

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

AMERICAN stone jewelry, although a new industry, is already represented in a variety of designs. The minerals employed in its manufacture are agate, moss agate, jasper of all hues, pyrite, moonstone, rhodonite, etc.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY claims to have twenty-six Senators on her list who are in favor of woman suffrage. This sounds encouraging, but it is possible, barely possible, that twenty or so of these Senators have been dealing out taffy to the guileless Susan.

THE valet seems to be occupying the position until recently so well filled by the coachman and the skating-rink man. The valet of Mr. George Hancock, of New York, married Miss Hancock, who has \$50,000 in her own right, and great expectations besides. The Hancocks claim that the marriage is illegal, and they will fight it out in the courts, but the young lady insists that she is the lily of the valet.

IN Germany recently was held the "Cooper's Festival," which occurs in Munich every seven years. Those who took part in the Coopers' Dance wore green skull-caps with blue and white feathers, silver-bordered crimson jackets, black velvet knee-breeches, white stockings and shoes with silver buckles. Each dancer held above his head a half hoop of evergreens, from which hung a small keg.

"BRETHREN," said Rev. Sam Jones in his closing sermon at Cincinnati, "you'd better do like Chicago—brag on yourself and stand by yourself," and then he told this story: "At an experience meeting an old colored brother got up and said: 'Brethren, I am the meanest nigger in all this country. I'll steal, and I'll tell lies, and I'll get drunk, and there ain't a mean thing in God's 'world I won't do.' Well, he took his seat, and then a great big yellow brother jumped up and said: 'Brethren, I have heard Br'er Steve's confession, and it's true, 'fore God.'"

THAT brilliant woman, Mme. Edmond Adam, whose salon was once the headquarters of bright people who did not bow the knee to Napoleon III., and whose ambition has long been to make of Paris an ancient Athens and of France a Greek republic, is again agitating the question of visiting this country and investigating the sources and aspects of New York society. With her perfect detestation of Wagner, whose music, she says, always reminds her of the tramp of Bismarck's soldiers across the fields of France, she will be interested in noticing the American triumphs of the great composer.

THE Princess of Wales had a narrow escape from the recent London mob. She was in an open carriage, and was driving past Apsley House, when the mob advanced upon the carriage, as they did upon every one that came in their way. Her Royal Highness was recognized by some of those in the crowd, and, amid cries against her, several hundred men ran yelling after the carriage until it was driven swiftly into Hyde Park. The worst that would have happened to the Princess would probably have been to be dispossessed of her carriage and compelled to walk through the jostling crowd amid insulting remarks.

HENRY M. STANLEY, who now has an intercontinental railroad on hand for Africa, spends, says Correspondent King, "all his time nowadays in receiving and dismissing the dozens of delegations which come to him from all parts of Great Britain with offers of capital and advice, and of sympathy relative to the new free state. A noble duke drops in on him in the morning, and a Manchester millionaire in the afternoon—the one to say that a narrow-gauge road will never do, the other to insist that it is just the thing." Mr. Stanley remains the representative of the Belgian King, and though he will not return to the Congo for some time, he is practically the shaper and molder of the wonderful model of a state set up by the consensus of diplomacy and capital.

THAT great sea mystery, the great sea serpent, has apparently just made its appearance in South African waters. According to late mails from the Cape the huge monster was recently observed in Morewood's Bay, Umhali, by eight or nine people. It was first seen seven or eight miles from the shore,

swimming in a very erect manner, and apparently proceeding at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. Occasionally it plunged into the water, making a noise as if a sea were breaking heavily on an open shore, and lashing the water into foam for yards around. Fins like immense oars protruded from its sides. Its length was computed at from 90 to 160 feet.

EVERY schoolboy is supposed to know what a river is, yet Judge Brown, of the United States District Court of New York, has given a decision which confers on the time-worn geographical definition all the authority of legal recognition. He has decided that East River, so called, is not a river. He says a river is a considerable stream of water, that has a current flowing from the higher level that constitutes its source to its mouth. The East River, it seems, lacks this essential and can not lay claim hereafter to the title of river without committing contempt of court.

