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## Grant, Sumner, and Stewart.

A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant prince, made large sales to the Government during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and he displayed his gratitude by making Mrs. Lincoln handsome presents. He was also a large contributor to the fund of \$100,000 raised by the merchants of New York for Gen. Grant as an acknowledgment of his war services; and when the General was elected President, Mr. Stewart was selected by him as the man to reorganize the Treasury Department, prune off its excrescences and reform its abuses. Mr. Stewart was delighted with the offer, and had a suite of rooms in the Ebbitt House, with a private entrance, fitted up for his occupation until he could go to housekeeping. A few days before the 4th of March he came to Washington and occupied these rooms, with Judge Hilton as his companion and adviser. After the inauguration he was nominated by Gen. Grant; but Senator Sumner, who had been consulted as to the formation of the Cabinet, interposed his objection to the immediate consideration of Mr. Stewart's nomination. Late in the afternoon of that day a rumor got abroad that there was a law, understood to have been really written by Alexander Hamilton while Secretary of the Treasury, prohibiting an importer in active business from holding the position of Secretary of the Treasury. A newspaper correspondent obtained a copy of the law bearing on the case and carried it to Gen. Butterfield, who conveyed it to Mr. Stewart and his legal adviser, Judge Hilton. They consulted Chief Justice Chase, and he confirmed the view which had been taken of the law by those who first brought it to Mr. Stewart's attention. Mr. Stewart then proposed to retire from business and devote the entire profits that might accrue during the time that he should hold the office of Secretary of the Treasury to charitable objects. But this was decided to be something which would not be proper, either for him to carry out or for the Government to accept. Immediately after seeing Chief Justice Chase Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton drove to the White House and laid the facts and opinions before the President, who, on the next day, wrote a message to the Senate, asking that the law of 1788 be set aside so as to allow the candidate to hold the office. This the Senate declined to do. It was a very natural ambition for a man of Mr. Stewart's tastes and training to desire to be at the head of the Treasury, and it is not unlikely that the disappointment was a very severe one. This was the beginning of the "unpleasantness" between President Grant and Senator Sumner, which finally resulted in an open rupture. —Ben. Perley Poore, in Boston Budget.

## American Cooks and Cooking.

From the dreadful corned beef and cabbage and the fearful fishballs of crude American cookery, the family of Delmonico has, by degrees, led the American public to the consideration of higher things. The favorite dishes of the great republic have been concentrated in New York, and recent arrivals have been hospitably challenged to compare anything in the old world with them. Politeness prevents such comparisons, which would hardly be in favor of either hemisphere. In fish and game, despite its wide area of river and prairie, America can in no way compare with the raw products of this country. But it has its specialties. The oysters of Blue Point and Shrewsbury River may not be denied, any more than the canvas-back nourished on the marshes of the Potomac, the terrapin captured on the shore of the Delaware, the snapping turtle from the far West, the gumbo soup of New Orleans, or the panpiano fish which rejoiceth the Mexican Gulf. What the Delmonicos have done is to bring the enjoyments of the two hemispheres into combination. They have known how to make the clams, the oysters, the sheephead, and other strange fishes familiar to the great army of gastronomists who reach Manhattan Island. —London Daily News.

## Diplomatic Courtesies.

A very interesting article might be written on the rights of diplomats, and on the rights of the governments sending and receiving such representatives. But only a few general principles can be mentioned here. In the first place, the diplomatists sent by each of two countries to the other should be of the same rank. Great Britain sends an Ambassador to Turkey, and Turkey sends an Ambassador to England.

The highest rank of American foreign Ministers is that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and, accordingly, no Ambassador, which is the highest rank in diplomacy, is sent to Washington by any government.

Again, the government to which a Minister is accredited has a right to refuse to receive him, and, if the reason be a personal one, the government which sends him need not take offense. In 1861 the Austrian Government refused to receive Mr. Anson Burlingame, who afterward did good service as American Minister to China, but no offense was taken, and the historian Motley was appointed Minister to Vienna.

Moreover, if a Minister has been received, it is the right of the government near which he is serving to ask that he be recalled, at any time. The United States Government has more than once taken this course—the most notable case having been during Washington's administration, when M. Genet, the French Minister, had behaved himself with intolerable insolence.

But, on the other hand, if the government whose Minister is thus virtually sent home regards the reasons of his dismissal as insufficient, the retaliation takes the form of leaving the mission vacant. The other government soon recalls its own Minister, and diplomatic relations between the two countries are suspended. If some time elapses before Mr. Sargent's place at Berlin is filled, it may be expected that an excuse will be found for withdrawing the German Minister from Washington.

