and all the problems of growth could be solved. Then let the people huzzu; let bonfires blaze; let the great national heart throb in union with the truths of the declaration of independence, and let all people in all lands who hate tyrants and believe in man's capacity for self government devoutly worship at the shrine of liberty.

THE CURSE OF RADICALISM.

An important campaign is just now commencing, and it is therefore in order to present to the people such facts as serve to illustrate the curse of radicalism upon the country. Since the year 1835 the radical party has been in a position to shape the financial policy of the country and influence business affairs. What have been the results? It has been held by political economists and intelligent business men as well as statesmen that abundant crops insure general prosperity; that a country overflowing with food products, the wealth of field and farm, must necessarily be prosperous and happy. If a different state of things exist, if with abundant harvests there is a steady increase of poverty and a wider derangement of business, then the conclusion is inevitable that there has been set in operation a combination of vicious forces so powerful as to reverse the natural order of things, creating innumerable ills where peace, prosperity, happiness and general advancement should have held sway. We hold, and it is the verdict of the country, that the radical party has so shaped legislation that instead of the blessings we have enumerated, curses widespread and continuous have fallen with crushing effect upon the country, and are now holding it in their deathlike grasp. Assuming that abundant harvests underlie the prosperity of the country, it becomes an easy matter to demonstrate by authentic data the fact that radicalism has been the most colossal curse that ever blighted any land under heaven. The census reports of 1870 give the following figures showing the principal cereal productions of the United States:

Wheat, bushels.....	287,745,626
Rye, bushels.....	16,916,795
Indian corn, bushels.....	760,944,540
Oats, bushels.....	2,621,057
Barley, bushels.....	2,761,320
Buckwheat, bushels.....	9,821,721
Total.....	1,486,299,144

Since 1870 there have been no crop failures; on the contrary the harvests have steadily increased in magnitude, and the land has absolutely overflowed with food. The shout of the harvest home has sounded from Maine to California. Foreign countries have been urged to purchase, and the exports of domestic produce have exceeded all former years, and the boast now is that the balance of trade is nearly \$300,000,000 in our favor. It is safe to say that the average annual increase of the cereal products of the country since 1870 has been fully fifteen per cent, and this will be regarded as a low estimate. Taking this as a fair approximation of the actual increase of products of field and farm, and we have the following results for eight years, including 1878, of the product of the cereals above tabulated:

Years.....	1871.....	1,942,244,016
	1872.....	1,883,380,927
	1873.....	2,108,557,720
	1874.....	2,206,278,063
	1875.....	2,788,278,063
	1876.....	3,206,517,472
	1877.....	3,667,405,002
	Total.....	4,166,104,935

Total bushels..... 21,768,945,273

Here then we have an exhibit of the vast product of cereals for a series of years, showing a grand aggregate that almost defies comprehension. With such a showing the United States of America ought to have been, upon all accepted theories, the most prosperous country on the face of the earth. But just the opposite has been its condition. Under radical rule the beneficence of heaven has been to a very large extent neutralized. In the year 1870 the country was prosperous, notwithstanding the radical party had even then laid the foundation for the disasters that have since transpired. Contraction had even then commenced its devilish work, and with the dawning of 1873 the radical policy, under full headway, was prostrating business of every description and in every direction. It swept was continental, and not a city, county or state escaped its death dealing force.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. give the failures from 1872 to 1877 in the United States as follows:

Years.	No. of Failures.	Total.
1872.....	4,050	\$121,096,00
1873.....	5,183	228,499,600
1874.....	5,830	155,239,000
1875.....	7,740	201,000,533
1876.....	9,092	191,177,786
1877.....	8,872	193,669,836
Total.....	47,776	\$1,087,622,075

And these figures are but a fraction of the sum total of disasters that have fallen upon the country. The recorded liabilities of those who went down beneath the curse of radical financing, while indicating the force of contraction, furnishes meager data upon which to predicate a satisfactory estimate of other losses, the sum total of which appeals to those most familiar with the subject. The shrinkage of values of real estate is estimated at 40 per cent, or \$12,000,000,000. The loss sustained by throwing at least 3,000,000 of working people out of employment is not less than \$7,000,000,000, and this cruel war upon the material prosperity of the country is still going forward. It will be noticed that while these disasters have fallen thick and fast upon the country crops of fabulous abundance have been gathered, not cereals alone, but every other product of forest, field and farm. The people now stand confronted with the facts. There is no escape from their logic. Radicalism is responsible for the ruinous state of things that has filled the land with idleness, poverty, financial distrust and business prostration. But until labor finds employment at remunerative wages, until working people are able to earn enough to feed and clothe themselves and their families, statistics of large crops and increased exports will not evidence a condition of general prosperity. They will give false impressions and mislead those who accept them as conclusive testimony upon the subject of the improved condition of the people.

Jennings county for representative. shade of Key, Longstreet, Mosby & el protect us! Here in the great state of Indiana, only fifteen years after the rebellion, a great moral party goes off on a treasonable trail and asks the people to support a man who was known in his secret political lodge as "Beauregard" and who said in a speech to his fellow members that "in the hereafter hell would be so full of republicans that their legs would stick out of the windows, etc." And yet the loyal republicans are asked to support him.

WHEAT.

The winter wheat has matured, a part already garnered, the remainder soon to be. The only adverse contingency is the effect of possible weather between harvest and threshing. Spring is now more advanced and so unusually vigorous that it can stay away except an extraordinary adversity. A large yield may therefore be confidently expected. Notwithstanding breaking on one side and gushing on the other the minimum yield of ten bushels and the maximum record has never reached fourteen. A medium crop upon 30,000,000 acres would be 360,000 bushels, but the present crop will be more than medium.

With the crop indications as he has presented the reader can form his own conclusions. At thirteen bushels bushels the product would be \$30,000,000; at fourteen, 420,000 bushels, \$48,000,000; at fifteen, 540,000 bushels, \$60,000,000; and so on. The yield need not go beyond that of the fine crop of 1869.

With a large crop and medium price the consumption will likely be to 235,000,000 bushels, and the price will be \$28,000,000 bushels, or seed; 70,000,000 will probably be needed abroad; making a demand for 350,000,000 bushels, with a probable surplus sufficient for any possible increase in the foreign demand, caused either by war or unforeseen injury to the European crops. The market is not yet ripe for a great abundance. While there is sure to be a bread in abundance it will not be a drug in the market, and from the present outlook, will not be scarce in price.

England is declining in wheat production; her bread imports are rapidly increasing. The following are the figures for four months of three years past:

Years.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Russia, cwt.....	2,895,896	1,774,324	1,500,118
United States, cwt.....	6,901,588	7,043,470	10,934,189
All countries, cwt.....	14,566,347	12,391,189	16,411,713
Total.....	990,421	588,716	1,426,699
United States, cwt.....	2,312,882	2,110,625	3,287,508

This is a remarkable contrast with the past. For fifteen years prior to 1872 the proportion of Russia to England was 24 to 1, and by the United States 22 to 1, or 11. Since that date our proportion has been constantly advancing and that of Russia declining.—New York Herald.

The papers are filled with such glowing statements with regard to the wheat crop. But this is not all; the prospect for abundant crops of corn, rye, oats and barley are equally flattering. There will be an immense crop of hogs, and the cattle outlook was never more flattering. The root crop will be above the average, and fruit will be abundant. The cotton crop will be large, and sugar and rice will meet the