

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET FOR 1878.

SECRETARY OF STATE—JOHN G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh County. ATTORNEY OF STATE—MAHION 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.

Don General Martindale command when the Journal was an outspoken advocate of Jeff Davis' theory of secession?

We challenge the Journal to say whether or not the great radical leader, O. P. Morton, was a salary grabber. It has been so reported.

There is a very decided decrease in the number of tourists going from this country to Europe in the last fortnight. Those who designed taking such a trip have nearly all departed, and the only fitting visible now is from the city to country resorts. The watering places have about their usual number of guests, and with vigilance the proprietors may be able to make some money this season.

A few days since it was announced that Mr. E. B. Martindale would join the Thompson juneting party at New York and go splashing around in the Taliapoo. Then we notice that Judge Martindale had arrived in New York, and last we see that General Martindale says that all the Indiana rads are for Grant for a third term. If Martindale is a general, or commodore, or an admiral; in fact if he has a right to command the marines he has left behind him, we should like to have him order them to state whether or not Morton was a salary grabber. Will the general do it?

Bald mountain seems to be splitting apart. The fissures which have existed for years, growing longer and wider continuously; the curve in the mountain side which has been entered and treed described recently is not a very safe or pleasant place. Rocks weighing tons fall frequently, crushing all in their path. Other rocks as large are clearly visible so lightly balanced a hundred feet over head that the most fearless visitor has no desire to remain in a cavern where death hangs so frailly that a breath would bring it down. New openings to the immense cave are discovered almost daily, and each is but the prolongation of deep fissures. Persons dwelling on the mountain side can hear distinctly the noise made by the rocks in the caves and fissures rolling from their positions, and many a stout heart has quailed at the possible danger menacing them.

We have no disposition to attempt an argument proving that the Creator designed that Africa should be inhabited by Africans

—the negro—and particularly those portions of Africa from which the negro was stolen and sold into slavery. If there are those who are of the opinion that America is to be the future home of the negro, that here he is to expand into the importance and influence that he would enjoy in Africa; if there are those who entertain such opinions, all we have to say is, they are not the best friends of the negro. The New York Sun reports an interview with Mr. Wm. Davis, who for eight years has been the attorney general of Liberia. Being questioned with regard to the advantages offered in Liberia to American negroes the Sun says:

Mr. Davis takes an entirely different view of Liberian emigration to that of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, and many other prominent men, white and colored, in this country. "I went to Liberia twenty-six years ago," he said, "and I know it thoroughly. It is a bad place to live in, and I would not go there again to be the servant of white men in America, but for men of independent spirit who are not earning enough to support them comfortably here there is no better place. Of course colored men are not to be found in Liberia, but that is not because the whites want them to remain here. Nearly every one in Liberia at present is a contented, well-to-do, industrious, and thrifty negro. The government is republican, and the negroes are prosperous. The negroes, we are well informed, and there is nothing to complain of in the administration of government."

"When I first went to Liberia, the attorney general told me, 'You can't have negroes in your country, but you can have them in your bed.' Things were very different in what they are now; but I liked the country very well enough to make up my mind to stay. I went to school there, and then came to the United States and studied law in Massachusetts for two years. Then, nobody would take me there, whereas here we read of people being killed by the heat every day. We have no winter in Liberia—no weather, no cold, no rain, to bring frost—and that is a great advantage."

The illustration of Liberia, Mr. Davis thinks, 900, of whom comparatively few are white men, can hold office, and are in high positions. Fanning is excellent, he says, and large quantities of cotton, tobacco, and Mr. Davis regards the outlook very hopeful.

Africa presents wonderful inducements to American negroes to emigrate. They may subdue a continent, bring it under the sway of civilization, map out and organize empires; or they may remain away and be a thousand years from now, few indeed, but still the servants of white men. The attorney general of Liberia says truly that Africa is the place for bold, independent, self-reliant colored people.

