The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET FOR 1878.

SECRETARY OF STATE—
JOHN G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburg County.
AUDITOR OF STATE—
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery County.
TREASURER OF STATE—
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
ATTORNEY GENERAL—
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson County.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—
JAMES H. SMART, of Allen County.

It is universally admitted that the Indian war, now under way and which promises to be unusually disastrous, is the outgrowth directly of radical scoundrelism. Radical agents swindled the savages until they declared that it was better to fight than to starve.

If Grant, through the influence of the distinguished thieves who enjoyed his friendship and confidence, becomes emperor and establishes a dynasty, his boy Fred will be his successor, or, by some possibility, Orvil might be called upon to wear the crown and wield the scepter—all of which looks nice.

The Indianapolis Sentinel accounts for the animosity of the Journal toward Voorhees. It is because "a greater man than Morton is in Morton's seat." We knew something peculiar was the matter, but had not thought of the real explanation.—Cincinnati Commercial.

We propose to set you right upon a variety of subjects during the campaign. "Real ex-'planations" is what the radical party needs, and what it will get in due time.

The platform adopted by the Arkansas democratic convention is a fair exponent of democracy as it is in the west. There is no opposition in Arkansas, and the party is not afraid to speak its sentiments.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Now, you sneaking defamer of truth, you blatant apologist of fraud, you unblushing defender of radical scoundrelism, if there is anything in the Arkansas democratic platform objectionable, why don't you publish it?

In Pennsylvania the other day Mr. Hayes "was hailed as the man who had restored peace to his distracted country." This was a splendid tribute to that humble colored woman in Louisiana, who gave birth to the fraudulent administration. It would be no more than a graceful recognition of great services for the administration to take Eliza along on these rural journeys.—Washington Post.

The suggestion is timely. By all means let Lize hereafter junket around with Hayes. She should be chained to John Sherman, Mrs. Jenks, J. Mad. Wells and other equally distinguished miscreants.

It would be a most interesting hunt if the Potter committee would follow it, to find the source of the $7,000 paid to induce Weber to corroborate Anderson. If Butler wants a real hard brick, that's the place to find it. There is a bottom to the Potter conspiracy, and it is to be hoped it will be found. Just now the question is, who paid the Weber bribe?—Cincinnati Gazette.

Is it not a more "interesting hunt" to find out just what John Sherman promised the perjury cursed scoundrels for putting Hayes in the office of president? It is known that about fifty crime stained radical villains are now supported by the government as a reward for forgery and perjury. Let us have the big and bottom facts first.

Gen. E. Follensbee Noyes, who represents the Eliza Pinkston administration in France, arrived at home in Cincinnati on Wednesday evening last. He was met at the depot by ten carriage loads of old officeholders and taxeaters, and escorted to a hotel.—Baltimore Gazette.

Noyes went to Louisiana and then to Florida to help the conspirators put Hayes in office. He got hold of a set of radical scamps and by giving them to understand that if they stood firm by their forgeries and frauds that they would be taken care of, succeeded. As a result Hayes is in office and Noyes is minister to France, and about a score of Florida rascals are in fat offices. No wonder that ten carriage loads of the advocates of fraud met Noyes at the depot.

When the New Testament scriptures can be bought for five cents there is no good reason why every person who can read should not have a copy. The American Bible society issues a copy of the Testament which it sells for five cents, and the demand for it is so great that it has led to the issue of a thousand copies a day throughout the month of May.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Notwithstanding the New Testament is so cheap the radical party continues lying and stealing just as if the good book cost $5 instead of a nickel. According to radical authority, radical office holders stole money enough in thirteen years to purchase 26,000,000,000 new testaments, and still Major Jona. W. Gordon is willing to run for the legislature on the radical ticket.

The rads are everywhere in a quandary. They do not know what to indorse or what to reject. Radicalism is so intimately interwoven with scoundrelism that the party has to be content with dealing in platitudes. The Illinois platform of the rads is a case in point. The Chicago Tribune attempts to excuse the timidity of the delegates by saying that "The convention forebore to meddle with 'national inter-party questions upon which 'there are individual differences of opinion." This is commented upon by the New York Evening Post as follows:

It is the questions on which there is this individual difference of opinion that most interest the country. On these questions it depends whether we are to have a civil service in which the Dennises and the Andersons can never hope to find sinecure positions, and whether the war is to be accepted as over and the demands of peace are to receive consideration. These individual differences of opinion which platform makers are afraid to recognize can not be ignored, and the time is coming when they will gain a hearing.

