The Sentinel.

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THE INAUGURAL, ETC.

We are prepared to furnish our friends of the State press in supplemental form a full account of the inaugural ceremonies, the inaugural address, the features of the occasion, with portraits and sketches of all the Cabinet officers. Price, $3 50 per 1,000.

No Illinois Senator yet.

THE Illinois Legislature halted on the ragged edge of a rumpus yesterday.

EX-SENATOR MCDONALD, interviewed by the Sentinel, gives his opinion of some things as well as of others.

IF a representative man of the great belt of Central Western States were in the Cabinet Democrats generally hereabouts would have been better satisfied.

THE old ship of State has been one day afloat with a Democratic Captain. No mutiny reported yet among the Republican passengers. Only a trifle seasick. They will gradually grow accustomed to the motion.

MR. HUGHES EAST was sworn in yesterday as the Private Secretary of the Vice President. Prominent citizens of Greene County, Indiana, who were in Washington at the time, sent a letter to Mr. Hendricks endorsing the appointment.

ANOTHER joke from the New York Tribune: "The Republican party is going out of power with a consciousness that it has neither neglected its opportunities nor betrayed the great interests intrusted to it. The country owes not only its prosperity but its existence to the long line of continuous Republican administration ending to-day."

THE Journal of yesterday reproduced from the Sentinel of the previous day the larger portion of the editorial entitled "A Red Letter Day." Wherefore the Journal readers of yesterday congratulated themselves upon finding in the Journal one article which was not hide-bound, which did not squint, but which breathed the "American instinct."

MR. CLEVELAND will find the Nation in good repair. The same could not be said when the Democratic party last let go.—Journal.

No! between the Southern fire-eater and the extremists of the North the poor country had drifted into a very bad condition. You Republicans were in such bad odor that you were obliged to change your name to "the Union party," and then the Democrats turned in and helped save the country. The name of "Republican party" was not resumed until after the war. Sing small—don't put on any airs.

THE Journal rejoices with the people that justice has at last been done to General Grant, though opposed in such a mean spirit during the prolonged attempt to secure it. We, as a people, may now once more look the world in the face, nor fear to go into history with the record made; but the disgrace of the prolonged inaction and hostility of the majority will ever remain a stigma upon the Democratic party.—Journal.

Why did not the Republicans aid General Grant? More than once they were in a majority in both Houses, with a Republican President in the White House. Why leave it to a Democratic House to pass the retirement bill? When opposition did come it was led by Horr, of Michigan, and other Republicans. The Journal underestimates the intelligence of its readers, or else it lacks knowledge.

WORTHY THOUGH NOT CALLED.

The readers of the Sentinel can readily understand that however excellent President Cleveland's Cabinet, the Sentinel would be better pleased with its complexion with Joseph E. McDonald a member of it. Our exalted estimation of the equipment of Mr. McDonald for presiding over a department of affairs has been accompanied by a sense of State pride. We have felt that Indiana would be admirably illustrated in the National Executive Council by our statesman whose career has been replete with good words and work for the destiny of Indiana and the Nation—whose public services have been as able and patriotic as his private life has been honorable.

We should do Mr. McDonald injustice, however, as well as President Cleveland, did we express any criticism upon the failure to appoint the former to the Cabinet. We recognize the force of Mr. McDonald's utterance through the Sentinel several weeks since, that the formation of the Cabinet was a matter sovereign to the judgment of the President, and that no personal pressure should be brought to bear upon the President by the friends of any man. We therefore acquiesce in the President's appointments, and feel assured they will conduct their several bureaus with credit to the administration and to the benefit of the country. But at the same time we know we but voice the sentiment of the Democracy of Indiana (and we might say the people of the State, regardless of party), when expressing appreciation of the earnest efforts of Senator Voorhees and the Indiana Democratic Representatives who co-operated with him to obtain the appointment of Mr. McDonald.

DISMAL WAILS.

