

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

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.

The Brazilian coffee crop for 1878-9 is estimated at 4,000,000 bags, the largest crop ever raised.

Robeson declared for Grant; but the country said, "Shut up, you thief," and Robeson shut up.

The fellow Tappan, the Boston swindler, is still a free man. If Boston has anything resembling justice, it does not pursue Mr. Tappan.

Secretary Schure's decision in regard to the lands granted to the Pacific railroads places 28,886,947 acres of lands in the market at \$1.25 per acre.

The total area of public and Indian lands remaining unsurveyed and unoffered at the date of June 30, 1877, was 731,687,285 acres, or, counting in Alaska, 1,101,216,885 acres.

All three-cent pieces are to be withdrawn from circulation. Postmasters over the country have been ordered to send to Washington all coins of this denomination they may receive in order that they may be withdrawn.

Reports from nearly all sections of the state indicate that a comparatively small percentage of the wheat crop is being stored for a rise in the market. As a general thing farmers are satisfied with ruling prices, and sell promptly. This course will certainly put a large amount of money into circulation at an early day.

In the senatorial district composed of Elkhart county the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Charles Beardsley will not be filled until the October election, the governor having decided that it was not necessary to call a special election. The term of the new senator will be two years, the deceased having served about half his term.

LANDAUET WILLIAMS is out for Grant. He was a distinguished rascal and Grant's attorney general. He ranks with Robeson, Belknap, Boss Shepherd and other distinguished villains, who made Grant's administration a stench in the nostrils of the people. So far only distinguished thieves or their apologists have declared for Grant.

The British residents of California are to send Lord Beaconsfield a testimonial of their admiration and respect. It will consist of a silver brick, valued at \$1,500. This is to be superbly mounted in native woods, the whole to be further embellished with specimens of quartz. The chasing and engraving as well as the wood work are to be very artistic.

The international exhibition to be held at Milan next year will have one-fourth more space than the one now in progress at Paris. Especial attention will be paid to the art collection, and the magnificent galleries for that purpose. Scores of artists and owners of celebrated collections have already signified their desire for ample space, and the success of the exhibition is assured. It will be opened April 1, 1879. The director general is Frederick Gussetti, an American of Italian descent.

The letter from President Hayes to Secretary Sherman, published this morning, is a fair sample of that which he said and wrote during the period in which the presidency was in dispute. There are many such letters. If they would be of service to Ben Butler in the proposed impeachment of the president, several such documents might be turned up among the packages of private correspondence about the country.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Hayes doubtless wrote two sorts of letters; the one favoring fraud will be kept from the public eye. This is a fair assumption, else John Sherman would not have bargained for perjury, to be paid in federal offices, which Hayes has bestowed with a lavish hand.

JOHN SHERMAN appeared before the Potter committee yesterday, and after perjurying himself by swearing that he was the secretary of the treasury, the committee adjourned. John has the stand to-day.—Baltimore Gazette.

That is about the position John Sherman occupies before the country. He is secretary of the treasury by virtue of perjuries which he bargained for in Louisiana, and for which Hayes paid in federal offices. It was well that when he swore he was secretary of the treasury for the committee to adjourn. Crape should have been hung on the door knob.

It would take a search warrant now to find a man who would admit that he ever was a Know-nothing. Ten years hence it will be as hard to find a man who will admit that he ever was a national. Long before that time inflation, repudiation and communism will be buried in a common grave.—Journal.

It does look as though change was written upon everything. We have been trying for some time to persuade the Journal to reproduce in its columns its articles favoring Jeff Davis' idea of secession, but have failed. Possibly the Journal after a while will deny that it ever favored such a damnable proposition.

GENERAL GRANT'S travels in all the kingdoms of Europe and his acquaintance with their rulers and prominent statesmen will give him a fund of practical knowledge that will be of great service to him should he be again elected to the presidency.—Philadelphia Press.

A knowledge of how to govern people in this country as they are governed in Europe is very much needed, we presume. We are to understand that if Grant, while acting as president, should strike a knotty problem in government, he would receive a great deal of advice and assistance from his old chums, Blumstein, MacMahon, Disraeli and Umberto.—Baltimore Gazette.

such circumstances, with all the information European despots have given, Grant would find it difficult to keep his cabinet out of prison.

