The Sentinel.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.

FOR PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA,

Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL NOTICE.

In view of the great political importance of the year 1880 and the next presidential contest, we make the price of the Weekly Sentinel, containing 60 columns, at ONE DOLLAR per year, free of postage.

In order to give everybody an opportunity to see for himself that we are now publishing the very best weekly ever published in the West, we will send four copies of the Weekly Sentinel on trial for three months for $1, postage paid.

THE Maine Republican knaves are still plotting, but are no longer dangerous. The assassin arm of the gang has not yet struck down ex-Governor Garcelon.

WHO furnished the bribery funds to pay $1,000 a head for Fusion members of the Maine Legislature? Did Blaine? Wonder if the First National bank of New York had a hand in it? Move on with the investigation.

GOVERNOR GARCELON'S policy, if followed out in Maine, will give a score or two of Republican rascals better fits than Blaine enjoyed. They will be fits of striped suits of clothes, such as are worn in penitentiaries.

THE Weekly Sentinel added 600 new names to its list last week. Three hundred per week has been the average for some time Send in the names. We are publishing one of the best weekly newspapers in the United States, and at the exceedingly low price of $1 per year.

EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

Washington advices are to the effect that the negro pauper exodus from North Carolina will be investigated at an early day. The committee has been organized, and will soon be ready for work. That the pauper exodus has been from the first manipulated by a set of soulless Republican scamps, black and white, there can be no question. That they have lied to the negroes is a fact that admits of no controversy. And the negroes now in Indiana, if permitted to testify, would make the infamous proceeding so plain that even the Republican senators on the committee would be compelled, in the interest of humanity, to denounce the piratical kidnapers with unmeasured severity. These Republican rascals have gone among the ignorant pauper negroes of North Carolina and told them that they were wanted in Indiana as farm hands. That was a lie, and the rascals knew it. They told them they could at once secure good homes, with gardens; that they would be furnished with a cow, and would receive $2 to $3 per day as wages, in cash. These statements were lies—known to be lies at the time, and proved to be lies since the poor, half-naked, half-starved paupers arrived in the State. The Republican kidnaping scoundrels, in the employment of Republican conspirators and knaves, made contracts with railroads to ship the paupers over certain lines at so much a head, receiving a bonus for their work—an exhibition of mercenary cruelty equaled only by the negro stealers who formerly entrapped the natives of Africa in their jungles, and shipped them to the most favorable markets. These contracts to ship pauper negroes to Indiana were fulfilled when the negroes reached Indiana. Here they were dumped and left to the cold charities of the world, and their sufferings have been terrible. Sick, half clad, without money or food or shelter, they have been forced into church buildings and shanties and pens, to live or die, as fate might decide. One poor fellow with a wife and two children, a negro of the better sort, who paid his way through, after three weeks' search for work, was able to find employment at $1 a week; another poor deluded pauper was able to get $4 for a month's work in the country, and returning to his home, a place of squalor, he found his wife in the pangs of child-birth, and soon after the infant lay cold and stiff in the embrace of death—frozen to death because there was not a particle of clothing with which to shield it from the blasts of winter. The whole business is a panorama of horrors, gotten up to fill Indiana with Republican voters for the campaign of 1880. It is impossible to exaggerate the infamy of the whole proceeding, from first to last. It is unparalleled wickedness—a crime against humanity, and fully illustrates to what profound depths of depravity Republican leaders will descend to gain a partisan triumph. No one objects to legitimate immigration to Indiana, but this exodus from North Carolina is simply fiendish. It was conceived in falsehood; it has brought forth a progeny of cruelties, of sufferings, of villainies that defy adequate description; and these facts we conclude will be brought out before the investigating committee. Senator Voorhees by bringing about this investigation deserves the applause of the country. He has done his State a great service, but he has done the poor deluded blacks of the South a far greater service. Facts will be submitted to a candid public that will bring into haggard prominence the deep damnation of the Republican scheme that will fill the land with horror. The St. Louis Republican, in commenting upon the expressions of some Republican organ favoring the exodus to Indiana and Kansas, remarks that "at the very lowest calculation fully one half—and probably two-thirds—of the emigrants thus far are paupers, and, consequently, dependent on the charity of those among whom they have thrust themselves. At last accounts there were 150 of them in Kansas on the verge of starvation. The relief board, which is said to have spent $10,000 in feeding and forwarding their predecessors last spring and summer, has only two dollars in its treasury, owes $650, and, as the novelty of the thing has worn off, does not know where to look for contributions. Several hundred are now in St. Louis, on their way to Kansas; as many more in Washington, on their way to Indiana—and all alike destitute. How they can avail themselves of 'the cheap lands of the West,' when they have not money to buy bread—we leave the Republican to determine. The prospect of 'better wages' is equally ridiculous. The labor supply in the West, in all departments, is amply sufficient for present and prospective demands; and the colored emigration, should it continue and increase, can only have the effect of reducing wages—and by such reduction the blacks must necessarily suffer more than the whites. To compare the former with 'immigrants from Europe' proves either the strongest prejudice or the deepest ignorance. Aside from the habits of industry and economy which the majority of European immigrants possess, three-fourths, perhaps nine-tenths, bring cash enough to give them a little start in their new home. They require no 'relief societies,' and no hat is passed round for their benefit. Very few of them are paupers in any sense of the word, while the larger proportion of the emigrants from the South are paupers in every sense, and likely to remain so. The fact of the matter is that the exodus is mostly made up of the thriftless and worthless class of negroes, who would turn the Garden of Eden into a poor house if the primeval Paradise were given them free of cost. An industrious and economical colored man can do far better in the South than in the North, and when 'the thrifty blacks in Georgia pay taxes on $5,000,000 of property and hold over 500,000 acres of land in their own right,' no further argument is needed in that direction."