That is so. The democratic party will force the fight from Maine to Oregon, and the rads will be compelled to face the music.

At the late congressional convention held at Madison a few days ago one of the speakers delivered the following eulogy on John Sherman and his financial policy:

Our indomitable secretary of the treasury is the target now for the abuse and venom of the democrats and nationals, but his name will be placed in history along side of that of Alexander Hamilton as the second preserver of our national credit. God bless brave, invincible John Sherman! He is planting the finances of the country upon a foundation of rock, and prosperity to the people will result from it.

The Madison Courier, the leading republican paper in the district, publishes this speech with commendation, and declares it to be "a key-note to the future."

Governor Sexton was present when this eulogy on John Sherman was pronounced, and as he made no objection to it we take it for granted that the sentiments of the speaker correspond with his own. He therefore goes before the people of his district fully committed to the contraction policy of the secretary of the treasury, and as he voted at the last session against this policy, it is evidence that he has gone back on his record, and has determined henceforth to stand by his party and do all he can to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The greenback men of the Fourth district will have an opportunity in October of rebuking the Madison convention and its nominee. Judge New, the democratic nominee, stands on the democratic state platform, and if elected will give his best efforts to devising ways and means for the people's relief. The greenback men can vote for him without any sacrifice of principle, and they will do so if they are, as we take them to be, honest in their professions. It is evident that Governor Sexton and the republicans of the Fourth district fully indorse Ben Harrison's declaration that the greenbackers are idiots, and will aid the kid gloved leader in having an asylum built for their accommodation. The independents of the Fourth district should make a note of these things.

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.

The population of the United States is estimated at 45,000,000; some place it as high as 50,000,000. Of this population it is estimated that the radical policy of contraction, shrinkage and bankruptcy has sent fully 5,000,000 willing workers into the ranks of idlers who are now not only not earning wages, but are to a great extent a tax upon the charity of the country. Of all the curses that radicalism has inflicted upon the land, that which struck down its industries and deprived willing workers of the means of support is doubtless the most far reaching in its deviliish and dubious effects, and is well worthy of careful study. If the radical policy has thrown out of employment 5,000,000 of workers who were earning an average per diem of $1, the loss represents the annual sum of $1,500,000,000. If this curse has been going on for five years, then the grand aggregate of loss swells to the sum of $7,500,000,000. If these people have been prevented from earning that much money, they have also been prevented from spending it; and the amount, vast as it is, represents only a sufficiency to meet the essential necessities of living. If, then, these people, unable to earn a livelihood, have been thrown upon the charities of the country, and such is the case for they have lived, then, instead of earning the cost of living, they have been a tax upon the country to the extent, which if we place their support at prison fare, such as criminals obtain in jails and penitentiaries, of $1,095,000,000 a year, and for five years the amount reaches the enormous sum of $5,475,000,000. With such a vast number of people out of employment and unable to purchase anything it is not surprising that there has been a large over supply of all descriptions of goods, wares and merchandise, and that business is dull and languishing; and it is safe to affirm that business can not revive to an extent of general prosperity until these people thrown out of employment by the accursed policy of the radical party are restored to employment. It has been shown upon radical authority that the stealings of the party reached the enormous sum of $100,000,000 annually. It has been shown that under Grant every department of the government was debauched, and that thieves were his favorites and the chief supporters of his administration, and it has been shown that the radical party, ousted by the people by a majority of more than a quarter of million of votes, managed to retain possession of the government by frauds unparalleled and perjuries such as never before defied omnipotence. Still, with all these crimes resting upon it, the ruin which the party inflicted upon the business of the country, and for which it will have to answer, outweighs them all, for it represents an increase of crime that it would be difficult to exaggerate, an increase of poverty that startles every observer, a shrinkage of values that is represented by billions, and a prostration of industries that has been felt in every community. It would be well for the people to consider the direct effect of the radical policy upon the subject of consumption. We have shown that the loss to the country in wages for five years amounts to the sum of $7,500,000,000. This, at $1 per bushel, would purchase 7,500,000,000 bushels of wheat—an amount equal to more than eighteen times the present crop of the country. It is difficult to grasp in all of its magnitude such a curse, and still the country has been compelled to endure it. The loss to the country by throwing 5,000,000 people out of employment for five years represents in hogs, at $12 each, 625,000,000 head—equal to the slaughter, at the present rate, of 123 years. It represents at $50 per head, 150,000,000 of beef cattle, enough to supply the world. We might extend indefinitely illustrations of the curse of radical rule, but enough has been written to set the people to thinking, and to demand with emphasis that the radical party shall be dismissed from power.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