There has been an indescribable but well-defined wail for several days past running through the editorial remarks of several of our esteemed contemporaries of the Blaine persuasion. It is truly touching. The Democratic party successful and it having been finally settled that the Republican party had no perpetual lease on the administration of the Government are probably the constituent elements of their fearful howl. Let us take some notes. Here is the Commercial Gazette's truly touching wail that the country is on the way to the "demnition bow-wows":

It is shocking that Washington abounds in rumors of mischief. They seem to come from the warring factions of the Democratic party and the necessary disappointment of swarms of desperadoes who look to the change of administration for rich living. They come, too, from the familiarity with which dynamite is dealt with in this country. There has been a scare also growing out of the multitude of dark and mysterious passages under the Capitol. We should think there would be no difficulty in getting enough reliable Democrats to investigate this morning all possible lurking-places of danger.

Then the C. G. presents thirteen distinct "boo-hoos," which if set to music would resemble the famous crying song of "Olivette," when the old man was trying to have her marry the "sad sea dog." Sample the "boo-hoos:"

If President Arthur's dignity had been less obstructive, James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, would have been inaugurated to-day.

If it had not been for the dinner at Delmonico's, where the gentlemen were invited to "fill their glasses," and so offended the temperance people, and millionaires were so numerous as to countenance the accusation of sympathy with monopoly, Blaine would have overcome all other difficulties and would this day have been our President.

If the money sent to be wasted in Indiana had been judiciously used in New York in counteracting Democratic money poured out in the last week of the campaign Blaine's administration would have begun to-day.

If it had not been for the excessive conceits of goodness held by a parcel of once Republican editors, who directed the asperities of their alleged views against James G. Blaine exclusively, he would have been inaugurated President to-day.

If Mr. Blaine's friends in New York had realized during the last fortnight of the campaign that he was in danger they could have placed a winning force in the fight, and this would have been the inauguration day of the Republican candidate.

There are eight more of about the same "heft." Note the last one quoted in the foregoing concerning the placing of a "winning force" in the fight. That means money—always the right bower of Republican rascality. Our weeping and inconsolable contemporary, the Journal, appeals to our sympathies in the following truly touching lines:

O, drive these dark clouds from the sky
Republicans quickly restore;
Or take us to heaven up on high,
Where Democrats come nevermore.

Amid the exquisite picture of gloom and an uncharitable dash at political opponents in the foregoing lines, there breaks forth the day star of hope that the flesh pots of Federal patronage may be restored. We dry our eyes and press onward. Our weeping contemporary is evidently disconcerted at a prayer meeting held in Washington Monday night for the benefit of the wicked Democrats. It remarks:

An "inaugural prayer meeting" was held in Washington on Monday night for the purpose of invoking blessings upon the incoming administration. It was presided over by Rev. Dr. Bartlett. With so much being done in the way of providing worldly and spirituous refreshments for the Democratic army of invaders, it is gratifying to learn that their spiritual needs have not been overlooked.

The Chicago Tribune, the charming old shrew and scold of Western bloody shirtism, wails well for the "g. o. p.":

Internal discords have temporarily interrupted its administration. It has defeated itself. When united it is invincible. After four years of partisanship by the party now in power—already dangerously divided in its councils, unable to look beyond the horizon of narrow partisanship, and with no coherence except such as arises from common interest in spoils—the Republican party will resume power stronger than ever and look back upon its defeat as a blessing in disguise.

The Tribune further wails, but thinks the "unification" of the country is one of the bright feathers in the Republican cap. There never was a moment of true "unification" since the Republican party came into power. The inherent principles of the party—its warp and woof—its logical tendencies, are all against the true idea of the "unification" of the country. It is unmistakably a sectional organization. It was conceived, born, bred, lived and died of sectionalism. The New York Tribune puts its paws on the fence, and raising its head moonward gives out this truly beautiful and touching howl to the general contribution:

Two hundred and fifty pounds of superb reminiscene embodied in General Hancock will be present to-morrow at the inauguration of a Democratic President of whose name and existence the General was as totally ignorant four years ago as he was of the tariff. "Who would have thought" the warrior will murmur ragretfully to himself, "that the dandelion could cast a shadow on the oak?"