LAST YEAR'S CROPS.

The December, 1879, crop report from the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., is on our table, containing estimates of the yield of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, oats, potatoes, buckwheat and hay, and the estimated value of each. The report also contains extensive extracts from the correspondence of the department, relating to the growing crop of winter wheat. Ordinarily the crop reports of the department of agriculture are not regarded as of special value, but in so far as they relate to the total products of leading staples they are entitled to consideration, and are valuable for reference. The average yield of wheat per acre in 1879 is placed at 13.7 bushels, which is almost identical with that of 1877, which was 13.9. The acreage in wheat for 1879 was increased about 1½ per cent. as compared with 1878, and was estimated at 32,545,000 acres, giving a total crop of 448,755,000 bushels. The report says that, estimating the population at 48,500,000 persons, the yield per capita is 9.2 bushels. Allowing 5.5 bushels for home use, there would remain 3.7 bushels surplus, which would give 179,450,000 bushels for export. The price this year, as returned December 1 by the producer, is $1.11, making a total value of $499,008,803, against a total value in 1878 of $326,346,000 at the same date. The following tabulated statement of the wheat crop, and the value of the same for 10 years, will be found of general interest:

Years.	Acreage.	Total Product.	Total Val. of Prod'ct.
1870	18,992,991	235,881,700	$245,865,045
1871	19,993,893	230,722,400	299,411,820
1872	20,858,959	249,997,100	310,180,375
1873	22,171,676	281,254,700	321,594,805
1874	24,967,027	269,102,700	291,167,895
1875	26,381,812	292,136,000	294,580,999
1876	27,627,021	289,356,500	300,259,399
1877	28,277,548	364,194,146	391,095,779
1878	32,108,560	420,122,409	326,346,424
1879	32,545,809	448,755,118	499,008,803

The yield of corn for 1879 is placed at about 1,600,000,000 bushels, at an average price of 37.6 cents per bushel, valued at about $600,000,000, or one-third more than the crop of 1878.