PARTICULAR attention is directed to an editorial from the Springfield Republican, reproduced this morning, upon the subject of southern claims. The utter absurdity of the proposition to pay these claims is so thoroughly shown during every campaign and in every congress that one would naturally think the specter would "down" after while, but the republican politicians must needs drag it from its hiding place at least once per annum. The article referred to will repay a careful perusal.

CANADA has a weather profit who exults in the extremely warm weather of the season, as it verifies to a wonderful extent his own predictions. He says: "The cold turn of the 9th of July predicted by me several weeks ago will probably occur between the 20th and 25th, and I still look for frost. August will be terribly hot and sultry up to about the 15th or 20th, when singularly cold, fall like weather will set in, with high winds and heavy storms. The season in its general behavior corresponds strikingly to that of 1876." How now, Professor Tice?

The jail at Deadwood is a weak pine log but inclosing another still weaker. There is no appearance of a prison, with the exception of two iron doors, which could be easily shaken from their hinges by a stout man. But the guards are sufficient; there is no need of bars or grating. A strong, muscular young fellow with a pistol in his hand quietly watches the prisoners, and the slightest attempt at resistance or breaking loose would be death to the one who dared to make the move. A corps of bull dogs, ferocious and powerful, are the other guards.

The wires flash the news that labor troubles have commenced in Washington city, where the government is engaged in erecting public buildings and employing men at 75 cents per day to do the rough work. The dispatch says that the workmen's organizations of Washington determined that the men engaged in excavating for the foundation of a building for the bureau of engraving and printing must not work for 75 cents per day. The fact will occur to the people generally that the price paid is too low, although the grinding policy of the administration furnishes no good reason for violence on the part of those who are its victims, or who disapprove of the policy. Here in Indianapolis such felons as occupy the county jail are boarded at sixty cents per day, the fact having been ascertained, we suppose, that that amount is as low as a man charged with a violation of the laws can be supported in accordance with civilized ideas. Sixty cents per day is \$4.20 per week, and seventy-five cents per day, the amount paid by the government of the United States, amounts to \$4.50 per week, a difference between felons and honest working men of thirty cents per week in favor of the latter. Now, if the Washington workman has a wife and a child or two to support, it is easy enough to see that seventy-five cents per day will not support them. We will suppose that the Washington laborer has a family of three—himself, wife and one child. Three meals a day would be 63 meals a week of seven days, provided they had three meals each day. At \$4.50 per week they would have to get along with a fraction above seven cents for each meal. This would absorb the \$4.50, leaving nothing for house rent, fuel or clothing, doctors' bills, coffin, shroud and grave when any one of them had starved to death. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the working people of Washington feel indignant and desire so much for their labor as will give them coarse food, coarse clothing, a little fuel and a shanty to protect them from the storms. The United States of America that pays a fraudulent president \$50,000 a year can afford to do better than 75 cents per day to workingmen who dig foundations for public buildings.

The labor troubles seem finally to be reaching a crisis in the east, and, strange as it may seem at first glance, the culminating point is likely to be located in Washington, the capital of this great and glorious country. There, if anywhere on the face of the green footstool, the right of free speech should be held sacred. But after all there is nothing wonderful in this. There, upon Capitol hill, the great privilege of free speech has been more shamefully abused during the past thirty years in the aggregate than throughout the entire United States. The exemplars of good morals have gone there, and after a single term returned hopeless blackguards. The godly have gone as saints and revisited their constituents as unconscionable sinners. The pure in heart came in sight of the unfinished monument of the alleged owner of the hatchet and forthwith began lying about their nearest relatives. The honest man no sooner caught sight of the glistening dome of the capitol than he felt an itching desire either to steal from his neighbor or stealthily abstract articles from one of his own pockets and place them in another. All these things have been especially noticeable under republican rule, but while lying, wholesale robbery and general corruption have run riot, a howl has always arisen lest there should be any abridgment of the right of free speech. That was the palladium of our liberties. If a citizen, especially a congressman, could not be allowed to "yawn," then were our liberties forever gone. But suddenly a change has come over the face of affairs. Some poor workmen objected to toiling for the beggarly pittance of seventy-five cents per day, and, after the style of congress, they, too, proposed to meet and "resoloot." This can not be allowed. The authorities interfere, and late dispatches inform us that a large force will be on hand armed with revolvers and Springfield rifles to prevent any demonstration to-day.

