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Rensselaer Time-Table.

SOUTH BOUND.  
Louisville Mail, Daily, 12:07 A.M.  
Mail accoun't, 6:22 P.M.  
Louisville Express, 11:23 P.M.  
Local Freight, 2:13 P.M.

NORTH BOUND.  
Mail, 4:45 A.M.  
Mail accoun't daily, 7:34 A.M.  
Mail and Express, 3:47 P.M.  
Local Freight, 9:30 A.M.  
Freight, 10:05 P.M.  
74 carriages passengers between Lafayette and Rensselaer

Justin Hollingsworth & Co. are the proprietors of the only complete set of Abstract Books in Jasper county, and are prepared to furnish Abstracts of Title on short notice and reasonable terms.

The Democratic county conventions for the selection of delegates to the district convention will be held in Rensselaer Saturday, January 4th. The district convention will be held at Lafayette, January 8th, 1896.

President Cleveland rounded up his duck hunt by going after lion. Read his message on another page of to-day's SENTINEL.

Reed, McKinley & Co., have been engaged for some time in denouncing Mr. Cleveland's lack of a vigorous foreign policy, and in kinking the lion's tail. When the proper time arrived the President gave it a twist that caused the old bruta to roar with pain and rage.

Jas. H. Chapman has withdrawn from the firm of Ferguson, Chapman & Wilson. He will visit friends in Michigan during the holiday. On his return he will open a Real Estate and Loan Office in rooms with Burgett & Penn Leopold building.

Hidden City in the Arctic Seas. The story of the hidden city revealed to the world by a mirage seen over the Muir glacier in Alaska has once more been started, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Several alleged observers have seen this alleged mirage, the most favored of them being an alleged John W. White, of Philadelphia, who on June 21, "some years ago," was able to study it for nine hours, from 11:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., through a powerful glass. Mr. White is quite certain he didn't dream this mirage because he has since seen photographs of it taken by other people. The photographs do not look in the least like the mirage Mr. White saw, but that is immaterial to his argument, which is that the mirage couldn't very well have been photographed unless the mirage were visible; that the mirage were visible there is no reason why he, Mr. White, should not have seen it if he were at the Muir glacier at the proper time of year; that having indisputably, been at the Muir glacier at the proper time of year he is decidedly inclined to believe that he is not mistaken in his recollection that he saw the mirage. Mr. White's theory is that there is a flourishing open metropolis situated somewhere near the north pole on the shores of the open polar sea, and that when the sun "is at its highest northern point, as it is June 21, the mirage of the arctic capital is reflected to the point where it appears over the Muir glacier."

ONE OF THE OLDEST KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES

Throwing Away Fruit.

So much fruit has been raised in California this season that the local markets have been glutted, and in San Francisco tons of melons, pears and plums have been thrown into the sea. The latter way of disposing of the fruit was one of wilful waste, for it might have been given to the poor of the city—people too poor even to buy the stuff, cheap as it was. But this course would not have been business, and probably would have prevented sales on succeeding days. One day recently cantaloupes were selling in San Francisco for 10 cents a crate, and watermelons could not be sold even at two to five cents each. That same afternoon 500 crates of cantaloupes, 200 crates of watermelons and a great amount of plums and pears were dumped into the bay.

NO HALF WAY HELP SHOULD BE GIVEN TO INDIANA'S CENTENNIAL.

Gen. Joseph I. Irwin's Ideas as to What the State Should Do In Aid of the Great Project—Views of Commissioners Martindale, Buskirk and Others Favoring Permanent Exhibits.

Gen. Joseph I. Irwin of Columbus, one of the Indiana Centennial commissioners, says regarding the project: "The State of Indiana, being the center of population of the United States and centrally located as to wealth and business, deserves to stand high among her sister states. Her stone quarries are the very best, the product being used in all parts of the country. Her coal fields are so extensive that they are almost inexhaustible. Her timber is the best hardwood; her soil is as good as can be found anywhere. The proposition to show to the world all the good things belonging to Indiana, together with the advancement made in the past century, is laudable and deserves the hearty cooperation of our people. To do this will require a large outlay of energy and money. There is plenty of time between now and the assembling of the next legislature for the people to discuss the subject and decide whether they are in favor or opposed to the proposition. If the decision is favorable, there should be no half way support."