In the North American review for the current month, Mr. Francis Parkman has a paper upon universal suffrage in which he takes the ground that it is a failure. Mr. Parkman assumes that the failure is the result of a combination of causes, among which he gives special prominence to immigration from the lower classes of Europe, the decay of political honesty, the decline of statesmanship, and the outgrowth of fraud and corruption in political affairs. It may be well enough to remark that the decay of political honesty, and the decline of statesmanship, and the outgrowth of fraud, commenced about the time that immigration from Europe dwindled to comparative insignificance, and the radical party took possession of the government. Prior to that period very little was heard of the failure of universal suffrage. The decline of political honesty and the appearance of political knavery commenced when the radical party obtained control of the government. But infamous as the party proved itself to be, it was not sufficiently potential to debauch the American people, or make universal suffrage a failure. This is shown by the fact that states which had voted with the radicals abandoned the party and placed the national house of representatives in the hands of the democratic party. More: In the election of 1876 the people, by a majority of more than a quarter of a million, declared for the democratic party, for honest government, and elected Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks president and vice president. This fact, standing alone in its quiet grandeur, triumphantly vindicates the wisdom of universal suffrage and completely upsets all the fine spun theories of Mr. Parkman. It is a truth that can not be overthrown that the people are virtuous and honest, and their abandonment of the radical party, when its dishonesty and treachery became known, demonstrates that universal suffrage is not only not a failure and not dangerous, but a tower of strength and the strongest safeguard of republican institutions that can be devised. The antagonism to universal suffrage is the first outcropping of a purpose entertained by a few aristocratic galoots to change our form of government and, if possible, hand it over to an aristocracy of money. There are those in every community who have no regard whatever for brain power, for intellectual culture, for integrity, or any other qualities of head or heart that go to make up a qualified voter. They simply regard the dollar and cent qualification and none other. The men of toil, with bronzed brow and arm, are to be ostracised under the new dispensation, and only the rich, no matter whether they be knaves or idiots, are to enjoy the privilege of suffrage. But men of the Parkman style have commenced their work at too late a day. The ballot is in the hands of the people, and manhood suffrage will endure while the republic has a pillar or the rights of man a champion. The New York Evening Express, in commenting upon Mr. Parkman's superficial consideration of the subject of universal suffrage, says:

The war had a vast deal to do in demoralizing the public sentiment and private conscience of the American people. It led to an enormous inflation of the currency. It opened the door to unlimited speculation and jobbery. It enabled a small number of people to get enormously rich by contracts for worthless articles It prepared the way for vast subsidies to corporations, to Credit Mobilier and other rings. The carpet-bag rule in the south was also a disintegrating and demoralizing force in our national and political life. The enormous use of federal patronage for political ends, and of the military force in elections, has also tended to degrade our politics and lower the type of our political character. When mere scallawags like Hipple-Mitchell, and adventurers like Spencer, and thieves like Patterson, and acrobats like Kellogg find their way into the national senate in defiance of public sentiment, it is proof enough that the difficulty is not in the ballot-box, but behind it, in causes it is powerless at once to remove. Mr. Parkman and other croakers of his school forget that the old town system which was so beautiful in idea and so admirable in its workings has been broken up, not by universal suffrage, but by the railroad, the steamboat, the electric telegraph, the daily newspaper and the other mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries which have revolutionized our age and land. We are paying the price of the confusion wrought by changes introduced by the most wonderful and characteristic achievements of the century. If these superficial croakers must rail at something, let them attack the steam engine, which has done more to destroy the old New England of their idylic dreams than anything else. Let them assail the cotton-gin and face the lightning. The truth is the country is too big for some people to comprehend in thought, much less to embrace in their active sympathy. There are too many people to care for, too many interests to be protected, too many rights to be upheld. They would like a little seven-by-nine world all to themselves which they could manage in their own way and put safely under padlock every night. This is not the American way. The true hope of the future is in the people and all the people. The readjustment will come through the co-operative efforts of all American citizens. The remedy for our political evils lies not in restrictions which are impossible, but in an increase of popular power, and popular education, and popular self-respect. It is not in the political elimination of the many, but in their emancipation and elevation, that the path of safety and prosperity lies.