The amount of suffering experienced by those who inhabit tenement houses in large cities can not be estimated, approximated, nor exaggerated. The great majority of such establishments are nothing better than cremation ovens. A New York Herald reporter accompanied one of the physicians of the board of health through one of the tenement house districts. "Few persons," says the Herald, "who are in good circumstances, know how much the children in crowded tenement houses are compelled to endure during the hot weather. It is nothing unusual to find a family of eight or ten persons living in one or two rooms, in which the washing, cooking, sleeping, and eating, when food can be procured, are done, and the atmosphere of which is rendered more foul by the surrounding filth and the want of

ventilation. No wonder that little ones are found in almost every room in such houses suffering with fevers, diphtheria, cholera infantum and similar diseases. The poison natural to such habitations is aided in its deadly work by uncleared streets, rotting garbage and the cheap, unripe fruit peddled at the corner stands." It occurs to us that in all cities it is the duty of the authorities to see that the streets in the neighborhood of tenement houses are specially attended to and kept exceptionally clean during the heated term. As a general thing cities are negligent of enforcing sanitary regulations, but with the mercury up in the metropolis from midnight till morning warrants the conviction that if people are not more than usually careful in all matters pertaining to health the undertakers will drive an active business later in the season.

The Danville (Hendricks county) Democrat is making things very lively for the republicans in that county, and by a series of articles on the county auditor's report and other official documents has created a desire for investigation. In the last issue of the Democrat, in a very carefully prepared article, is charged the grossest irregularities on county officials for the past decade. It charges that no account appears of record of the expense of building the court house. It also shows that while the auditor only reports an indebtedness of the county of about \$30,000, yet the interest account on the public indebtedness shows the debt to be nearly \$82,000. The expense of the poor in the county for the past ten years has been nearly \$30,000, or about \$6 to each voter. It also shows that the expense of the county for books and stationery for the last four years has been over \$6,000, or 25 per cent. more than it costs the state of Indiana. It also shows the most extraordinary expense for repairs to court house. The charges are strong and forcible, and what makes them more so is the proposition made by certain citizens to defray the expense of an examination of the books. All they ask is that the county authorities will lend them such assistance as will enable them to examine the books and papers. The republican officials say there is nothing wrong. If such is the case it will only add to the popularity of the republican administration of their local affairs if the investigation develops no crookedness or irregularity.

GRANT IN 1880.

The Sentinel has upon frequent occasions made light of the proposition for which the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is to be credited, that General Grant is the one available republican candidate for the presidency in 1880. It would scarcely be worth the time for any one to treat the proposition seriously, if it were not that some of General Grant's more influential enemies, of his own party, have become alarmed at the readiness with which the suggestion of his candidacy has been accepted, and have begun to "draw the hounds off the scent" by assigning any but the true reasons for the hope which is in his adherents.

Very likely the Globe-Democrat did not have in mind the real secrets of Grant's popularity. Very likely the proposition came more from the feelings of gratitude which the chief stockholders of that big newspaper compound of religion and verity naturally entertain towards the ex-chief magistrate; and very likely the editor, discerning both the gratitude and the popular drift, so combined them that out of the recognition of the movement grew a happy thought and a happy self-advertisement.

But, however the nomination may have come to pass, there is a tidal-wave of demand in the mass of the republican voters for Grant's nomination that is daily gaining and will soon be of overwhelming force. That

"he is needed to save society"—to "protect us against anarchy and impending dissolution of society"—to "quell the insurrection of communism"—to be "the forlorn hope of the laboring masses"—to "guide with the clear head of statesmanship the troubled nation"—to "see that the great essentials of life, liberty, property, the due execution of all the laws shall be protected and carried out"—to "rescue the prostrates south from the unholly hands of the democracy"—or do any other thing that either a true patriot or his bete noir, a rampant radical partisan, might do, is all pure sensation. An imperialism under Grant has its adherents, but they are yet too few and the times too unripe, and the idea too strongly obnoxious to the American principle, in that direction. For these reasons Grant's nomination in 1880 will be pressed.

CAPITAL AND LABOR COMMUNISM.

Legislators and statesmen, and men of thought and close observation, regard the present attitude of labor and capital as one of great gravity. The subject is being very generally discussed, and it is a matter of profound regret and of painful solicitude that the tendency of these discussions is to complicate rather than elucidate what some people regard as the "problem of the hour." Some writers and speakers seem to regard their mission fulfilled when they denounce laboring men who are associating together for the purpose of improving their condition as "communists," and this to them, is all that is infamous in society, all that is venial in politics and all that is treacherous in professions. They go to Europe, and in the terrible conflicts that stain the civilization of France ask the people to declare that the present derangement of business and industries should extort no complaints from those who are suffering the pangs of hunger, and the slightest restlessness on the part of the laboring classes is at once denounced as dangerous and as leading directly to "communistic outrages," in which life and property will be disregarded and anarchy will usurp the place of order. It is safe to say that such incendiary talk is not calculated to improve the present situation or the outlook for the immediate future.