The right of petition is still inalienable, however, and the Sentinel would suggest that the seventy-five cent men get up a form somewhat after this style and present it to Hayes: "Upon bended knees, your highness, we humbly pray," etc. After some crawling of that description the six shilling laborers might possibly be allowed to hold a meeting.

NON-CONSUMPTION THE STUPID CURSE OF RADICALISM.

We are constantly treated to dissertations upon the subject of over production as one of the principal causes of the continental prostration of business, the forced idleness and consequent miseries that meet the eye on every hand. This theory of the calamities that set in in 1873 and which have continued for the past five years is urged by the organs of the national thief party to obscure the real causes that have brought about the curses under which the country labors and suffers. The Boston Post, in discussing the question of "over production," says:

Over production is the matter with which the country has a great many persons. But this is an impeachment of nature. The earth was made to produce liberally, and man was decreed to cultivate and use the products of the soil. The laboring man, however, has been too many labor saving machines. Everything which used to be done by manual labor is achieved by machinery, and common laborers are thus deprived of employment. But the inventor is not the enemy. He is the benefactor of humanity. What, then, is the matter? Who is in fault? What is the remedy? How is this seeming conflict to be reconciled? These are practical questions which are pressing for solution. It is not the machinery, but the superabundance of products of the earth there is nothing like over production for the race, for the Chinese are starving for want of rice, and the natives of the tropics are dying of want of food. The difficulty is not in the over production, but in the distribution. There is somewhere a demand for all the products of the earth, and the American people are an anomalous portion of the race who do not want all the products of the earth. Man is alone at fault in this matter. Legislative and national barriers have been erected to prevent the free distribution of the products of the earth. All artificial restrictions which prevent the natural flow of our redundant products to meet an actual want are at war with nature.

It is the business of political economists and statesmen to put an end to this warfare and break down the artificial barriers. Nothing can be clearer than this. This view is also strongly reinforced by the fact that the nations into near neighborhood and served to unify and consolidate the race. These improvements have brought the nations into closer relationship, but for all practical purposes have added immensely to the number of the human race. The population of the earth has been almost annihilated. What required months and years to be accomplished is now consummated in a day. By what law can we have it any longer? The most magnificent of Providence which has ordained that man shall cultivate the earth, improve his gifts, and continue on indefinitely. They make conquests in their hands. They make conquests in their power to mould the laws and shape the policy of all civilized nations, though ruled by crowned heads. There is force enough, if exercised properly, to put an end to this war against nature, and stop the mouths of mistaken reformers and noisy demagogues.

