

The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Prof. J. L. Gay, of Bloomington, promises a rejoinder to the charges made against him. It will be ready during the coming week.

The republicans are still busy flogging Gov. Baker and the republican legislature of 1869 over the shoulders of the Supreme Court judges. They deserve all they get for they certainly passed a mean, cowardly law.

In regard to the tribulations of James E. Gilmore, better known as Edmund Kirke, the Sentinel desires to remark, with due solemnity, that a most unmitigated liar and scoundrel is coming out in his real character.

That gallant old sea dog, Secretary Robeson, has handed in his report, and professes his readiness to whip all creation at a moment's notice. The ancient mariner may be regarded as the nation's best bowler in times of profound peace.

There is a hot controversy going on over the proper method of governing the District of Columbia. The present style of managing the affairs by a commission of gentlemen chosen from different quarters of the Union, without regard to the wishes of the people of Washington and vicinity, is a curious anomaly, especially in consideration of the fact that the party in power prides itself upon the establishment of universal suffrage. It is clear that Congress is afraid to trust the application of its own doctrine to the affairs of the district. The Washington ring is making a strong push for home rule, confident that by a popular vote the control of the district would once more be put into the hands of Shepherd, who is the idol of the colored citizens. It is a poor rule that won't work in all directions.

Judge Oscar Stephenson, of St. Paul, Minn., has just gained a ridiculous notoriety. Having visited New York and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel, he desired to see the fact daily chronicled in print, and therefore sent the announcement of his arrival to the New York Sun, enclosing with it the sum of one dollar. The Mephistophiles of the Sun published the personal with a sardonic grin in the shape of the following comment: "The dollar was at once returned to Judge Stephenson with the information that the Sun receives pay for advertisements only, and we take pleasure in giving his announcement a gratuitous insertion and in this more conspicuous manner." Probably the judge will never do so any more, but his action suggests the thought that perhaps there are newspaper men mean enough to accept these little bribes. There must be some such fellows in the profession or editors and reporters would not so frequently meet the offer of a "consideration" for the performance of some strictly legitimate piece of newspaper work.

When the special dispatch to this paper, detailing the action of the Brazil school board, turning thirty-five colored children into the streets, came to hand last night, the Sentinel was inclined to interpret the whole affair as a political trick designed to increase the lying and slander that has been circulated in regard to the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the school question. Later information from a thoroughly trustworthy source goes to show that the outrage is really a piece of political chicanery; but it is based upon no such far-fetched and subtle policy as at first supposed. It has its motive one of the meanest and most foolish designs that was ever generated by low cunning and want of principle. The board of trustees for the Brazil public schools consists of three members, E. S. Hussey, chairman, republican; Dillon W. Bridges, democrat; and William Torbert, republican. The political complexion of the body is therefore thoroughly orthodox on the negro question. How could it come to pass, nevertheless, that the trustees should commit an act of such flagrant injustice against the colored people? The explanation is a shameful one. It turns on the desire of the republican political managers to hold the control of the workmen engaged in the mines of that district. During the periodic strikes that have taken place at the mines, the owners have imported a large number of negroes to take the place of the unfortunate race prejudice, has rendered the animosity to colored men very strong, it is said, among the miners—so much so that the republicans have been more afraid to assume a square, manly position on the civil rights issue in Clay county than in any other part of the state. Heretofore the workmen, whether acting on conviction or submitting to the control of their employers, for the most part voted the republican ticket; but in the last election there was a change, and the republican majority in Brazil township, which is the heart of the mining district, fell in round numbers from about two hundred to one hundred. The petty politicians were startled at the result, and, instead of attributing it to the general disgust of the people with the party, chose to assume that the race issue had wrought the damage. Laboring under this utterly contemptible conviction, the majority of the school board chose the first opportunity for counteracting, in the most contemptible fashion, the impression that they favored civil rights. To conciliate public sentiment and gain a few votes, they determined to weed the colored children out of the schools and turn them adrift! There never was a meaner sacrifice of political consistency for the sake of political advantage; and the Sentinel can only say that it sincerely trusts that the trustees of Brazil estimate the sentiment of the people of that vicinity by altogether too low a standard, and that they will find themselves and their action repudiated by all classes of the community. Let the provisions of the law of May 13, 1869, be put into operation at once, and let the knaves or fools who have brought discredit upon the state and vio-

lated the law be gotten out of the office, which they are unfit to fill, with all convenient speed.