A writer in the New York Graphic estimates the aggregate communistic force in the country and alludes to the abominable doctrines preached by the leaders. The writer, with far reaching vision (?), sees conflicts that must inevitably arise if wrongs are not righted. The use of machinery is regarded as one of the chief causes of prevalent idleness, and the proposition is strengthened as follows:

"An illustration of this was given the writer a short time ago, which tells its story more forcibly than any generalizing words can. A gentleman was speaking of his early memory of a certain English town devoted to the manufacture of cloth, in which there was a large number of poor people. He inquired of the master of a factory containing 700 power looms, each loom attended by a girl, except where one girl could attend two looms. The factory was consequently very large, but the master of the factory put out the hands of 5000 men and reduced them and their families to pauperage. It has been so in almost everything. In the country the tendency is the same. The improved machinery has increased the number of employment, but the man who was formerly needed to cultivate the earth and harvest the crops, hence, obeying the gregarious instincts of mankind, the people that displaced have gone to swell the population of the cities, and the pauperism of their poor. Here I am pained, is the part of the earth in which they have all disappeared, and since some of them have an area of at least 45,000,000 square miles it is easy enough to see that the removal of the spots must necessarily increase the dimensions of the shining and burning surface and make it uncomfortable for the inhabitants of the earth. The Providence Journal, in discussing the subject, remarks that 'the sun was in apogee, and the earth in aphelion, this morning at twenty-four minutes after three; that is, the earth reached the part of her orbit in which she is at the greatest distance from the sun. For strange as it may seem, the earth is now three millions of miles further from the sun than she was on the 1st of last January. Taking the most approved estimation of the sun's distance and using round numbers

Shylocks and sharks, had managed to contract the currency to the extent of \$1,069,658,953. This accomplished and labor troubles commenced. Labor-employed machinery stood still. Laborers were turned upon the street without money, without food, and without even a remote prospect of bettering their conditions. From \$90.76 per capita in 1873, and then came the crash—tidal wave of adversity—a cyclone of such fury that it has struck down more than forty thousand business firms, with liabilities amounting to a billion and a quarter of dollars. Every failure deprives some workingman of employment. Every industrial institution that had its machinery silenced by contraction sent men and women out to find employment elsewhere. Contract went on, failures continued, and at last, as had been foreseen and foretold, the country is full of forced idlers—men, women and children—who plead for work, but there is none to be obtained. Senator Conkling, of New York, not long since, in discussing labor topics, said:

In no country can wealth ever be created by sleight of hand, or in any way save only by honest toil. It must be created by honest parties, or by legislation. All that man can do is to help or hinder in its work. In every age and in every land property is and must be the product of human labor. It must be ploughed out of the earth, sown out of the womb, hewed out of the forest, wrought out of the loom, pounded out of the anvil. Production lies at the bottom of all commerce and traffic.

The world recognizes the truth of Senator Conkling's utterances upon the subject of labor, and the time is not distant when the fact will, to a greater extent than hitherto, influence legislation. The New York Bulletin, one of the most substantial and conservative business journals in the country, in an article captioned "Competition and Communism," says that "the workingmen object to the employment of labor at its market value and have combined to determine the rates of wages irrespective of what employers can properly afford to pay. This union system having virtually failed, a workingmen's party is starting into existence, largely based upon a denial of the rights of property, demanding that the industry and trade of the country shall be conducted as one vast co-operative organization under the direction of the government, and providing for the employment of all labor at evenly remunerative rates." "We also," says the Bulletin, "find a movement identical in principle in some of the larger organizations of capital."

The railroad companies and the coal companies, for instance, confessedly have at least twice as much capital in their business as is really required for the most part, invested in their normal standard. That capital, save for the most part, in which prices were inflated to meet the demand for labor, is held in trust for the workingmen. The workingmen's party is starting into existence, largely based upon a denial of the rights of property, demanding that the industry and trade of the country shall be conducted as one vast co-operative organization under the direction of the government, and providing for the employment of all labor at evenly remunerative rates." "We also," says the Bulletin, "find a movement identical in principle in some of the larger organizations of capital."

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