

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

The Georgia delegation in the next congress will be solid democratic. The colored vote in Georgia will be largely democratic.

At the close of a bloody shirt harrangue in Iowa, the band struck up "The Rogues' March." Nothing in the whole range of tunes could have been more appropriate.

It is reported that Grant is growing thinner. Grant never enjoyed better health than when he was clerk in a Galena slaughterhouse. The smell of blood helps his appetite.

ANOTHER Chinaman has tried to become an American citizen, but couldn't quite get in. A Chinaman is just a little inferior to the negro, according to the decisions of the supreme court.

SENATOR D. W. VOORHEES will open the campaign at South Bend, Indiana, in a speech on July 27, at 2 o'clock. Let John Sherman and other hard money sharks stand from under.

ZACK CHANDLER and General Logan know something about the Louisiana frauds, and want to testify. Both of these distinguished admirers of Grant will give Hayes some tripmaster looks, if they get a chance.

A YEAR and a half of prison life for Ben Noyes. That's not much, to be sure, but it is better than nothing—Exchange.

Ben Noyes helped to swindle an insurance company and goes to the penitentiary, while another of the Noyes tribe helped to steal the presidency and goes to France as minister. Such are rewards and penalties.

The Indiana democracy must make a fight for the legislature. A democratic legislature means the election of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees to the United States senate.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is creditable to the Enquirer that it has at last got its eyes open, and if in future it can manage to abridge its aid to the radical party in Indiana it will exhibit more common sense than has hitherto marked its course in regard to Indiana politics.

Yourselves is the only United States senator who ever rose in his place and gave outright encouragement to communists, tramps and destroyers of improved machinery. He ought never to have had an opportunity to repeat his incendiary utterances.—Madison Courier.

The Courier, like the Indianapolis Journal, can not forgive Senator Voorhees for being a "bigger man" than Morton, but it ought to have the manliness to tell the truth about the distinguished democratic senator, whose great speech upon finances and the condition of business took the country by storm, and was applauded by honest republicans as generously as by democrats.

THE treasury experts estimate that "there are now two millions of counterfeit coin in circulation, and that the amount is constantly increasing. Besides the process of 'actual counterfeiting, the tracks of 'sweat'ing' and filling are resorted to. As much as two dollars, says the Scientific American, is stolen from a \$20 gold piece. What there is left of the metal is genuine, and the imprint, print of the sweated piece, remains sharp; after filling the coin is reburied. Another process is known as 'splitting,' by which as much as \$15.50 can be taken from a single \$20 gold piece. The two halves are then hollowed out and the hollow filled with an alloy of silver and platinum. The parts are joined with gold solder. Another process is to bore holes in the edge, fill with silver, cover with gold solder and re-mill. Chinese rogues are accused of sending the coin to China to be thus debased and bringing it back for circulation. The amount of value thus abstracted is from \$5 to \$7.50 from \$20. The counterfeits, pure and simple, are almost invariably below weight. But there is a counterfeit \$5 piece which is one of the most dangerous. It is full weight, 120 grains, composed of gold and silver, and yet worth only from \$27.50 to \$34.00. It is thicker than the genuine."

GOVERNMENT.
Democrats charge that republicans are in favor of a "strong government," and are trying to make political capital by this kind of talk. It is in keeping with the demagoguery of a party which panders to communism and every sort of that tends to weaken the foundations of society. The democrats mean by saying that the republican party is in favor of a "strong government?" Do they mean it as a thing of reproach? Will they dare to say that they favor a weak government? All this sort of talk shows how a strong government is not desirable? They dare not say the former, and can not show the latter. We think we speak the sentiments of most republicans when we say that they are not disturbed by this claim of favoring a strong government. As between a weak government and a strong one, they prefer the latter. If democratic demagogues and communists favor a weak government let them say so; the republicans will meet them on that issue as soon as they dare to make it.—Journal.

