

The Sentinel.

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DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Fifth Annual Meeting.

The fifth annual meeting of the Democratic Editorial Association will be held in the city of Indianapolis.

JACKSON'S DAY--JANUARY 8, 1884.

The indications are that the meeting will be the largest editorial convocation ever held in Indiana or in the West.

The initial chapter of this story, the second of which appears to day, was printed in the Sentinel yesterday.

WELCOME!

To our many Democratic friends who will be called to the city this week during the preparatory opening days of the Legislature, we extend a cordial invitation to make themselves perfectly "at home" with us.

A foul murder is reported this morning by our Bloomington, Ind., correspondent as having occurred there Saturday night or early Sunday morning.

YESTERDAY was the day set by certain Chicago Adventists for the end of the world. The old ball is still whirling at the usual gait at this writing--2 a. m.

The friends of Mr. B. Gabriel announce that he will be a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House.

The Republicans are growing stronger in favor of civil service reform.

MR. SAM RANDALL's reception in the South gives the lie to the oft-repeated canards that Republicans are denied social recognition in that section.

In 1870 Lawyer Hamilton, of Illinois, defended Ed Goodspeed, a Bloomington murderer, but Goodspeed went up for thirty years.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is reported as being out of the New York Senatorial race.

SCRIBHAM, now of Canada, but late Assistant Cashier of a bank and prominent member of the Christian Church at Lexington, Ky., bet the bank's money heavily on Blaine during the late campaign.

THE Adventists out at Denver also proclaimed recently that the world would come to an end at daybreak yesterday, January 4, 1884.

MR. MOODY, the Evangelist, is in disgrace with the people of Richmond, Va.

ing Mr. Moody to be a preacher of salvation rather than of damnation, says: "No doubt but that Lee and Jackson were both sinners in the sight of God, and that as such deserved his wrath and curse. I hope that Mr. Moody will receive the same reward that I believe Lee and Jackson are now in full enjoyment of in that world where there is no sectional hate."

THE END.

A prominent St. Louis Adventist, upon being interviewed concerning the end of the world, announced for yesterday, said: "There is no truth whatever in it, sir. The Lord Jesus can not come to-day or the day after. I will prove it to you by Scripture, if you care to have me do so. We know that He will not come, because all things are not accomplished that are to precede His coming. We know that the periods of prophecy were closed in the year 1844, and it is literally true that no man knoweth the day or the hour, or even the year, in which Christ shall come. This we do know, that He shall come within some indefinite period not far removed, and that the present generation shall witness His coming."

THE RESULT.

If the local Republican organs continue to give out the impression that our Board of Commissioners are hand-in-hand with the criminal classes, compounding crimes, etc., what a splendid (?) reputation Indianapolis will soon have abroad. We notice that the Chicago News, and perhaps a few other outside papers, are already discussing the matter, basing their arguments upon the villainous telegrams that go out from this city from special correspondents of Republican newspapers. This is not all. Another result of this conspiracy to destroy the fair fame of our city will be to invite all the foot-pads, bunco steers and thieving bummers of all the large Western cities to pay the city a professional visit. Thanks, however, to an effective police force, they will probably receive a much warmer reception than they anticipate.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The increase in the public debt for December is attracting some attention, and is being variously interpreted as indicative of the general depressed state of business. There is an impression that the commercial situation is a grave one, and that it can not be disposed of under the general classification of "hard times." The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the opinion that the receipts and expenditures of last year show that this view is an erroneous one; that the decrease in the public debt in December, 1884, was less than \$2,000,000 and the expenditures were \$12,000,000. This year the increase is \$500,000, but the expenditures are \$22,000,000. This increase in expenditures is accounted for mainly by the carrying over from November of \$8,000,000 for pensions, which for the corresponding month last year, only required \$25,000. It should not be inferred from this, however, that there is any increase in pension payments for the fiscal year. Thus far, they are in fact less by \$309,000 than for the corresponding half of last year, but they have been distributed differently through the quarters.

The receipts declined \$2,000,000 for the month, which, of course, was somewhat the result of the business depression. The following figures are given by the Herald's correspondent. The total revenues for the first half of the last fiscal year were nearly \$170,000,000, as against \$161,000,000 for the corresponding half of the present fiscal year, a decrease of over \$14,000,000, \$9,500,000 of which occurred in custom receipts. Notwithstanding this falling off in receipts, the public debt has been decreased over \$39,000,000, and over \$43,000,000 of bonds have been cancelled so far.

