#### TURPIE'S TALK

An Eloquent and Brilliant Address by the Ex-Senator to the Hendricks Club.

Age and Origin of the Rights and Dignity of the States and People.

National Intervention in Elections Never Buffered by the People of the States or Colonies.

The Forced Immigration of the Negro-An Outrage Upon the Legal and Constitu-tional Rights of Indiana.

Thursday's Daily.] The Hendricks club last evening had its regular semi-monthly meeting. Captain J. W. Dodd presided, and the meeting was called to order promptly at 7:30 o'clock p m., and the minutes of the previous mesting were read and approved. At the conclusion of the reading of the minutes, the president announced that the club had as mbled to hear an address from the Hon. David Turpie, of this city. By 8 o'clock oute a fair audience had come in, notwithstanding the miserable state of the weather. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were the Hoo. T. A. Hendricks, General M. D. Manson, Colonel B C. Shaw, Hon John J. Cooper, Colonel Johnson, James M Cropsey, Hughes Esst, R. C. J. Pendleton, and Hon. J. G Shanslin.

The announcement of the address was recrived with applause, and wails it con-tinued Mr. Turple stepped forward and was introduced in a few pleasant remarks by the president, Hon. J. W. Dodd.

Mr. Turple spoke from notes, but the principal portion of the address was an extem poraneous effort. Below is given the full JUDGE TURPLE'S ADDRESS. try are, indeed, dating their political information and notions of our political system from the period of the war. The war was only an episode in the history of the United States—a grand epi-ode—great for the exhibition of the patriotism of the nation and valo. of the people in the defense of the Union and the constitution, but merely a span in the national existence—four years of civil war in a century. Very few nations have had less, especially in the commencement of their career. But we must go much farther back in order to get true notions of the real character and nature of our institutions. This nation, like many others which have grown great in time, had very small beginnings. You must know, then, that there were in the beginning 13 s.t. thements commonly called the original colonies, settled in 13 different parts of the country along the Atlantic coast, or configuous to it. They were settled under what were called charters from the British crown. These charters were simply conveyances of land named in certain

or contiguous to it. They were settled under what were called charters from the British crown. These charters were simply conveyances of land named in certain geographical limits. It controlled and defined no political relations. The settlers were subjects of the British crown, but they did, from the very beginning, have the entire management and administration of their local affairs. Every colony had its own Legislature and its own code of laws, and no interference was suffered by one colony with another. Massachusetts did not attempt to dictate to South Carolina what her local institutions should be, nor did Pennsylvania attempt to enforce upon New York her ideas, nor did any of the colonies, nor all of the colonies together, grantithe right to any third power, not even to the crown of Great-Britain, to dictate in any way in respect to the management of their local affairs and internal government. The era of colonial history is one of entire freedom, and liberty as far as the domestic institutions were concerned. A very elegant scholar of Indiana, the historian of the State, lately deceased, has collected in a book what he calls the curiosities of colonial registation. Each colony had a code of laws of its own. You will find a very complete code upon every possible subject; upon the subject of roads, highways; upon

lected in a book whathe calls the curiosite's of coloniel legislation. Each colony had a code of laws of its own. You will find a very complete code upon every possible subject; upon the subject of roads, highways; upon the subject of schools; upon the subject of mintary power; upon the subject of the same did not come upon Sunday. There was a statute of South Carolina providing for the nolding of court some where on a certain Tuesday in kebruary, provided the same did not come upon Sunday. These are some of the absurdites. I don't know that 'egislation is deficient in those things now. I recollect that we had in Indiana not long ago a law which provides before he comes to a crossing, and whighe continuously until he crosses it. These absurdit es and curiosities of colonial legislation, if they do anything, mark the absolute freedom and unbounded liberty of colonial legislatures were filled by the very best men. The men of the very best talent and ability of the Colonies occupied seats within the se Houses, They were sometimes called assemblymen, delegates, burgers. They are sementimes called assemblymen, delegates, burgers. They are sementimes called assemblymen, delegates, burgers. These troops were raised, they were sometimes called assemblymen, delegates, burgers. They are sometimes called assemblymen, they come providing for the armament of a military come providing for the armament of a military come providing for the semannent of the colonial legislature. Many of the greams