The total of the cotton crop for 1879 is placed at 5,020,387 bales of 450 pounds each, at an average price of 10.2 cents per pound, giving a total value of $231,000,000. The total crop of tobacco for 1879 is estimated at 381,059,659 pounds, valued at $21,545,591. The crop of oats for 1879 is estimated at 364,253,000 bushels against 413,578,000 bushels for 1878, a decline of 12 per cent., valued at $120,855,000. The following tabulated statement presents a clear view of the relation of prices to production:

Years.	Yield, Bushels.	Average Value.	Total value.
1875	354,317,500	30.36.5	$129,499,930
1876	320,811,000	0.35.1	112,865,900
1877	400,391,000	0.29.2	118,661,50
1878	413,578,500	0.24.6	101,946,830
1879	364,253,180	0.33.2	120,855,000

The potato crop of 1879 is estimated at 181,369,000 bushels, which, at 43.5 cents per bushel as the average price, would show a value of $79,000,000. The crop of buckwheat is estimated at 13,145,000 bushels, at an average price of 59 cents per bushel to the producer, yielding $7,860,000. The hay crop of 1879 is estimated at 10 per cent. less than in 1878, and the average price $9.24 per ton against $7.21 per ton in 1878. The value of the crop is placed at $325,000,000. A recapitulation of values shows the following sum total for the crop of 1879:

Wheat	$ 499,008,803
Corn	600,000,000
Cotton	231,000,000
Tobacco	21,545,591
Oats	120,855,000
Potatoes	79,000,000
Buckwheat	7,860,000
Hay	325,000,000
Total	$1,884,269,394

GENERAL NOTES.

JOHN WESLEY'S red cornelian seal is now the property of a collector in England.

MARTIN LUTHER'S betrothal ring has come into the possession of a Dusseldorf jeweler.

THERE will be 754 delegates to the Republican National convention at Chicago in June.

THE rich Dublin brewer, Sir Arthur Guinness, has sold his business interests for $5,000,000.

A FARMER at Crooke county, Texas, reports $400 profits from 20 acres planted in corn and cotton.

FLOOD, the bonanza king, distributed $6,000 in Christmas presents among the San Francisco charities.

MR. HORACE WHITE, the famous Chicago Tribune editor, is a lucky man. He has just made $200,000 by the rise in Kansas Pacific railroad stock.

THE Churchman gives this story as absolutely true: "A zealous clergyman in a large Western city had the happiness of presenting 40 persons to his bishop for the holy rite of confirmation. Immediately after the service a vestryman approached his rector and said to him: 'That was a large class—a very large class. But there was no money in it.'"

OVER 7,000 grape baskets were made by one firm in Naples, N. Y., during the latest grape season.

BALTIMORE, Md., with its packing trade consumes in boxes and cases over 50,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

GEESE raising is carried on to a large extent in Texas. One goose will yield about a pound and a half of feathers. One ranch already has 3,000 geese.

GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR has received from a friend in Virginia, a relic of the war, consisting of two bullets which met and were welded together over a battle field.

WASHINGTON passed through the upper part of South Carolina in a private carriage during 1797. Since then no ex-president has visited the region until General Grant's present trip South.

IN the list of Georgia lawyers who have received big fees the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution puts Senator Ben Hill first. He received in one case a fee of $140,000, of which $50,000 was paid in cash.

EX-UNITED STATES' SENATOR TRUMAN SMITH was one of the three persons who last Sunday united with the Presbyterian church at Stamford, Conn., on profession of faith. He is 88 years old.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY, of Arkansas, is using the $1,000,000 he made in mining operations to carry on sheep raising on a grand scale in New Mexico. He was nearly bankrupt when he left the Senate.

THE wife of Governor Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, who barely escaped the Russian mission, is a daughter of Albert G. Greene, whose name is widely known as the author of "Old Grimes is Dead."

To give an idea of the ravages of diphtheria in Southern Russia, it may be mentioned that in the one province of Pultava about 7,000 persons have died of the disease in each of the last three years.

THE Springfield Republican says that Cameron is credited with designs on the vice presidency. "Grant and Cameron" would probably carry the old crowd and Pennsylvania—and stop there.

THE National Republican says: "The next Republican National convention will be held in Chicago on Wednesday, June 25, 1880, and not the 3d of that month, as many journals have announced."

