

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

DEMOCRATIC STATE & TICKET FOR
SECRETARY OF STATE—
JOHN G. SHANKLE, of Vanderburgh County,
AUDITOR OF STATE—
MAHLON D. YANSON, of Montgomery
County.
TREASURER OF STATE—
WILLIAM A. FLEMING, of Allen County,
ATTORNEY GENERAL—
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson County.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—
JAMES H. SMART, of Allen County.

Grant is going to Colorado. He will want a patent of the mountains, air or scenery soon.

BISMARCK has an odd relish for collecting and preserving the pistols assassins have used in attempting to take his life. He feels grateful for the poor shots sent by them.

The shipment of horses to England still continues lively, and this despite the cessation of war preparation. Fine thoroughbred colts are greatly in demand for the English markets, and the prices paid are fair.

A CONFEDERATE general, who served under Jeff Davis, who admired Jeff Davis, who voted for Jeff Davis, is in Hayes' cabinet, and Hayes would give Jeff an office if the ex-president would come to terms and stand firm.

GENELOG is now very justly regarded the boss liar of the Louisiana conspirators. His memory is as treacherous as Sherman's, and his conscience as elastic as that of J. Madison Wells. He is in the United States Senate by fraud, and lies lustily to make Hayes' title appear honest.

The Hon. John Hanna has been unanimously renominated for congress. The Journal says it is an indorsement fairly won by Mr. Hanna's course. Mr. Hanna voted for two measures which the Journal said "were distinctly democratic measures, gotten up for the express purpose of defeating the radical party." What else has the Hon. John Hanna got to his credit, besides voting for these two measures—the renomination of silver and the repeal of the resumption law?

It is stated that the most promising public library between the Missouri river and California is that of Salt Lake city. In 1872 the masonic fraternity established it, but it remained but a meagre collection of odds and ends until in 1877, when the grand lodge of Utah gave it an impetus that has made it take high rank among the public libraries of the west. While the Mormons have contributed slightly, it owes its existence and growth to the intelligence and liberality of the more intelligent portion of the non-Mormon population. It is said that the whole field of Mormon literature is embraced in less than fifty volumes, and of this number forty-four are on the shelves of the library, and this department is especially interesting, as many of the books are now inaccessible elsewhere.

The army as a *posse comitatus* is what General Sherman wants. The old lunatic is anxious to be issuing orders to railroad officials to report to him if an employee behaves himself contrary to orders. But the use of the army for such purposes has been stopped, and Sherman will have to submit. Under radical rule, "the army," says Mr. Glover, "had been made to usurp powers and perform functions belonging to the people, and the history of southern reconstruction from 1865 to 1875 is an almost continuous record of states disorganized and reorganized, of legislatures dispersed and elections controlled by the federal army acting under orders from Washington. The people had grown weary of this partisan prostitution of the army, and this is the explanation of the house's amendment prohibiting it to be employed as a posse."

The Chicago Times favors stealing all of Mexico. It is a fine country, very rich, and therefore ought not to be under its present form of government. It is weak as compared with the United States, and since this government is strong it may play pirate. Says the Times: "The American government made a great mistake, an egregious blunder, in not taking the whole of Mexico instead of the half of it. Enlightened public opinion, not only in America but in Europe, would have approved and applauded the step. It would have been regarded as a manifestation of the energetic push and aggressive advancement which are the most distinguishing characteristics of men of the 'Saxon blood and tongue.' Wherever the English language is spoken, the act would have been applauded as a proof that the Americans were not degenerate or unworthy branch of the predominant race of the world. But, alas, Mr. Polk was only in some small degree more a Beaconsfield than Mr. Hayes."

What America now needs to retrieve the great mistake of Mr. Polk's administration is a Beaconsfield for political leader. All England, the cable tells us, "is studying maps of Asiatic Turkey, which offers new fields for enterprise and speculation." Why is not all America now studying maps of Mexico? Under the control of an English speaking people, there is no country on the globe that would offer grander fields for industrial and commercial enterprise. In its natural resources and capacities, it is a country worth a hundred Asiatic Turkeys. It is a land on which the Almighty has lavished every beauty, and which only the barbarism of an inferior, mongrel population, incapable of civilized government, has "cursed."

We conclude that in the way of stealing upon a big scale Mexico offers the biggest thing now in sight, and if the Texas border troubles can be urged up we see no reason why, with a fight and foot race, Mexico may not tumble into the embrace of the United States.