Secretary McCulloch says that the increase of the public debt shown by the December statement is due not so much to any unusual expenditures during the month as to the fact that there has been a great falling off in the receipts. For the past two months the Treasury, he says, has been feeling the effect of the general depression of business all over the country, and the revenues have generally decreased. Meanwhile the expenditures have kept up to the highest point, those for pensions slightly increasing. He says, however, that the statement for January will show a diminution of the public debt again.

THE COLORED MAN AND THE DEMOCRACY.

That an audience of colored and white citizens should come together, as occurred at Chickering Hall one night last week, to endorse the incoming President, must be expiating to the Blaine newspapers and demagogues who still rant of the Democracy being the enemy of the colored people. There were two speakers at the meeting--a black man, Rev. W. B. Derrick, and Algeron S. Sullivan, a white man. Mr. Derrick made an eloquent speech, in which he argued that, while local troubles might arise in some Southern States, the colored man need have no fear respecting his rights in the hands of the Democratic party. He frankly confessed to disappointment at Mr. Blaine's defeat, but in a manly way expressed an earnest desire for the success of Mr. Cleveland's administration, believing him to be of the manly nature that could rise above party and become the ideal ruler for the good of all the people. He held that no impediment should be thrown in the way of Mr. Cleveland's administration. The duty of the colored man, he said, was to mind his own business, learn all he could, and when he was possessed of educated intelligence his brain power would have its way and the question of rights would be a thing of the past. The resolutions adopted by the meeting declared "the cheerful acceptance by the colored man of the result of the recent national contest, with the stern expectation of their just deserts."

—viz., the proper and faithful administration of the laws which protect the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to all American citizens."

It is very evident that intelligent, fair-minded Republicans, both black and white, are beginning to see that the defeat of James G. Blaine and the triumph of Grover Cleveland was a God-send to the country. They see in the result the dawn of an era of goodwill--the going down of sectional animosities. To-day the most pitiable creatures in the United States are the sore-heads who are continuing efforts to stir up strife between any portion of the country and the incoming administration. But it is gratifying to see the signs that they will fall in as they failed in their efforts to elect the man who attained to notoriety and to leadership in his party, solely in the role of sectional strife stirrer.

The Springer Committee will begin to-day in Cincinnati, investigating the outrages of United States Marshal Lot Wright and his \$17,800 worth of bulidancing and murdering Depuities at the October election in Ohio. Even before the sitting of the committee, Mr. Springer has evidence in a report of O. P. G. Clark, Commissioner of Pensions, to cause him to exclaim with Mr. Squeers: "Here's richness!" Of the total number of Special Examiners appointed by the Pension Bureau, 390, there were 101 "employed and away on leave within the State of Ohio during the months of October and November, 1884, or a portion of that time." It is just along there that the fine hand of Colonel W. W. Dudley, of Indiana, will be traced.

The Philadelphia Times says of President-elect Cleveland's civil service reform: "This letter will not, however, bring much comfort to the men now in office who have made their places recruiting stations for a political party and who have suddenly been seized with great admiration for the tenure of office portion of the civil service reform principle. He serves notice upon such persons that they will be expected to go and that without serious or unnecessary delay. And if there is to be any genuine reform of existing methods the official guillotine can not be set in motion too quickly."

REFERRING to Mr. Hayes' remark that he had determined never to be interviewed again, the St. Louis Republican comments as follows: "Why any human being should want to read anything he says or know anything about his movements is a mystery we can not solve. He has illustrated in his person the highest capacity of an Ohio Republican for fraud, and having done this, let him sink out of sight forever."

PERSONALS.

ANDREW CAMPBELL, the postmaster at Clemeth, Union County, Georgia, has been arrested for robbing the mails. He admits his guilt.

A KIND HEARTED lady of Gilroy, Kan., has constituted herself a good angel of all tramps. She not only gives them a square meal, but wine and cigars.

ONE of his few remaining admirers sent as a Christmas present to Schuyler Colfax a \$12 suit of store clothes suitable for the lecture platform, but Schuyler will continue to wear the same old smiler.

TOM MATTHEWS, a famous clown, is living at Brighton, England, eighty years old, hale and hearty. The jokes he used to get off are also hale and hearty, and much older than eighty years.--Boston Transcript.

A PIOUS temperance lady expressed her delight when she read that many gin houses are burning down in Georgia. But some one killed all her joy by informing her that the gin houses referred to were cotton gin houses.

GEORGE EDWARDS, alias Giles, who had pleaded guilty to the charge of passing a counterfeit dollar, was sentenced by Judge Morris in the United States District Court, at Baltimore, last Saturday, to five years in the Albany Penitentiary.

