

## INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

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We ask our readers 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 THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, Indianapolis, Ind.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

## FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE.

Send Wearing Apparel and Supplies For the Clay County Sufferers.

The wives and children of the Clay county miners are suffering very grievously for want of clothing. The children without exception, and most of the women are without shoes or other foot-wear. Dresses, skirts, stockings, underwear, wraps, head-wear, and, in fact, any article of clothing for man, woman or child would help to protect some poor creature from the wintry blasts that are now approaching, and would be most acceptable. Whether the strike ends soon or not, the necessities of the miners and their families will be very great during the winter. The men have been idle since May; and previous to that had for several years been employed only about half the time, and then at pauper wages. If they resume work it will be at very low wages, and probably on half time. Most of them are absolutely destitute and almost hopeless in debt.

The SENTINEL will forward to Clay county all clothing or supplies of any kind which may be contributed for these unfortunate people. We urge our readers to examine their wardrobes, and to send us for this purpose such articles of wearing apparel as they can spare. Those who have clothing or food supplies or anything else that would help to make the miners' families comfortable may send them to this office or may notify us by telephone or through the mails, and we will send for the articles. We want to forward a train load of clothing, provisions and general supplies to Clay county as quickly as possible. We shall acknowledge all donations in these columns unless otherwise requested.

Let there be a liberal response to this appeal. Let the state of Indiana be saved from the disgrace of barefooted women and little children in winter.

Our contemporaries in this city and throughout the state are earnestly urged to co-operate with us in this work. It is simply a work of common humanity.

The state fair was a success in point of attendance, and in many respects was a very creditable exhibition. There is still much room for improvement, however.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY is mentioned as the probable successor of the late S. S. Cox in congress. He is a scholarly and brilliant man and would probably come nearer filling Mr. Cox's place in the house than any other person who is available for it.

The startling information comes by Associated Press that the marriage of young Mr. BLAINE and Miss MCCORMICK "was consummated with a ring, the couple kneeling during invocation of divine blessing." This is supposed to have happened in a crowded presbyterian church.

The death of WILKIE COLLINS is a serious loss to English literature. He wrote great fiction, and it is somewhat inferior in creative power to DICKENS, SCOTT and THACKERAY, he was superior to either, or to any of his other contemporaries, as a plot-builder. The author of "The Woman in White" is destined, we think, to permanent fame, and will always rank as not the least in that great galaxy of novelists which included DICKENS, THACKERAY, GEORGE ELIOT, BULWER and CHARLES KEDE.

COL. W. F. SWITZLER, who has efficiently served the people as chief of the bureau of statistics during the past four years, has tendered his resignation, "by request." Secy. WINDOM assures him that the request for his resignation was not induced by any charges affecting him personally or officially. He was simply turned out for political opinion, in accordance with that frank and bold, or "brutal" policy which B. HARRISON declaimed against on a memorable occasion in the senate. Who will be the next victim?

The colored baptists, at their recent convention in this city, adopted resolution urging the southern negroes to "go west and grow up with the country." We have waited in vain for invitations from the West for them to come. Nothing has been heard from Kansas or Nebraska, from Iowa or Minnesota, from Wisconsin or the Dakotas, or from any of the other republican states or territories of the West. What's the matter? Why don't the republicans of the Northwest ask the downtrodden southern negroes to come and make their homes with them?

The London Spectator is very sad, all because after Irish home rule has been granted, Ireland will separate from the empire, and the United States will recognize its independence "within a week," and Ireland and England will straightforwardly fall to fighting, and the United States will make an alliance with Ireland, and "that would mean a war with a state stronger than ourselves, with two millions of allies, ready to die for her, living in our own streets, and with an indefensible territory, which yet must be defended, stretching along her side." This is what it is to have a guilty conscience and a sour stomach.

St. Louis has jumped into the world's fair race with a hurrah, and promises to make it interesting for New York, Chicago and Washington. A fund has been started with the newspapers as leading contributors, the *Republic* and *Globe-Democrat* giving \$20,000 each, and the *Post-Democrat* \$15,000. A general committee of 200 has been organized, with Gov. FRANCIS as chairman, and CHARLES H. JONES, editor of the *Republic*, as chairman of the executive committee. A good deal of ver-

fascinating literature is being sent out. The main argument is that St. Louis has a larger population within a radius of 500 miles than any other city in the country. A good deal of stress is laid upon her transportation facilities, which, in point of fact, are not equal to those of Chicago. St. Louis undoubtedly has many advantages as a site for the fair, but her summer climate and the overshadowing attractions of Chicago, will, we fear, prevent her from capturing the prize.

## A Nation of Slaves.

A recent paper in the *Nineteenth Century* gives a discouraging picture of the condition of the Russian peasantry. Those who were "emancipated" by decree of ALEXANDER more than a quarter of a century ago are said to be in a more miserable situation than in their days of serfdom. Agriculture, upon which they depend almost entirely, is at the very lowest ebb. The harvests are wretched, being smaller than in any other European country. The Russian peasants are without capital or an opportunity to acquire it; the little patches of land in their possession are too small to permit of the raising of different crops, which is essential to the successful prosecution of agriculture; and their ignorance, which has scarcely been lessened since they emerged into "freedom," is an insuperable barrier to their advancement. The great majority of these *unscrupulous* find themselves utterly unable to pay the government what they owe on their lands, or even to pay the state and communal taxes, for default in which they are flogged by the thousands every year. It is said that in one district in Novgorod, 1,500 peasants were thus condemned in 1887. Five hundred and fifty had already been flogged, when the inspector interceded for the remainder.

