

## INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

(Entered at the Post-office at Indianapolis as second-class matter.)

## TERMS PER YEAR:

Single copy.....\$1 00

We ask democrats to bear in mind and select their own state paper when they come to take subscriptions and make up clubs.

Agents making up clubs send for any information desired. Address INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL, Indianapolis, Ind.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

## ANOTHER MONTH.

"The Sentinel's" Guessing Contest Will Remain Open Until Feb. 1.

At the request of numerous readers, the contest for THE SENTINEL's fifty-dollar prize for the best "guess" on HARRISON's cabinet will be kept open until the 1st of February. The names of the cabinet will certainly not be known before that time, and probably not for thirty days longer.

Fifty dollars in cash will be paid the person who sends to THE SENTINEL office, before Feb. 1, the best guess on the cabinet.

Each guess must be accompanied by the sum of one dollar, for which THE SUNDAY SENTINEL will be mailed (postage prepaid) to any address, or delivered in the city, for the term of six months; or THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL (weekly) will be mailed (postage prepaid) to any address for the term of one year.

The "guess" should give the names and positions of the seven cabinet officers, thus:

Position.	Name.
Treasury.	
Interior.	
War.	
Navigation.	
Postoffice.	
Justice (Atty.-Gen.).	

The premium will be awarded immediately after the cabinet nominations have been confirmed by the senate, and the award will be based upon the cabinet, as confirmed.

This offer is open to the whole world, and affords an excellent opportunity for shrewd political guessing. The guess will receive in any event the full value of his money in THE SUNDAY SENTINEL or THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL; and if he makes the best guess will get \$50 in cash, and establish his reputation as a keen political observer and a clever student of the signs of the times.

Now send in your guesses, ladies and gentlemen—democrats, republicans, prohibitionists, greenbackers, mungwumps and political nonscripts. You all have a chance.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

With this issue all subscriptions to THE WEEKLY SENTINEL that have expired before or with January 1, 1889, will be cut off. It is hoped that every person who has taken the paper during the past year will do so during 1889. THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL has no superior and few equals. Its subscription price is exceedingly low and within the reach of all. Send us \$1 by return mail and receive the paper for another year.

## The Indiana White Caps.

We print this morning a letter from the White Cap district of Indiana, which contains an interview with a "prominent citizen" of that section who, if not himself a White Cap, is at least in sympathy with the objects and practices of the White Caps. It will be read with interest as affording an insight into the curious mental processes by which men who call themselves respectable, and are considered respectable by their neighbors, seek to justify to themselves and to the world the practice of lawlessness.

The burden of this "respectable citizen's" song is that no one has been punished by the White Caps who did not deserve it. Their victims have been, without exception, he says, vicious and worthless characters, such as wife-beaters, idlers, chronic loafers, etc., etc. In every case where the facts were known the verdict of the community was "served them right."

Many of the persons beaten have themselves admitted the justice of their punishment, and in some cases it has had a most wholesome effect, resulting in the complete reformation of the offenders, who have become industrious, sober, thrifty citizens, instead of lazy, shiftless, drunken dead-beats.

We have no doubt that the past condition of public sentiment in the White Cap counties is faithfully reflected by this apologist and defender of the White Caps.

Their very existence would, indeed, have been impossible but for just such a lax and demoralized public sentiment as his remarks indicate. Happily there has been a marked change in the local sentiment upon this subject during the last year. This is evidenced by the election of JENNY L. SEDDARTH as prosecuting attorney. Mr. SEDDARTH was the republican nominee for that office. He made his campaign upon the issue of the enforcement of the law against the White Caps, and upon that issue was triumphantly elected, receiving a majority of 300, although the majority for the rest of the democratic ticket averaged one thousand in the district. Mr. SEDDARTH, therefore, owes his election to the law-abiding citizens of both parties—a fact which is auspicious of a new and better era in the White Cap counties.

The decision of the courts on the Pennsylvania statute will be awaited with much interest.

Forged or Genuine?