The Grant movement is notably a thief movement. All the thieves who were with Grant when stealing was the rule and honesty the exception are for Grant, and all of the miserables who have taken a trip to "Yankee" and returned in love with a strong monarchical government are for

Grant, and Grant himself having seen how easy it is to be a depot when there is a big army to enforce the will of the sovereign, is expected to fail in with the third term proposition, and, if successful, do what he can to advance himself to supreme power. The Brooklyn Eagle is of the opinion that among those who are for Grant are "included all such of the criminal classes as have annexed themselves to the republican party, the better to steal themselves rich at the expense of the government of which that party has had charge for eighteen years. The eight years of Grant were the harvest time of those persons, and they desire to have him again for the same reasons which made him their enabler before. If the can get him, they believe they can keep him by dispensing with elections afterward or by making them a farce. Moreover, there are other citizens who are thoughtful yet mistaken men, who wish well to their country, but who sincerely believe that self-government as an experiment has failed, and who are in favor of 'saving society' by a recourse to Grant, as the first means and the right person to curtail freedom and centralize government, or fit it for and launch it on a monarchical career. The fact that Grant unites all the plunderers and all the pessimists and all the imperialists makes the movement for him notable, dangerous and extraordinary. It also makes it a movement against which to rally those who believe that honesty should prevail and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, has not perished from the earth, and shall not perish from it."

The international exposition at Paris has resulted in more triumphs for American exhibitors, in proportion to their number, than for those of any other nation. It is said they have already been marked for the judges for six grand prizes and a host of gold medals. This, too, with the skill of all the nations of Europe to fight fiercely for every trophy, and every one to be wrested from them only by such superiority that it could not be ignored. England and Germany contributed a wealth of production that seemed to challenge even imitation, but the United States has so far excelled, that in many instances the judges awarded the prizes with a unanimous first vote. Among the significant features of the exhibition is the orders given by representatives of one country for the productions of another, and of these, too, American exhibitors are receiving a lion's share. Germans seeing the exquisite finish and beauty of French manufactured wares, are ordering liberally; while the French in turn are not slow to avail themselves of the desirable articles sent to their capitol by the subjects of the Emperor William. So lately engaged in the bitterest warfare, so terribly vanquished, so heavily taxed to meet the demands of their conquerors, they now cover their gaping wounds with the olive branch, and seek only to bring back by commercial transactions the money yielded by them to the Germans, and though the steel claw be hidden behind the velvet now, it may be, who knows? gathering strength for the opportune moment when retaliation will be possible and the decision of the Franco-Prussian contest be reversed. With Bismarck, the brain of Germany, dead, with the Emperor William off the throne, with internal dissensions gnawing at the heart of the great empire, may not France yet hope to change the tide that swept Napoleon from the throne and left her bravest soldiers captives? Is not Germany watching this possible chance even now? Is not Bismarck endeavoring so to fortify the empire that whatever time may bring for its rulers, it shall but strengthen and perpetuate the throne and the dynasty? On the checker-board of fate nations move slowly, but the changes are the promptings of a law that statesmen as shrewd as he understand, and while they may not alter its operations, they will shape their course to win victory at last.

A WRITER in the New York Daily Bulletin discusses at some length the industrial question in Europe, giving special prominence to the labor situation of France and England. The inquiry, "says the writer, "which is now going on before a special commission into the manufacturing conditions of France has evoked a great deal of industrial facts, and has shown the opinions prevailing among French manufacturers. * * * M. Claude takes the view, which is now freely confessed by various manufacturers, that the enormous increase of machinery is at the bottom of the hard times. In every branch of trade we hear of men saying, we have raised up merciless competitors; the era of over production is on us. It is somewhat singular to find the manufactory capitalist and the socialistic tramp coincide on this point. This factor is too important to be ignored, however, if it bars the way to any solid and permanent improvement. The co-operative associations in England have greatly encouraged the building of new mills; and now, as this French manufacturer truly puts it, "the whole world must acknowledge the industrial supremacy of England, or that country can not live. It exports 78 per cent of its cotton manufacture, and the imports of English textiles into France alone during 1877 amounted to the enormous sum of 1,673,741,000 francs. Warps 27-29 are now sent here and sold as low as 2 fr. 50 cent per 2½ lbs., with 20 percent discount at 30 days."

The point made by the writer is that the manufacturing capitalists of France agree with the tramp socialist that the enormous increase of machinery in France is at the bottom of the hard times. We do not know what may be at the bottom of the labor troubles in France, but in this country the hard times are not the result of an increase of machinery. The radical party concluded to run the financial department of the government in the interest of Shylocks. To do this the currency had to be contracted, and with contraction came, not the increase of machinery, but the hushing of its music. What we want in this country is a financial policy that will set idle machinery and idle men and women to work—a policy that shall diversify labor, create home markets, and in this way silence overproduction croakers.

The Berlin congress has remapped portions of Europe, satisfied the greed of England and Austria, carved Turkey into fragments, robbed Russia of the glory of her military achievements, left Italy and France dissatisfied, and adjourned amidst general declarations of approval. The treaty, which

BUSINESS FAILURES.

