

There is a likelihood that the affairs of the Hubbell oil smuggling committee will be investigated by a Congressional committee.

Pig-iron Kelley, a Republican leader, wants to take the entire tax off of liquors and tobacco, and that the tariff on the necessities of life be continued as they are. That kind of reform will swamp the Republican party beyond redemption.

TARIFF INQUITY.

The New York Herald thinks that the Republican party has been found guilty of giving aid and comfort to the protected monopolies and since found guilty both the protected monopolies and their aids and abettors are willing to compromise. The existing tariff system and all that it implies is one of their most fruitful pastures. In the twenty years since it was adopted, originally as a war measure, it says there has arisen around it a vast and comprehensive engine of fraud, robbery and corruption, which it now seems almost impossible to destroy. A year ago the upholders of this system were so strong, in their own estimation, that they defied public opinion. The beneficiaries of a high tariff controlled the government and dictated what it should and should not do as insolently as the slave owner of a quarter of a century ago dictated to the party then in power. In accordance with their wishes, in obedience to their command, a commission was appointed. The friends of reform had little or no confidence in it, because they saw and understood the agencies and instruments behind it. In the meantime there has been a verdict at the ballot box—a verdict of "guilt" on every count in the indictment against these men and their friends and supporters in any hority. What is the result? Wiser than the old-time planter, the tariff lords have offered a "compromise." They are willing to take off from twenty to fifty per cent, and to that extent relieve the suffering industries of the country.

Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh has been interviewed in regard to some statements made by ex-Senator Star Route Thief Dorsey. Mr. MacVeagh being asked if he desired to reply to Dorsey's statement, said:

No. I must be excused from entering into any controversy with a man like Dorsey. He is an official, and in these cases, and the only conclusion possible from such examination was that Dorsey is a thief. In that opinion Postmaster General James agreed. Since then Attorney General Brewster, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Merrick, Mr. Kerr, two Grand Jurors and ten out of twelve of the men who tried the case have expressed the same opinion. As Dorsey, therefore, has been tried, indicted and once substantially convicted in the result of the trial of Herdell and Miner, it is impossible, with the most moderate respect, to notice anything he says, even if he has not shot himself, he will be a most recalcitrant and obnoxious liar about both the living and the dead.

"By the by," queried Mr. MacVeagh, "I wonder if there is another man in the United States, who, after indirect and substantial conviction for stealing public money, would hold on to the Secretaryship of a National Committee?"

It seems that Dorsey is a liar as well as a thief, and what is funny about the matter is that Dorsey is still the Secretary of the Republican National Committee. Even MacVeagh thinks it strange. Dorsey, like Howgate, knows some things, and whether he tells or keeps silent, will depend upon the treatment he receives. Arthur understands the game.

An exchange says: "Keep a cup of powdered borax on your washstand; it will not only stop the way of softening the skin. If you have been doing work about the house, that has tended to roughen the hands when you wash them flip them in the borax and rub them well with it."

The one hundredth anniversary of the Methodist conference will be held at Baltimore some time in December, and on that occasion it is proposed to raise a fund of \$20,000 to be applied to the church extension. The number of Methodists now scattered over this land is estimated at four millions.

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

Rules ADOPTED BY THE PHILADELPHIA AUTHORITIES.

The great degree of fatality attending sickness from diphtheria, particularly among children, makes it important that every precaution be taken against the spread of the disease, and that the treatment be prompt and intelligent.

In view of the general lack of information with regard to the proper treatment of diphtheria patients, the resolutions just adopted by the Philadelphia Board of Health are interesting and valuable. These resolutions have been published in the *Advertiser* and the public and private schools for distribution among the public. By way of parenthesis it may be remarked that every particular with regard to the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the Jackson school, recently brought out by the report of the City Health Officer, who just completed investigation in the neighborhood. The report of the Philadelphia Board of Health is as follows:

Recent investigations having proved that the poison of diphtheria is portable, and can be transmitted from the human body, diphtheria must now be ranked as both a contagious and infectious disease. The following rules are, therefore, more important than ever before:

1. When a child or young person has a sore throat, it should immediately be separated and kept secluded from all other persons except necessary attendants, until it is ascertained whether or not it has diphtheria, or some other communicable disease.

2. Every person known to be sick with diphtheria should be kept in a separate room from the public. Only those persons who are actually necessary should have charge of or visit the patient, and these visitors should be restricted in their intercourse with other individuals.

Children residing in a house where there is a case of diphtheria should not be permitted to attend school.

2. When a case of diphtheria is fully developed, the same precautions in regard to freedom from the "ring" and dissection of discharges, bed or body liner, etc., isolation during convalescence (or management of the corpse should death unfortunately occur) etc., etc., ought to be enforced which have already been recommended for longer or shorter periods.

3. It is particularly important that persons whose throats are tender or sore from any cause should avoid possible exposure from the contagion of diphtheria. Children under ten years of age are in much greater danger of taking the disease, and after they have taken it of dying from it. These bottles and careful diet have brought me excellent health and spirits and I hope my experience may benefit similar sufferers.—Cincinnati lady. See other column.