The *Journal* prints a couple of letters alleged to have been sent out by two democratic county chairmen during the recent campaign. The *Journal* does not profess to know whether the letters are genuine or not. If they are genuine we have no hesitation in saying that the writers belong in the penitentiary, although neither of the letters is nearly so bad as DUDLEY's infamous manual for vote-buyers, which the *Journal* professes to regard as entirely proper.We have no doubt, however, that the letters printed in the *Journal* are forgeries. They bear all the ear-marks of forgery, and their appearance in the *Journal* of itself renders it very probable that they have made the pretext for many of their own crimes.

But the really encouraging thing is that these men have been indicted; that their cases have been set for trial; that the prosecution is in charge of a man with the ability and the courage to conduct it effectively, and that the preponderance of public sentiment is with him in his efforts to suppress mob rule.

Of course it is unnecessary to point out the wretched sophistry by which the White Caps and their friends endeavor to justify their crimes. They will not have a feather's weight with any intelligent person who is fit to live in a civilized community. It is superfluous to tell such a person that when a body of citizens assume to regulate the morals and habits of their neighbors by force, organized society is in peril, and anarchy is in sight. If these midnight marauders had been anxious to up-

hold the law and protect the morals of the community, they would have obeyed the laws themselves. However worthless and vicious and dangerous the victims of their outrages may have been, they were, we make bold to say, harmless and even useful citizens as compared with their self-constituted judges, who have brought disgrace upon the state of Indiana by their lawless proceedings. Wife-beaters are miserable wretches, and ought to be severely punished. But there is a law for their offense; and if the White Caps had made half as much effort to have this law enforced as they have to break down all law and order in their communities, wholesome justice would long ago have been done to these brutes. There is also a law against vagrancy, and a law against drunkenness, and a law against theft and a law against prostitution. The White Caps had it in their power to see that these laws were enforced. They had it in their power to secure the election of officers with the ability, the courage and the zeal to enforce them, and to create a public sentiment which would sustain such officers in so doing. But they chose rather to put themselves in the same category as the offenders of whom they complained; to make criminals of themselves in order to punish other wrong-doers; to inaugurate a reign of violence and terrorism, and to bring their counties, and, in a degree, their state, into disrepute before the world by a prolonged series of outrages which will be a lasting reproach to Indiana unless the perpetrators are brought to justice.

The people of Indiana demand that the prosecution of these miscreants be pushed to the bitter end, and that the campaign against organized lawlessness in Indiana be continued until the last vestige of it has vanished, and the law is again supreme on every foot of its soil.

THE SENTINEL'S fifty dollar prize-guessing contest on Harrison's cabinet will remain open until Feb. 1.

## Statutes Against Overwork.

A Pennsylvania law forbids passenger railway companies to suffer their employees to work more than twelve hours a day. The law declares that twelve hours is the limit, beyond which work must be paid for as overwork; prohibits the company's officials from suffering or permitting such overwork; makes the performance of the excess of work prima facie evidence of permission; allows them to plead ignorance, in fact, as a defense, and adds a penalty of imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

Although this law has been on the statute book nearly two years, the first indictment under it has just been returned. The defendants are THOMAS C. BARR, president, and J. H. FRESH, superintendent of a street railway company in Philadelphia.

The trial of this case will present some interesting and novel questions to the Pennsylvania courts. It is quite probable that they will deny the power of the legislature to deprive citizens of the freedom of contract, which is what the statute in question really seeks to do. For it says, in effect, that no person can contract with a street railway company to perform more than twelve hours' labor a day; and if a legislature can say this, and enforce it, it can also prohibit a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman, a journalist, a clerk or any other person contracting to perform more than twelve, or ten, or eight, or six hours a day, as it pleases.

Every right-minded and humane person of course sympathizes with the overworked and underpaid employees of street railway companies in our large towns and cities. Most of these corporations earn very large dividends, and yet they have been in the habit of compelling their employees to work from twelve to sixteen hours a day, seven days in the week. The loss of these customers was what caused the diminished demand for coal, just as THE SENTINEL said at the time. But the coal barons thought to practice upon the ignorance and credulity of the miners, and by appeals to their fears to induce them to vote against their own interests and in the interest of the monopolists and the trusts. Happily many of the miners were not so ignorant or so credulous as the masters supposed, and the action of the latter did not have the desired effect. But their conduct was none the less despicable for all that, and should expose them to the contempt of all who believe in honesty and truth.