Postmaster-General's Report.

The postmaster-general has completed his report. An examination of this document gives some interesting items, of which the following are the most important: The revenues of the year ending June 30, 1874, were \$24,596,568; and the expenditures \$22,128,414. The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1875, are \$26,964,034, and the total estimated revenues, \$23,148,156, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the treasury of \$7,815,878.

A rapidly increasing use is being made of the registered letter system. A gain has been made in the time of transporting mails, that from New York to San Francisco having been shortened five hours and a half. In the foreign service the postmaster-general says that its regularity and certainty were never in a better condition. The number of postoffices in operation June 30, 1874, was 34,294, and the total number of appointments during the year reach 9,424. The good results predicted from the letter-carrier system are still continued, while our money orders there has been a gain of over thirty per cent. on the amount of fees received. The exchanges of money orders with Great Britain and Switzerland have been most marked, and there has been only one erroneous payment out of 59,877 payments. After referring to the new method of postage collection to go into effect on January 1, the report remarks on the efficiency of the money order system. It is said to be rapidly growing in favor and is evidently a great accommodation to people remote from banking facilities. As at present conducted, this department, however, does not pay its own proper expenses, and the postmaster recommends that the fees be increased or some method adopted so as to make it self-sustaining. The number and length of the mail routes in the United States throw into insignificance the cost of similar services in other countries. For the year ending June 30, 1874, it is estimated that the cost of this item alone will amount to \$8,000,000, while the portion to be paid to railroad will amount to \$10,000,000. The postmaster-general at this point enters into a lengthy discussion of the complicated question of the transmission of the mails by the railroads and by express companies. At present the matter is represented as being in a very unsatisfactory condition and some equitable mode of adjustment is desired. On this point he remarks: "I would suggest that the time has come, when a resolute effort should be made to determine how far the postoffice department can properly go in its efforts to accommodate the public without trespassing unwarrantably upon the sphere of private enterprise. There must be a limit to governmental interference, and, happily, it better suits the genius of the American people to help themselves, than to depend on the State. To communicate intelligence and disseminate information are the primary functions of this department. Any divergence from its legitimate sphere of operations tends to disturb the just rule that, in the ordinary business of life, the recipient of a benefit is the proper party to pay for it, since there is no escape from the universal law that every service must, in some way, be paid for by some one."

The postmaster-general pays a high compliment to his predecessor in attaining the abolition of the franking privilege, which he believes has also opened the way for other measures of retrenchment. The deficiency of this department has varied of late years from 15 to 20 per cent. and for the year ending June 30, 1874 there will be, probably, a deficit of \$8,000,000 and about 25 per cent. of the revenues of the department. The postmaster-general acknowledges the difficulties of adopting a policy of economy which, while guarding the revenues of the department shall also give to the new portions of the country the mail facilities to which it is entitled by its energy and growth. In closing, the practice of economy is emphasized as follows: "I deem it suitable to say here that I propose to guard, with strict vigilance, the expenditures of the department, sanctioning no outlay which can be avoided without detriment to the service, and so to conduct its affairs generally that the interest of the public shall be paramount to those of any individual, corporation, or party."

While most farmers are now selling their corn and hogs for high prices and billing their pockets with money, there are some who are suffering mortification and chagrin through their own indolence. The Sentinel remonstrated early in the fall against contracting crops on the ground, and those who were wise enough to read had due warning of what is now realized. At that time, even when corn was worth fifty to sixty cents and rising, it came under the personal observation of the Sentinel that buyers were contracting with farmers in the remote districts for their corn at 25 cents a bushel delivered in the crib. As a matter of fact, a good deal of corn was actually bought up from the producers at those figures, not by foreign speculators, but by shrewd neighbors, who read and think and thus make their brains serve them as well as their hands. The Winchester Journal notes similar facts. It says: "We understand that many of the members of West River township granges sold their hogs at 5 cents without the intervention of middlemen, and disposed of a large portion of their corn at 35 and 40 cents per bushel."