We have received from Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. their statement showing the business failures for the second quarter and the first half of 1878 in the United States. The matter is of such commanding interest that we reproduce the exhibit as given by Messrs. Dun & Co.:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	Total for first 6 months of 1878.	
			No. Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Alabama	6	\$77,000	25	\$40,672
Arizona	1	19,000	2	42,407
Arkansas	10	9,500	26	272,601
California	50	523,000	138	1,343,331
City of Francisco	60	99,000	116	876,747
Colorado	13	11,000	20	100,000
Connecticut	70	1,355,201	150	2,795,620
Dakota	2	11,000	7	83,000
Delaware	9	92,000	11	96,500
Dist. of Columbia	8	113,702	17	164,202
Florida	6	41,138	10	76,388
Georgia	39	883,772	88	1,563,362
Idaho				
Illinois	78	816,430	282	4,886,131
City of Chicago	10	3,480,000	215	8,783,200
Indiana	30	1,021,000	38	1,021,000
Iowa	85	1,019,900	245	2,410,400
Kansas	10	180,000	9	244,550
Kentucky	81	1,446,880	145	4,759,268
Louisiana	43	938,000	90	4,080,700
Maine	31	58,680	33	180,000
Maryland	180	4,758,422	354	18,713,431
Massachusetts	61	2,061,300	175	5,360,523
City of Boston	91	1,532,554	216	4,008,252
Michigan	21	186,834	55	88,500
Minnesota	20	241,100	70	300,000
Mississippi	18	20,512	47	728,216
City of St. Louis	29	239,700	62	861,500
Montana	17	91,300	65	472,000
Nebraska	2	1,000	1	17,137
New Hampshire	31	1,445,500	57	5,492,459
New Jersey	40	613,600	77	1,083,800
New Mexico	2	2,200	2	2,200
New York	207	3,124,725	515	8,858,544
City of New York	10	1,142,000	28	2,800,000
North Carolina	60	261,500	48	499,400
Ohio	112	1,985,684	290	6,281,000
City Cincinnati	60	1,804,145	100	3,115,080
Oregon	205	3,000,000	49	11,714,254
Pennsylvania	70	1,442,122	135	5,492,459
City Philadelphia	34	977,000	57	955,223
Rhode Island	16	100,138	38	153,561
South Carolina	49	311,154	123	1,340,474
Tennessee	49	478,700	142	1,000,000
Utah	3	10,500	4	43,700
Vermont	22	395,500	62	1,020,900
Virginia	41	316,144	62	612,044
Wash. Territory	10	138,000	28	300,000
Wisconsin	49	467,220	99	1,398,916
Wyoming	2	14,000	4	24,000
	Total	2,470	45,753,940	5,825 130,827,766

The failures for the first half of 1877 numbered 4,749, and the amount of liabilities reached the sum total of \$99,696,171, while the failures for the first half of 1878 are 5,825, with liabilities amounting to \$130,832,766, showing an increase of 1,076 failures with an increase of liabilities amounting to \$31,226,065.

Messrs. Dun & Co. seek to account for this increase of failures by an "open winter," which reduced the sale of "heavy goods," "want of frost" rendering "roads impassable," and the postponement of "collections," by the "discussion, and out of congress, of the silver bill," which seriously impaired "confidence," the possibility of important changes in the tariff," "the repeal of the bankrupt law" and "the steady decline in the prices of merchandise," etc., all of the same tenor. But Messrs. Dun & Co. fail to make any allusion to the curse of contraction, which, more than all other causes combined, has brought about the deplorable business prostration which Messrs. Dun & Co. chronicle. For years past we have been told by Shylocks and their organs that "hard pan" had been reached; that a heavy reaction in business was certain to follow harvest and the marketing of the crops; that "resumption was the panacea for all business and financial ills," and if the people would only be patient, "grin and bear" the curse that contraction was heaping upon them, that business would soon revive and all things would be lovely. John Sherman has had his way, gold has declined until it is quoted at 100%, and until resumption has, according to the Shylocks, virtually taken place. Still failures increase. Crops have been abundant, they have been harvested and sold; still business prostration continues. The balance of our foreign trade is said to be about \$360,000,000 in our favor, but there is no let up of failures, and "business embarrassments" are as formidable and as crushing as ever—indeed, they are increasing. Let us see. Taking the three years, 1875, 1876 and 1877, with six months of 1878, and the account stands as follows:

YEARS.	Total for the Year.	
	No. Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
1875.	7,740	\$201,000,323
1876.	8,082	191,167,788
1877. (six months)	5,825	130,827,766

If the remaining six months of 1878 should prove as disastrous as the first half of the year, we shall have sum totals as follows: Failures, 11,650, with liabilities amounting to \$260,665,532. There is not an honest business man in Indiana who does not know that these fearful showings of failures and consequent business prostration is directly chargeable to the radical financial policy, and Indiana is called upon now to protest against that policy at the polls. Since 1872 Indiana has suffered as follows by the curse of contraction, in failures that have been recorded:

YEARS.	No. Failures.	Amount
of		

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