HITHERTO Japanese ladies have not countenanced tight lacing, as well-rounded figures were in Japan more admired than sylph-like waists. But it is said that a change is coming; that Japanese ladies will now follow their civilized sisters, and the craze for Parisian toilets and hour-glass figures, like those of European females, has set in. The husbands are said not to like it, but to be even more helpless than husbands generally are under the circumstances. For the rage for Japanese clothing in Paris is as great as the craze for Parisian costumes in Japan, and so the wily Jap ladies are bartering their native gowns for those of foreign lands.

A CITIZEN of Tempe, Arizona Territory, has been excavating in some old Aztec ruins near that place, and has found quantities of flint arrow-heads of splendid workmanship, superior to those now found among the Indians, nicely painted pottery, ornaments made of shell and of slate representing different birds, a number of toys made of clay, beads made of shell, a number of what seem to be precious stones, stone axes and hammers, stone and bone tools, "metates" or mills for grinding grain, large stone mortars and pestles, and numerous other curiosities. He also found during the excavation a number of furnaces, which had evidently been used for smelting ores, as there was among the debris slag and considerable rich copper and silver ores that had been taken there by Aztec miners.

A COLUMN or more of solid nonpareil type is devoted by each leading London paper to an account of Miss Gladstone's wedding, the list of gifts occupying two-thirds of that space. Among the objects whose presentation was supposed to add to the joy of the occasion were six checks for an aggregate of \$2,500, three watches, eight brooches, one pianoforte, a score of silver cream-jugs, a silver-mounted magnifying-glass, a "weighing machine," a portrait of the ill-fated Lord Frederick Cavendish, and the following books: Cardinal Newman's Sermons, Ruskin's works, Carlyle's works, George Eliot's works, Shakespeare, Miss Procter's poems, Clough's poems, Chopin's works for the pianoforte, Tennyson's works (from Hon. Hallam Tennyson), and "The Epic of Hades" (from the author). Tea-trays, inkstands, and candlesticks were too multitudinous for counting.

This is very remarkable, if true. A Springfield, Ohio, special says: "One of the most remarkable and perfectly authenticated cases of a presentiment of approaching evil occurred in this city in connection with the Driscoll murder case. Early Tuesday morning, at the time when the struggle must have been taking place in the factory on Columbia street, where George W. Driscoll met his death, Mrs. Driscoll, the mother of the murdered man, was awakened by hearing herself called by her son's voice sounding out of the darkness. Thrice came the cry, 'Mother! Mother! Mother!' So real was the voice that Mrs. Driscoll spoke to her husband and asked him if he had not heard it also, but he was sleeping soundly. Thinking that some member of the household had called, Mrs. Driscoll arose and awakened the members one by one and asked them if they had spoken, and the source of the cries could not be discovered. The family were just composing themselves in sleep again when a messenger arrived to inform them that George was shot."

A RICE pudding was received among the third-class mail matter at the Brooklyn Postoffice.

WOMAN GOSSIP.

The Maiden by the Stream.

A maiden stood by a mountain stream,
And her image, fair and sweet,
Lay floating in the tremulous tide;
With the sky, the clouds, the green hillside,
And the flowers that kissed her feet.

And sweet was the song the streamlet sang
To the maiden young and fair;
And with many sighs and whispers low
It vowed so long as its tide would flow
It would keep her image there.

The maiden passed, and the faithless stream
Forgot all its vows of love.
It sang new songs to the mountain flowers,
And when they slept through the midnight hours,
It sang to the stars above.

I sigh to be like that faithless stream,
And forget the lady fair,
Who came to my heart like a beam of light,
And passed away like a vision bright,
And who left her image there.

For deep in my heart lies her image still,
Deep, deep in its inmost core;
And the sigh, the tear, the fitful prayer,
The burning brow, the bursts of despair,
Are for her I shall see no more.

—Exchange.

The Climax of Agony.

Perhaps the utmost extreme of intense agony has been reached when a woman dislocates her jaw, and her obliging neighbor comes in and informs her that Mrs. Jones says she's a mean, spiteful, gossiping old harriidan.—*St. Paul Herald.*

Economy Is Wealth.

A farmer and his wife went into a dentist's.
"How much do you charge for fillin' teeth?" asked the farmer.
"From \$2 to \$5."
"And how much for pullin'?"
"Fifty cents."
"Marriage," he said, turning to his wife, "you'd better get it pulled."—*New York Sun.*

The Self-Possession of the Bride.