A prominent and intelligent granger in a neighboring county, in a convention the other day, said that he met a hard working neighbor driving his large bunch of hogs to market with a dismal face, and although he knew the contract under which they had been sold far in advance, he asked the malicious question, "What price did you get for your hogs?" The agonized farmer, goaded to madness replied, "Go on about your business and ask me no questions." The fact was that the man was selling his hogs for 5700 less than the drover was worth that minute in the

road. It is not strange that he felt a little out of humor. This same granger remarked that those men who sell in advance at low prices are generally farmers who decline to take a newspaper, and neglect to read and study commercial reports. They are not advised of the conditions abroad which affect the market, and can not form a judgment how to act wisely. There are still left in Indiana a great many farmers who judge of the market by what it was last year or some other year when they sold so and so. One of the most valuable services of the grange organization is the stimulus which it has given to reading such matters as make the farmer intelligent and shrewd in his own affairs. They have shown to the inexperienced, easy going class that they lose a large part of their honest earnings, simply by a failure to know for themselves the condition of the country, of the markets, and the crops outside of their own immediate neighborhood. To form an opinion now it is necessary to know the situation beyond the limits of one's own county. The whole vast territory is so united by railroad communications that local conditions are speedily affected by the aggregated results of all regions. If the farmer fails to inform himself, his disability is quickly discerned by his keener sighted neighbors, and he is made to pay dearly for his ignorance. As shown above, this is no idle theorizing. Practical illustrations are abundant in this state-to-day of farmers who are obliged to say that their dish is wrong side up when it rains porridge. That is to say, they sold early and cheap, and now have the dissatisfaction of seeing their produce making others rich. This principle is not an argument for holding over for high prices, but against selling in advance, against contracts for corn yet standing and hogs before they are fattened. The proper time to sell, as a rule, is when the produce is ready for the market at the market price.

The President's Message.

It is needless to direct the attention of the reader to the president's message, given in full in the columns of the Sentinel this morning, as public expectancy has long been on tip-toe to catch a glimpse of the document. It may be remarked in a general way that the message reflects credit upon its author, whosever he may be, and upon the president for adopting such a series of sensible views upon public policy. The document will go as far to re-establish the credit of the administration as any mere declarations of good intentions can possibly go. The sad experience of the people, however, will teach them to look with cynical suspicion upon the best of professions until redeemed by moderately fair practice. Heretofore, neither the president nor his friends have so harmonized their performance with their promises as to render the people over confident. However, no matter what sort of legislation may follow this message, it is but fair for us now to welcome the president's utterances with Sallust's maxim: "It is well to have acted nobly in behalf of the republic, and not inglorious to have spoken wisely."

The most important part of the message, perhaps, is the portion treating of the financial situation of the country. If the subject matter be of less vital political value in the long run than the policy to be adopted toward the Southern states, it is certainly of more immediate interest to the people at the present juncture. On this one point, it may be said, all the public curiosity has been concentrated. Aware of that fact the author of the message has concentrated his whole force upon the discussion of the financial problem. His argument on the subject is clear, sound and strong. He proceeds on the assumption that the nation throughout the season of depression which it has passed through has possessed the main elements of prosperity, namely, capital in abundance, labor at command, and rich harvests. The panic and the evil results which flow from it, he attributes to the peculiar and disordered currency of the country. The first step toward relief, therefore, is to establish the fluctuating medium of exchange upon a firm basis, so that all uncertainty in regard to values shall be removed and the tendencies to luxury and speculation be checked. To effect this a return to specie payment is urged as the most natural and easy method. The advantages of such a consummation are forcibly set forth and are by no means new to the readers of the Sentinel; the objection to such a policy on the ground that it would be injurious to the debtor classes is also fairly considered and neatly rebutted. By the following *reductio ad absurdum* the injustice of expansion is plainly stated:

Looking to a return to a specie basis, it is easy to conceive that the debtor and speculator may think it of value to them to make so-called money abundant until they can throw a portion of their burdens upon others. But even these, I believe, would be disappointed in the result, if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange. A revival of productive industries is needed by all classes; by none more than the holders of property of whatever sort, with debts to liquidate for realization upon its sale. But admitting that these two classes of citizens are to be benefited by expansion, would it be just and honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal-tenders to the extent of his liabilities? Rather than to do this, would it not be safer, for the fear of over issues by unscrupulous creditors, to say that all debt obligations are obliterated in the United States, and now we commence anew, each possessing all he has at the time, free from encumbrance?"