By the way, the legislature should this winter pass a law which will crush out the "pluck-me" stores conducted by these same monopolists, and put a stop to the systematic robbery of the men in their service by the crooked system of weighing coal now in vogue. The existing law against the "pluck-me" stores has not proved effectual, and must be strengthened. As to the weighing robbery, it is simply inhuman, and ought to be stopped. It is bad enough that these wealthy miscreants should practice deception on their employees as they did during the campaign. But no law can prevent that. A law can be passed, however, that will prevent them from robbing the men as well as lying to them. The legislature must pass such a law.

Send in your guess on Harrison's cabinet. Fifty dollars cash for the best guess.

## The State and Township Libraries.

It is said by persons who have watched the course of public affairs in Indiana that no measure for public education has ever failed to meet the approval of the people. If this be true, and it certainly ought to be, there are few things to which our legislators can devote their attention than will be more popular than reasonable and adequate provision for the rehabilitation of the state and industrial evils. These can be easily remedied by legislation, however, but by organization among the men, and by the pressure of public opinion, which has demanded that they receive at least as good treatment as was accorded the negro slaves in the South.

Our own opinion is that the street-car drivers and conductors, considering the exposure and hardships they are compelled to undergo, ought to be able to earn a decent living by working not more than eight hours out of the twenty-four. But we have no faith in the potency of such a law as that we have referred to. We do not believe it is constitutional, and we are sure it is not wise or practicable, A greater evil even than overwork and demoralized public sentiment as his remarks indicate. Happily there has been a marked change in the local sentiment upon this subject during the last year. This is evidenced by the election of JENNY L. SEDDARTH as prosecuting attorney. Mr. SEDDARTH was the republican nominee for that office. He made his campaign upon the issue of the enforcement of the law against the White Caps, and upon that issue was triumphantly elected, receiving a majority of 300, although the majority for the rest of the democratic ticket averaged one thousand in the district. Mr. SEDDARTH, therefore, owes his election to the law-abiding citizens of both parties—a fact which is auspicious of a new and better era in the White Cap counties.

The decision of the courts on the Pennsylvania statute will be awaited with much interest.

## Forged or Genuine?

The *Journal* prints a couple of letters alleged to have been sent out by two democratic county chairmen during the recent campaign. The *Journal* does not profess to know whether the letters are genuine or not. If they are genuine we have no hesitation in saying that the writers belong in the penitentiary, although neither of the letters is nearly so bad as DUDLEY's infamous manual for vote-buyers, which the *Journal* professes to regard as entirely proper.We have no doubt, however, that the letters printed in the *Journal* are forgeries. They bear all the ear-marks of forgery, and their appearance in the *Journal* of itself renders it very probable that they have made the pretext for many of their own crimes.It will be remembered that the *Journal*, during the campaign, printed in its editorial columns a base forgery on the LaPorte county democratic committee. The forgery was promptly exposed, but the *Journal* never made retraction, correction or apology. Indeed, it never referred to the matter again, although republican papers all over the state and country were reproducing the forged letter from its columns and using it as a text for preachers about democratic depravity.*The Journal* dealt in forgeries very ex-

tensively throughout the campaign. In fact, they were for weeks the chief feature of its editorial page. So it seems pretty safe to assume, in the absence of positive evidence to the contrary, that the letters it printed yesterday were forged.

Send in your guess on Harrison's cabinet. Fifty dollars cash for the best guess.

## A Wicked Campaign Fraud.

A short time before the recent election some of the coal mines in Clay county were shut down, and the operatives were notified that it was because of the tariff agitation, and the fears of Mr. CLEVELAND's re-election and the passage of the Mills bill. As the Mills bill did not alter the duty on coal, it was deemed necessary to explain that many manufacturing institutions which would be injuriously affected by the enactment of that measure had either closed down entirely or begun running on short time, and thus stopped or largely reduced their consumption of coal.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not likely to do so again.

The miners were given to understand that if HARRISON was elected these concerns would resume operations at once, which was done in by J. R. BROWN.

If it hasn't lived in Indiana for seven or eight years, it is not