

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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WITH a fortune of \$750,000 safely laid away, Edwin Booth has positively decided not to appear again upon the stage.

A ROCHESTER man named Vital Reche is nearly 100 years old. It's very few of us nowadays that have a vital reach which will span a century.

OSMAN DIGNA is alive once more. He will be due to die again some time next week. A man with all his lives would be a fine addition to the census of a boom town.

THE lady who gave birth to the witty remark that females who fought strenuously for woman's rights were generally men's lefts, was Mrs. Wills, a London lady who died recently.

DEFINITE work is not always that which is cut and squared for us, but that which comes as a claim upon the conscience, whether it is nursing in a hospital or hemming a handkerchief.

ANOTHER "magnificent steel ship" has gone down in the lake in a very ordinary storm. Apparently the marine architects of the great lakes are chiefly skilled in their use of adjectives.

AN eloquent and conversational woman says that talking rests her back. The trouble is she will not confine herself to talking to her back and telling it how she is trying to rest it.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is about to become a bicyclist. He will not only need a safety machine, up to eighteen stone, but he will find an elevator to hoist him into the saddle a very acceptable addition to it.

A NEVADA man who had for twenty-five years refrained from washing even so much as his face had the decency to die the other day. This circumstance shows that the worst of mortals somewhere within them have redeeming traits.

AS SOON AS we lay ourselves entirely at His feet, we have enough light given us to guide our own steps; as the foot-soldier, who bears nothing of the councils that determine the course of the great battle he is in, bears plainly enough the word of command which he must himself obey.

SOME people think that justice applies exclusively, or almost exclusively, to money transactions and dealings in business. But that is a very restricted and imperfect view of what constitutes justice. It lies quite as much in the habit and manner of speech as in the making and fulfilling of contracts.

PEOPLE who did not know that the Chicago University has started in "full-fledged" will please take notice that it has a football team, and the members are already off eastward to vanquish some Buckeye experts. The Chicago University did not have to wait and grow up with the country, but was born a giant.

PHOEBE COUZINS rises in haste to say that she is not the Miss Cousins who recently advocated in London the use of dynamite in converting men to the policy of woman suffrage. Miss Phoebe seems to make out a case. She says that she has not been in London, does not believe in woman suffrage, and abhors dynamite.

ONE of Mexico's bravest generals, failing to capture Garza, has been sentenced to death. Such retribution adds a new feature to military ethics. If generals are to be slain when defeated in battle there will be no battles, and the annual peace congress need only meet hereafter for the purpose of congratulating itself.

NOW THAT the hardships of the winter season will soon be upon the poor, charitably disposed persons will do far more to relieve misery by giving their alms to church or secular organized charities than by indiscriminate support of professional beggars, who victimize the public and the really deserving poor at the same time.

WHEN a pair of fighting animals, presumably human, are offered \$40,000 to batter each other in a ring, and hesitate about accepting it, the inference that they are mutually fearful of being licked is not only fair but obvious. The inference as to the state of the public mind that makes such an offer possible is left for future psychologists to worry about.

A MAN named Calvignac over in France was a faithful employee of a mining company. Fortune elected him Mayor and he neglected his vulgar duties for those of office. Then his employer bounced him and all his associate miners struck. So began an industrial war that has paralyzed Carmaux. But firm and unfailing Mr. Calvignac holds onto his office. He is much like other people.

THE loyal people of Granada, who had expected a visit from the Queen and were disappointed, attested their grief by resolving themselves into quite a successful mob. They sorrowfully kicked the lights out of some buildings; with aspect dolorous tore others down and trampled sadly upon triumphal arches. Having thus demonstrated that their woe was

genuine, they went howling to jail, a structure that in their haste they had neglected to overturn.

THE Pittsburg agent of the Humane Society advocates the establishment of the whipping post as a means of punishing wife-beaters. He thinks about 50 per cent. of the grievances laid before the Department of Public Safety and the Humane Society are complaints against wife-beaters. If this is the case Pittsburg is even a tougher town than it has been generally supposed.