MOBILE has secured a line of steamships to Europe. Mobile, latterly, has quite dropped out of sight as a prominent shipping port, but this movement is perhaps a sign of a revival of its old time commercial life.

A RETIRED Spanish soldier, Lopez, is 112 years old. He recently sent to his son, at Columbus, Ga., a letter, saying that after 40 years of army service he has been retired on $1,500 a year. The son who received the letter is only 79 years old.

THE Philadelphia Times says: If the opinion of the supreme court of Maine could have been enforced in New York at the canvass of the votes cast at the last election, Mr. Clarkson N. Potter would now be the lieutenant governor of that State.

AT Bishop Haven's funeral on Tuesday it is stated that nearly every minister of the Methodist denomination in New England was present. One of the bishop's sons is preparing to be a clergyman. The bishop's mother is still living, at the age of 94.

SENATOR-ELECT GORMAN, of Maryland, began life as a page in the United States Senate, by appointment of Stephen A. Douglas, and rose to be postmaster of that body. During the war he was a Republican, but went out of that party under Andrew Johnson.

MRS. F. GRANT has appeared in Washington in some quaint Eastern attire, presented to her by her mother-in-law—a dress of some wonderful Oriental fabric, and a number of Hindostanee ornaments, including bangles which almost concealed her arms from wrist to elbows.

MR. RAMSEY, the new secretary of war, is described by the Times, of Chicago, as tall and very heavy, with gray hair and short side-whiskers, large blue eyes, and broad, good-humored face. He has a bluff and kindly way of talking, and receives the callers at his new office as if he were to glad to see them.

THE population of our globe, estimated at 1,300,000,000, is ruled by 12 emperors, 25 kings, 47 princes, 17 sultans, 12 khans, 6 grand dukes, 6 dukes, 1 vice king, 1 nissm, 1 radia, 1 imam, 1 bey, and 28 presidents, besides a large number of chiefs of wild tribes. Of the republics, 19 are found on American soil, leaving only 9 for the rest of the world.

A LITTLE more than 40 years ago, all the table cutlery used in the United States came from England. At present, out of an annual consumption of nearly $3,000,000 worth, England supplies but 8 per cent., and this country not only manufactures nearly all that is needed at home, but ships large quantities to South America, Australia and Europe.

MR. LIGHTER, a young blacksmith of Findlay, O., went to Batavia, in that State, the other day, met Miss Lucy Roberts, a handsome brunette with some reputation as a musician, became enamored at first sight, sought her acquaintance, proposed, and was accepted, and married her instanter. The whole proceedings did not occupy more than three hours.

NEVER heard of the baby plant, did you? It is a Japanese exotic, it is a kind of lily, and blossoms twice a year. The flower is shaped like a star, having four brown-and-yellow petals. In the center is a tiny figure, which bears an exact resemblance to a nude baby its little arms and legs outstretched, and the eyes distinctly marked. A San Francisco lady paid $300 for this rare and elegant plant, of which there is no duplicate in this country.

EDISON unbosoms his aspirations and speaks prophetically. According to the New York Star, having almost perfected his arrangements for enabling mankind to dispense with oil, gas, coal and steam, he is now devoting his undivided energies to the improvement of a galvanized attachment for fences and roofs which will instantly paralyze the most musical of mid-summer cats. There is more fame and money in this than in all his previous inventions.

THE Newburyport Herald says the cotton mills of that city at present are all in a prosperous condition, and the result of this year's work may be set down as satisfactory. During the year just ended 10,169 bales of cotton cloth have been manufactured and shipped. On the basis of a bale of a cotton cloth averaging 30 pieces of 50 yards, this would give 305,070 pieces, or 15,253,500 yards. Of this quantity the Bartlett mills have made 2,797 bales; the Peabody, 2,522; the Victoria, 2,000, and the Ocean 2,793.