George Rogers Clarke, served first in the Virginia line, and there gained that experience which they afterward used so efficiently in the war of independence. Each Colony had a separate and perfect e. de with respect to taxation. They described what property should be taxed, how it should be taxed, what amount should be levied. They appointed or elected officers to coilec the taxes. It was wholly done under authority of local legislation, and it was never allowed or suffered that the Bitish Parliament or any other power should interfere with the question of taxes in the coionies. Each Colony had also an election system, separate snd independent, wholly independent rom royal intervention, which prescribed the qualification of electors, in many Colonies there were at first property qualifications. The best a gument ever made against a property qualification was made by Benjamin Frankin against the Colonial legislation of Pennsylvania upon that question. The Colonial legislature of Pennsylvania had enacted that in voting for certain officers a man should have property to the amount of 350. Franklin put the case: When a man had a donkey worth \$50 the night before the election, and the donkey died, which, said be, held the vote, the man or the dorkey? However, universal suffrage prevailed in most of the Colonies. Universal suffrage was the general rule, but some of the Colonies had a religious test for holding office. The negro, even in Massachusetts, in those early days, if he was fee, voted the same as a white man. These Colonial Legislatures were paramount and supreme with respect to the regulation of domestic affairs. They were composed of the ablest men whom their constituency could produce. Fatrick Henry and the Lees were in the Colonial Legislature or Assembly was composed of its best, wheet and purest men. This system of entire political freedom in the Colonial Legislature or Assembly was composed of its best, wheet and purest men. This system of entire political freedom in the Colonies could be required to regulations and laws of the Colonies. There was one ruler, too, in that time who was not a king. You know he was only Oliver Cromwell. He ruled, but he never reigned. He hated kings, yet I am afraid he was not the rriend of liberty, but he did not venture to interfere with the domestic regulations and local laws of the Colonies upon the subjects which I have named at last there arose a King Goeoge III. He talked much about the royal prerogative. About his right to enforce that prerogative upon and against the people of the Colonies, and to take away from them this right of local legislation and these iranchises of domestic liberty and freedom, which they had for centuries enjoyed. He said that his Parliament had a right to tax these people without representation. If you look into the Declaration of Independence, published the 4th day of July, 1776, you will find there the measure of Colonies had erjoyed free elections of all local efficers. You will find there that the Colonies had a legislative body and a military force. You will find there that each of the Colonies had a legislative body and a military force. You will find there that each of the Colonies had a legislative body and a military force. You will find there that each of the Colonies had a legislative body and a military force. You will find there that each of the Colonies had a legislative body and a military force. You will find there that each of the Colonies had a legislative body and a military force. You will find there that each of the Colonies together denied the right of the king of Great Britain the national Government in their case to interfere with any of these regulations. They denied the right of the king to quarter his soldiers among the people without the consent of the local Colonial Legis ature. They said the king had judge turter's address.