A bride—even the plainest—is interesting for the nonce. It is astonishing, too, how self-possessed she is. The man looks sheepish, frightened, half ashamed, half serry; but the very importance of the moment gives the bride firmness; her heart is in the service—she forgets all petty considerations, and she goes through it gracefully. This is an inherent gift in the sex, not only in weddings but in all solemnities where any display is required. After the ceremony the husband regains his composure and begins to look as if this would be the happiest day in his life. He takes pride in his choice; you see at last that his was a free-will offering—that he was not the victim his doleful, nervous appearance had led you to suspect. His eye beams as it rests on the sweet companion by his side, and for that day, at least, he is sincere in his promise that, as far as in him lies, she shall never have cause to repent her trust.

Poisonous Cosmetics.

Most cosmetics contain lead or arsenic. Some may contain less than others, but all have some. A few applications to the face effect no injury, but when the habit of using cosmetics is once confirmed it is necessary to keep it up, if one does not wish an ugly complexion. Constant use makes the skin rough and destroys beyond recovery its tissues. Should there be an abrasion of the skin it is possible that the poisoning may become constitutional and death ensue. In most cases, however, the affection is local. The application of a mild lotion and the abandonment of the use of cosmetics is the way of curing it. For actresses the use of cosmetics is usually thought necessary, for it heightens the natural color, hides the blemishes of homely faces, and gives them a good effect from a distance. But for the majority of women it is of no earthly service, and only a detriment. It does not add to the beauty of the natural complexion; it makes the face sallow, unhealthy, and unnatural. You can tell faces on which cosmetics have been applied at a glance. Every third woman that you meet—no, I will say two out of every three—shows that in this respect her vanity is stronger than her sense. Women sit up late at night, eat late suppers, drink strong coffee, get indigestion, and then complain of poor complexions. To make their faces clear and unblemished they use cosmetics. Perhaps this occurs at the beginning of a society season. They cannot break off using cosmetics, they think, until the season is over. By that time the habit is fixed, and their faces require cosmetics to make them presentable. Good health, which comes from good care of the body, is the best cosmetic.—*Exchange.*

"Higher Education" and Health.

The more ardent advocates of universal "higher education" for women—in the sense in which "higher education" is usually taken—will hardly be pleased with a recent article in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, which draws one or two pointed morals from the physical weakness which too largely prevails among "highly educated" women. While educators generally are apt to insist that the young women graduated from the colleges are no less healthy than those who have stayed at home, yet close observation of the class which Dr. Holmes, in his "New Portfolio," has aptly individualized in "the Terror," will, in many cases, controvert their sweeping statements. As the *Medical and Surgical Journal* says:

If the girls of the high and normal schools on their way to and from school, or if the freshman classes at our female colleges, recruited from the training schools in different parts of the country, are attentively observed, the query forces itself upon the mind of the thoughtful as to whether our present civilization, which prides itself so much on attempts at intellectual development, is not really as barbaric as

the social state of the flatheaded Indians, who attempt to increase their "longheadedness" by squeezing the antero-posterior diameter of the crania. We fear the educator, in his theoretical zeal, has overlooked the most important factor of all—the making of good citizens and good parents. Such a system of education may produce, in some instances, good results and give us future George Eliots, Maria Mitchells, Mary Somervilles, Putnam-Jacobis, etc., yet the records of the nervous wards and the lists of the nervous prostrations show that the success of a few individuals has been bought for the public at the price of many shattered lives of unsuccessful imitators.

The *Medical and Surgical Journal* is far from laying all the blame for this state of affairs at the door of our educational system. In its opinion many of the evil effects noted are due to unwise parental aspirations—to that code of etiquette which represents and conventionalizes young girls, compelling them from the sports natural to hearty animal spirits into social and intellectual graces and accomplishments.

There is a matter more important than the knowledge of Greek and the differential calculus. The "higher education," in the sense of a rigid scientific or classical training, is, and ought to be, an impossibility for the vast majority of the wives and mothers of humanity. This, however, is far from an assertion that the broadest ethical and intellectual culture compatible with physical well being should be grudging or denied them. There are women, of course, to whom the "higher education" is a special object. But such women should not be esteemed as setting the standard of their sex. There is quite as much honor, for women as for men, in other paths of duty.

"It is already a long time since the dyspeptic, narrow-chested, pale-faced, weak-eyed maid became an object of interest by becoming a book-worm. A knowledge of Greek no longer condones a want of vigor and vivacity in the male, and we do not believe it is any more likely to in the female. Those who run any risk of health by pursuing advanced studies had best not trifle with the experiment."—*Boston Advertiser.*

Dutch Etiquette.