The Post evidently takes a correct view on the subject. Over production is not the cause of our national ills, and in the very nature of things can not be. It is impossible for a country to be so rich in all the products which go to make a people happy and prosperous as to be the cause of its ruin. The radical party, the most gigantic curse that ever befell any country: worse than fire or flood or plague—a party which combines every crime known to the calendar; a party which was quickened in a leprosy womb and born full fanged, and which during its existence has poisoned like a upas and eat like a cancer; a party that has debauched public virtue, rioted in stolen plunder, elevated thieves to places of dignity and power, and finally utilized frauds that defy measurement, and blasphemous perjuries that have no parallel in or out of hell, is to-day in power, with its chief officials endeavoring to escape the burning indignation of the people by contradicting the statements of the doubly damned miscreants it employed to seat Hayes. It is this party which, to aid Shylocks, that it might divide the proceeds of its policy, made it possible for people to starve in the midst of such fabulous abundance that figures are put to the severest test to convey an approximate idea of the situation. From 1873 to 1878 it is fair to estimate the average population of the country at 40,000,000, or 8,000,000 families of five persons each. From 1873 to the present time the cry has been "failures," "bankruptcy," "idleness," "poverty," "starvation" and "crime." From the center to the circumference the cry has gone forth. It has become every day deeper toned. It has aroused everywhere profound sympathy, and men who were anxious for the welfare of the country have sought for ways and means to improve the situation. But the radical party has stood in the way of every beneficent measure, and Hayes, the crime stained and crime crested president, armed with his veto, proclaimed to the country that he would strike down every beneficent measure the democratic party might push through congress, and as idleness increased, as the outlook became more gloomy, radical organs sought to explain away the causes of the curses by crying "over production," when in fact the policy of the party was to decrease consumption. It is safe to estimate, that for the past five years there have been 3,000,000 families that have not consumed more than one-half of the actual necessities of life which there well being demanded. This estimate as to numbers is low, and there is not a man or woman of average intelligence or possessing advantages for general observation who will doubt its approximate correctness. Here, then, we have 3,000,000 families on half rations, equal to 1,500,000 families, or 7,500,000 persons, non-consumers. We have no data at our command indicating what such an army of people—men, women and children—would consume in five years. The study, however, is an interesting one, and estimates approximating correctness would serve in a large measure to explode the radical idea that business prostration and all the calamities that have followed in its train are the results of over production, when, in fact, the curse of contraction, failures and bankruptcies made it impossible for the people to purchase of the country's abundance. It is fair to assume that these 7,500,000 people would each want a hat, cap, or bonnet each year, at a cost of \$1, which is hard pan price. This item would require an expenditure of \$75,000,000 in five years; shoes at \$1 per pair each year, \$37,500,000; suits of clothes each year, say \$5, \$187,500,000; food averaging \$100 for each person, \$3,750,000,000. These figures are simply indices of the vast sums that have been withheld from the volume of trade during the years mentioned, and could be indefinitely extended to the entire pop-

ulation, showing not only the non-purchase of necessities but of luxuries as well, swelling the aggregate far into billions. The purpose of the democratic party is to bring about a readjustment of forces and set them in operation, so that all the people may have work and wages; so that consumption may keep pace with production, and the prosperity of the country be established upon a basis that recognizes the fact that the employment of labor at remunerative prices is one of the chief elements in the general advancement of society and the permanent prosperity of the country.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE ARMY.

It is rather interesting than otherwise to note the difficulties experienced by the radical organs in hunting for vulnerable points to attack the democratic party. They go back to the war and declare that it was caused by democratic rebellion. But this foolish lie makes precious little impression upon the minds of the people. Next, the Potter committee is attacked with about as much discretion as the bull evinced in his scuttling with the locomotive, and finally, when all else fails, the organs declare that the democratic party is opposed to the army. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, whose chief proprietor was one of the patriotic whiskey thieves, whose devotion to radical principle was so intense that he stole his pile early and hoped thereby to escape detection, omits no opportunity to huzzah for Grant, and with equal enthusiasm denounces the democratic party. In a recent issue the Globe-Democrat, in an article captioned "Democracy and the Army," remarks that the "Indian war demonstrates beyond cavil the supreme folly of the democrats who desired beyond all things else to reduce the numbers and efficiency of the army. Ever since the war the democrats, particularly those of the south, have shown no affection for the military arm of the government, and, indeed, have manifested a disposition on every possible occasion to impair its usefulness wherever they could." The Globe-Democrat knows full well that it lies when it attributes to the democratic party any hostility to the army. An army sufficiently large to do all that the government can constitutionally demand, has always been advocated by the democratic party, and the fact that the army had been required to perform duties in distinct violation of the constitution is what attracted the attention of the country and made it necessary for the democratic party to compel the administration to regard the constitution and the law, and the Globe-Democrat explains the action of the democratic party by saying that "this spirit of opposition was intensified by the use of the army as a posse comitatus in the three doubtful southern states at the last general election, and the bitterness felt in consequence of the action of the government in ordering troops to be sent to Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, culminated in the positive refusal of the house to make any appropriation for the army so long as it could, by any chance, be used to promote the interests of the dominant party." Here then we have the facts plainly set forth that the opposition of the democratic party was confined exclusively to the duties which Grant had compelled the army to perform, and in no sense to the army itself. The democratic party is in favor of an army sufficiently large to preserve order on the frontier, and there would have been no rank and file instead of at interior towns where federal soldiers are not wanted. As for the Indian war, the fact is established beyond controversy that it was caused by a set of thieving Indian agents appointed by Grant and retained in office by Hayes. Nevertheless the democratic party is in favor of putting down the Indians with a strong arm, and if the necessity for soldiers is as great as the radical organs would have us believe, not one should be kept east of the Mississippi river. The time for quartering federal troops in states, to control elections is, we conclude, past, to return no more, and every lover of liberty should rejoice to know that the democratic party has made it impossible for Hayes to use the army for any such nefarious purpose hereafter. The democratic party is the friend of the army. It does not however favor a large standing army, or its employment for abridging the liberties of the people.