READERS of public library books are familiar with the work of the superior person who marks passages for the purpose of attracting the special attention of others whom he assumes to be less capable than himself of appreciating a good thing at first sight. People of dull perceptions are greatly indebted to this gifted individual for pointing out what is particularly excellent in the library books.

AT Santa Rosa, Cal., a man hurled a stone through the plate-glass window of a bank, explaining that he did so because he was hungry. He was asked why he had chosen to quell his clamorous appetite with so large and expensive a pane and lacked the presence of mind to reply that it was because he was very hungry, indeed. No man with a stomach flapping idly against his spine could reasonably be expected to find satiety in a 10x12 window light worth two bits.

THE determination of the United States authorities to prevent European immigration from recently infected districts during the winter is wise and just. Thousands of immigrants scattered throughout the country during the winter would be certain to spread the scourge in every quarter when the hot months are reached. The interests of the people at all times should be thoroughly guarded, and next year, when we expect the whole world as our guests, it is imperative that no blunders should be made. Uncle Sam can get along without his usual million of immigrants the coming year.

THERE are peculiar people in Milwaukee who, but for the great fire, would never have known fame. When charitable citizens sent funds liberally for the benefit of the poor who had been burned out, these people appeared and gratefully accepted their dole. It was found that some of them were worth \$20,000, owned houses outside the burned district, and had long bank accounts. When they appeared the second time they were surprised by being kicked down stairs, and went their way convinced that, while charity suffered long and kind, it does occasionally draw the line.

ONE not infrequently sees a news item to the effect that the brain of some criminal has been turned over to the learned anatomists for study and discover wherein it differed from the ordinary human brain, and often with the idea of throwing some new light on the character of a criminal or the reason of his depravity. At a late meeting of the Neurological Association this subject was up for discussion, with the result that nothing is yet ascertained that can be practically useful. It is not possible to pick out the criminal's brain from a dozen others by any special marks, fissures or evidence of criminality. It may be worth while handing criminal brains over to the doctors for study, for only by so doing can there be any discoveries in this line, but up to the present time there has been very little discovered worth mentioning.

IF the account of a recent occurrence at Northwestern University is strictly true, then great improvement can be made in the methods of discipline employed in the "co-ed" department of that institution. It is reported that 100 young ladies were summoned to appear in the chapel at midnight, attired as they happened to be at the moment, and were compelled to remain there while two Chicago detectives searched their rooms for a sum of money alleged to have been stolen from one of their number. The matron is indignant that the affair should have gained publicity and says that the young lady who told of it committed a dishonorable act. In this the matron is mistaken. The proceeding, if it occurred as related, was most extraordinary and in poor taste and could not possibly have been kept secret. A grave suspicion was cast upon the young ladies whose rooms were searched, and the indignation which they feel is perfectly justifiable and natural.

Tansy.

"Tansy"—a humble plant. Its name has seen far better days. In Greek it was anathasia. How little of the original is left—only a shred. In old New England days, and even now, the kitchen garden had its tansy bed to draw from in the interest of "tansy cheese," "rum and tansy," "tansy bitters," and, in case of illness, "tansy tea." It is only a trace of classic custom that has come down through the ages. So powerful its properties that Jove's messenger administered a draught of tansy to a mortal he took on immortality. The Yankee took it for another reason.

So popular was Tansy that it was adopted as a christening name, and in several European countries to-day Athanase (immortality) is very popular. As an example of word debasement tansy is rather striking.—Davenport Democrat.

THE aftermath of the Columbian

celebration comes the discovery that when Columbus, standing on the deck of the Santa Maria, first beheld land, he then and there originated the famous question, "Where am I at?"

FOR THE LADIES.

BROWN TINTS BOOMING.

Cinnamon brown is the most favorite color just now both for gowns, mantles and hats. In the latter it is almost invariably trimmed with black, whether fur, feather or velvet. The mantles are made with one cape or three, each being bordered with a band of jet some inch or two in width. The dresses are hemmed with astrakhan in brown or black, or trimmed with black galloon, in which jet may or may not appear. It is a becoming color, this cinnamon, with brocade, but is a little trying to those blondes who have any inclination toward sickly sallowness. It is well to avoid it unless the tints of the complexion are clear and soft.—[Chicago Herald.]

