

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

During thirteen years of radical away the stealings amounted to \$1,300,000,000.

From 1866 the radical party contracted the currency \$1,100,000,471, producing bankruptcy, idleness, poverty and starvation.

The radical party, up to the 1st of July, by its Shylock policy, caused 69,002 failures, with liabilities amounting to \$1,639,474,443.

It is estimated that under the radical Shylock policy the value of property throughout the country has undergone a shrinkage of fully 40 per cent., or \$3,000,000,000.

SINCE the radical party has had control of the government it has expended in the way of interest \$1,926,845,972.27. No wonder the poor suffer and that there is a demand for a change.

The first woman lawyer ever admitted to the California bar is Mrs. Foltz, of San Jose. She was the ablest advocate of the bill which passed the last legislature allowing women to practice law in that state. Mrs. Foltz is not only well read but is a splendid speaker.

THERE is not a despondent democrat in Marion county or any other county in the state. The outlook encourages, cheers, emboldens, inspirits, animates and stimulates the rank and file of the party to do all that is required to gain a victory in October.

In the year 1860 the total interest bearing debt amounted to \$64,640,838.11, and the annual interest was \$3,443,687.29. Debt, \$1.01 per capita; interest, 11 cents per capita. In the year 1878 the total interest bearing debt amounted to \$1,794,735,656, and the annual interest to \$94,654,472.50. Debt per capita, \$41.67; annual interest per capita, \$1.97. These figures show what radicalism has done for the country.

The price of resumption is the curse and cost of contraction, which is still going forward. So far it aggregates as follows:

Sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and two failures, with liabilities, to July 1, 1878.	\$1,639,474,443
Shrinkage of values, estimated at 40 per cent. on the property of the country.	8,000,000,000
Revenues squandered during the ten years from June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1876.	965,044,877
Total.	\$10,304,519,320

AMONG the greatest dangers that a yellow fever patient has to encounter is the hunger of convalescence. As soon as the stomach recovers a tithe of its former activity the craving for food becomes almost unbearable. If the nurse accedes in the slightest degree to the demands of the patient all is lost, and death soon comes. Patience and a prudent diet are more than medicine, and without them the skill of the physician avails nothing.

Up to the first day of July, 1878, the contraction policy of the radical party has cost the state of Indiana about \$26,000,000 in recorded liabilities of failures. Since the first of July several millions have been added, so that when the next statement is made the amount will doubtless be about \$30,000,000. It is not surprising, therefore, that the people do not desire the continuance of the Shylock policy, and are disposed to kick the radical party out of power.

THE way we like to put the figures in the Pine Tree state is as follows:

In an aggregate vote of.	125,726
Republican vote.	66,419
	59,307

Majority against republicans. 12,888. The majority against the republicans in the lower house, which names the gubernatorial candidates, one of whom the senate must choose, is over twenty.—Albany Argus.

And still the radicals are of the opinion that the situation of their party in Maine is considerably better than that of the democratic party. Such consolation must be delicious.

A poet, after listening to John Hanna, went right off and wrote the following criticism:

"The human lungs reverberate sometimes with great velocity
When windy individuals indulge in much verbosity.
They have to twirl the gloris sixty thousand times a minute,
And push and pump the diaphragm as though the diaphragm were in it."

CHOKES.
The larynx now goes up
The larynx with a slam
The larynx with a slam
The larynx with a slam
Pushed by the diaphragm."

The treasury department has prepared a statement relating to the collection of customs, as follows: Total amount of duties collected in coin, \$128,828,764.78; aggregate receipts from all sources in coin and currency, \$132,024,409.16; total cost of collection throughout the United States, \$5,525,787.32; total number of persons employed, 3,565; average percentage of cost of collection, 4.10 per cent; the cost of collecting the revenue during the year 1877 was \$6,256,614.10; the cost of collecting the revenue during the year 1878 was \$5,525,787.32, showing a saving in 1878 of \$730,826.78.

The nation has paid the price of resumption; paid for it in failures, in a shrinkage of all values, in a general depression of every interest. Having paid for it, now let the goods be delivered. Give us a specie basis by January, 1879.—Cleveland Leader.

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This national commissioner of education has been asked by Miss Juliet Corson, the New York teacher of cookery, to collect, through his agents, information as to the style of cooking in the south and west. The commissioner has consented to do, and the information is to be communicated directly to Miss Corson. This lady will be remembered as the one who has published a most excellent little manual, "Fifteen Cent Dinners," intended for the use of the poor, and which is given free to all applicants for it. The advice it contains is invaluable, and

she has received hundreds of letters from the wives of poor men thanking her for the great good done to them and their families by the instructions and recipes of the manual.