The method of redemption proposed is a simple one, namely, the repeal of the legal tender act, and the subsequent adoption of a system of free banking, under which the amount of the currency will depend altogether upon the exigencies of the country. And the president tersely remarks in closing his discussion of the subject: "The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency is required for the transaction of the business of the country. It is unsafe to leave the settlement of this question to congress, the secretary of the treasury or the executive."

as in the first part of his message. To use an old simile, he plays between the two sides of the question like a ferry boat. He gives a detailed statement in regard to his interference in Louisiana affairs and his failure to interfere in the affairs of Arkansas and once more flings the responsibility for Southern misrule upon Congress. His whole treatment of this subject may be described as vacillating and cowardly, and the following may be taken as a specimen of it: "Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify wrongs and outrages, and on the other side to belittle them? If public opinion could be directed to a correct survey of what is, and to rebuking wrong and aiding the proper authorities to bring a better state of feeling to be inculcated, and the sooner we would have that peace which would leave the states free, indeed, to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe on the part of our citizens of the Southern States there is a disposition to be law abiding and to do no violence either to individuals or to the laws existing, but do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed in their resistance to constitutional authority? I sympathize with their prosaic condition, and would do all in my power to relieve them, acknowledging that in some instances they have had most trying governments to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements, not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed."

In regard to which stuff it may be said that it offers little comfort or encouragement to any party. In his statement of the foreign relations of the country, the president makes several good suggestions. The hint of a possible movement to put an end to the barbaric war now raging in Cuba will be hailed with special satisfaction. No less sterling in character is the suggestion that the nefarious coolie traffic, by which the Chinese of both sexes are imported into the country like cattle, should be put an end to. The arms of America should be open with a liberal welcome to all emigrants, but this modern revival of the slave trade should be checked at once in the most effective manner. The vexed question in regard to putting off and taking on the duties of American citizenship is also suggested for consideration, and certainly ought to receive it. Our courts have followed, in this matter, old common law precedents, maintaining the doctrine "once a subject always a subject"—and in modern civilization such a theory is out of place. Other matters touched upon under this head are too numerous even for mention, and the Sentinel will merely say that the use proposed for the Japanese indemnity looks somewhat whimsical.

That portion of the message devoted to a consideration of the reports of the heads of the different departments needs no review, as those reports have been already made familiar to the readers of the Sentinel by telegraphic synopses. It is enough to say that the president is cordial in his praise of his subordinates, and endorses the various measures which they propose. On the peace policy, which has brought no peace, he still holds his old opinions. In regard to cheap transportation he is non-committal, and hardly ventures to suggest a left-handed subsidy for the Pacific Mail Company. About the District of Columbia he has talked very moderately, and the telegraph has managed to confuse his figures in a strange fashion. The centennial he damns with faint praise. But on the subject of civil service reform he preserves all his former delusions, or else he has the hardihood to speak with more than his former hypocrisy. He declares his full faith in the system, but asserts that its failure thus far is due to the opposition which it has met with from congress and the leading politicians. Upon their heads be the slaughter of the innocents. He says: "Under these circumstances, therefore, I announce, that if congress adjourns without positive legislation on the subject of civil service reform, I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and will abandon it, except so far as to require examinations for certain appointments to determine their fitness. Competitive examinations will be abandoned."

From this brief resume of the chief topics in the message, it will be seen that the document is remarkable for its careful treatment of all delicate and dangerous questions, and for keeping out of sight the evil tendencies of the administration party. It may be pronounced, as before said, a very able state paper.