MR. Prishient And Gravilland and address and government is said frequently to be a difficult thing. Yet I think a closer yel we will show that it is not such. Mankind naturally inclines toward government. If evillized me are thrown into a locality where there is government. He religiously the concernment of evillation is toward government. He religiously to govern it is not difficult to govern justify is so. To control the administration on the affairs of a great people, to de equal and exact justice to all mes, that is a is great. The ordinary purposes of government, as they are usually spoken of, the preservation of public peace and order, the security of life and property are subserved by all most any form of political institutions. Life all the whole empire. Civil rights are there to some extent recognized—freedom which they so long enjoyed, were instered. They spell nation with a large N over there people with our infinitesimally shall. Liberty is not written at all excepting in its level, and has 50,600 informers distributed in every province and portion of the country approach to it was a disparagement of one of the magistrate. He is a so the commandering children and the surface of the and portion of the country approach to it was a disparagement of the post, irred the angelian in the large stream of the revery province and portion of the country of the surface of the army. The solder rule we have not, in this country, hitherto preferred that system of government. It has a standing army of hair a million men, a corps of tubol; each of the excess of the voters of the country approach to it was a disparagement of the magistrate. He is a so the commandering children and of the country approach to it was a disparagement of the approach to it was a disparagement of the poor, it has a standing army of hair a million men, a corps of tubol; and approach to it was a disparagement of the country approach to it was a disparagement of the country approach to it was a disparagement of the co years afterward they met to lay the foundation of the present Government, and for that purpose they did form the present consistation. For what purpose? To repel foreign invasion? It was said by the statesmen of Europe of that time, and has been said ever since, that the Declaration of independence was the most sublime political document ever published to the world. And it was said by the statesmen of that period, and no one has since contradicted them, that the constitution of the United States was the most perfect model and pattern of human government ever submitted to a people for their approval. A pattern an model for all mankind in the establishment of political institutions. What, then, was the object of that Government—this Government—our Government—so established? Was it to repel foreign invasion? All Governments have that power. Is that the thing which made it a model and a parent for posterity? Swilzerland repelled the Austrans centuries ago. The House of Hapsberg has never set his foot on the muntain slow since. England repeiled the Spanish invasion and destroyed the armsda. Russia repeiled the first Napoleon. There is no Government of any form that has not had the power and the the right to repel invasion. That certainly was not the object of forming this pattern and model of political institutions. Was it to supress insurrection? That is a power which a so belongs to all Governments under every form China, even, not many years ago, suppressed an insurrection at a greater cost of boodshed than even ours. Eigland, in India, suppressed an insurrection. We suppressed an insurrection. We suppressed an insurrection the formation of the stovernment? Dees any one suppose that the Government? Dees any one suppose the duties on foreign imports or the safe of public lands? Look into the constitution itself and read its preamble. That will disclose its purpose. The great and principal o military success in it; that was the preservation of the rights and aberties of the people
under the constitution of the United States.
The States made the Government. The States
saved the Government. They made and
saved it, because in the Union under the Govrament the rights of the people would be
saver, as they thought, and more secure than
without it. It is manifest from the very text of
the constitution itself that whatever the purpose of the revolution against G eat Britain
was, it was not for the purpose of destroying
the rights of the people. Those very rights
which had been pre erved and enjoyed for
generations before the evolution, and whatever the purpose or object of the formation of
the constitution afte ward, under which we
now live, it was not for the purpose of destroying or disparaging these same rights of which
I have spoken. There are two sections of the
constitution especially designed for this purpose. One of them says the enumeration of
certain rights in the constitution snall not be
taken as a denial of others which are related
by the people—ret liked by the people—never
granted away. Ano her of these sections of
the constitution mays, that the rights not
granted to the Government are reserved to the
s ates and to the people, so that it is evident
from the text of the instrument which its
signed by Washington and his compatriots—
man who, in the camp and in the cabinet,
and freedom. That there was a large class of
rights reserved to the States and the people
with which the general Government was
rever clothed, over which the general Government had no control whatever. They had
not only been free and independent States be-

constitution, claimed the enjoyment of these rights of which I have spoken. That right was perfectly sendered in one of the enactments of Congress, the right of every State in this Union to form and regulate its own domestic institutions perfectly and Irrely, subject only to the constitution of the United States. This Union was formed in contemplation of law perpetual. The constitution made provision for the admission of new States: but it made no provision for the admission of new States: but it made no provision for the admission of new States: but it made no provision for the admission of the withdrawal of old ones. It was, as Mr. Lincoln said, not a free love affair, but a Union permanent of the states was made supreme law of that Union—the supreme law of the United States was made supreme law of that Union—the supreme law of this did was a violation of a constitution accomplished would have been a crime, because it was a violation of a constitutional obligation—a constitution of a constitutional obligation—a constitution of a constitutional fagr. The secession accomplished, what becomes of the common credit, the national fame, the national faith, the national fagr. The secession of a State was snicide. The victim may well rejoice that it has escaped, restrained by a strong hand, the consequences of so absurd and foolish a self-destruction. That the Democratic party has, at any time, anywhere, favored this as a right of the States is a self-evident lie. [Applause.] I appeal to the memory and name of those great Democrats is a self-evident lie. [Applause.] I appeal to the memory and name of these great Democrats are will you find a Democratic president or statesman that has advocated this doctrine. There is no one anywhere. The moment a man did 10, what ever else he was, he ceased to be a 1-mocrat. There were a class of men in the South thus add the Union was not compensation that it was a burden, and that they way. They were not Democrats. They were not Democrats. They was, low a first of the propalation. I the Government—the relations between the States and national Government—virtue not to surrender, not to be purchased, in reterence to tness rights. That virtue which made the member of the first Colonial Congress say, when he was approached by a bribe to vacate his seat, and to leave his people without representation, "I am a poor man, but the king of Great Britain has not got money enough to buy me." Valor like that of Patrick Henry, when he arose in the House of Burgesses, in Virginia, and said, "Give me liberty or death." We must have a return of those old fashions before we will have security for the perpetuity of our institutions, which the name and fame of the great founders and framers of the Government deserve. That these rights and powers of the State—the right of property, the right of inheritance and descent, the right to control that property after death, the disposition of a man's estate, the right of ille, the right of ilberty and the elective franchise, treedom of speech, the freedom of the press—all these rights, dear, near, precious, embracing the whole civil and social relations among menkind. That these are rights reserved to the States, that they are paramount, is evident; also from reading the constitution of your State or any other State. They are not distant and remote. If you look at the twenty-eighth section of the first article of the constitution of Indiana all States have similiar constitutions. You will find that treason against the State is defined and his punishment awarded. It is said that treason against the state of Indiana shall cons at in levving war, gainst it, or in giving a dand comfort of its enemies. Can treason be committed against a power less than paramount? Can you commit treason against a country? Yet these communities have all governments. It is not so written, that the State belongs to that grade of government against which treason can be committed. So it is with that grade of government against which treason can be committed. So it is with the government of all the States. I know the inhabitants of a State may commit treason against the United States, and it is equally as clear that the offici ds of the Federal Gov-