An amusing story is told of the two "mites" who were on exhibition here last spring. Lucia Zarate is desperately in love with General Mite, and while he is not so demonstrative as equally loving. Each is jealous and irritable, and constantly on the alert for proofs of infidelity to the many vows that have been made by both. A few days since a little girl kissed the general, when his companion flew into a rage, fought the visitor, and then wiping the kiss from the gentleman's cheek kissed him a score of times herself. The general is anxious to be married to Lucia, and she is, indeed, willing.

WHEN the democrats turned the administration of the government over to the republicans we were paying interest at the rate of 12 per cent. The republicans carried the country through a terrible and exhausting civil war, through the critical period of reconstruction, and brought down the interest to 4 per cent. Isn't that a pretty good financial record?—Lafayette Journal.

When the radicals took possession of the government the interest bearing public debt amounted to \$59,964,402.01, \$1.91 per capita, and the annual interest 11 cents per capita. In the year 1878 the total public debt amounted to \$1,909,382,280.45, \$41.67 per capita, and the annual interest \$1.97 per capita. That is the way radicalism has helped on bankruptcy and a thousand other ills that bow afflict the country.

"What is a dollar?" asks the Boston Herald, and proceeds to say that "it is the question which confuses every advocate of 'redeemable money,' who knows enough to 'understand its meaning.' After this the Herald answers its conundrum by saying that 'a dollar is something tangible, or it is 'nothing.' It means, under our laws, a certain amount of gold or another certain amount of silver. It might be made to mean a certain weight or measure of wheat, potatoes, wool or putty. But the advocates of an irredeemable dollar propose to make it mean nothing or anything, and the use of a depreciated, irredeemable paper currency 'for nearly seventeen years has confused the minds of the people on the subject.' We have now in circulation eight distinct kinds of dollars. The intrinsic value of these dollars is given as follows:

The gold dollar.	100 c
The trade dollar, 420 grains.	90 5/8 c
The silver dollar, 412 1/2 grains.	92 c
The Mexican, 415 grains.	98 c
Two half dollars, 37 1/2 grains.	80 5/8 c
25 cents, 36 grains.	75 1/2 c
10 cents, 30 grains.	60 c
The greenback.	0

Notwithstanding this difference intrinsically, one will purchase just as much of the necessities of life as the other. In view of this fact, perhaps the Herald can tell 'what is a dollar.'"

REBUKE THE FRAUD.

In a few days the people of Indiana will determine at the ballot-box whether fraud shall be indorsed or rebuked. There are other issues to be decided, but the paramount one is to determine whether or not the people shall elect their rulers in a constitutional way, or whether their rulers shall be chosen through the agency of fraud and perjury.

In 1876 the democracy of Indiana put forward its most distinguished son for the presidency, and asked the St. Louis convention to indorse its choice, but that convention decided to give the first place on the ticket to an eminent son of New York and the second to him whom our democracy had vainly sought to place in the van. Indiana accepted the decision of the convention and went to work with a will to make that decision effective. It was with deep regret that the democracy of Indiana saw its leader made second on a ticket when it wanted him first, but it sank its regret in the public good and supported the ticket as heartily as it would have done had the position of the candidates been reversed.

Such was the condition of affairs in Indiana when the late Senator Morton left his place at Washington and came here in the vain endeavor to stop the tide that was sweeping over the country in favor of democracy and reform. In a speech delivered in the then Academy of Music, in this city, he told his hearers that as Indiana went so went the Union; that the election of Williams meant the election of Tilden and Hendricks and the inauguration of the democracy in the executive department of the government at Washington. When the fiercest political contest that ever took place in this country was ended and the election of the democratic state ticket in Indiana accomplished the great leader of the radical party knew that the only hope of defeating Tilden, even with the assistance of the southern states, whose votes it was possible to manipulate in the interest of radicalism, was in carrying the sold vote of the Pacific states for Hayes. Instead of remaining at home and assisting his party with his advice and counsel he bled himself to California and went to work to secure the vote of that state for Hayes. Officials were corrupted, false registrations were made and matters so manipulated that more than six thousand fraudulent votes were counted for Hayes in the city of San Francisco alone.

By such means as we have named, California was carried for the republican candidate and his counting in to the presidency made possible.

We know this charge against the late republican leader of Indiana is a serious one, but it is true, and justice demands that the truth shall be told. One who could perpetrate his rule in Indiana by voting whole regiments of Massachusetts soldiers and forcing his followers to enact the infamous apportionment law which gives to republicans more power than that possessed by democrats, would not hesitate to corrupt the ballot-box in a distant city when the election of a precinct and the very existence of his party were the stakes for which he was playing.