The dash rag organ of the national thief party admits the charge made against it by the democratic party that it is in favor of a "strong government." It could not well deny the charge for the proof is overwhelming, and is written on every page of the record of the party since it came into power. The organ of the national thief party asks, "What do the democrats mean by saying that the republican party is in favor of a 'strong government?'" Do they mean that it is a thing of reproach? Will they dare to say they favor a weak government? or will they undertake to show why a strong government is not demanded?" The charge made by the democratic party against the radical party, that it is in favor of a "strong government," means that the radical party is opposed to a constitutional government, and in favor of a centralized despotism; that it is in favor of exalting the military power above the civil power; that it is in favor of a large standing army, and of bullets rather than ballots, of bayonets rather than arguments in governmental affairs. It is these things, with all of their collateral infamies, that democrats mean when they charge the radical party with being in favor of a "strong government." The radical party in the full noon of its power struck down constitutions, bayonetted legislatures, placed its despotic heel upon prostrate states, used the army as a machine for carrying on and carrying out its despicable policy, and gave evidence continually that it was willing and anxious to overturn the whole superstructure of constitutional government and of erecting

upon its ruins a despotic government, in which the will of the few should effectually silence the will of the many. The "strong government" the radical party favors is like that of Germany, of Austria, and of Russia and other European countries, where immense standing armies obey the will of one man; where free expression upon matters of public importance is not tolerated; where the press is suppressed, and where the people are to all intents and purposes slaves. What the Journal is pleased to term a "weak government" means a constitutional government, the foundations of which were laid by Washington and his compatriots, and which found full expression in the constitution of the United States. Of such a government democrats dare to say they favor. They dare to say they are in favor of a government by the people, of the people and for the people. In favor of the militia instead of a standing army, and of the civil instead of the military power to carry on the government and to carry forward all the grand enterprises of the age. Such a government is not a "weak" government, and it is not a despotism. It is a government of popular sovereignty, a government of law, a government in which the will of the people—the uncrowned sovereigns—is supreme, such a government as the radical party opposes and would overthrow if it had the power, and establish a government that effectually wipes out state lines, dethrones state sovereignty in all regards and consolidates all power in the hands of the president. The Journal may now understand that what it is pleased to call a "weak government," such as democrats favor, is a constitutional government with all the checks and balances which the constitution provides—a government strong enough for the peace, prosperity and glory of the country—a government which won the admiration of the civilized world until the radical party obtained power, and Grant, with his army of thieves, sought to destroy.

MONEY.

Of late years everybody discusses the money question. No subject relating to business affairs has been so thoroughly investigated, and, strange to say, the more it is discussed the more antagonistic become the views of those who have assumed the prerogative of enlightening the people. It seems quite impracticable to obtain an agreement as to the functions of money, what should be its quality, or the quantity required to meet business exigencies. It may be asserted, however, that the difference of opinions is not so sharply defined as it was some years since. The popular mind has laid hold upon certain fundamental truths, evidencing a purpose to discard fine-spun theories injected into the discussion for the purpose of obscuring the real issues and of misleading the people. A paper published in the July and August number of the "Western," by Robert Moore, takes the right view of the functions of money. Starting out with the declaration of Adam Smith that the division of labor is one of the chief causes of national wealth, Mr. Moore proceeds to discuss the necessity of exchanging the products of labor, and of the necessity of advancing from the simplest form of exchange, that of barter, to the intervention of some "middle thing," some object of universal desire, "for which every other thing could be obtained in exchange." "This middle thing," says the writer, "is what we mean by money, and it may be any commodity whatever of universal desire. Thus we are told by Adam Smith that in early Greece and Rome cattle and sheep were used as money. He also mentions, as different kinds of money, salt in Abyssinia, shells in some parts of India, dried cod in Newfoundland, and tobacco in Virginia. It will be seen, therefore, that the prime function of money is always the same, namely to facilitate exchange of commodities and overcome the difficulties of barter." From the prime function of being a medium of exchange money "becomes a common measure of value, all things being exchangeable for money come to have a price, or a money value, which then becomes the most convenient method of comparing things with each other." We might further draw upon the writer in the "Western" with regard to the functions of money, such as being a "standard for deferred payments," a "store of value," etc., but the prime function of money being to facilitate the exchange of all commodities we pass to notice the quality of money and the quantity desirable to effect exchanges in this country. As to quality, we now have gold, silver, nickel, copper and paper. Of these we have vastly more of paper than of all other descriptions combined. In fact, the paper money of the United States as a medium of exchange has quite displaced all other descriptions of money, and this, too, while it has been irredeemable. It would be a waste of time to discuss here the intrinsic value of paper money as compared with metallic money. It is admitted that as mere commodities, gold and silver, nickel and copper, possess a value that does not belong to paper, but when the *face* of the government stamps paper as money, and makes it a legal-tender for all debts, it becomes at once the most desirable medium of exchange, and business goes forward prosperously, though every dollar of metallic money may be locked out of circulation. Such has been the history of paper money in the United States for the past sixteen years, and the people fully comprehend the fact. When the United States had the largest volume of paper money business was the most prosperous. The people were employed and the division of labor had the widest possible range. As a consequence national wealth steadily augmented. With the reduction of the quantity of paper money there was less division of labor, and national wealth, instead of increasing, decreased at a rate that brought about wide spread bankruptcy and such a demoralization of labor as was never known in any country. The quantity of money required has, therefore, become a leading question of discussion throughout the country. It is well understood by the advocates of metallic money that a sufficient quantity of gold and silver can not be had to perform the exchanges of the country. They know also that if the quantity of paper money simply duplicates the coin there will still be such an insufficiency as will em-