NEAR Apex, N. C., a few days ago, there was a grand wedding among the colored folks. After the ceremony had been concluded in handsome style, the groom, who resided in another part of the country, put his bride in a wagon, and prepared to take her to his home. At this stage of the proceedings, a darky, who said he knew a thing or two about the customs of the white folk, stated that it was always the style to throw shoes at the bride as she was driving off. The idea took immensely. As the happy couple moved away from the door the darkies jerked off their shoes and hurled them at the vehicle. One darky, who was the possessor of a No 15 foot, threw a shoe with too unerring aim. The great missile flew through the air, and striking the bride's skull, knocked her senseless in the bottom of the wagon. The groom jumped out and gave the thrower of the shoe a thrashing, cursing civilized customs with all his heart.

THE Wabash Courier says: Ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, is in training as a dark horse for the Democratic presidental nomination. A ticket composed of English, of Connecticut, and English, of Indiana, would surely have enough English on it to make the shot.

THE Harrisburg Patriot says occasionally an "old-line Whig" like Toombs or the descendant of an ancient Federalist emerges in the South to express the opinion that republican government in this country is a failure. But no such sentiment finds encouragement among the Democracy of the South.

THE Ottowa (Ill.) Free Trader says: As Indiana will, from necessity, cut a very important figure in the coming presidential contest, we are quite ready to agree with the friends of Mr. English generally that his name and claims deserve a very respectful consideration indeed in casting about for a really available Democratic candidate for 1880.

THE Philadelphia Times says we do not know of any way in which Mr. Hayes could give more substantial aid and comfort to Garcelon than by issuing a new commission to J. Madison Wells as surveyor of the port of New Orleans. O.d Wells should hurry on to Washington and present this view of the case to the greatest beneficiary of returning board frauds.

THE Philadelphia Times says: The Democratic State committee of Ohio has concluded not to have any convention for the election of delegates to the National convention. The committee will name the four delegates at large—it will come handier—and allow the congressional districts to name their own delegates in their own way. This will avoid a quarrel, and make it unlikely that anybody will have a solid delegation from that State.

THE Richmond State says that the South is solidly Democratic and will be in that election, no matter what the issue may be, whether for greenbacks, silver dollars or gold, a tariff or free trade. We are not making platforms down here just now. We leave that to the North, as also the candidate. Any platform, and for that matter almost any candidate, will do for us, so only they will secure the defeat of the Radical party, and the restoration of the Government to the Democracy.

GOVERNOR COBB, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation announcing, "with infinite regret and unspeakable sorrow," the death of Senator Houston, and saying: "Full of honors and of years, he has gone from among us, leaving no blot upon his character, no stain upon his name, and no reproach upon his memory; but his works live after him; his example is bequeathed to his countrymen, and the record of his success remains to encourage struggling manhood in the paths of duty and honor."

COLONEL NICHOLAS BREWER, of Baltimore, the secretary of the association of Old Defenders, died on Friday, in his 92d year. This association of the veterans of 1813 was formed in 1840 and Colonel Brewer was elected treasurer and some years later secretary. He was always present at the meetings of the association, and his records of the proceedings were kept with extraordinary nicety. When the association was formed it had 1,000 members, but Colonel Brewer has lived to see the number reduced to less than 40.

THE pulpit of the Dartmouth College church at Hanover, N. H., has been furnished with a telephone, the wires from which run to the houses of invalid and aged members of the congregation. "The trial," it is announced, "was a perfect success. Every word spoken and the singing of the hymns were distinctly intelligible to interested auditors at over a dozen houses in town. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Leeds, preached a very scholarly and instructive sermon, which could be distinctly heard at Norwich depot and village, two miles or more away, and across the Connecticut river."

MRS GRANT is quoted as having said that the happiest period of her life and the general's was when they lived in Galena "in a small brick house and kept one servant." The correspondent of the Syracuse Journal, who quotes this, gives also a pleasant little picture of Mrs. Stewart, the wife of the ex-senator, who, at one time, was cheerfully turning her kindly hand to household duties in her husband's mining shanty on the Pacific coast, and not many years after was ordering and purchasing in Europe the beautiful pictures and statuary and carpets and hangings which gave such a charm to her Washington home.