I have no idea of attempting to tell anything new about Holland and the Dutch, but there are some things about domestic etiquette and the like that only a woman would notice, of which I may write, and which are just what "our Dutch" practiced. The man is "lord of all" in Holland; the woman is almost a shadow of estimation. The typical Dutchman hasn't a particle of the chivalrous about him, and abounds in the arts of slighting and impertinence. He is a sort of a bear, tame and good-natured, but still full of the bruin element. His countrywomen are actually afraid of him, especially when outside their own door. The Dutchwoman lives in constant fear of insult; and when she is out on the street she acts as if she was afraid that her ursine brothers were going to bite, paw, or hug her. Not that the men are dangerous, for rarely is it heard that the bears have bitten. Look out on the street, and you will see that the ladies walk in the road and the gentlemen on the sidewalk. Always so, no matter how muddy or dusty the road is, or how many teams are passing. Watch them, and you cannot help but notice that the gentlemen and ladies never speak to each other on the street. That would be a breach of etiquette that society would hardly pardon. Even when a man meets his wife he is not permitted to ask what he shall bring home for dinner! The gentleman bows first, the same as in France, and a lady may have bows from any number of men whose names she does not even know. And the bowing is a marvel! The forehead almost touches the knees in the act, and there is no half-way work about it—no nodding or a sweeping touch of the hat, but an entire removal of the hat to supplement that intense bow. Everybody bows, then they take off their hats to one another and profoundly bow. Your friend's coachman or lackey does the same toward you as his master does, and the servants are just as polite to each other. A lady is bowed to by all the friends of her father, husband or brother; and your housemaid's friends as well. Every man bows to the house of his lady acquaintances when he passes; bows, smiles and raises his hat, no matter whether the ladies are visible or not. If they are visible they return the bow with an over-polite bend of the whole body.

The women seem to think that where there are several men congregated they will take especial delight in insulting them, and a lady is never known to pass a club-house or a knot of men on the street. If she is obliged to pass up a street where there is a club, she does not dare to brave the dreaded windows, but will cross the street until she is past the house, and then cross back again. I have seen a lady of my acquaintance make the round of several streets to avoid a club-house, being at the time in a great hurry to reach an apothecary, whose shop was next beyond the club. If a lady, alone or accompanied by other ladies, must needs enter a confectionery, library or other place where men will naturally go and finds a gentleman or two there, she will retire as precipitately as if she had seen a case of small-pox. The men know this, but unless my lord the man has quite finished his business he will not retire. The lady retreats in a most undignified manner, and the human bear finishes his book or his chocolate, even though the lady is waiting at the door for him to leave.—*Home Journal.*

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

President Cleveland Sends a Message to Congress on the Recent Outrages.

He Says the Power of the Government Should Be Exerted to Punish Wrong-doers.

The President sent to the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 2d inst., a message on the subject of the outrages committed in the West against the persons and property of Chinese residents, and with it a note from the Secretary of State to the Chinese Minister containing an exhaustive statement of the whole Chinese question. The President's message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: It is made the constitutional duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress from time to time such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. In no matters can the necessity of such measures be more evident than when the good faith of the United States under the solemn obligation of treaties with foreign powers is concerned. The question of the treatment of the subjects of China, sojourning within the jurisdiction of the United States presents such a case, and it is the earnest consideration of the Executive and the Congress.

In my first annual message, upon the assembling of the present Congress, I adverted to this question. The President here quotes a passage from his message upon the Chinese question. At the time I wrote this the shocking occurrences at Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, were fresh in the minds of all, and had been recently presented anew to the attention of this Government by the Chinese Minister in a note which, while not unreasonably exhibiting some misconception of our Federal system of administration, in the Territories while they, as yet, are not in the exercise of the full measure of that sovereign self-government pertaining to the States of the Union, did not overlook the terms the main features of the cruel outrages there perpetrated upon inoffensive subjects of China.