FEET IN PLASTER.

THE latest whim of the San Francisco girl is a fancy for having her feet immortalized in plaster or marble. In the studio of the fashionable sculptor the artist and his assistants are busy reproducing the pedal extremities of society's well matrons and maidens at \$10 a head, or rather a foot, for plaster, and from \$70 to \$100 in the flawless marble of Carrara. And this is how it is done: The woman with the pretty foot removes her dainty shoe, and daintier stocking, dips her feet in oil, delicately perfumed, of course, and the sculptor forms a mold of plaster of paris about it, which is taken off in sections before it is quite dry. A plaster replica is cast from the matrix thus formed, and if the marble fac simile is desired it is chiseled out by the sculptor's assistants.—[New York Journal.]

NEW FEATHERS.

THE prettiest new feather is a white aigrette, curled up in a crisp tangle of feather threads, so fine and delicate that the aigrette looks as though made of spun glass. These spun-glass aigrettes make the tail to some of the queer birds.

One such has brown wings made of two fluffy brown chicken feathers, and a head as green as glass. A big head that might be an eagle's but that it is a vivid yellow.

Black and red double-breasted vests are fashionably made with navy blue serge walking suits.

Princess gowns have a yoke, round or V-shaped, and a corslet of silk edged with a head gimp.

A short jacket front should never be worn by a stout figure, as it adds to the apparent breadth.

Hercules braid three or four inches wide is used around the skirts of colored serge gowns.

The drestiest bonnets have jet ornaments, and the whole crown is sometimes a network of the glistening beads.

Following the English fashion flowers will be worn on felt hats—not lavishly, however.

The little toreador jackets of velvet are not only quite stylish looking, but may be put on over a thin silk when the evening is cool.

A coarse linen known as "butcher's blue" is in vogue for those blouses made with flat plaits and fitted closely to the figure.

The double-breasted pique waistcoat is very popular, though as a shirt and jacket are necessary with it, it is not very cool.

With the princess gown, has come the fancy for striped silks, and they are noted in black with pale blue, black with rose, and black with mode.

The old-fashioned guipure lace has returned to vogue. It is used in the broader widths for trimming bodices, while for skirts, several ruffles of the narrowest width are most fashionable.

With the tailor gown will be worn the new russet leather glove. Light shades, especially white, in suede, will be chosen for evening, and for dressy day wear pearl or light tan will be preferred to the dark tints.

Among new boots the smartest is the heavy calf, laced, which will be worn by every fashionably right-minded woman with her tailor gown when she walks. For rainy days, oddly enough, russet leather shoes are considered the proper choice. They have pointed toes and common sense flat heels.

In bonnets there is little new just now, except that they are increasing in size, especially at the sides, and are heavily ornamented with jet and rich galoons of different kinds. Hats have superseded bonnets very generally, even for elderly ladies and matrons.

The efforts of the silk producers to introduce vivid and startling colors in men's neckwear have met with but a tepid indifference.

Embroidered and tinted full-dress bows are still very bad form. It seems strange that every year this remark must be made. The necessity for it is caused by the few who wish to appear eccentric or independent in their dress and the many who ape their fashions.

The moth and the dragon fly—demise is its less formidable French denomination—are favorite forms for brooches and lace and hair pins, and are always largely represented in every show collection of wedding presents.

The bumble bee and the hornet, the daddy long-legs and the blue-bottle fly, many other insects are composed of colored stones to suit their several characters, and supplied with iridescent and transparent wings. Clear enamel is very effective, too, in certain orchids, a large mauve blossom of the sort forming the pendant of a riviere.

It is the fad now to wear the hair in the middle and coiled high in a fluffy knot upon the crown, after the fashion of the girls in Gibson's drawings.

In canes and umbrellas the tendency this season is toward the use of natural sticks without metal tops. The sticks are of a smaller size, and made of smooth wood.