THE St. Joseph (La.) Journal publishes approvingly a communication from a prominent citizen of Louisiana in favor of Hon. Wm. H. English for a place on the national ticket. The communication says that among the names mentioned in connection with the presidential ticket, I notice that my old friend and collegiate associate, Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana. Mr. English is a ripe scholar and wise statesman, whose monetary record is particularly interesting at this juncture in national affairs. Mr. English has ever been the advocate of gold and silver as the only true basis of a healthy and safe monetary system He served four successive terms in the National Congress, and was the peer of any man in that great body of statesman. He would be an ornament to the national ticket, and I hope to see his name placed there by the approaching National convention.

Soldiers' Pensions.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

SIR—I want to express to you my thanks for your editorial in to-day's Sentinel in defense of soldiers' pensions. Four years ago I was at a political meeting when this question was asked Hon. Frank Landers, who was then a candidate:

"Are you in favor of pensions to the crippled and diseased soldiers of the Government in the late war?"

Quicker than a flash he answered:

"I don't think our Republic should maintain much, if any, of a standing army, but I do think it should depend upon volunteers and when it has used or destroyed them in preserving it off it should pension every one of them and care for their needy families, and then it would never have to draft men when it needed soldiers. To those who do not take the personal risks of war and have a Government preserved to them, this payment would be a light task."

"I indorse the idea of Mr. Landers. But there seems to be an impression growing that the glory achieved by the soldiers in the war against the rebellion should be accepted as sufficient compensation to them for loss of limbs and health. I am glad, however, to observe that the Democracy takes care of those who are members of the party, and that it willingly urges that they all be cared for. Without the soldiers, the Government would have been destroyed, and it seems to me that 15 per cent. of the entire revenue is a very small sum to pay to them for having preserved the Government. Of course, if they did not get this there would be that much more left for politicians to steal, but if they will only content themselves with the 85 per cent. for a little time, the ex soldiers will all be dead, and then, if they don't have another war, they can steal the whole of the revenue. Respectfully,

J. H. WOODARD.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.

The secret of perfect health is invariably found by those who take "Sellers' Liver Pills."

HON. W. H. ENGLISH.

The Boston Post on An Indiana Statesman.

Unqualified Indorsement of His Views.

It is pleasant and refreshing to read or hear the views of a Western Democrat like those recently expressed by this gentleman. In a late interview at Louisville he said:

"The Democratic party united, could defy all opposition, just as the people of the United States united, could defy any nation in the world." On this point there is entire agreement North and South, East and West. We next look to see what basis he suggests for union. There, too, he is equally happy in his conception. "With a platform favoring the liberty and fraternity of the people, and the equality and rights of the States, in opposition to the corrupt and dangerous concentration of power in the general Government, plainly tending to an empire, I should not doubt the success of the party." On this point assuredly the entire Democratic party is a unit. What then stands in the way? This he seems to have well considered, and the only really distracting question is, in his opinion, that on finance. But he is quite as fortunate and wise on this point as on the others. He says, "for myself, I want our money to rank with the same standard recognized by all the great commercial nations of the world. I want no depreciated or unredeemable paper forced upon our people. I want the laboring man when pay day comes to be paid in real dollars that will purchase just as much of the necessaries of life as the dollars paid to bondholders or officeholders, and with as great purchasing power as the best money in the best markets of the world. Honesty, in my judgment, is the best policy in finance and politics, as well as in morals generally, and if politicians would take half as much trouble to instruct and enlighten the masses that they do to take advantage of their supposed prejudices it would be far better."

If we could have the ear of every Democrat in the country we should be glad to know if anything better than this has been uttered, and who can honestly dissent from it? Mr. English is a resident of Indiana, one of the States holding a very important relation to success next year, if not the key to it. He is an eminent private citizen, having no political aspirations. He is actuated by no motive but that which flows from an intelligent appreciation of the situation. His heart has always been loyal to the country and the Democratic party. His judgment is based on large and successful experience as a public man.

THE EXODUS.

More Negroes on the Way—The Advance Agent at Rushville, and Gets in the Wrong Pew.