So long as a Minister remains at a court, and the relations between his own government and that to which he is accredited are friendly, he is entitled to all the official courtesies which are extended to the representatives of any government. To withhold one of these would be more than a slight—it would be an insult to the government from which the Minister came.

Yet, outside of the purely formal courtesies, there are offered opportunities to a sovereign or a foreign Minister to show special friendliness, or the reverse. For example, Prince Bismarck was forced, by diplomatic usage, to invite Mr. Sargent to the dinner which he gave to all the foreign Ministers at Berlin on the Emperor's birthday. But, while he shook hands with all his other guests, he put off Mr. Sargent with a courteous bow.

The late Emperor Napoleon was an adept at this sort of business. At his New Year's receptions he graded his reception to his disposition toward their respective governments, and his smiles, nods, and frowns were reported by telegraph all over Europe.

Prince Bismarck seems to have succeeded him in this trick, but it would be absurd for any one in America to be angry simply because a testy old man shows a lack of good-breeding. —Youth's Companion.

## Proverbs for the Table.

Fast well, feast well.  
A wise cook fondles his fire.  
Diplomacy lieth under the dish cover.  
Discretion is the proper sauce for cheese.  
Let the doubting cook roast his fish.  
Court the onion and flee the doctor.  
A bad dinner is often redeemed by a good salad.  
Rare beef and well-cooked fish betray a wise cook.  
Peace hideth herself under the lid of the well-managed pot.  
True economy in the household has heaven for its banker.  
Neither the nibbler nor the glutton knoweth the value of feast.  
He who eateth without drink buildeth his well without mortar.  
Drink milk and wine, but keep them wide apart.  
Who joins their virtues with his stomach thwart.  
Eat like a hearty man.  
Drink like a sick one.  
So may life's little span  
Not be too quick run.  
—The Caterer.

## The Cactus.

The prickly pear, despised by foreigners, is, like adversity, not without its uses. Indeed, I do not know what Mexico would do without it in some instances. In the long, dry seasons, when water is scarce, countless herds of sheep and goats are kept alive by splitting the leaves and allowing the animals to suck the natural moisture contained inside. The chief diet of Mexican donkeys is not tin cans and thistles, as elsewhere, but toasted cactus, which their owners prepare by holding the branches on a stick (it is too prickly to handle otherwise), over a fire till the thorns are burned off. Besides, each variety of cactus bears its fruit—pale green, scarlet, purple or black—all more or less palatable, and good for man and beast. —Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

THE owner of a pair of bright eyes says that the prettiest compliment she ever received came from a child of four years. The little fellow, after looking intently at her eyes a moment, inquired naively: "Are your eyes new ones?"

He who is great in little things can never be little in great things.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Things Necessary to Be Done if Civilization Is to Survive.

Of the things necessary to be done to save our civilization, the first and most important is to cause a complete change of attitude on the part of society toward wrong-doing. What is now the attitude maintained? It is one either of indifference, toleration, or connivance, or one suggestive of paralysis of the power of indignation, and of every faculty needed for the repression of crime. Toward the criminal the attitude of the public is that of weak pity, not unmingled with admiration. The criminal is an unfortunate man, to save whom from punishment seems to be the chief end of the law. Look for a moment at his trial in a court of justice. The jury, carefully selected for their ignorance, are made judges of both law and fact; to convict they must be unanimous; if they have a reasonable doubt of guilt, they must acquit; they are themselves to determine what is a respectable doubt; and to crown all, they are instructed that it is better that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished. These rules and maxims, devised centuries ago by merciful judges, then met the ends of justice, since, as the laws were, as against the crown officers, seeking to convict, a person accused had no chance of acquittal, for he was allowed neither counsel nor witnesses; but now they operate to screen the guilty from punishment, save in a few cases where there is a general cry for vengeance against some atrocious offender. The maxim about the ten guilty men is pressed upon juries by every felon's lawyer as the great safeguard of private rights. In truth, however, the interest of justice would be best subserved by making it read: "It is better that ten innocent men should suffer than that one guilty man should escape." Were that declared to be the policy of the law juries would be made to feel, not that the innocent were less deserving than before of acquittal, but that the guilty were a hundred times more deserving of conviction and punishment; and the result would be most salutary. In not one case in a million could an innocent man suffer; and hardly one in a thousand of the guilty, instead of three out of four, as now, would escape. How necessary such a change of attitude is, may be seen from the constant recurrence of voluntary movements of private citizens intended to supply the defects of the law. Because great criminals generally escape punishment, lynching parties are of weekly occurrence in our country. Citizens' associations have been found necessary to secure the execution of our municipal laws. From the announcements constantly appearing in the public journals that from such a day laws, long in force, but left unexecuted, would be rigidly enforced, one might infer that the duty of an executive officer is to cause the laws to be executed when he pleases to do so, or not at all, if such be his will. —Judge Jameson, in North American Review.