not only to cast its electoral your but to have it counted as it was cast. I should think that would be a right guaranteed with 250 years of freedom before the revolution, and a hundred years of freedom since. Yet there have been States who have not been allowed to have their electoral vote counted as lats as November, 1876. The electoral vote was not counted by the returning board of Louisiana. The canavassing board there have very great power. In this State they have very little power. Here they count up and certify such a man has received so many votes and the number that, the other man has received, and he who has received the most votes is commissioned. Herdiy any power; it is simply a calculation. There was a law in Louisiana that is any parish where intimidation had been used in which an election had been held, and it was so certified by the officer holding the election, they could throw out the whole vote of the precinct. That is a remarkable power. We don't complain of that It is the sbure and violation of those powers that we combiant of the State, on any grounds of the state. They met at the Custom House in the city of New Orleans, under Federal anspices and authority, surrounded by the military and civil officers of the National Government at Washington. They knew all about the election long before the efficial return was made. They knew that the Democratic electoral ticket had received about 9,00 majority. The State returns were delivered to them in sealed packages on the result, but simply decrease the Democratic enjority. What did they do? In violation to these two would not change the result, but simply decrease the Democratic enjority. What did they do? In violation to be statuted and protests of intimidation, and these two would not change the result, but simply decrease the Democratic enjority. What did they do? In violation to be three open sgain, and further and addition forged and false that were never signed broken open sgain, and further and addition to that they needed them. What a sing treason can be committed. So it is with the government of all the states. I know the inhabitants of a State may commit treason against the United states, and it is equally as clear that the officials of the Federal Government may commit treason against the State. [Applause.] There are a number of orlimes, however, against the rights of the people and against the dignity of States, which inlishort of treason, and are misdemeanors, grave offenses, low groveling frauds, cowardly, contemptible impositions, as fatal to the rights of people and to the dignity of States as treason itself. One of these crimes against the rights of the estates and of the people in them is the deportation into a State of a population not desired, and of a population not suitable to those who inhabit the State, those who have invested their capital in the State, who have invested their capital in the State, who have invested their capital in the State, who have invested their of the content of the dignity of the State and of the rights of the people who inhabit it. Indiana has never repelled emigration. The emigrant who comes here in good faith with means for his support and maintenance, or with labor provided to earn those means and support, is now welcome and has a ways been welcome, without distinction of race or color; but Indiana, in my judgment, is not under any legal or constitutional obligation to welcome or even to receive the units of a population which is not needed, not what which is distastefail to those who already inhabit the soil. We have an article in the constitution of our State (Art. 13) that no negr- or must to shall come into this State after the adoption of this constitution. That is the first provision. The section provision is that any person brincing an error or must to constitution of the state to go out of it if they are that shall be collected, shall be applied for the purpose of helping those negroes and mulaioshed, and that the amount and som of the purpose of helping those negroes and mulaions is the state