[Rushville Jacksonian of last week.]

Last Thursday evening a decently dressed darkey accosted a prominent Democrat of Rushville, and after feeling around carefully for a short time, asked him boldly:

"You are a Republican man, ain't you?"

The Democrat smiled approvingly, and informed his interrogator that he "sometimes voted that ticket."

This satisfied the doubting darkey, and he said:

"Then I can talk plainly to you," and drawing a manuscript from his pocket and handing it to our friend, remarked:

"You are friendly to the colored people, and want them to come here from North Carolina?"

To this burst of eloquence the Democrat replied that he was friendly to the colored people, and that the Republican party in Indiana would need them at the next election.

The manuscript was a certificate of the good character of the colored bearer and a guarantee that all money paid to him would be sacredly appropriated to the cause for which it was given. The name of each patriotic philanthropist who had donated to the fund which was to bring plantation negroes from the South into Indiana to defeat the lawful majority was written down in a business like manner. Between 15 and 20 subscribers had been obtained, and the amount opposite each name marked paid. The following are among the prominent names to the paper: Hon. Lieutenant Governor Sexton, Hon. George C. Clark, Judge W. A. Cullen, Dr. W. A. Pugh, Cox & Pugh, etc., e c.

So the work goes bravely on. The emissaries of the Republican party are abroad collecting money to import negroes here to carry the State. Indiana is Democratic, but it must be made Republican. Your Republican neighbor who is friendly to you, goes to church with you and professes to believe in the majority rule, secretly contributes to a fund to bring ignorant paupers from a foreign State to overcome you and your majority. Honest men, what do you think of this scheme? It is carried on secretly Like a thief searching for a 'pard," the agent inquires: "You are a Republican, ain't you?" None but Republicans are to be let into the plot. An unholy scheme is on foot, which light and honesty would defeat. Then let none into it but Republicans. None but red-hot Republican names were to this paper.

[The same decently dressed darkey was the same one who was afterward interviewed by a Sentinel reporter on the C., H. and D train on its trip to Indianapolis the same day from Rushville. The Journal, in the heighth of its usual impudence, charged that the interview was manufactured in the Sentinel office. We have in our possession a letter from the conductor of the train corroborating the fact of the interview.]—ED SENTINEL.

"We's Bound fo' Massa Kun'l Streight's Faum, Sah!"

[Kokomo Dispatch, last issue.]

On last Saturday a company of colored emigrants from North Carolina, numbering 14, including women and children, passed through this city While the train was stopping at the Junction, our good Democratic friend, Orem Henry, who was standing on the depot platform and caught a glimpse of their sable pates peering from the car windows, at once suspected their character and satisfied his suspicions by questioning one of them. He learned that they were from North Carolina, and they were emigrating, as they thought, to a land flowing with milk and honey, and where every head of a family does in reality own 40 acres of land and a mule. To the question: "Where are you going?" the spokesman for the party answered, after a little hesitation, as if mentally doubting whether or not that was a fair question: "We's bound, sah, fo' Massa Kun'l Streight's faum, up nouf, sah!" "Ah, ha! I thought as much," replied his interlocutor, as the train pulled out with its precious cargo of imported votes to be cast in Indiana for the Republican ticket at the coming presidential election.

The Rose Name Writing and Darning Attachment for Sewing Machines.

Attention is called to the advertisement of this very valuable device published in another column of this paper. It will prove indispensable to any family having a sewing machine, from the fact that it enables the machine to do all the darning as well as the sewing, and every family has more of the former than the latter. The holes or tears are scarcely noticeable after being darned by this attachment. By using it ladies can write their names upon all kinds of underclothing, bed linen, handkerchiefs, etc., as easily as with a pen and ink upon paper. Every new subscriber to the Sentinel, at $1 25 per annum, is entitled to one. Send your orders to the Sentinel Company, Indianapolis.

K CATARRH. K

RADICAL TREATMENT for $1.00

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE and IMPROVED INHALER wrapped in one package and sold by all Druggists for $1. ASK for Sanford's Radical Cure.

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