THIS WORLD AND MONEY.

There is no mistaking the fact that this world and the obligations it imposes are rapidly getting the better of the "next" world with all the beatitudes that the most imaginative rhapsodists picture as a part of its attractions. While a few, like Moses, mount up to sublime altitudes and talk with the Creator, the great mass of mankind remain at the base of the mountain and dig for the auriferous metal, with which they fashion golden calves and then worship them with more than heathen devotion. Here and there we find an individual who protests that he does not live in this world at all, that his thoughts and affections, his desires and aspirations, are all beyond the invisible line that divides this world from the next, and as a consequence such people take no thoughts of the morrow, what they shall eat or wherewithal they shall be clothed. They are forever contemplating the lilies, noting with special care the fact that they neither toil nor spin, but still look very beautiful. Such people generally enjoy good appetites and sleep sound, and are of no value under heaven. Fortunately, there are not many of them nowadays, and their number is gradually diminishing. A vast majority of the people are utilitarians. With them life is real and earnest. They recognize its duties and its obligations, and are willing to work out their salvation at any honorable calling. They are not afraid to live. They have the courage to be poor, if that is their lot, and never think of abridging their lives by any of the thousand methods that modern civilization has devised. As for the next world, while not unmindful that they are forever marching to the ford where the dark river is to be passed, they toil on to the very brink and step in with their every day clothes on, trusting, eye, trusting to Providence for a safe landing on the other side. The central idea of modern civilization is money, and it is not a bad idea either. It is every day taking a stronger hold upon the world, Gold, silver and "fast" money

move the world. The announcement that in some far off region there is gold, and the world moves instantly in that direction. It may be surrounded with jungles, full of man eating wild beasts, and hooded cobras may lurk in all of the pathways; the springs may flow with bitter waters, and the trees may be as dead as the fabled upas. But these things do not matter; on they press, young and old; gold is in the distance. The road is lined with skeletons; but nothing daunted, the eager crowd presses on. Tracks are blazed through the forest. In due time, the wild beasts disappear, the savages are killed, the snort of the locomotive is heard along the iron track, and an empire is redeemed from the wilderness and marts of trade rise up along the highways traveled by the gold seekers. Why this thirst for gold? Simply because of its moving power. With gold all things utilitarian are possible. The czar can not fight the Turk without money, and the Turk yields up his sovereignty because he can not obtain it. Parliament votes Beaconsfield a few million pounds sterling, and the victorious hosts of Russia are stayed in their march, and a new empire comes under the scepter of the queen of England and empress of India. Money whitens every sea with the canvas of the merchant marine of the world, and money concentrates in the great marts of commerce the teas of China, the spices of Borneo, the ivory of Central Africa and the valuable woods of South America to be exchanged for the products of forge and factory. The highways of trade are paved with money; cities, towns and villages are its monuments. The vast fields under cultivation, where waves the golden grain, are its playgrounds, and the world is every day being brought under its sway. It is capturing the religious world, and tall steeples, rosewood pulpits and gilt edged Bibles tell the story of the captivity of religion and the willing slavery of the clergy. The benevolent institutions, where the state gathers together the unfortunate, the poor, the insane, the blind and the deaf, tell in wondrous language what money may do for the world when directed by heads that comprehend the duties of life. In this country when there was plenty of money all was prosperity. From ocean to ocean the people were employed. Houses were built for homes. New farms dotted the plain; new bridges spanned the rivers; new mines were opened, and money was working out the business salvation of the country. Money is now the demand—gold, silver, paper money; money, enterprise and labor—a trinity of forces whose fiat would lift humanity to grand elevations—beautify the world—and make it in all regards so desirable that men and women would desire to live to the ripe old age of the Methuselah period. With plenty of money this world would never grow old, and its duties would never become irksome, and it is to be hoped that the pulpits and the stump will combine their forces during the coming campaign to impress upon the people the supreme duty of the government to put forth all the money demanded by sound business principles, which is the democratic doctrine.