It is the young lady with the brand new sashkin who is ever remarking, "How awfully cold it is!" while her less fortunate sister, with nothing on but a summer jacket, is "just suffering from the heat," though the thermometer be twenty degrees below zero.

BOBICHAULT says that he never goes into a dry goods store where handsome girls are employed as forms on which to display garments without realizing that they are better actresses, in the manner of beauty, style and grace, than those whom he finds on the stage.

The venerable General John C. Fremont, first defeated Republican Presidential candidate, is still vigorous enough to promise to head a Mexican exploring party, thus resuming his original profession of "pathfinder," possibly in search of the last defeated Republican Presidential candidate.

MR. OSCAR WILDS, speaking at Glasgow recently on "Dress," said a Lancashire mill girl, with a shawl over her shoulders and wearing clogs, knew more about dress than a fashionable London lady recently returned from Paris, because in the former case there was comfort, while in the latter there was discomfort.

EDITOR CALER FOOTE, of the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, claims to be the oldest still active and acting journalist in the United States, but as he is now eighty-three, Editor Foote is reasonably presumed to have one foot in the magnificent mausoleum most New England editors build--for themselves or for their Presidential candidates.--New York World.

PERE HYACINTH has fallen upon evil days since his return to France. He is, indeed, a voice crying in the wilderness, as religious bodies of all denominations refuse him their pulpits. The other day he proposed to deliver a discourse at Neully, in the neighborhood of Paris, but could find admission nowhere. At last, in desperation, he besought the English rector of a little Anglican

church, recently erected, to grant him admission, and at first the English minister was as obtuse as the rest. Finally Pere Hyacinth won him by promising to pronounce a panegyric on Luther, which he did, comparing him to himself. The congregation amounted to seven.

In Bolton, England, there is a club of man composed entirely of habitual wife-beaters. The object of the club is mutual assistance and protection. When a member beats his wife and a benighted magistrate fines him, the fine is paid out of the club funds, and the gentleman goes home and gives his wife another beating just for luck. The noble Briton must have his fun.

MR. SHARON, who is having such a scandalous time of it in San Francisco, owns about \$500,000 worth of real estate in Washington. Not long ago parts of the property were sold, one of the purchasers being Secretary Frelinghuysen; but since the decision declaring that Miss Hill is Sharon's wife the purchasers have refused to complete the sale, lest there be legal complications.

It is a little hard to convince the average fast young man that alcohol is poison, but four fast young men in Westmoreland County have made the discovery all at once. They ordered oyster stews, and poured common wood alcohol into the stews and ate it. Two of them are dead, and the other two have hardly done wishing they were dead too, so sick did the mess make them.--Philadelphia Times.

MR. HERBERT, of Mockross, who has now been a resident of New York for many months, and seems to have taken a fancy for this country, has let his beautiful forest, overlooking the celebrated Killarney Lake, to Mr. Amplett, who, judging from the accounts in the Irish papers, is having royal sport there. Forty stags and nearly 1,300 woodcocks were brought down in a day. The O'Connell family have also a fine forest near.

Wage Cutting.

SIR--What does that old arch humbug, Roach, mean by reducing his men, the last cut 5 per cent. below the lowest English ship-yard wages for twenty-five years? He has always been wanting a Government subsidy because he was unable to compete with "the pauper labor" of England. He also bragged what he had accomplished in the "marine line, and stated that none of his men had ever worked at it before." "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and where high class work is done there are plenty of experienced, first class workmen to be had. But these, it seems, are not the kind of skilled workmen the villainous, high-class rejected iron masters of Pennsylvania want. They seldom send to free-trade England for skilled workmen at high wages. No, that is not the kind of men they want. They would prefer Hungarians, "who had never worked at it before, and who could live on sour cabbage and grass. The wholesale reduction of wages that has been going on in Pennsylvania of late years is pitiable, and the protective tariff has been a perfect farce, as far as the working classes are concerned. Where did the railway riots in 1874 originate? Out West? Not much. In the hot bed of protection, Pennsylvania, where the lowest wages in the country are paid. The great iron and steel manufacturers have been in the habit of sending agents to Europe, who have to write to order and make humiliating victories, in contrast in favor of their prosperous and contented workmen. The best protection the working classes have is to protect themselves. A notice of a 10 per cent. reduction was lately posted up to all hands except those that were members of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association. On the west side of the Missouri River, where the Knights of Labor are strong, wages in railway shops are still as high as they were during and after the war. The Union Pacific Railroad tried to cut them 10 per cent. last summer, but failed. If the men were to have their share of the profits by protection it would be all very well, but they don't. In fact, some of the manufacturers of marine and locomotive engines state that they don't want skilled workmen who have served legal apprenticeship to the trade. They prefer to work with promoted laborers, and boast that they can export locomotives to Australia on cheaper terms than the English with their thorough bred, skilled workmen; a pretty argument in favor of protection, truly. Respectfully yours, Fort Wayne, January 3. JOURNEYMAN.