White suede gloves and slippers are the choice now for evening wear, with all colored toilets. The soft clinging kid is becoming. Sometimes a tiny rhinestone buckle is set in a small bow of moire ribbon on each instep.

The useful shirt waist has taken new hold upon popular fancy, and some very dainty ones are in blue silk trimmed with ruffles of the same, buttonholed in white or red. These are especially pretty for wear with the skirts of Eton jacket suits.

But these are the very women who need the help of their own sex. Massachusetts has twenty-two police matrons, who serve certain hours of day and evening. In that year Chicago had ten matrons day and night for all arrested women. Now it has twenty-three in divided districts.

In 1887, Massachusetts, after repeated efforts, encouraged by the result in Chicago, passed a law providing for police matrons for all cities having 30,000 or more inhabitants. Philanthropic work in New York next took up as women in other places have been, but with like success in the end. Buffalo has two women matrons, and one in the jail, for which, one woman writes, "we had to fight hard and long."

Philadelphia has eleven police matrons, who have charge of all women during the time they are under arrest. Manchester and Nashua in New Hampshire have each one matron. New Orleans has one, who serves in the jail. There is one in San Francisco, but she never attends the most degraded. The Chief of Police there says he "will allow no women to be humiliated by such association."

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AN Eton jacket of black Astrakhan, as fine and lustrous as moire antique, made entirely of the skins of still-born lambs, is one of the pretty youthful garments for winter. It has a turned-over shawl collar, and long, large sleeves.

SMALL sleeveless bolero jackets of black velvet that may be worn with almost any dress are stylish additions to youthful toilettes. They cost from \$7.50 to

\$10, neatly wrought with a silken border.

LONG BOAS and short tours-de-cou de chifon, shirred and tucked into shape, are among the pretty new things for the house. They come in pale yellow, mauve, pink, black and brilliant red, finished with long tassels of loops of baby-ribbon, or else with an accordion-pleated frill of the chifon, or a gathered fall of white lace.

Collarlets of two ruffles of silk but-ton-holed in scallops on the edges, and the straight sides joined together, are made in all light evening colors to brighten up dark dresses. They are quite long, and are passed closely around the neck, then taken diagonally across the front, and fastened on the left side.

The Tulip Mantle.

THE tulip was first made known to botanists by descriptions and figures made by the Swiss naturalist, Conrad Gesner, in the year 1559. The plant from which Gesner made his drawings was growing in the garden of one John Heywood, at Augsburg, the seed or bulb having originally been brought from the Levant. The date of its introduction into England is somewhat uncertain, but horticulturists usually set it down as 1580, probably on account of a passage in the works of Hakluyt (1582), which says: "Now these four years there has been brought into England from Vienna, Austria, divers kinds of flowers called Tulipas." Linnaeus tells us that the tulip is a native of Capadocia, also that he believed it to be the "Lily of the Field" spoken of by the Savior. A curious and sensational chapter in the tulip's history is, however, what I started out with the intention of writing, and which must yet be given, even at the risk of tiring everybody except the true tulip maniac. Soon after its introduction into Western Europe boards of trade (providing that they had such things in those days), made tulip bulbs a basis of the wildest financial schemes ever known, engendering a speculative fever which went down into history as the "tulip mania" or "tulip craze."

The staid Hollanders allowed their little diked-locked land" to become the center of this curious species of speculative frenzy, and for three years—1614-17—the recklessness of the dealers and the disastrous results of the "mania" can only be compared with the "South Sea Bubble."

When the craze was at its height some of the bulbs, sold for ten, twenty, and even 100 or 500 times their weight in gold. A single bulb of the Semper Augustus, "not much exceeding the bigness of an onion sette," was sold on the market for 2,000 florins. But this was not all. The gentleman who purchased it did so with the mistaken idea that it was the only known bulb of the kind in existence, but no sooner did he register purchase than another, "larger somewhat but not big," was announced and the poor victim was compelled to pay 4,000 florins for it or see it go to another. This he did, not because the owner of the tulip was so wealthy, but because the forces of the market were so strong.

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