COST OF ROYALTY.

The approaching marriage of Queen Victoria's third son, Arthur William Patrick Albert, duke of Connaught, to the German princess Maria Louise, creates another demand for a grant of money, which is likely to be handed over after the usual amount of fault finding on the part of those who, favoring royalty, do not like the expense it entails. It is stated that Sir Charles Dilke will, on the occasion of granting marriage money to Prince Arthur, make an effort to find out how much of a direct tax royalty has been upon the revenues of the kingdom since the days of William of Orange. The annual grants and annuities now received by Victoria and members of her family are as follows:

The queen	\$1,925,000
The prince of Wales (including \$50,000 from the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall)	550,000
The princess of Wales	50,000
Duke of Edinburgh	125,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Prince Leopold	40,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	30,000
Princess Louise (marchioness of Lorne)	30,000
Duchess of Cambridge	30,000
Grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	15,000
Princess Teck	25,000
Duke of Cambridge	60,000
A total of	\$2,975,000

Of this amount the children of Victoria receive \$970,000, and from the first grant to her sons and daughters up to the present time the sum total drawn from the treasury amounts to more than \$7,500,000. Sir Charles Dilke will perform a patriotic service by calling the attention of the people of England to the cost of royalty, for it may be the means of rousing the indignation of the queen's subjects to a pitch that will arrest further extravagance. Evidently there is abroad in the world a feeling of uncompromising antagonism to that sort of rule which compels the bread producers to bear an unequal share of the burdens of government, and the day is not far remote when kings and nobles will not be permitted to enact the laws without consulting the people; a time when royalty and aristocracy will be compelled to stand on a level with the workers.

INFLATION, CONTRACTION AND WAGES.

Inflation means the reduction of wages. The reduction comes from the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar. Say we have in the country of "paper money" \$500,000,000 in value, and we add to it \$250,000,000—the \$750,000,000 is worth twenty-five cents less than one of the \$500,000,000. In other terms, a man earning \$1 a week of the \$500,000,000 must get \$1.50 a week in order to exercise an equal purchasing power out of his wages if the inconvertible circulating medium is raised to \$750,000,000 and raising salaries is attended with striking and other troubles. A refusal now to resume, and a policy that would put up the premium on gold to 25, would be equivalent to a reduction of wages twenty-five per cent. Resumption means the stability of the dollar.—Cincinnati Commercial.

It is not necessary to discuss what inflation means, though the above from the Cincinnati Commercial is unadulterated sophistry; indeed, it is more than quibbling. The Shylock policy of the radical party, having nearly ruined the country by contracting the currency, having driven men from work to idleness, from competency to poverty, and from virtue to crime, seeks to obscure its

record by denouncing inflation, when the people ask only for so much currency as shall meet the legitimate demands of business, or the demands of legitimate business. Admitting for the sake of argument that inflation abridges the purchasing power of a dollar, but gives employment to all the people, we hold in that event that inflation is better than contraction, which deprives workmen of employment and as a consequence leaves them without any money at all. Suppose that with currency inflated to \$1,000,000,000 flour is \$10 per barrel and the workman has the \$10 wherewith to purchase it, while on the other hand, with the currency contracted to \$750,000,000, flour is only \$5 per barrel, and the workman, being out of employment, is without that amount of money, and therefore can not purchase the flour. Under such circumstances we ask, is it not better for the workman that the currency be inflated to the \$1,000,000,000? It matters precious little to the workman what may be the "purchasing power of a dollar" if he is so situated that he can not obtain the dollar. We have it from a gentleman thoroughly posted upon such subjects, that there are now in and around Indianapolis not less than 800 men out of employment who have been connected with the railroad department of industries, whose average wages before the radical curse of contraction was forced upon the country was not less than \$1.50 per day. These men are not so much interested in the purchasing power of the dollar as they are in obtaining a dollar, and such supreme nonsense as the Commercial publishes does not in the least help their case. It does not give them work at any price, and though the purchasing power of the dollar were ten times what it is, they would starve, nevertheless, unless some one stepped forward to help them in this hour of affliction. The man or men who, eight or ten years since, invested their money in improving cities, building workshops and factories by which they were enabled to give employment to workmen, have, in thousands of instances, had their property taken from them, owing to the fact that they borrowed money to extend their enterprises and employ a greater number of laborers. Under the influence of contraction their property rapidly declined in value, while the purchasing power of the dollar increased to such an extent that \$5,000 was sufficiently potent to take from them property that cost ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. It is this Shylock financing that has driven more than 60,000 men, firms and corporations into bankruptcy at a loss of more than \$1,500,000,000, of which, during the past six years, Indiana's share has been about \$25,000,000. To demand sufficient currency to arrest this shrinkage of values, this steady stream of failures and increase of the army of idlers, is not inflation in the objectionable sense that the Commercial employs the term. On the contrary, it is sound business financing, and contemplates the well being of the country.