With the Pacific states solid for Hayes he yet could not be elected unless the votes of two states could be stolen for him. This was done and a man who had been beaten at the polls by over a quarter of a million of votes was given an office which up to that time had never been filled by any one save the elect of the people. The consummation of the crime was an outrage upon the people

of all the states but particularly upon those of Indiana. Their own son was defrauded of his rights and made to give way to a man whom he had defeated at the polls. This fact should make the people of our state feel that the crime was not only an affront to Indiana but to every citizen thereof. This affront they should resent as they would a personal wrong done themselves. This we believe they will do.

Men of Indiana, we appeal to you to rebuke the great wrong done you and to constitutional government by the counting in of Hayes after he had been defeated by the people. Democrats, nationalists and independent men of the republican party, we ask you to vote in October that the crime of the radical leaders in seating a fraudulent president will never be repeated. We ask you to stamp out at once and forever the damnable heresy begotten in frenzy and passion, that the end justifies the means. The end does not justify the means. No end can justify the setting aside of the people's verdict as expressed at the polls. The means are accursed; let the end be anathema. Send up to the capital senators and representatives who will set aside the infamous apportionment law which has disfranchised our people and rendered their votes nugatory. Send up to the capital those who will fill the place of the man who was the author of the great injustice done you by returning to Washington the eloquent statesman of the Wabash. The country is full of his renown, and his continuance in the senate is alike demanded by the public good and as a rebuke to the party which did such gross injustice to Indiana when it defrauded her distinguished son of his rightful place.

A FOX IN DISGUISE.

It is about time for the democracy of Indiana to understand that the Courier Journal is playing directly into the hands of the radical party. Unfortunately for the democratic party, this hyphenated concern, with vanity and venality for its head and tail, is credited with being a democratic newspaper, and on this extremely small capital it has accumulated a stock of impudence, which, if it could be sold for old brass would give the concern sufficient funds to lift the ponderous mortgages which now press too heavily upon its forty columns. It is this wealth of effrontery that prompts the Courier-Journal to seek conspicuousness in Indiana politics, and stimulates its ambition to play the role of dictator instead of that of a very small potato. Evidently the Courier-Journal has been subsidized for the purpose of defeating the democratic party in this state, if possible. Those who know anything about Henri Waterson know that he has always been implacably hostile to Governor Hendricks, and those who are at all familiar with his utterances when referring to Mr. Voorhees do not credit him with any valuable friendship for that distinguished gentleman. As a result the Courier-Journal publishes the most lugubrious accounts of the condition and prospects of the democratic party in Indiana. These statements are copied and credited as the opinions of a democratic paper with exceptional facilities for obtaining information, and are designed evidently to demoralize the democratic party of the state. The democratic party of Indiana has at no time been un mindful of the herculean character of the task of carrying the legislature, owing entirely to the distracting swindle of the radical party, and so far as we are advised the nationals are pledged to the extent of whatever power they may secure in the legislature to the work of wiping out the radical iniquity. In this regard democrats and nationalists are a unit. As for the organization of the democratic party in Indiana, we are informed by those who are in a position to know that it was never better. There are two or three congressional districts where a more thorough organization is desirable, but even in these localities democrats are neither lukewarm nor demoralized, and will give a good account of themselves on the day of election. The democracy of Indiana have much to encourage and cheer them on in their good work, and nothing has transpired to dampen their ardor. The radical party has been rattled from the start. It has had no leaders that it could trust. Ben Harrison creates no enthusiasm and has no following. The party is known to be allied to Shylockism, and its candidates speakers and organs are in full accord with a policy that has well nigh ruined the country. The Courier-Journal, by the course it is pursuing, is doing what it can to invigorate the radical party, by intimating that its success is probable, owing to the supineness of the democracy, when, in fact, it is only possible by the triumph of fraud. The fact can not be too soon understood that the Courier-Journal is playing the role of spy, and is using such influence as it can command for the injury of the democratic party. On more than one occasion Henri Waterson has proved himself a consummate ass and the laughing stock of the country. His demand for one hundred thousand "unarmed Kentuckians" to inaugurate Tilden was a fair illustration of his statesmanship, and his apostrophe to a "brass hooped piggin" was an exhibition of his faith in democratic principles. Indiana democrats do not stand in need of his counsel, and the Courier-Journal should change its tone or send its wares to some other market.

BREAD.

In a country of such fabulous productiveness that the markets of the world can not exhaust its supplies of food products, and where crops steadily increase with the advancing years, the radical party has made it possible to inaugurate famine in addition to other curses it has forced upon the people. Its financial policy brought upon the country widespread bankruptcy and business depression. As a consequence, the industries of the country were disturbed, and multiplied thousands were thrown out of employment. As a result of this, idleness increased, and with idleness poverty, hunger and starvation. The statistics run up the bread products of the country into millions of bushels. The exports of wheat, of flour and provisions aggregate in value hundreds of millions, and still our warehouses

are filled to overflowing with food products. We are told that "forced economy" has resulted in a balance of trade in our favor of more than \$400,000,000. Notwithstanding all this, there are business troubles, financial distrust, industrial prostration, forced idleness, gaunt poverty, and for the first time in the history of the country a bread issue in politics. We are well aware that in the parlance of the rostrum it is termed the "money" or the "financial" issue, but these, analyzed, mean to the working people of the country bread. Thousands of them are out of employment, and are without means to supply those dependent upon them with bread. The rounded periods employed by demagogues to please Shylocks and bondholders when telling of the reduction of the public debt is not music in the ears of men who have nothing to do, whose wives and children are half naked, and who are suffering the pangs of hunger, with their prospects steadily growing darker.