Doorkeeper of the House.

SIR--We see in the columns of your paper occasional notices from the friends of the various candidates for the different positions to be filled by the Legislature. Bartholomew County will have a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House in the person of Miles L. Thompson. He is the ex-Sheriff of this county, a life-long Democrat, and a perfect gentleman. Bartholomew County will be represented in the present session by two of her most talented and active young Democrats. And asking no other favor or position at the hands of the body, they will insist that the claims of Mr. Thompson shall be carefully considered.

Columbus, Ind., Jan. 3.

Clerk of the House.

Among the candidates for elective positions of the House of Representatives is James C. Carlton, of Lawrence County, for principal clerk. We have known Mr. C. for many years. He is entirely competent; is a man of integrity, and has always been an active and efficient worker in the Democratic harness. At the last session of the Legislature he had charge of the engrossing force of the House, and it was under his direction that duplicate copies of the Metropolitan Police bill were engrossed, which set in all probability, saved the bill from defeat.

MR. C. is a Mexican veteran, having served in Captain McDougal's company, of this county, in the Fifth Regiment. He was perhaps the youngest soldier who carried a musket in the war with Mexico, being only fifteen years and four months old at the time of enlistment. He served an apprenticeship at the printing business, and worked in the Sentinel office as a compositor as long ago as 1850-51, and yet holds a membership in the Indianapolis Typographical Union. He was the publisher and co-editor (along with his brother, Judge A. B. Carlton) of the Bloomington News Letter, in 1854-56. Mr. C. has led an active business life, and has always been a wide-awake Democrat. For many years he was engaged in the drug business at Bedford.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION

And the City Where It is Held.

The Show Not Yet Well Opened--The Curtain Up But the Stage Not in Perfect Order.

Something Descriptive of New Orleans and the People One Sees There--The Great Love and the French Market,

To Which the Five Branches of the Human Family Repair for Their Coffee--Notes and Gossip About the Exposition--Go Down in February, But Leave the Children at Home.

Special Sentinel Letter.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.--Two questions are being asked in letters from Indiana: (1) Will it pay to visit the exposition? and (2) When is the best time to make the visit? I answer the last first. Were my coming here for only the purpose of seeing the exposition, I am on the grounds too early by a month. The buildings are not completed, and therefore the exhibits not all in--not by a great deal. For this no fault attaches to the management. It was not expected that the space demanded would exceed one-half that called for by would-be exhibitors. The cradle was made to hold a child only, whereas twins have come. That is the situation in a nutshell. So the management, with a commendable determination to accommodate all applicants for making displays, are extending door and roof until, when February comes, the buildings will assume their final form. It is in the second month, then, of the new year, I would advise the Sentinel readers to take their Southward flight. But "will it pay to visit the exposition?" Well, if your mind is large enough to appreciate a "big thing," you will enjoy the Exposition as you never did, any show before it. And if your mind is so narrow as to need crocodyling, it will pay you immeasurably to come. It matters not what your avocation in life, you will find something before your eyes pertaining to it. But one thing I pray of you--do leave your young children at home. There is a class of parents who never go to church, the circus or a barbecue without lugging and pulling after them their half-dozen young ones, ranging from ten years down to ten weeks old. If you are of that ridiculous class do not even think of going under eight is not only a nuisance, but in positive danger in.

THE CROWDS THAT SURGE

toward the cars, steamboats and entrances to the grounds.

Suppose we idle about the city while before joining the throngs at the exposition. Were you ever in New Orleans? No? Then, even before reaching the city, your eyes will dilate at the sight of clusters of the golden fruit seen here and there on either side the railroad as you near your destination. Walking the streets at a distance from the business center you will pass again and again to look admiringly at gardens with their heavily-laden orange trees and charming evergreens. Though it is necessary to bring along your winter coverings, you will yet find days when parasols will be more serviceable than cloaks. Yesterday a fine day of clear breezes, but to-day is mild, and to-morrow may be warm. Do not be surprised in February if, on the night of your arrival, after closing your eyes you should hear the buzz-z-z of a pesky mosquito about your pillow.