PARTIES, POLICIES AND PROBLEMS.

During the progress of the political campaign now commenced the arraignment of parties will be a feature that will command the attention of the people. The policy pursued by the radical party will be exhaustively analyzed, and that which the democratic party has sought to inaugurate will not undergo a less critical inspection There was never a time in the history of the country when the problems to be solved were of a more important, of a more stubborn or of a more vital character. They underlie the peace, the prosperity and the progress of the country. The issues will be clearly defined. The lines will be drawn with the vividness of lightning; the struggle will be fierce. It will be remembered that at the close of the war and for nearly eight years thereafter the country was fabulously prosperous. During that period we heard nothing of over production, although production never reached grander aggregates. The labor market was not over supplied, work was plenty, wages were remunerative, the people were happy and prosperous, the outlook was cheering and the future was bright with promise; money was plenty. At this juncture the radical party, controlled by Shylocks, commenced its policy of contraction. It went steadily forward and culminated in 1873. Then failures commenced, a panic set in, machinery was hushed, men and women were thrown out of employment, an army of idlers was created, and scenes of wide and wild devastation met the eye every where in the country. The radical party still held power, and held on with devilish tenacity to its policy of contraction. Failures increased, miseries untold were steadily augmented, but the radical party would not relax its grasp upon the throat of business, and the panic continued, and still exists. While the radical party was adhering to its policy of contraction, productive of shrinkage of values and universal prostration of business, it was stealing the revenues of the country at the rate of $100,000,000 annually. In mousing over old records the Washington Post remarks that it "stumbled 'upon the report of the joint select committee on retrenchment, of which the Hon. 'Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, was 'chairman, and which, after three years of 'exhaustive investigation of the civil service 'system, reported to congress in 1869, among 'many other interesting things, the following facts: 'One-third more officers are appointed than are needed.' 'The Indians 'get but twenty cents out of every dollar that 'is sent them.' 'Out of $400,000,000 called 'for annually by our tax and tariff laws, but '$300,000,000 ever reach the public treasury.' Mr. Jenckes adds: 'This is an 'immense fact; one dollar out of every four 'amounting to $100,000,000 every year, is lost 'or stolen by the dishonesty or incompetency of officers of the civil service. This sum, 'if saved, would pay our national debt before it falls due. Our problem is to find 'men for the public service honest enough, 'faithful enough to seize that missing dollar, 'which in the course of every year swells to 'the enormous aggregate of $100,000,000, and 'cast it into the public treasury instead of 'letting it slip into the pockets of corrupt 'officers in the civil service and their confederates.' The above is not the ex parte 'statement of a paid attorney, but is the language of the republican chairman of a congressional, joint select committee, 'and accompanies the report which he 'made to congress in 1869. He makes 'no charge against the disposition 'made of this money after it has been placed 'on the books of the treasury, but states, in a 'word, that one dollar out of every four then 'called for by law never reaches the public 'treasury at all, but it is lost or stolen by 'radical office holders. If we now inquire 'what improvement the radicals have made 'in the civil service since these facts were reported, the answer is only too plain, that 'there has been none whatever, and that this 'same corrupt system is to-day piling up the 'burdens under which the country has been 'groaning for the past five years. Hence, we 'are justified in the assertion with which we 'set out, that $100,000,000 have been lost or 'stolen by radical office holders annually for 'the past thirteen years.'