In the investigation of the Rock Springs outbreak and the ascertainment of the facts on which the Chinese Minister's statements rest, the agents of the United States, and the reports submitted, having been thus framed and recounted facts within the knowledge of witnesses on both sides, possess an important truthfulness which could not be denied. The facts, which so far are not controverted or affected by any exculpatory or mitigating testimony, show the murder of a number of Chinese subjects in September last, at Rock Springs, the wanton destruction of their property, and the spoliation of the property of others, when the unhappy survivors had been driven from their habitations. There is no allegation that the victims, by any lawless or disorderly act on their part, contributed to bring about a collision. On the contrary, it appears that the law-abiding disposition of these people, who were sojourners in our midst under the sanction of hospitality and express treaty obligations, was made the pretext for the attack upon them.

This outrage upon law and treaty engagements was committed by a lawless mob. None of the aggressors, happily for the national good fame, appear by the reports to have been citizens of the United States. They were aliens, engaged in that remote district as mining laborers, who became excited against the Chinese laborers, as it would seem, because of their refusal to join them in a strike to secure higher wages. The oppression of Chinese subjects by their rivals in the competition for labor does not differ in violence and illegality from that applied to other classes of native or alien labor. All are equally under the protection of law, and equally entitled to enjoy the benefits of assured public order. Was there no treaty in existence referring to the rights of Chinese subjects, did they not enjoy the same rights as other foreigners who voluntarily resort to this land of freedom, of self-government, and of laws, here peacefully to win their bread and to live their lives, there can be no question that they would be entitled still to the same measure of protection from violence that is afforded to other classes of laborers, and a free forum for the redress of their grievances as any other aliens. So far as the treaties between the United States and China stipulate for the treatment of the Chinese subjects actually in the United States as the citizens or subjects of the "most favored nation," they create no new status for them—they simply recognize and conform a general and existing rule, applicable to all aliens alike; for none are favored above others by domestic law, and none by foreign treaties, unless it be the Chinese themselves in some remote district.

For, by the third article of the treaty of Nov. 17, 1880, between the United States and China, it is provided that if Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, now either permanently or temporarily residing in the United States, meet with ill-treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its power to devise measures for their protection and to secure to them the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most-favored nation, and to which they are entitled by treaty. This article may be held to constitute a special privilege for Chinese subjects in the United States, as compared with other aliens, not that it creates a peculiar right which is not enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most-favored nation, but because, in case of ill-treatment of the Chinese in the United States, this Government is bound to "exert all its power to devise measures for their protection," by securing to them the rights to which equally with any and all other foreigners they are entitled by treaty.

Whether it is now incumbent upon the United States to amend its general laws or devise new measures in this regard I do not consider in the present communication, but confine myself to the particular point raised by the outrage and massacre at Rock Springs. The note of the Chinese Minister, and the documents which accompany it, give as its belief an unexaggerated statement of the lamentable incident, and present impressively the regrettable circumstance that the proceedings in the case of such a violation of the obligations of the treaty and the fixing of the responsibility therefor were a ghastly mockery of justice.

So long as the Chinese Minister, under his instructions, makes this the basis of an appeal to the principles and conscience of such means and exception can be taken. But when he goes further, and, taking as his precedent the action of the Chinese Government in past instances where the lives of American citizens and their property in China have been endangered, argues a reciprocal obligation on the part of the United States to indemnify the Chinese subjects who suffered at Rock Springs, it becomes necessary to meet his argument and to deny most emphatically the conclusions he seeks to draw as to the existence of such a liability, and the right of the Chinese Government to insist upon it. I draw the attention of the Congress to the latter part of the note of the Secretary of State of Feb. 18, 1886, in reply to the Chinese Minister's representations, and to invite especial consideration of the thought reasons by which he reaches the conclusion that while the United States Government is under no obligation, whether by the express terms of its treaties with China or by the principles of international law, to indemnify these Chinese subjects for losses caused by such means and under the admitted circumstances, yet that in view of the palpable and discreditable failure of the authorities of Wyoming Territory to bring to justice the guilty parties or to assure to the sufferers an impartial forum in which to seek and obtain compensation for the losses which those subjects have incurred by lack of police protection; and considering further the entire absence of provocation or contribution on the part of the victims, the Executive may be induced to bring the matter to the benevolent consideration of Congress in order that that body, in its high discretion may direct the bounty of the Government in aid of innocent and peaceful strangers whose maltreatment has brought discredit upon the country, with the distinct understanding that such action is in no wise to be held as a precedent, is wholly gratuitous, and is resorted to in a spirit of pure generosity toward those who are otherwise helpless.

The correspondence exchanged is herewith submitted for the information of Congress.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, Washington, March 1, 1888.