4. Numerous instances are recorded where the contagion has retained its virulence for weeks or months in certain cases, heaps of dead bodies, etc., matter, hair, skin, etc., and been carried for long distances in clothing, in sewers, in waste-pipes from stationary washstands, and in other conduits. Hence all sewer connections and other carriers of filth should be well ventilated and disinfected, and children partially protected from the use of any water-cup, cistern or sewer into which discharges from patients sick with diphtheria have entered, nor to drink water of milk which has been exposed to such air.

5. Beware of any person who has a sore throat; do not kiss such a person or take his breath; do not drink from his glass; do not eat from his plate; do not put his pencil or pen into your mouth.

6. Do not wear nor handle clothing which has been worn by a person during sickness or convalescence from diphtheria.

DIPHTHERIA.

THE ST. LOUIS DOCTORS TELL WHAT THEY KNOW OF THE DISEASE.

[St. Louis Republican]

At the weekly meeting of the Medical Society Dr. Walter Coles read a paper on "Diphtheria," which is so prevalent in some of the city wards just now. He dwelt upon the danger of muscular exertions in persons weakened and debilitated by the disease and the importance of abstaining from the use of tobacco, to provoke a struggle in the part of the patient. The doctor does not believe that medical men have yet discovered the essential cause of the disease, and showed that it prevails in healthy rural districts and crowded cities alike. He reported a case of sudden death from paralysis of the heart in a child apparently convalescent. Dr. Coles denies the existence of a specific germ in diphtheria, but admits the existence of bacteria, which however exists in other diseases.

Dr. Bernays, Jr., indorsed the theory of Dr. Coles that the origin of the disease is not known, and has not determined if it is contagious, but not altogether epidemic. Two years ago, said the Doctor, there was a diphtheria epidemic in Denver and most of the children effected died; it was subsequently learned that the same milkman served the parents of the children afflicted and the deduction was that the diphtheric germ emanated from the milk.

"I want to say right here, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen that no healthy child can possibly catch diphtheria; the child it attacks must first have what is commonly called cold or a catarrh. A small piece of diphtheric poison may be placed on a man's eye, and unless there is an inflammation of the eye he will not be affected.

I am promulgating very advanced ideas, I am aware, but I insist that neither diphtheria, measles or scarlet fever can be acquired unless the conditions I have named exist. I believe that cholera might be traced in its infection to improper diet.

In the Sixth Ward, where I live, diphtheria is very prevalent, and three cases have terminated fatally within 100 yards of my residence, and just before coming here I read the statistics of a physician whose ability for observation may not be questioned, that out of 568 cases of diphtheria 508 had ended fatally; these 568 cases were taken from a collection of various securities. In the northern part of the city some of the children died within twenty-four hours of the development of the disease. There is one thing which is due to us all and friends that we make understand; many physicians call diphtheria what is simply some other throat disease, and having cured the throat disease, they lay claim to having cured diphtheria, and the result is that Mrs. Brown says to Dr. Blank: "Dr. Dash cured Mrs. Smith's child of diphtheria but my child died on your hands." It is aadviseable, but it should be known that a throat disease which was not diphtheria.

Dr. Scott said that for this disease he usually treated with calomel, bicarbonate of soda, iron and quinino. In the northern part of the city two-thirds of the blocks were not in a proper hygienic or sanitary condition. In the tenement districts, where the houses formed huge square, there were wells and cisterns in the middle of the squares, and these wells were surrounded by outbuildings whose vaults and cesspools unquestionably affected the water. He had treated a child who died, one was the child of a very well-to-do man who could give it all the attendance and care and cleanliness desirable; the other was the child of the washwoman who worked for the family; in the case of the washwoman she lived in an old house built perhaps forty years ago and the surroundings were squalid; the crib in which the child slept was dirty and so were the bed clothes, and yet the child of the comfortably situated parents died and thrived.

Membranous croup and diphtheria might have similar symptoms, but they are entirely different diseases; diphtheria is contagious while membranous croup is not. The doctors, nurses and mothers who treat the throats of children suffering from diphtheria are apt to catch the disease should their fingers come in contact with parts of the body, but this was not the case with croup. In Berlin a Boston physician had lost his eye in this manner.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Now that good times are again upon us it is worth remembering that no one can be successful in business without a good knowledge of health.

There are hundreds of miserable people going about to-day with disordered stomach, liver or kidneys, when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the medicines they have ever tried.

THE BEST PRACTICAL ART MAGAZINE.

The Art Amateur for 1883, judging from the publisher's announcement, will apply its talents to the high reputation as the "best practical art magazine" of the day. To an abundance of beautiful, full size working designs for painting, embroidery, wood carving, and other art work, with copious practical instructions for all classes of amateur artists, it will continue to add a profusion of charming illustrations of porcelain, furniture, needle work, and brio-a-bac, together with an endless supply of entertaining information on decorative and industrial art. Numerous artists' sketches will be published as usual; the leading exhibitions will be largely illustrated and critics will be biographically noticed. A series of beautiful embroidery designs from the Smith Kensington Royal School of Art needlework and a number of articles on china painting by Miss McLaughlin of Cincinnati, will be published during the year. It is not too much to declare, with the London Academy (which places it above any magazine of the kind in England), that The Art Amateur is a "marvel of variety, beauty, and cheeriness." This opinion may be readily verified by sending thirty five cents for a specimen copy to Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square New York. The subscription price is \$4 a year.