Seeing all this, the people resolved to reinstate the democratic party and arrest the stealings of the radical party, and inaugurate a system of general reform. This has been accomplished to the extent possible under the circumstances. Stealing has been in a measure checked, a number of distinguished radical thieves have been compelled to disappear, and there has been an immense saving in the expenditures of the government. "To appreciate the great 'change," says the New York Sun, "that has taken place since the house passed 'out of republican control, and DeGolyer 'Garfield and his confederates ceased to hold 'the purse strings, a comparison between the 'appropriations made during their rule and 'since then will tell the story most effectively 'and clearly. A period of three years of republican and of three years of democratic ascendency will best represent each side fairly, and under similar conditions of peace, 'when public policy and duty to the taxpayers required the strictest retrenchment 'in every branch of the public service. The 'table below gives the totals:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR YEARS.

Republican.		
1874.	1875.	1876.
$189,025,793	$184,304,787	$177,370,687
Democratic.		
1877.	1878.	1879.
$154,890,943	$153,608,681	$158,773,493

Total three years of republican appropriations	$550,701,067
Total three years of democratic appropriations	466,773,117
Total democratic reduction	$83,927,950
Average annual reduction	$27,975,983

"The regular appropriations for the current 'fiscal year were largely increased by exceptional items, which might fairly be deducted 'from the total. For example:

The fishery award	$5,500,000
Pensions to soldiers of 1872, dropped since 1861	1,500,000
Half the sum voted to rivers and harbors, no bill having passed last year	4,150,000
New items and increased grants for light houses, navy yards, public buildings, signal service, coast survey, life saving stations, United States courts, judgments, etc	1,750,000
Total	$12,900,000

"Giving credit for this large sum, and the 'regular supplies would foot up less than one 'hundred and forty six millions, which is a 'healthy showing under adverse surroundings."

It has been shown that radical stealing has been arrested and the expenses of the government cut down. Two problems have been solved. The next is to so shape legislation that business will be revived, the idle set to work and an era of prosperity inaugurated. This the democratic party, to the extent of its power, has sought to accomplish. First by the remonetization of the silver dollar, and second by the repeal of the resumption law. The first has been accomplished, not however as democrats desired, but to the extent that a radical senate would permit. The repeal of the resumption law was defeated by radicals, but the democrats defeated the radical purpose of further contracting the greenbacks, and to that extent advanced the welfare of the country. The democracy of the country is ready for the campaign, and the people will see to it that the reforms commenced by the democratic party are not arrested by placing the national house of representatives under the control of the radical party.

Mrs. Jenks' Striped Stockings.

[New Orleans Times.]

While Agnes Jenks was on the stand nothing could keep away the strong-minded women who correspond for New England newspapers. There was always a dozen or so of them in the room taking notes. For three days he was cooped up in this place with Mrs. Jenks and other witnesses. Agnes was very extravagant. One day when Dr. Mary Walker, a strong-minded female, named Roberts, and two handsome Yankee literary girls were in the room, the Jenks said something she thought very funny, and was so overcome with it she flared back, kicked up her heels and showed her striped stockings. Forthwith out came the note books from the belts of the female journalists, and with eager pencils they took down this new display of her versatile talents. The unhappy outsiders who peeped in when the door was opened evidently thought the Louisiana witnesses had a harem all to themselves.

A Striking Resemblance.

[Washington Capital.]

Some refuse cherries from cherry bounce were thrown out by a woman at Bangor. They were gobbled up by a flock of geese that subsequently were found apparently dead. The economical Bangor female plucked the departed geese, and the next day, to her horror and amazement, the geese came up in the condition of the parrot after she had her "hell of a time" with the monkey. How perfectly they resemble the Grant supporters, who, supposed to be dead, come up smiling in a very nude condition.

Good Enough for One Year.

[Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.]

If the investigation does nothing more than lift the veil from the hideous features of carpet bag radicalism, and thoroughly vindicate the slandered south in the eyes of christendom, it will have done a grand work.

A Bald Headed Lie.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

The New York Times makes the incredible statement, in relation to one of the hot days last week, that "Mr. Charles Francis Adams himself was thoroughly warmed through."