From 1866 to 1873 there was work for all and bread for all. Since 1875, when the baleful effects of the radical Shylock policy was felt in the destruction of business, there has been in this country a struggle for bread in which millions of people have been engaged. The radical Shylock policy throughout has sought to conciliate the money power, regardless of the welfare of the people, hence we find the rich, the non-producing and interest receiving classes, happy, contented and prosperous, while the working people have been made poorer, more wretched and more dependent, until, finally, the question of bread looms up with startling significance. In discussing money, men are agitating the bread question, for with thousands of money has no more vital significance than is found in the word "bread." These millions of working people are not thieves. They do not steal bread nor money. They prefer to work for their money, and like honest men buy their bread. They remember that when there was plenty of money there was work and wages, food and clothing, happiness and contentment. They remember that as a result of contraction they have endured forced idleness, poverty, want and hunger. They know that the radical party, by its cursed financial policy in the interest of the rich, has reduced them to their present deplorable condition, and therefore they are everywhere breaking away from its ranks. It is this radical financial policy and the causes it has entailed that has made it possible for such men as Kearney and Cohen to obtain vast audiences to listen to them in all sections of the country. Call them ignorant, communists, socialists, exhaust the whole list of denunciatory epithets upon them, still the fact remains that the people turn out to listen to them. Why? Because they denounce a policy that makes it possible for men to starve in America. The men who go to hear these agitators are those whose homes are darkened by want, whose wives and children go hungry and whose clothes are rags. They are told that for years the republican party has legislated against them and in favor of the rich, and they are told the truth. The demand is bread. The possibility of starvation in America must not exist. The radical party has brought the people to this verge of despair. A mighty reaction is taking place. The industries of the country must be revived, and there must be money sufficient to transact the business of the country. The democratic party is pledged to these reforms.

THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

We are satisfied that the day is not distant when the farmers of Indiana will take a deeper interest in the dairy business, and instead of being a state famous for meat butter and equally objectionable cheese, these products will be equal in all regards to those of other states which now derive immense revenues from the sale, at home and abroad. The great international dairy fair is to be held in the city of New York in October, and a very large display of dairy products may be expected. "Few persons," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "not in the business have any idea of its extent. Butter and cheese together form the third in importance of the domestic products of the United States. New York is the greatest market for butter and cheese in the world. Nowhere else is so much capital invested in that line. The fast increasing American export trade in cheese is nearly all done from New York. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, the total value of cheese exported from the United States was \$12,720,615, of which \$12,199,893 went from this city. The quantity shipped from New York was 103,251,661 pounds. Between January 1 and September 10 of the present year the amount of cheese exported from New York was 102,588,693 pounds, against \$1,905,416 for the corresponding period of 1877. A remarkable gain is there shown. The increase in butter exports is not so striking. These, from New York, amounted to 16,004,234 pounds between January 1 and September 10, 1878, against 113,581,291, pounds for the corresponding period of last year."

PRAYING FOR RADICALISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The radical party having outraged every principle of justice, having debauched truth and enthroned fraud and perjury as a means of party success, is now, in the most blasphemous and ridiculous manner, making a show of devoutness by asking the Almighty to take part in Massachusetts politics by helping the radical party to beat Ben Butler. At the radical convention held at Worcester some time since the Rev. P. Kendig got off a petition ostensibly to Dietz, but really a stump speech to the radicals present. This man Kendig evidently thought his prayer a bold stroke of policy, and that he could impress upon the minds of the people that he could interest Jehovah in the partisan politics of the old Bay State. Here is the Kendig performance:

Now to-day again, O Lord, we, the people, look to Thee to save us from ourselves, to save us from political demagogism and from the ignorance that threatens the very peace of society, the foundation of our own free institutions, and the disruption of our commonwealth. We pray that Thou, in Thy providence, wilt raise up a man, who shall stand as a pillar of truth and justice, and who shall stand so nobly to the principles enunciated in the beginning of this century and in the beginning of this century, so we implore Thee, O Lord, to save us from ourselves, to save us from political demagogism and from the ignorance that threatens the very peace of society, the foundation of our own free institutions, and the disruption of our commonwealth. 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