## Life—The Tenacity of Women.

It appears from the gathered statistics of the world that women have greater tenacity of life than men. Despite the intellectual and physical strength of the latter, the softer sex endures longest, and will bear pain to which a strong man succumbs. Zymotic diseases are more fatal to males, and more male children die than female. Deverga asserts that the proportion dying suddenly is about 100 women to 780 men; 1,080 men in the United States committed suicide to 285 women. Intemperance, apoplexy, gout, hydrocephalus, affections of the heart or liver, scrofula, paralysis, are far more fatal to males than females. Pulmonary consumption, on the other hand, is more deadly to the latter.

Females in cities are more prone to consumption than in the country. All old countries, not disturbed by emigration, have a majority of females in the population. In royal families statistics show more daughters than sons. The Hebrew women are especially long-lived; the colored man exceptionally short-lived. The married state is favorable to prolongation of life among women. Dr. Hough remarks that there are from 2 to 6 per cent. more males born than females, yet there is more than 6 per cent. excess of females in the living population. From which statistics we conclude that all women who can possibly obtain one of these rapidly departing men ought to marry, and that, as men are likely to become so very scarce, they cannot be sufficiently prized by the other sex. —Modern Age.

## LEAR HOUSE,

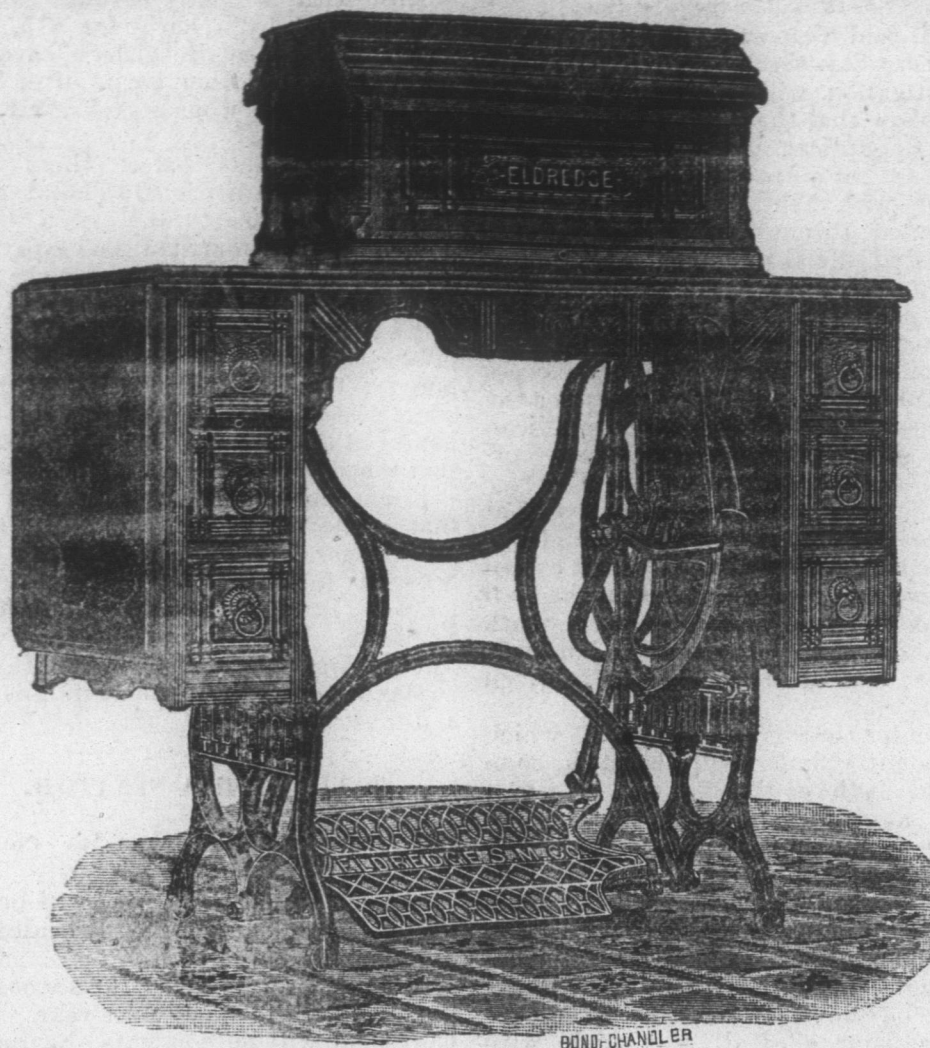
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