A DEAD SHOT.

Dr. Carver's Wonderful Feats with a Rifle.

[N. Y. Times, 6th.]

Dr. W. F. Carver, the man who can put a bullet through a silver quarter while the coin is flying through the air, is an enlarged and revised edition of Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack. Being fresh from the broad plains of the untrammeled west, he has the delightful air of unconventionality to be found only in the land of the setting sun. A pale-face, to him, is an object of pity. The aboriginal inhabitant of the primeval forest is his prey. He must dote on blood; and he can bring it out of a wasp's wing at 40 yards.

It is natural that Dr. Carver should follow the example set by former warriors who have blazed their way to New York, and come eastward in a costume (presumably the hunting costume of the plains) that is never worn by anybody but east side boys who have resolved to be trappers, and who seldom get further than a police station; and a costume that would be worn out with a night of forest travel or fall to pieces in the midst of one of the terrific encounters in which western hunters are constantly engaging. His make up is so much like that of Texas Jack that we can almost imagine him sending a postal card to that gentleman from the west asking, "How's things in New York?" and Jack replying, "Good; but you must wear a broad brim, and put it on thick." The long hunting hair, the velvet shirt, and the wild expression, as of a man constantly battling with wild beasts, are all there.

Nevertheless, Dr. Carver is, no doubt the best short range marksman in the world. He gave his second exhibition at Deerfoot park yesterday, and astonished everybody who saw him. He is as fine a specimen of fully developed manhood as ever walked on Manhattan island More than six feet high, every part of his body is built to correspond. His chest is so deep that it would take a powerful rifle to send a ball through it. His shoulders are broad and high, and, altogether, he is exactly the man that ordinary people wouldn't put themselves out of the way to pick a quarrel with.

Fashion articles for the use of hunters are very rarely ever seen in the newspapers, and a description of Dr. Carver's costume may be of interest on the plains. He wore yesterday a light felt hat, large, with a brim at least four inches wide. Around his neck was a silk handkerchief, blue and brown, loosely knotted. It was not until this handkerchief was removed or blown aside by the wind that the garment known by impolite people as the undershirt could be seen. The part of this that exhibited itself about the neck showed it to be made of white linen netting like a fisherman's net, only with a finer mesh, as if made to catch minnows. Over this was the black velvet shirt or jacket, very short. Gray pantaloons and button gaiters completed the outfit, with the exception of a second silk handkerchief, protruding from the back pocket of the pantatoons, and a fine buckskin glove on each hand. His only jewelry was a gold watch chain, that might be used to advantage in drawing some of the great trees of the Yosemite, with a large charm, a silver coin, with a hole shot through it. In this garb he carried on a relentless war against hundreds of unoffending glass balls yesterday afternoon.

The scene of yesterday's shooting is worthy of description. A small wooden shed, with a bar in one corner; in front of this a table, on which were four rifles, several boxes of cartridges and half a dozen score books. Fifteen or 20 feet in front of this, again, a barrel and a man, the man taking the glass balls out of the barrel and throwing them in the air, and Dr. Carver breaking them with the bullets as fast as they appeared. Somebody was always at work loading a rifle. The marksman could fire them faster than the loaders could load. And they were the most remarkable rifles—breech loaders, of course. When they were opened at the end one cartridge was shoved in after another till it seemed as if the first one must surely be somewhere up by the muzzle.

Dr. Carver's costume has nothing to do with his marksmanship, and his shooting is strictly business. He seldom misses what he fires at. Most of the time was taken up in shooting glass balls filled with feathers. The balls were of the thinnest filim of glass, slightly tinted so as to be seen easily in the air, and when they broke the feathers scattered in every direction. The balls were thrown about 20 feet into the air and the marksman was not more than 15 yards from them at any time. It was noticeable that the shot was invariably fired just as the upward impetus of the glass ball ceased and it was about to begin its fall. This close glass ball shooting did not give the idea of remarkable skill, probably on account of the short distance, even though the average was nine hits out of every ten. It looked much more wonderful when the assistant threw the glass balls as far as he could and Dr. Carver broke each one as it flew, the distance being not less than 100 yards. Several coins were shot straight through the center as they whirled in the air.