THE LAST JOB.

Secretary Teller improved the last few shining hours of his official existence to a wonderful extent. He issued patents for lands in Louisiana, embracing about 700,000 acres, to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad This looks like a big job. We await patiently for an explanation. If Cleveland's new Secretary of the Interior had begun his official life with that sort of a stroke we have an idea that a mob would have gathered around the Interior Department shortly afterward.

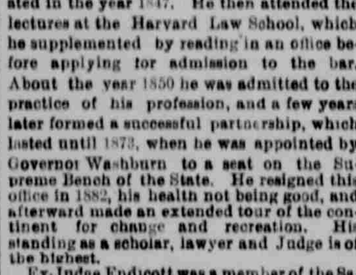
The fine Italian hand of Jay Gould has probably manipulated this affair. This land is worth from $1 25 to $2 50 per acre. No wonder that Jay Gould was quite anxious that Mr. Blaine should be our President instead of Mr. Cleveland.

GEORGE HENRY CALVERT, who lately delivered a lecture at Newport, R. I., on "Reubens," from whom he claims descent on his mother's side, as he does from the first Lord Baltimore on his father's side, is past eighty-two, and yet full of intellectual activity. A native of Baltimore, he has lived at Newport, of which he once was Mayor, for more than forty years. Having inherited a fortune he has always been able to follow his tastes and inclinations as few Americans can. He is a marked and venerable example of a native dilettante.

THE CABINET.

THOMAS F. BAYARD,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

Perhaps no one family not excepting the Lamars of Mississippi or the Hamptons of South Carolina can boast of a longer line of distinguished members of the United States Senate and of the Lower House of Congress than the Bayards of Delaware. Their influence in their own colony and State may be said to have been the controlling one through all the political changes and vicissitudes of more than two centuries. From the time that old Nicholas Bayard, brother-in-law of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, and a rigid Huguenot, came to America and settled in what is now the State of Delaware, there has never been a political faction or party in the commonwealth strong enough to overthrow the power of the Bayard family. James Bayard was one of the first delegates in the Federal Congress elected as a Federalist in 1796 was one of the founders of the Democratic party, and was sent to the Senate in 1804 He held the place until appointed one of the Commissioners for the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent. He had a son Richard who was in the Senate from 1836 to 1839 and from 1841 to 1845. James Bayard, a brother of Richard and father of the subject of this sketch, was in the Senate continuously from 1851 to 1869 and finally resigned on account of ill health. Thomas F. Bayard, the present Senator, was born on the 29th of October, 1828. As a boy he always excelled in his studies, although he was anxious in early youth to become one of America's merchant princes, and was inclined to throw overboard all the possibilities of political greatness which were incident to his position as a member of the ruling House of Delaware. His early education was obtained principally at the "Flushing" School at Wilmington. He was persuaded to give up his mercantile ambition and to study for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon had built up an excellent practice extending all over the State. In 1853 he was appointed by the President as United States District Attorney but soon afterwards abandoned the office. It was in March, 1869, that he was chosen to succeed his father as United States Senator. He was a sterling adherent to the doctrines of the Democratic party, and came in a short time to be regarded as one of their ablest exponents in the Upper House. Through the framing of all the later reconstruction legislation he stood as the representative of the large part of the Northern people that believed in dealing equitably by the Southern States, and although in the minority he made himself felt in the advocacy of their cause. He was re-elected in 1875, and became a member of Electoral Commission, voting with his Democratic colleagues against the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidential Chair. Throughout the "soft money" craze, Mr. Bayard always was recognized as the strongest advocate of national integrity and the firmest opponent of the Democrats as well as Republicans who were willing to carry through such legislation as repudiated or appeared to repudiate any part of the national debt. If it had not been for this position he would very possibly have received the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1880; but as it was, the "soft money" men banded together against him and he was beaten, although he got 153 votes on the first ballot in the convention. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1881 and is perhaps the most influential member of that body to-day on the Democratic side. Probably there is no prominent member of his party at the present time who has brighter political prospects before him than those of Thomas F. Bayard.



WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
SECRETARY OF WAR.

The gentleman is a direct descendant of Governor John Endicott, of Massachusetts. He was born at Salem, in that State, in the year 1827, and is the son of William Endicott and Mary, daughter of Jacob Crowninshield, who was at one time a member of the House of Representatives at Washington. The somewhat remarkable surname of his grandfather is that indicated by the "C" in his signature.

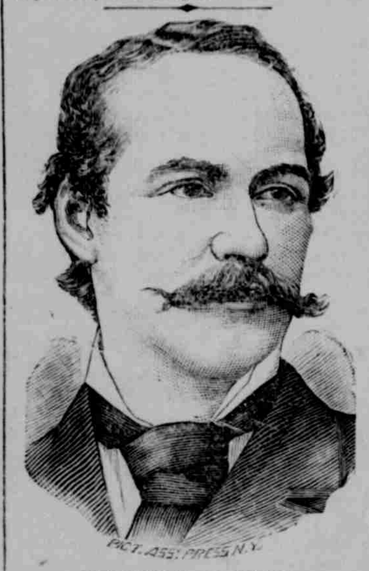
Mr. Endicott received his preparatory education in the schools at Salem, from whence he entered Harvard College, where he graduated in the year 1847. He then attended the lectures at the Harvard Law School, which he supplemented by reading in an office before applying for admission to the bar. About the year 1850 he was admitted to the practice of his profession, and a few years later formed a successful partnership, which lasted until 1873, when he was appointed by Governor Washburn to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the State. He resigned this office in 1882, his health not being good, and afterward made an extended tour of the continent for change and recreation. His standing as a scholar, lawyer and Judge is of the highest.

Ex-Judge Endicott was a member of the Salem Common Council in 1852 and 1853, and, the third time, in 1857, when he was President of that body. Among other local distinctions besides these, was his being City Solicitor from 1858 to 1863.

In 1860 Mr. Endicott joined the Democratic party. He had previously been a Whig Neither before nor since has he been an active politician. As the Democratic candidate for Governor in the fall of last year he received a higher vote than he probably would have done had he take the same interest in the campaign usually evinced by gentlemen seeking election.

Mr. Endicott is a son-in-law of Mr. Peabody, the philanthropist, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

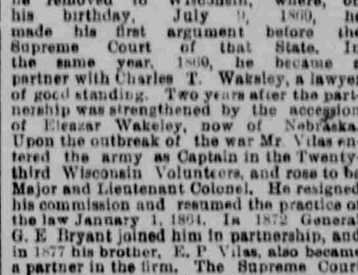
His appointment as Secretary of War is particularly welcome to the Independent voters by whose union with the Democratic party the late Presidential victory was made, if possible, more complete.



WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

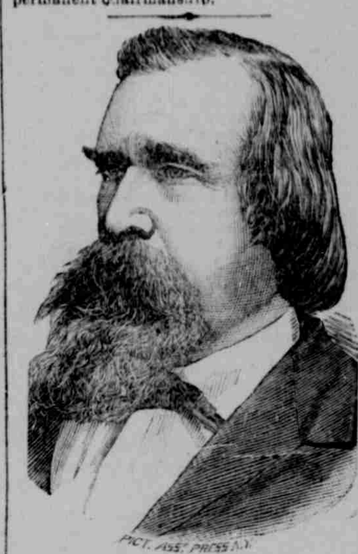
William Collins Whitney is the son of General James S. Whitney, at one time Collector of the Port of Boston, a leading Democrat in the State of Massachusetts and a delegate to the Charleston Convention of 1860. He was born at Conway in the Bay State, in the year 1839. After being graduated from Williston Seminary at Easthampton, William C. Whitney entered Yale College in 1859. With William G. Sumner, the well-known writer and teacher upon Political Economy, who was his classmate, Mr. Whitney divided the first prize for English essays. He was chosen to deliver the oration of his class on graduation, Entering the Harvard Law School he was graduated in 1865, and continued his studies in New York City. On his admission to the Bar he began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed with distinguished success. His office is in the Empire City.