own white labor, and, not finding employment, they must be a tax upon that same labor for ther support and maintenance. And I do believe also thoroughly in that one power still, perhaps, left us in popular rebuike at the ballot-box, and that political party which is now directing this African cotonization, and which is hatching schemes to turther it and to bring this population upon Indiana—that party will not escape the consequences, and you will see this bleck hurricase met and borne down by the whirlwind of ballots of white men. There is another method of disparaging the righ s of the people and the dignity of the States, and that is by Federal interference with the elections in the States. The people may not suffer that. The people of the Colonies would not have suffered that 100 years before the Deciaration of Independence. The people of the Colonies, afterward the people of the States, now the people of the Union, control and regulate the rown elections. Yet, it is now claimed that the National Government has the right and power to supervise, control and direc, in matters the preregative which not even a British ruler for two centuries attempted, until George III., to exercise It is claimed, the people of the States have erected a National Government which has powers which they never parted with, and which they brooked not the disparament of. Even when a despot, an abolute monarch, demanded them, they refused to surrender. Under the Federal election laws, it is claimed, and the argument of the presidential veto isst wholer was that the National Government could use either its military or civil arm—lither the purse or the swood—to control, supervise and regulate the elections in the States. There is a pia n provision in the present constitution, just as there was in the Colonial system, that which was recognized in the swood of the interference of the interference of the general party, dominant in the present voice, that is to keep the peace, except with the consent of its Legislature, if in session, or th In a free government the voter should control al? things; but suppose you control the voter, what follows? Either the soldier or voter must go; they can not both stay at the poins; either the bayonet or the ballot must yield. If the bayonet confronts the ballot what liberty have you left? The consequences are no, far to see. The consequences of such actions on the part of the ceatral authority are that it draws to itself and acsorbs in itself the dignity and rights of the States and of the people. Your State government would be simply a pro-consulate, and your state Legislature would be simply a board of county commissioners. Your United States senators the nominees of the military chieftain in power at Washington, and your members of Congress named and chosen under the direction of the faction which happen to be dominant at the capital. I think I can see 20 years from now some daughter or child of a lawyer in this city, calling at the office to get the portion of her father's estate that she is entitled to, and she's there to dithe old State law is abolished. You have got to write to the minister who has charge or whils and probate, and she will have to sign this paper and cause this paper to be seen to that deparament or that bureau, and pay a tax to the central flovernment and a duty to the prince president and to the ministers at Washington. Then she can get her money. I think I hear that applicant say what in the name of General Jackson has the United States to do with a chilo's inheritance in Indiana. But a class of men will have come into power who know not Jackson has the United States to do with a chilo's inheritance in Indiana. But a class of men will have come into power who know not Jackson has the United States to do with a chilo's inheritance in Indiana. But a class of men will have come into power who know not Jackson has the United States to do with the elections in Indianapolis. It has just as much to do with the election in Indianapolis as it has look on the result of a State not only to cast

mander-in chief of the army says that others shall be inaugurated and shall serve. Thus the army and navy chose the last president, and they will choose the next one unless the people arise in their majesty and rebuke this wrong. What was the constitution of the United States during the electoral count in Louisians? A battered blackened, worthless patchment, through which the military president thrust his sword to mutilate, and then cast it forth to to be trodden under foot of men. The constitution of the United States, your constitution. It was simply a roll of drums—snare and tenor drums. The law—it was only a file of fixed bayonets.

was simply a roll of drums—snare and tenor drums. The law—it was only a file of fixed bayonets.

The guarantees of the constitution! What do they amount to in the presence of a president who is not a chief magistrate—only a military commander who has never governed at Washington, but who has only been encamped there, as at headquarters. They are without efficiency. Gentlemen, bright and fair will be the future of the country if we can restore the Government to its ancient landmarks. We need not expect to do it without determined effort; perhaps, not without that extreme effort or patriotism and of patience that was employed in its formation. I trust to see, howev.r, the peaceful restoration of the Government to its constitutional limits and order. I trust to see a benign administration under the distinguished clitzen of Indiana whose name you bear. [Applause.] An administration of the United States Government which shall respect all the rights of the States and all the rights and franchises of the States and all the rights and franchises of the States and all the rights of police and constitution. Such a Government under which every State shall always respect and obey the authority of the Federal constitution. Such a Government may not have a standing army, nor myriads of police and constitution. Such a Government may not have a standing army, nor myriads of police and constitution. Such a Government is properly the strong of the love and affection of a free people for their free institutions. [Continued applause.]

That Joel Parker, of New Jerpey, Would Make an Excellent President.

New York, Nov. 24 -The Tribune to-day has the following interview with General What are you Democrats going to do in

Washington this wit ter?"

'The session preceding the presidential election is usually occupied with making candidates and sharpening up issues."

'What issues will Democrats devote them-

selves to sharpening?"
"We shall have only one, if you nominate Grant—the third term; we will need no other issue. On that we D. mocrata can all

Have you made up your mind as to whom you want for your candidate?"

"N t fully. I thins, however, Joel Parker, of New Jersey, would be an excellent man. He was a war governor, and has a good record. Probably we shall have to take a candidate from one of the metropoli-

an States."
General Ewing made no allusion to Til-

den.