One of the most astounding of Dr. Carver's feats was his hitting a bell metal ball when it was almost out of sight, up in the air. The ball is so made that when the bullet strikes it, it rings like a small gong. The assistant threw this ball many times as high as he could throw it, till, sometimes, it could hardly be seen, but every time the marksman brought the sound out of it. He also cut in two all the lead pencils he could induce the spectators to throw into the air, and he fired successfully at a large number of unused cartridges. When the assistant threw two glass balls up at the same time the rifleman, with a double barrel weapon, first broke one and then the other without making a single failure.

The two requisites for good shooting are, of course, an immovable rest for the gunstock and a steady hand and arm for the barrel. The secret of Dr. Carver's wonderful marksmanship may be in his immense and perfectly balanced body, which stands firm as a rock. With a steady hand also, such a man may do almost incomprehensible things with a good rifle. His body seems able to withstand any attacks of nervousness, yet when he misses a shot he is very likely to miss the two or three succeeding ones, a sure sign that the miss flurries him. Another of his peculiarities is that he aims with both eyes open—so that he can keep an eye on the Indians, he says, while he is firing at a buffalo.

Dr. Carver's shooting has astonished New York. Nothing to equal it has ever been seen here before. Whether or not he would be able to cope with some of the Creedmore marksmen, on their long ranges, is an interesting question.

Benjamin Butler Talks.

The demonstration of the greenbackers at Newburyport, Mass., on the 4th was attended by fully 2,000 persons, who were enthusiastic. General B. F. Butler delivered the principal address. He said: "More than 100 years ago our fathers found it necessary to unite to protect against wrong and oppression, to disenthrall themselves from the messures of one king and his ministers. Their children meet on the same anniversary to see whether they may not disenthrall themselves from the oppressions of a thousand kings and their ministers—the money kings—the most powerful monarchs in the world to-day. Their hands are heavier upon us than those of King George were upon our forefathers. Why is it that in a land where, in the east, the storehouses are bursting with the products of manufacturing industry, and in the west the granaries are overflowing with the necessaries of life, there being perfect communication between those sections, there are men hungry in the east for the food that is in the west, and men naked in the west for want of clothes and shoes in the east? The evil that causes this can not be reached by sporadic riots and violence. The starving men who made the riots of last summer effected no alleviation of the public misery. Strikes are below the dignity of American workingmen. They belong to another country and to other institutions than ours. Our remedy is the ballot. 'Communist' is the word of reproach applied to workingmen who see wrong in existing affairs and believe in remedying them, as 'abolitionist' was the word of reproach hurled at the men who struck for freedom in the earlier days of this generation. The same men who called the reformers of other days abolitionists are calling the reformers of to-day communists. Communism in Europe is the desperate protest of the downtrodden and oppressed, and finds its vent in violent demonstrations and vain endeavors. Here such a course is unnatural. Our people have in their own hands the power to mold their condition. All they need is unity and organization and they will control. The legislation of our land has for many years been exclusively in the interest of the rich and the few. Because these few were rich, consequently powerful and united in purpose, they send their representatives to make laws by the aid of the votes of the betrayed people. Seven years ago I introduced a bill to have the money of the country in the hands of the government and not in the hands of corporations, and I was beaten by eight votes, if I remember aright, in the house. But in the majority that beat me there were more than sixty-five bank directors and presidents, each of them voting in his own interest, all sent there by workingmen's votes. You workingmen do not send men to represent you."

Mr. Butler then reviewed at length the circumstances under which in the hour of national necessity, the greenback came into being, and the means by which capitalists, when it was at its lowest value, were enabled to convert it into interest bearing and non-taxable bonds, together with other special legislation for the benefit of the capitalists since that time, the formation of national banks, etc., all tending to undue inflation of the wealth of the rich, and the shifting of all the burdens of taxation on the poor. He protested against being called a repudiator, saying that although the bargain with the capitalists was an infamous one, we were fools enough to send men to congress who would make it, and we should pay the penalty by making good their agreement.