In 1871 he took a leading part in the organization of the Young Men's Democratic Club, which continues to be of important service to the party. He was subsequently active in that movement which relieved New York of the depredations of the Tweed ring, thereby gaining the notice and approval of Samuel J. Tilden, and that prominent position in municipal affairs which he still holds. In 1872 he served as an inspector of Schools, but was defeated for District Attorney. When Mr. Tilden ran for Governor his canvass was greatly assisted by Mr. Whitney. Subsequently, as Corporation Counsel, he is said to have saved New York directly $2,000,000, and indirectly much more than this amount, by the diligence and energy with which he fought claims made against the public treasury of the city. He held office until December, 1882, having twice been reappointed, when he resigned the position, in which he was entitled to continue for two years more. During his term of seven years he not only saved large sums of money to the city, but instituted a system for the protection of its legal rights which is of permanent value. The efficiency of his department was increased by its reorganization into four bureaus, and the employment of capable subordinates.



W. F. VILAS,
POSTMASTER GENERAL.

W. F. Vilas is forty-four years of age. He was born at Chelsea, Orange County, Vermont, July 9, 1840. When he was eleven years old he went to Wisconsin, where a few months after he was entered a pupil of the preparatory department of the University of that State. In 1853 he matriculated in the freshman class of the institution, and was graduated there in 1858. After taking his academical degree he studied law in Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1860. After his admission to the Supreme Court of New York he removed to Wisconsin, where, on his birthday, July 9, 1860, he made his first argument before the Supreme Court of that State. In the same year, 1860, he became a partner with Charles T. Wakeley, a lawyer of good standing. Two years after the partnership was strengthened by the accession of Eleazar Wakeley, now of Nebraska. Upon the outbreak of the war Mr. Vilas entered the army as Captain in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, and rose to be Major and Lieutenant Colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of the law January 1, 1864. In 1872 General G. E Bryant joined him in partnership, and in 1877 his brother, E. P Vilas, also became a partner in the firm. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin appointed Colonel Vilas one of the revisors of the statutes of the State in 1875, and the revision of 1878, adopted by the State, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the Governorship of Wisconsin. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention of 1884, which honored him with its permanent chairmanship.



LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR,
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

He was born in Putnam County, Georgia, September 17, 1825. Having completed preparatory studies at Oxford, he entered Emory College as a student, and graduated in 1845. He then studied law two years and was admitted to the Bar. In 1849 he removed to Oxford, Miss., having been chosen adjunct Professor of Mathematics at the State University. While there he also assisted Dr. Bledso to edit the Southern Review. He subsequently returned to Georgia, making his residence at Covington, and resumed the practice of the law. Having spent four years in this way, in 1854 he returned to Mississippi.

Previously to this time he had served one term in the Georgia Legislature, the beginning of his successful career as a statesman. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, also to the Thirty-sixth; but resigned his seat when Mississippi left the Union, and took a place in the Secession Convention of that State.

Mr. Lamar entered the Confederate Army as a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry and was promoted to be Colonel, which rank he held until 1863, when he was sent to Russia by the Confederate Government charged with an important diplomatic mission. Upon the close of the War of the Rebellion he accepted the professorship of political economy and social science at the State University of Mississippi, but was transferred to the professorship of law at the same institution. While holding the latter position he was chosen a representative to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and then elected to the Senate to succeed Senator Alcorn, who retired March 3, 1877. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1882 for the six years' term ending March 3, 1889.