There is chronic famine in many parts of the country. Usurers flourish at the expense of both the old land-owners and the peasantry. Forced labor is at an end, and the free labor, owing to its ignorance and the conditions by which it is surrounded, is of the worst possible kind. The nobility, as a class, is practically ruined. The result of emancipation seems to have been to impoverish the nobles, while the former slaves are in a worse condition, if anything, than when the law held them as bondsmen. The power of the aristocracy is broken, and "there is nothing between the unlimited power of the autocrat and his 90,000,000 subjects, six-tenths of whom are peasants."

No wonder there is nihilism in Russia. No wonder, either, that it is practically confined to the gentle-born. The masses of that vast empire are too besotted with ignorance to understand their condition, and have too little spirit, after their centuries of oppression, to assert their rights, even were they able to comprehend them.

The condition of Russia in these latter years of the nineteenth century seems to be worse than that of the states of Europe under the feudal system. Her deliverance will come some time, but there are as yet no indications of its approach.

## Harrison, Tanner and Dalzell.

When Corporal TANNER and Private DALZELL were going around the country last fall blackguarding CLEVELAND, lying to old soldiers, and proclaiming that hell was full of democrats, B. HARRISON and the *Journal* regarded them as great patriots and fine fellows generally. But now that TANNER has put the administration "in a hole" by attempting to carry out promises made in its behalf but which were never intended to be kept, the *Journal* can scarcely find language so severe to apply to him. It berates him for his "folly" and his "stupidity," and denounces him for attempting to establish a "wide-open policy in dispensing pensions" without much regard to precedents or law." Yet this was the kind of policy B. HARRISON promised when he declared that the apothecaries' scales should not be used in dealing out pensions, and it was the policy he directed when he told TANNER to "be liberal with the boys."

The truth about TANNER is that with all his faults he is a better man than HARRISON because he believes that campaign pledges are made to be kept, while HARRISON believes they are only made to be broken. TANNER is stupid and foolish, of course, but no more so than when HARRISON appointed him commissioner of pensions with a view to making votes. It is safe to say that he to-day enjoys a larger share of public respect than does B. HARRISON, who has introduced the methods and morals of ward politics in the white house, and has shown that he has no higher conception of public duty than he has of political honesty.

As to Private DALZELL, he is at least as good a man to-day as he was when he was holding GROVER CLEVELAND up to the scorn of the G. A. R., while the *Journal* was patting him on the back.

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Who is that man with the abstracted air? "Shh, don't disturb him; he's thinking; he voted for Harrison."

## DR. TALMAGE'S RECENT TRIP

## FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

The Preacher Takes His Vacation Journey  
For the Subject of a Sermon—An  
Apt Text For the Occasion  
and the Matter.

It was a great anthem of praise that went up from the crowded throng at the Brooklyn tabernacle last Sunday morning, where the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached as usual. The opening hymn was:

"No more let human blood be spilt,  
Vain sacrifice for human guilt;  
But to each conscience be applied  
The blood that flows from Jesus' side."

The subject of the sermon was: "From Ocean to Ocean, or My Transcontinental Journey." Text: Psalms, lxxi, 8: "He shall have dominion from sea to sea." The preacher said:

What two seas are referred to? Some might say the text means that Christ was to reign over all the land between the Arabian sea and Caspian sea, or between the Red sea and the Mediterranean sea, or between the Black sea and the North sea; No; in such case my text would have named them. It meant from any large body of water on the earth clear across to any other large body of water. And so I have a right to read it: He shall have dominion from the Atlantic sea to the Pacific sea. My theme is, America for God!

First, consider the immensity of this possession. If it were only a small tract of land capable of nothing better than sage brush and wild with ability only to support prairie dogs, I should not have much enthusiasm in wanting Christ to have it added to His dominion. But its value is infinite, and no one man can imagine where in immigrant wagon or stage coach or in rail train of the Union Pacific or the Northern Pacific or the Canadian Pacific or the Southern Pacific, he has traversed it. Having been privileged six times to cross this continent, and twice this summer, I have come to some appreciation of its magnitude. California, which I supposed was boyhood, from its size on the map, was a few yards across, a ridge of land on which one must walk cautiously lest he hit his head against the Sierra Nevadas on one side or slip off into the Pacific ocean on the other; California the thin slice of land as I supposed it to be in my boyhood. I have found it to be larger than all the states of New England and all New York and all Pennsylvania added together. It is now as large as all the states of the North and South, Dakota, Montana and Washington territory, to be launched next winter into statehood, will be giants at their birth. Let the congress of the United States strain a point and soon admit also Idaho and Wyoming and New Mexico. What is the use keeping them out in the cold any longer? Let us have the whole continent divided into states with senators and the conditions of which are too besotted with ignorance to understand their condition, and have too little spirit, after their centuries of oppression, to assert their rights, even were they able to comprehend them.

The condition of Russia in these latter years of the nineteenth century seems to be worse than that of the states of Europe under the feudal system. Her deliverance will come some time, but there are as yet no indications of its approach.

There is chronic famine in many parts of the country. Usurers flourish at the expense of both the old land-owners and the peasantry. Forced labor is at an end, and the free labor, owing to its ignorance and the conditions by which it is surrounded, is of the worst possible kind. The nobility, as a class, is practically ruined. The result of emancipation seems to have been to impoverish the nobles, while the former slaves are in a worse condition, if anything, than when the law held them as bondsmen. The power of the aristocracy is broken, and "there is nothing between the unlimited power of the autocrat and his 90,000,000 subjects, six-tenths of whom are peasants."

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