FIGURES TELL THE STORY.

Now, as the campaign is fairly under way, the people will be eager for all reliable information bearing directly upon the cost of carrying on the government. The Washington Post says that "figures properly treated will not lie," and then proceeds to show that the democratic party has carried out the pledges of economy. It says:

The expenditures for the maintenance of the government, from its organization to the present day, prove that the republican party is a reckless, extravagant party. In order to make this clear we need only to take the net ordinary expenses of the government from the first year of its existence to the end of the fiscal year of 1876, to which date the record has been made up. For that period the total expenditure for ordinary purposes was \$2,968,722,809.66. This is for war, navy, Indian, and civil and miscellaneous expenses, and is exclusive of the public debt—principal, interest and premiums—also exclusive of pensions. Of the amount given there was expended during the "war period," embracing the fiscal years 1862-63-64-65 and '66, the sum of \$539,928,861.61. From the beginning of the government in June 30, 1862 (the end of the fiscal year 1861), a period of 14 years, there was expended for the same purposes the sum of \$1,469,729,441.55, or less than one-half as much. Under the ten years of radical rule, from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the sum of \$1,528,847,137.87 was expended for the same purposes. Thus it is seen that during the five years of the radical party's rule, the government expended \$68,918,696.32 more than it cost to run the government for the whole period of its existence prior to that time, and that during the years and months of the war the same party expended \$22,190,896.72 more than it cost to maintain the government for a period of 14 years, during which time the democratic party mainly had control of the purse strings.

For ten years of democratic rule, from 1862 to 1872 (inclusive), there was expended for the same purposes only the sum of \$752,872,290.52, or, to state it differently, the cost of ten years of radical rule was \$866,044,877.35 more than the amount expended by democratic administrations for the same length of time and for the same purposes.

The average per annum for the ten years of radical rule since the war was \$182,801,713.78, while the average of democratic rule before the war was only \$57,287,226.66. This shows an increase of the radical party for the ten years of radical rule over the ten years of democratic rule.

Taking as a basis the census of 1860, the cost per capita for the net ordinary expenses of the government for the ten years of democratic rule was \$1.50; while on the basis of the census of 1870, the cost per capita under the ten years of radical rule was \$3.65.

Nothing could be more explicit or conclusive. These figures place the radical party in a position from which there is no escape. It is not only a profligate party, but a stealing party, and as such stands convicted before the American people.

THERE is a disposition on the part of some to fight the present political contest in Indiana in the interest entirely of one man, "Voorhees and victory." They say the watchword of the democratic party in the fight that is upon us. While we have no personal dislike toward Mr. Voorhees, but recognize him as an earnest, able democrat, we see no good sense in fettering the democratic strength and tying it down simply to the popularity of one man.

Ledger-Standard.

It is gratifying to note that the sober second thought of the Ledger-Standard places its democracy in a position in which it will not be likely hereafter to receive the damaging laudations of the organs of the national thief party, of which the Indianapolis Journal is at the tail of the heap.

The increase of acreage in Minnesota devoted to wheat as compared with 1877 is 313,730 acres—making a sum total for 1878 of 1,300,334 acres.

A High Reputation.

For years the firm of Steele & Price have deservedly had a high reputation for the excellence of their Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Special Flavoring Extracts. They have now added a line of strictly Unique Perfumes, rivaling in excellence the perfumes of this or any other country.