barrass business and arrest the development of the resources of the country. It is not therefore surprising that the quantity of money required by the business interests of the country is a leading feature in financial discussions. It is shown by the July statement of the treasury that on the 1st of the month there was in the treasury and in circulation—

Legal tender notes..... \$36,881,016
Fractional currency..... 16,547,788
Outstanding silver coin..... 39,057,084
National bank circulation..... 222,654,360
Coin..... 197,151,128

Total..... \$92,555,359
This statement conveys an entirely erroneous idea as to the amount of currency and coin afloat as a medium of exchange, as there are important deductions to be made as follows:

Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit..... \$46,755,000
Certificates for redemption of fractional currency..... 10,000,000
Reserves of banks, estimated as for 1877..... 45,000,000
Coin held for redemption of greenback notes..... 197,151,128

He held for the purpose of retiring notes of insolvent banks, as in 1877..... 12,500,000
Disbursing offices, and to retire bank circulation, as in 1877..... 27,000,000
Total..... \$88,670,128

The amount in circulation stands as follows:

Currency and coin as above..... \$92,355,359
Deductions..... 338,670,128

Amount in circulation..... \$88,685,227

Here then we have approximately the amount of money, gold, silver and paper, with which to transact the business of the country. Let us see how it compares with the financial situation of the three leading countries in Europe:

Pop. Countries. Cur. Capita. Volume.
France..... 36,000,000 \$85 per capita. \$1,285,000,000
Germany..... 41,000,000 26 00 1,066,000,000
Great Britain..... 32,000,000 23 00 736,000,000
United States..... 45,000,000 13 00 883,000,000

In view of the depressed condition of business of every description growing out of the fact, mainly, that the currency has been contracted under radical rule, from \$37 per capita to \$13 per capita, the democratic party of Indiana demands that legal tender notes of the government "shall be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require." With \$37 per capita the country was fabulously prosperous, and still the amount was below that which France keeps in circulation. The contraction of the circulation to \$13 per capita has led to almost universal bankruptcy. More currency is therefore imperatively demanded. The democratic theory is "that the right to issue paper money, as well as coin, is the exclusive prerogative of the government," and it demands that more greenbacks shall be issued, that the business of exchange may be facilitated and that the "division of labor" may again advance the national wealth.

RADICALISM IN THE SOUTH.

The conspirators dislike exceedingly to give up their hold upon the southern states. Under Grant with carpet-baggers and loaded muskets the radicals were able to control the elections, and place their tools in power. This is all changed now; still a desperate effort will be made to carry several congressional districts where the negro vote is large. As we have remarked old things have passed away, Grant and carpet-baggers are no longer in power, and federal troops are subjected to the degradation of protecting ballot-box stuffers for the success of the radical party. The New York Herald takes a sensible view of the matter, and says:

Within the republican party possessed the state governments and were able to call for federal troops, the negroes were pliant tools in their hands; but even then it was notorious that the colored vote required that peculiar manipulation which in the southern republican states was called "organization." The "organizer" was an important functionary, usually a customs house or other petty federal official or the caibler and ostentatious of the character of the now notorious Anderson, who was sent into the country with instructions to collect the negroes, to provide them with lodgings and other petty gratifications as they desired, and with their help hold barbecues and other public meetings, at which the blacks were told that General Grant or General Sherman had sent them to the south, giving them in such new locality the perfect liberty of choice between living or dying, according as they shall choose to work for a living or not. This was most rational, the most expedient and safe method of all methods yet devised for the punishment of criminals that are in any respect fit to live.