"If all our varty would come up solidly
to the support of Judge David Davis, I
should regard him as an exceeding y desiable candidate; but I fear they, would not.
He has never been a pronounced Democrat
and his present position is not clearly defined. However, if you nominate Great, it will not be so important who the Demo-crate candidate may be. We shall give you a lively fight on the third term question. "Suppose Grant should not be nom!

"O', I think it's already as good as set-tled that he will be. He eviden ly wants the nomination, and you can't get rid of him."

The Bayards. An admirer of Senator Bayard wants to know how old he is. He was 51 on the 29th

of last month. No other family in the United States is so largely, and, we may add, so honorably connected with the Government of the United States—especially the Senete, as that of the Bayards. Its head in this country, James Asheton Bayard, who was born in Palladelphia, Penn. 1707, and died in Wilmington. Doi., 1815, was a lawyer and statesman of his day. His ancestor, Nichelas Bayard, a Frenchman, arrived in this country in 1647 in company with his brother-in law, 1647 in company with his brother in law, Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New York. James A Bayard, after graduating at Princeton and studying law at Philadelphia, took up his residence in Delaware and there practiced his profession. In 1796 he was elected a representative in Congress In 1801 he was appointed minister to France, but defined. In that year he was a leader in the policy which resulted in the election of J flerson as president by the House. In 1801 he was president by the House. In 1801 he was elected to the Sens'e as the successor of his father-ir-law, Governor Bassett, and re-mained there until selected by Madison as one of the commissioners for negotiating the treaty of Ghent in 1813. He was after ward appointed minister to Russis, but de

Richard Bassett Bayard, son of the proceding, born in Delaware in 1706 graduated as Prince ton, and bred to the law, was chosen United States senator from Delaware from 1836 to 1839, and again from 1841 to 1845; 1836 to 1839, and sgain from 1841 to 1845; and in 1850 was appointed charge d'affaires to Beigium. D'ed in Philadelphia, March

James Asbeton Bayard, brother of the pre-ceding, was born in Delaware in 1799; was elected to the United States Senate from that State in 1851 and was re-slected in 1857 and 1863. In 1864 be resigned, and in 1867 was appointed to succeed Senator George R Riddle, deceased. In 1869 he was elected again, but soon afterward resigned on account of iil

heel h.

Thomas F. Bayard, son of the preceding and present sensor, was born at Wilmington, October 29, 1828. He is a lawyer and came to the bar in 1851. In 1853 he was appointed by Perce United States district at orney for Delaware, but resigned in 1854. He was first elected to the righted in 1854. He was first elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing in 1869 and ending in 1875 and then re-elected for the term expiring March 3, 1881. On the same day of his first election his father, James A., received his list re-election to the Senate from the same State—the only instance of the kind that ever occurred.

The following address to the Republican of Indians, will explain itself:

The following andress to the republicans of Indiana, will explain itself:

To the Republicans of Indiana:

Inasmuch as some of my Republican friends throughout the State are stil indisting on the use of my name in connection with the nomination for governor. I desire to state again, explicitly and unequivocally, that under no circumstances will I be a cardidate, nor would I accept the nomination if tendered. I am moved to make this announcement because in accepting such a position, I would be doing it justice to myself, as my business would not allow me to make the proper canvass of the State, and it would be a sacrifice for me to attend to the duties of the office if elected I would need decline to accept because I would be doing an injustice to my friends of this district who have so kindly favored me with their suffrages in the past. Finally, I would not accept, because I have personally predged my word to General Shackeltord and his friends that I would not be in the race and I have no desire to equivocate ford and his friends that I would not be in the race and I have no desire to equivocate in this or any other matter. Busides Gener-al Shackelford, there are a number of other good names suggested for the nomination, and I do not think there will be any trouble in selecting a suitable candidate; and I have no hesitately in pledging myself for the nomines of the Republican State conven-tion, whoever he may be. With a united Republican vote there will be no doubt that we will sween the State. topublican vote the state.

William Heilman.

Every one who has once used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup invariably resorts to it in subsequent attacks of Colds, Coughs, etc. Price 25 cents.

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Its columns will be found full of the latest state and general news. Its editorials will present able and strong arguments in favor of economy and against class legislation. The Agricultural and Commercial departments are under the supervision of practical and intelligent editors, making a paper of 56 columns, complete in all its appointments.

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Just the book that will save any farmer handreds of dollars by having the information contained in this valuable little work.

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## THE LAW OF THE FARM

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