A Tribune correspondent has had an interview with Fernando Wood on the situation. That veteran politician remarked: "The people little dream of the frauds and rascality of the party. Thus far, the surface has only been scraped. Plow deep and such a bed of official corruption will be found as will forever sweep the republican party from a place of honorable mention. When the transactions of the party during the last ten or twelve years are shown up, there will be nothing left of it; its very name will be a disgrace. In at least three departments of this government there have been transactions compared with those of a dishonest merchant hitherto discovered are but as the stories of Mother Goose."

He said in regard to the speakership, that the success or downfall of the party rested with the next speaker. The man chosen for that position should be clear headed, dignified and thoroughly acquainted with the rules. The appointment of committees and the shaping of legislation would rest with him. He will be, in fact, the head of the party. In choosing him, every consideration save fitness for the coming emergency should be forgotten. In conclusion "he spoke," says the report, "in the highest terms of Kerr, of Indiana, and of other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned."

Dr. E. C. Wines, secretary of the National Prison Association, publishes its annual report under the title of "Transactions of the Third National Prison Reform Congress, held at St. Louis, Mo., May, 1874." The book contains the history of the views and labors of the prominent philanthropists engaged in the cause of prison reform, of whom Dr. Wines has been the leading spirit. Its compilation of valuable facts and able addresses will prove highly interesting and useful to the friends of true humanity throughout the world.

OUR NEXT SENATOR.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIANA PRESS.

COMMENTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.—M'DONALD THE FAVORITE.

(From the Gosport Democrat.) "If it were not for the State Sentinel and the Terre Haute Journal, no one would ever imagine that the Hon. Dan Voorhees was really a candidate for United States senator. (From the Richmond Independent.) The senatorial race has dwindled down to Voorhees and McDonald. It is understood that Gooding will be a candidate. Between the two, the people will almost unanimously say, give us McDonald."

(From the New Albany Ledger Standard.) "The course of the friends of Mr. Voorhees has awakened an opposition at his own home, which may do the distinguished candidate considerable harm. The parties in the controversy all appear to be democrats, and our advice is still, 'Let us have peace.'" (From the Laporte Herald.)

We learn that the Hon. Martin Hollinger, clerk of Vigo county, is a candidate for United States senator. This makes two candidates for Vigo county, and it is expected Mr. Hollinger will divide the votes of that of the state with the Hon. Dan Voorhees.

(From the Sullivan County Democrat.) "The Journal informs us that enthusiastic democrats of Terre Haute are staking their last dollar on Mr. Voorhees for senator, and declare they will never vote the ticket again if he is not nominated. Now suppose other voters should swear they will not vote the ticket again if he is nominated? Will it not get us into a sort of a muddle?" (From the Fort Wayne Sentinel.)

Gov. Hendricks has outlined the situation in a terse sentence. "The republican party can not destroy us, but we can destroy ourselves." How? By listening to the sophistry of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dan Voorhees and James Buchanan, the man who has a "plan." If the democracy is honest enough to kick these charlatans out of the party, its future is assured."

(From the Miami County Sentinel.) We are opposed to salary grabbing, and extravagance in all its forms. We want men selected to fill all positions who entertain the same opinions, and, from what we know of the legislative body, which assembles next month, we are willing, confidently, to entrust to their discretion the selection of a United States senator and all other officers to be appointed by them.

(From the Frankfort Crescent.) We hope the friends of Mr. Voorhees, who are pushing his claims as candidate for the United States Senate, will go a little slow. The opinion largely prevails that Mr. Voorhees, however gifted and eminent, is not the man, and we do not like to be driven to the point of being compelled to proclaim the reason from the house tops. Be a little moderate.

(From the Seymour Democrat.) The Hon. Wm. S. Holman is a candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Holman is one of the foremost men in the United States, and deserves all the honors that our party can bestow. But we can not afford at this time to lose a representative to make a senator. When we have made a just appropriation of the state, then we can spare him, but not till then.

(From the Rochester Sentinel.) Now comes David S. Gooding, of Hancock county, and announces himself as a candidate for United States senator, but the tide has set in for Joseph E. McDonald, who is the coming man. Holman and Turley have been freely spoken of in the same connection, either of whom will do honor to the party choosing them, but we ask to be delivered from "the tall sycamore."