If the labor philosophers would propose to grant every state prison in America, and that no criminal should escape, and that the president was the intimate friend of the negroes, and did not hesitate to threaten any of their color who should vote the democratic ticket with death, or what was almost as bad, the right to exclude them from church and female societies—what among the whites was called "ostracism."

Fortunately for the colored people and for the country this unconstitutional manipulation of the negro vote is no longer possible. The negroes, it is true, are still the tools of the radical party, but the negro vote is now the most reliable of the negroes, and that, no matter what promises the democrats made them, they really meant to re-inslave them. Under the stimulus of this influence, and with the furtherance of the negroes, the negroes became ardent republicans, and did not hesitate to threaten any of their color who should vote the democratic ticket with death, or what was almost as bad, the right to exclude them from church and female societies—what among the whites was called "ostracism."

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Evidently if the radical party has a majority in the next house of representatives it will be compelled to obtain its recruits outside of the southern states.

WORK AND WAGES.

The condition of working people in Europe is really deplorable; still it has been said in this country that American laborers must expect to be reduced to European prices. It might as well be said that we must expect to have a change of government, so that working people here, as in king cased Europe, shall have no voice in public affairs. The theory proclaimed in America has been that working people are not to be set aside in matters pertaining to their well being. This outrage the radical party has been guilty of, and the effort to reduce American labor to the level of European prices has not only been unsuccessful, but it has, in thousands of instances, deprived workingmen of employment at any price. Since it has been the purpose of the radical party to increase the gains of Shylocks and the burdens of labor, and bring American working people to the European level, it may be interesting to know what that level is. "In Germany the pay for agricultural labor varies greatly, according to the proximity to or remoteness from manufacturing centers, and ranges from 56 cents a day in the neighborhood of Bremen to 31 cents a day in the Lower Rhine valley, and as low as 18 cents in parts of Silesia. At Bremen, Crefeld and Dusseldorf carpenters, coppermiths, plumbers, machinists and wagonsmiths earn from 51 to 75 cents daily; saddlers and shoemakers from 47 to 52 cents daily; bakers and brewers, with board and lodging, from \$1.42 to \$2.14 weekly, and without board from 60 cents a day to \$4.28 a week; farm hands are paid from \$10 to \$215 yearly, with maintenance; railway laborers from 56 to 83 cents per day, and as high as 95 cents daily for piece work on tunnels; silk weavers can earn from \$2.15 to \$2.85 a pound per week; factory women, \$2.15, and children \$1 a week. Business and wages are very low. The cost of the necessities of life has in-

creased some fifty per cent in thirteen years, although now it is but little higher than five years ago. A man and wife, with two or three children, can live in two or three rooms in a poor and comfortless manner for \$275 a year, and to support such an establishment all the members have to work ten or twelve hours daily. For a family of six persons the cost is about \$7 a week—an amount that few families can earn, as the depression of trade and the reduction of time allows few to do a full week's work, although wages are nominally a trifle higher than five years ago."

He appears to us to have overlooked one notable fact—namely, that the witnesses examined by the committee are all republicans. So far as we remember the committee has not heard of any radical member of the house or of any important member who was not a member, and a prominent member, of the republican party. When it is said, therefore, that the committee's witnesses are "a pack of liars and perjurers," this assertion which is not true of the trial—this melancholy fact—reminds us that they are all southern republican politicians. These are the men on whose behalf the northern voters were in 1876 besought to stand by the old flag, to support the new government, the negroes, the gallant upholders of human rights, the southern unionists, to protect whom eminent republicans in the last general election waved the bloody shirt in every northern state, to buy the negro vote, to reward, and, and to get themselves "taken care of," and were ready to bargain with both sides and to give the electoral votes to the highest bidders, preferring the republicans only, it seems, because they had less confidence in democratic principles.

That much at any rate is proved; and we wish we could say that here the scandal stopped. Unfortunately it goes further, for it is connected with the election of 1876, and thus disreputably connected with these election affairs has been actually rewarded with a federal office. Our correspondent gives a long list of their names, and, concludes as to those he has not been able to name, that they are the takers of the tale. This is one of the most unpleasant features of the whole abominable and disgraceful business. It is not easy to read with patience this list of rogues stuffed into public office. Grant, that President, who was so disreputably connected with these election affairs has been actually rewarded with a federal office. Our correspondent gives a long list of their names, and, concludes as to those he has not been able to name, that they are the takers of the tale. This is one of the most unpleasant features of the whole abominable and disgraceful business. 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