From this he proceeded to consider the peculiar course of legislation in Massachusetts affecting her savings banks. Then he said: "I hold that every man who has an honest employment, in which he gives the best thoughts of his mind, or the best labor of his hands to earn support for his children and himself, is a laboring man, a working man. The man who, by the exertions of his father, or some other relative, has inherited wealth, and who does no work beyond clipping coupons from bonds to be paid by taxes levied on workingmen, I call a capitalist. Do you say there are no such men? There are plenty of them. Let me give you an illustration of them. There is in New York a club called the Tally-ho club. It is composed of, I can hardly guess how many members, because they never invited me to any of their entertainments, but I think they have ten, four and six horse teams, coaches, and they drive them on the high road between two palatial hotels, with a fine looking man set up behind the coach with a tin horn, or, in this case, I believe it is a brass bugle, for what? And who are they? They are all young men of great wealth, of great literary culture, all graduates of colleges—all men who have no other employment on earth but to spend the income of their inherited wealth. And all they can find to do is to play coachman day by day for the fun of the thing. They toil not, neither do they spin; they are men of a class that is growing in this country, and they are, in my judgment, a class that ought to be squelched. [Applause.] They are men that have nothing to do on earth, and do it every day. Every man in this country should have some regular, steady employment, for the good of his fellow men, and the more money a man has the greater is his responsibility for the proper employment of that money in some industrial or other enterprise for the good of his race, and for the men who do not do that the workingmen ought to vote to bring about a law to make them do it. If I had my way, if I had the power in the city of New York, as I once had for a short time, I would set that class of men to doing exactly what they have shown they are fit for, driving Broadway omnibuses from 6 in the morning to 9 at night, so that they should have enough of playing coachmen."

The general also reviewed at length the history of the continental money of this country, tracing the cause of its decline in value. He repudiated the term of inflationist, and said of the opponents of the greenback party: "They are willing to sell all the bonds and subsidize all the railroads, and do everything else that can be done with money obtained on interest bearing bonds of the United States. My proposition is that we should issue $400,000,000 in non-interest bearing bonds of the United States to settle the unemployed laboring men of the United States upon the public lands of the United States." [Great applause.]

No more notes of the United States could be issued, he went on to say, than the people chose to take, and if they bear no interest those which are issued involve the country in no debt. Defining a greenbacker he said: "If you find a man in the community that goes for the good of the nation as against a few, that man is a greenbacker; if you find a man that wants just legislation and for the interests of the workingmen of labor, that man is a greenbacker. That term which covers everything just and as the word abolitionist once covered every man in favor of human freedom. If you find a man that wants special privileges, that wants to live on the earnings of others, that wants to get an advantage of his neighbors, that wants others to pay his taxes, that man is not a greenbacker. He is on the opposite side. A man is a greenbacker who believes that the intelligence of the many is a better foundation for the government of a great country than the intelligence of a few, who believes that this government is for the many and not for the few, and it is the fault of every one of you if you leave it for the benefit of the few any longer. And if you do so, you and your children, and your children's children, and mine, will find themselves slaves to the few in the worst of governments, an aristocracy."

A Religious View.

[The Interior.]

The price of silver continues to decline, our legal tender dollar now only being worth 88 cents. The debased money is rejected as far as possible, and of the $8,000,000 coined only about $1,500,000 has gone into circulation. It is returned to the United States treasury in payment of duties. By the 1st of January next there will be $20,000,000 of this coin ready for use. What will follow it is not difficult to see. If the process of coining and of efforts to force circulation proceed, the greenbacks will recede in value to the value of the silver dollar, and gold will advance to a corresponding premium. This change of the measure of values is what is desired by a large number, thereby enabling the debtor class to cancel their obligations with less than the value which they have promised to pay.

A Bewildered Barber.

A young man with a fragile moustache went into a crockery store and said to the proprietor: "A moustache cup, please." "Certainly, sir," responded the proprietor, with alacrity; "what style does he prefer?" "It's for myself," responded the young man, frowning slightly. "Eh?" exclaimed the proprietor, in great surprise, staring at the customer. "I want it for myself," repeated the young man sharply. The proprietor turned away in a dazed manner, and in his excessive bewilderment he handed down a gilt edged cup, bearing the inscription, "To my child." The young man looked at it in a tone of speechless astonishment, and shot out the door.