This is a busy season in New Orleans. Lower Canal street is a procession of drays drawn by mules driven by their natural masters, the descendants of Ham. The levee at the foot of Canal and for a long distance up and down the river is literally blockaded by cotton bales and barrels, casks and hogsheads of sugar and molasses. These are the staples of the river commerce. But they do not comprise all the shipping. Here are steamers from the tropics with cargoes of fruit, and barges from the upper waters of the Mississippi with Missouri laden with grain and provisions. These are magnificent boats that ply between St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. One of them, the "Henry Frank," recently brought down a cargo of 8,000 bales of cotton besides other freight and a number of passengers. Yesterday the Liverpool and Havre are here loading with the fleecy staple.

There is no American city where people of so many nationalities

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is, most likely, a Mississippi planter, and the black man to whom he is explaining what they are observing, is one of his tenants, come to "Nu O'leens" with him. He of classed face under the sombrero, with his pants in his unblackened boots, is of the cowboy class. That broad-shouldered, large-handed fellow guessing at the weight of "them porkers" is a Westerner for money. But the foreign faces and dialects are of more striking interest. The Mexican, with eyes of skin and not the most reasonable of countenance, is numerous, with others of Hidalgo blood, including the South American and West Indian. Here is the Italian and the Turk, the sailor from the German ship and the tar from the British merchantman; the French woman and the darker-skinned Portuguese; the Chinaman, the Jap and the Magyar--white faces and black, brown faces and yellow, and all shades between, are mixed in the crowd that,

LIKE AN ENDLESS CHAIN

with 60,000 links, revolves before you as you sip your French Market coffee, the most refreshing cup of it you declare, ever offered to your lips. But you will do well to limit your enjoyment to a single cup, for two will tell on your nerves before a tour of the exposition is made. It is palpable to the management, the exhibitors and to the city that steam railroad facilities to the exposition grounds is an absolute necessity, the horse car and steamboat accommodations for passengers being inadequate even now when the crowd has scarcely begun coming in. A meeting of the interested has been called, and it is probable that by February 10 a track will be laid and trains running from the Clay monument on Canal street direct to the exposition entrance.

Yesterday, the first of the new year, was the occasion for an extra large attendance, though the weather was anything than balmy. The main building, though all activity, is not yet in the order to gratify those who admire thorough methods. The feature of interest was the placing of a mineral exhibition by the Mexican State of Chihuahua, in pyramidal form, a mass of silver ore weighing 6,640 pounds, and valued at \$114,000. There was many a one who, when told by the Chihuahuan that this was the greatest average of the mineral riches of their State, felt like buying a pick and taking the first train going toward it. The Horticultural Hall is

ATTRACTING MOST ADMIRATION.

One does not need to be a crank on botany to become enthusiastic over the display here. The coffee, chocolate, tea, vanilla bean, palm, dates and coconuts in fruit and bloom is a rare sight. Then there are spices, black pepper, nutmeg, nutmeg, nutmeg, nutmeg and clove; four varieties of the rubber tree from Mexico, Honduras and India. There are also medicinal plants from Central America, sage from which the Panama hat is made, upwards of 100 varieties of ferns, cinchona, nutmeg, nutmeg, nutmeg, nutmeg is made, and several varieties of the banana tree.

In the Government and State buildings one might spend weeks in studying the resources of the country. Every State in the Union and even the Territory of Utah, showing something of its productions. An idea of the extent of these State exhibits may be had from the statement that Texas alone occupies 18,720 feet of floor space. The display of woman's work is something a mere glance at which would paralyze a man. I am not going to essay one word descriptive of it; there are articles suspended and unfolded here and there that will make a timid newspaper man blush to look at. But they interest the ladies, and before you are within a stone's throw of the gallery allotted to this department you can hear one thousand delicious "Oh, my's!" and "Oh, me's!" "Beautiful!" "Exquisite!" etc., etc. My advice to any gentleman bringing a lady to this section of the exposition is to get a check for her outfit from the doorkeeper and return with the check, say, five or six hours later.

More anon. ARCHER.

The Speaker'ship.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Jan. 3.--A few more days and the Legislature of the great State of Indiana will convene. Permit me to say a few words concerning the Speaker. Northern Indiana has but one applicant for that responsible position, a man who has always been recognized as one of the foremost statesmen. If the Democracy of the State will do to reward their standard-bearer, those who have done and sacrificed much for the benefit of their party's good, let them do so promptly. In the person of Hon. David S. Gooding, of Hancock County, we present a gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications requisite to make a just and acceptable official.