The eminent Southern statesman who is the subject of this sketch is well-equipped in learning, thorough in his treatment of public questions and broad and generous in his views on sectional differences. He rises above party in the treatment of questions. His attainments are diversified by a comprehensive acquaintance with the works of the great masters in literature. In personal appearance, Senator Lamar is the student. His shoulders stoop forward, and his countenance betokens the habit of abstraction. He is large and sturdy in frame, but his head, notwithstanding this, seems to be too large for his body. Advancing age has streaked his abundant hair with silver.

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND,
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Augustus H. Garland was born in Tipton County, Tennessee, June 11, 1832. His parents removed to the State of Arkansas the following year and settled in the bottom lands of the Red River Valley. At a suitable age young Garland was sent to Bardstown, Kentucky, to be educated in what was then the most famous seat of learning in the Southwest. His academic studies were pursued in the Catholic colleges of St. Mary and St. Joseph. During the latter part of his residence in Bardstown he read law and attended the trial of causes in the court-room whenever he had an opportunity. At that time the local bar was very strong. Garland profited greatly by this practice as well as by his studies, which he pursued with persistent devotion. Returning home he continued to woo that jealous mistress the law, and in 1853 was admitted to practice at Washington, Arkansas. In 1856 he removed to Little Rock, the Capital of the State. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court of the United States on December 26, 1860.

By that time he had attained professional reputation, and in the same year was a Bell and Everett Elector. He opposed the secession of Arkansas as long as there was any hope of a peaceable solution of sectional differences. When, however, war was inevitable, he threw in his lot with his State. He was a member of the Provisional Congress which met at Montgomery, Ala., in May, 1861, and took part in drawing up the Constitution of the Confederate States. During the struggle between the Federal and Confederate Governments, he gave his counsel to the Southern cause, first as a Representative and afterwards as a Senator. He was serving as a Senator in its Congress when the Confederacy collapsed. In 1865 Mr. Garland petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States to practice therein, without taking "the ironclad oath," at the same time submitting an argument in support of his petition which was a masterpiece of reasoning. He won his case, which was not decided until the December term of the Supreme Court, 1867. While it was pending he was elected United States Senator from Arkansas. He appeared to take his seat in the Senate, March 4, 1867, but was not permitted to do so.

In 1874 Mr. Garland was elected Governor of Arkansas, without opposition. To him was due the overthrow of carpet-bag rule in that State. In less than a year after he became Governor, the credit of Arkansas had improved from the value of twenty cents on the dollar to sixty-five cents. This improvement indicated the ability and success of his administration.

His first election as Senator took place in January, 1876, without opposition. He began his term as successor to Powell Clayton, Republican, on March 5, 1877. In 1883 he was re-elected, and his term of service will not expire until March 3 1889.

This eminent man is much liked as well as admired. He is playful as a boy, an incurable joker, and as fond of canday as a school-girl. In person he is well-built and tall. His head is large with a bulging forehead, necessitating him to wear an eight and three quarter hat, as is alleged; his face round, smooth-shaved and animated, with black and most expressive eyes. His features are good and indicate an amiable disposition. There are, moreover, both strength and dignity expressed in his countenance. Garland knows how to command and to rebuke unthoroughness in work and a want of candor, which are peculiarly abhorent to him. His equipment as a lawyer, characterized as it is by vast research, includes also that comprehensive grasp of leading principles and imperial independence of judgment, which many men learned in the law appear not to possess.

IT is not generally known that Daniel Webster was once a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts. The fact is not mentioned by many of his biographers. He was chosen by the people of Boston, and was one of the framers of the first city charter of Boston. In one of his speeches, delivered in New York, Mr. Webster said: "It has so happened that all the public services which I have rendered in the world in my day and generation have been connected with the general Government. I think I ought to make an exception. I was ten days a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and I turned my thoughts to the search of some good object in which I could be useful in that position; and after much reflection I introduced a bill which, with the general consent of both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature, passed into a law, and is now a law of the State, which enacts that no man in the State shall catch trout in any other manner than with the ordinary hook and line."