ED. S. SENTINEL.—The campaign has passed, quietude again reigns, and business resumes its wonted activity in this locality.

Mr. Comptroller, Hon. Asa C. Prevo, has been in attendance on Comptroller's Court the past week, and during the length of time he was away from home we suppose a large amount of business was transacted. Though we did not support Mr. Prevo, we nevertheless think that he is a man of ability and one who will look well to the interests of our country.

Mr. Prevo, we nevertheless think that he is a man of ability and one who will not be forced into unjust measures by the "ring" at Rensselaer that controls Republican politics in Jasper county. He will have many enemies—those who work for the spoils, and will demand their reward.

Now, I understand, that proclaimer of the "ring" is the public. Only those persons who are actually necessary should have charge of or visit the patient, and these visitors should be restricted in their intercourse with other individuals.

Every person known to be sick with diphtheria should be kept in a separate room from the public. Only those persons who are actually necessary should have charge of or visit the patient, and these visitors should be restricted in their intercourse with other individuals.

Our Undertaking department is complete. We can furnish any kind of Case Metalic, Cloth-covered, Gloss White, Walnut and

Wood. We are practical Funeral Directors, and are prepared to Embalm when called upon. We attend all Funerals, when desired, with Hearse.

F. J. SEARS & SON,
Dealers In
Cabinet Furniture and Upholstered Goods, Carpets, Oil-Cloths and House Furnishing Goods. We keep the Largest Stock, Latest Styles, and Best Goods to be found in Jasper county.

Easiest to learn. Easiest to operate. So simple a child can use it.

All who use it praise it. It gives universal satisfaction. More durable and convenient than any other Machine in the market.

J. J. Waterbury warrants everying.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

You will always regret it if you buy any other Machine without first seeing the White!

It has no enemies, excepting busines competitors who lose sales on account of it. Sold by

C. B. STEWARD,
Corner Washington & Front Streets.
Rensselaer, Indiana.

The largest assortment of Guns ever brought to Rensselaer, muzzle and breech loading, single and double barrel. Powder, shot, cartridges and general equipments for hunting and fishing, at Wm. A. Lamson's.

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F. J. SEARS & SON,
Rensselaer, Indiana, Nov. 1882-3m.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!!!

I have on hand 300 cords of wood. Those desiring to be supplied will do well to call on the undersigned.

Peter H. Zea.

Cast Iron monkeys that wal's at Sears.

CONCERNING CALENDARS.

A definition of the word calendar is given as follows: "A method of numbering and dividing days, weeks, months and years; also as a mechanical contrivance for registering that arrangement."

Various nations and seats have adopted different methods of measuring time, dating from some real or imaginary epoch in their existence.

The following are the principal calendar.

The best present to make is a book case, side board, stand or nice chair; they can be seen at Sears.

A TRAVELLER'S STORY.

After spending months at watering places and consulting the best physicians in the country, he was so weakened and expected to die. A friend urged a trial of Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Three bottles and careful diet have brought me excellent health and spirits and I hope my experience may benefit similar sufferers.—Cincinnati lady. See other column.

The best present to make is a book case, side board, stand or nice chair; they can be seen at Sears.

Seductive Spectacle of Sur-passing Loveliness!

Earth Ransacked for Attractions! Sea

Robbed of Hidden Treasures!

Literature, Art, Science, Invention and Skill Make

Generous Contributions to the Rare Collection!

Nothing Too Good for Our Patrons!

Extravagant Hyperbole nor the Wildest

Vagaries of Oriental Romance!

The Glittering Eloquence of Ingersoll, nor the

Stately Logic of Lord Bacon!

The Impassioned Verses of Byron, nor the Grand and Loft

Conceptions of Inspired Milton!

None of these are invoked to describe the transcendent excellence of the goods that we desire you to look at and to buy.

TOY BOOKS!

In the matter of Toy Books am overstocked. Supply will exceed the demand.

Have no space to display them. It is a mammoth stock ofностоиля books.

Everything ever heard in Jullaby days, every childhood memory.

Forbes' Listening to the Flute, etc., also exceptionally charming.

Then there is a double sized colored steel fashion plate, which is a picture as well;

and some thirty other fashion plates,

besides a score of designs in embroidery, crewelwork, etc., etc.

But the great feature is a magni-

colored colored pattern in Berlin work for a curtain border, chair stripes, etc., etc., the most expensive and

beautiful, yet most embellished,

perhaps ever published in any maga-

zine. There are two novelties in

the "Professional Beauty" by Frank L.

Benedict, and "Rule or Ruin" by Mrs.

Ann S. Stephens, besides several

completed stories by other first class

authors, and the very best always

write for this magazine.

NOTICE.