(From the Martin County Herald.) The tall salary-grabbing Sycamore of the Wabash, Dan Voorhees, is presenting his claims for the Indiana senatorship, with that innate modesty for which he is so justly celebrated. Mr. Voorhees is a pestilent demagogue, with a great capacity for howling, and is as ignorant of statesmanship as he is of political principle. If the democrats of Indiana can make no better use of the recent victory in the state than to send this man to the United States Senate, they may as well prepare at once to hand the government of the commonwealth over to the republicans at the first opportunity.

(From the Seymour Democrat.) Mr. Voorhees' friends are making war against other prominent democrats who are supposed to be candidates for the United States Senate. Mr. Voorhees says, in a letter to the New Albany Ledger-Standard, that he is not the enemy of any democrat, whether he is an aspirant for office or not. Let him then call off his dogs. As long as he permits them to bark at the heels of honest men he may expect retaliation. The democrats of the state do not belong to Mr. Voorhees, and the bullying of himself or his foolish friends will not help him, or deter straightforward, salary-grabbing democrats from expressing their opinion that salary-grabbers are not fit persons to be elected to office by democrats.

(From the Vincennes Sun.) "Indiana is fortunate in having several truly great men. There are no abler or better men in the United States than Thomas A. Hendricks, Daniel W. Voorhees, Joseph E. McDonald, William S. Holman, M. C. Kerr and William E. Niblack. We can furnish brilliant orators for the Senate and superior statesmanship for the presidency. It may be truly said that Indiana has a greater number of really first-class statesmen than can be found in any other state, either of whom would reflect credit on the state and be an honor to the Senate and country. Surely our legislature can not fail to select an able and good man for senator when we have so many."

(From the Daviess County Democrat.) Though a believer in the greenback doctrine, the Sullivan Democrat objects to the proposed election of Dan. Voorhees to the United States Senate. It reminds Daniel that not many months ago he emphatically declared that he was not a candidate for any office, but had in good faith retired from politics, and intended to devote his time hereafter exclusively to his profession. The Democrat is in opinion that Mr. Voorhees' candidacy would have the effect of destroying confidence in a politician's pledges. Besides these considerations, Mr. Voorhees' participation in the salary grab has injured his reputation to such an extent that a number of democratic legislators could not be induced to vote for him.

(From the South Bend Union.) There appears to be some feeling aroused by the faithful Voorhees band with an evident desire to bring that gentleman prominently before the legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate. The world has moved too far in its little orbit to turn back now and pick up such battered political hulks as Dan Voorhees. He is too slow. The political times have long ago recoiled from him, leaving him stranded on the sands to stink with other shellfish, with the stamp of public disapproval on everything he had done. No considerable party ever backed Mr. Voorhees in his political prisms. To bring him forward now as a representative

of the new reformation is nonsense verging on imbecility. We have new measures and we want new men, or men at least who are in known sympathy with the living issues. The triumphs of the late elections will have been thrown to the winds if they are only to serve as sweat-cloths for such hacks as Voorhees.

(From the Jasper Courier.) The following characteristic letter from the Hon. D. W. Voorhees we find in the New Albany Ledger-Standard. It is characteristic of the exalted patriotism of the man, and just what might be expected from his pen. He has the hearts of the people with him on the currency question, and the present tight times are developing more and more every day the wisdom of his financial views. Whether he shall be the senator or not is certainly no man with views on the currency question contrary to the state platform on which the party gained success, and which he sustains in spirit as well as letter, ought to receive the vote of a single democratic representative. We would rather shoulder the salary grab than the depressing standard policy of the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. The business of the country demands more money.

WHO SHALL BE SENATOR.

A LETTER FROM COL. DENBY. HE HAS BEEN A M'DONALD MAN FROM THE BEGINNING—WHILE NOT SEEKING THE SENATORSHIP HE WOULD ACCEPT IF TENDERED THE POSITION—HIS OWN VIEWS.

Several of the Sentinel exchanges have suggested Col. Denby, of Evansville, as the proper person to send to the Senate to succeed Mr. Pratt. Some of these have urged that gentleman earnestly, especially the Martin County Herald, eliciting from him a private letter, wherein he states his position upon that question, and others pertaining thereunto. Mr. H. A. Peed, the editor, acknowledges the privacy of the letter, but justifies himself in making it public on the ground of its great importance. Now that it has gone before a portion of the public, and is an admirable contribution to current political history, the Sentinel spreads it before the reading public at large:

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 25, 1874.

HENRY A. PEED, Esq., Editor Martin County Herald: DEAR SIR: You did me a great honor in your editorial of the 19th inst., in recommending me for United States senator. Such distinguished commendation, coming from a gentleman of your high character and ability, will be treasured up by me, though I am undeserving of it. I thank you heartily, your article demands at my hands that I should treat you fairly. I can not accept in silence such honorable mention, and leave you in doubt as to my position on the main question to which you allude. The position of United States senator will never be sought by me, but would not be declined if it were offered. I had thought that the democracy had generally conceded that the Hon. J. E. McDonald was to be the senator. I say to you frankly that I approved this conclusion. It did not occur to me to make the financial question a test, but I favored his election on account of the long services, the faithful and many virtues, the ability and the high character of the man. I came to this conclusion before I knew that Mr. Voorhees was a candidate, and I have not changed it since. During

THE LATE STRUGGLE democrats of all financial views stood shoulder to shoulder. Since victory has been won, we must compromise our differences. If the public good shall require that neither Mr. McDonald nor Mr. Voorhees shall be the recipient of the great honor of the senatorship, then some new and untried man must be selected. I presume nearly every man has some sort of financial theory. The platform, whether so intended or not, was such that every man might find a plank to stand on. The result of the elections and our own knowledge demonstrated that no democrat voted against his party, whatever financial views he might have entertained. We had the honest, if curious, spectacle of the chairman of the democratic central committee and the president of the nominating convention repudiating some portions while they supported others, and lesser men on each side followed their example. I find no difficulty in supporting the platform except on the question of repeating the act of 1869, and paying the debt of twenty bonds in greenbacks. If I had been a member of Congress I should have voted against that act, but the deed is done. I can not enter into the discussion of the propriety or constitutionality of repaying the debt in any manner, but I attempt to repeat it would be utterly

DIABOLICAL TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, would utterly fail, and on sound reasoning could not be upheld. If then this question is the test you allude to in your article, I must forfeit your support. But I can not forfeit your respect, nor can you deprive me of the pleasure of remembering the high compliment you have paid me. I agree that the national bank currency should be withdrawn, and greenbacks should supply its place—with the proviso that Congress shall pass laws subjecting government notes to taxation as other property is taxed. It will not do to exempt the money of the wealthy classes while the property of the poor is taxed. The bonds are now exempt. If we exempt all the money of the country, the burden will be unequally and oppressively borne by the poorer classes. However, theory, and even history, may extol specie payment, I agree that we can not now enforce it. We must develop whether we ever can. In public position I should obey the wishes of my friends and neighbors, who are beyond doubt without regard to party affiliation, in Indiana, opposed to resumption of specie payment. It seems to me that the good of the country, which is dependent on the continued success of the democratic party, demands that

NO ULTRA VIEWS SHOULD PREVAIL, but that some financial theory should be adopted which shall serve as a compromise. Having been a life-time democrat, I can faithfully promise that no vote of mine, in or out of public position, would tend to militate against the welfare of the body of the people. I agree also that greenbacks should be receivable for all public dues. I have marked this private and not for publication. I have done so because I intended it simply as an acknowledgment of your kindness, and because I thought you were entitled to my views. Yours truly,

CHARLES DENBY. THE SENATORSHIP. To the Editor of the Sentinel. SIR: Your correspondent G. of Terre Haute, is in error in regard to my position upon the senatorial question. I desire to say through the columns of your paper that I shall support the Hon. D. W. Voorhees for that position first, last and all the time until the ballot in caucus decides who shall be the senator from Indiana. By inserting the above you will oblige Yours truly, B. F. HAVENS, INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2, 1874.