INDIANA'S MIRAGE ADVERTISING.

Gen. E. B. Martindale, one of the members at large of the Indiana centennial commission, in an interview regarding the project, says:

"We should celebrate in an appropriate manner the centennial of Indiana. The state has up to this time spent very little money in advertising to the world her century's development. No state in the union, and in fact no country in the world, has accomplished more in a hundred years. To come in line with the enterprise her people have displayed, the state should make known to the world what has been accomplished."

"In the line of discovery and invention more has been accomplished in the past hundred years than was accomplished in the preceding 500 years. These great discoveries and inventions have been stimulated by our modern expositions. Fulton was regarded as a crank and impoverished himself before he convinced capital that steam could be used in navigation. The congressman who voted aid to Morse in the construction of a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore were ridiculed by their constituents and defeated for re-election. The expenditure of a half million dollars by the state in making known to the world what the name 'Indian' stands for will certainly receive in time the universal indorsement of the people as did Fulton and Morse."

The same genius that has produced great inventions will produce great improvements in the methods of expositions. The most disheartening feature about the holding of such a modern exposition is the great waste of money in the construction of buildings and preparation of exhibits which are valueless after the exposition closes. I maintain that we can so construct and maintain an exposition that this great waste of money will be avoided, and that the expenditure will be in the nature of a profitable investment to the state. The gate receipts of an exposition depend very largely on its location—the nearer the center of the state, and the center of the greatest central city of the state that can be placed, the greater will be the attendance and gate receipts."

THE BENEFITS TO THE STATE.

"What will the state accomplish by it? (1.) She will have taken a step in advance of other states in the building of and in concentrating the best works in art, education, literature. (2.) She will build up a lost art, with its refining influence, and stimulate a pride in the great accomplishments of the people. (3.) She will advertise the material and skilled development of her resources to the people of the world in

a manner and to an extent that could not be accomplished in a century by other means. (4.) The building and the exhibits contained therein would be an attraction to every visitor to America from foreign countries that would make us the center of attraction as well as the center of population. The conventions of our leading political parties should declare for it, and our people should unanimously favor it."

ALL PARTIES SHOULD SUPPORT IT.

Thomas B. Buskirk of Paoli, a member of the centennial commission, says:

"To enable Indiana to attain her position among the states, it is of vital importance that the proposed centennial exposition be held. There is but one place to hold it—Indianapolis."

To move it all possible influences of a partisan nature, the platforms of all political parties should declare in favor of it. For the benefit of those to come after us, the principal buildings should be of permanent character suggested by Gen. E. B. Martindale of the commission, in which the exhibits of permanent character, educational character, may be preserved. In aid of the exposition an effort should be made to secure an appropriation from the general government, the erection of a government building and a government exhibit. Aside from this, the exposition should be one of Indiana's progress, improvement and achievements solely and distinctively. As a matter of detail I would suggest that, besides the exhibits of a general nature, the exposition be divided into 10 departments, each of which should represent a decade of the conditions and achievements of Indiana as a territory and state."

Commissioner James A. Atwood of Indianapolis says: "We should fitfully celebrate the centennial without saying, and we should do it in a manner that will be commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the state. I am decided in favor of making it a permanent exposition, where will be gathered together samples of art, literature, science, minerals and manufactured products of the state, also a geographical and geological display, coupled with a complete showing of the workings of our excellent school system, and thus show to our sister states and to the world at large the wonderful resources of Indiana."

WHAT MEN HAVE SMOKED.

All Sorts of Substances Other than Tobacco Used.

It is hard to think of anything else than tobacco in connection with pipes. Certainly hardly any substance with the exception of the "fragrant weed" is now in general use, in civilized countries, at least; but it is a fact well worth pasting in every smoker's hat that, taking the world altogether, from its dawning to the present time, tobacco, as it is known to-day, has been the least favored substance of all for filling the pipe bowl.

Innumerable are the substances that have been adopted at various times by nations on the boundaries of civilization or in far-away parts of the globe for "pipe fillings." Here, however, is a partial list, and one that has a good deal of novelty about it: The bark of the willow tree, the leaves of roses, wild thyme, lavender, tea, bee roots, maize, the roots of the walnut tree, rush, wood dust, hemp and opium.

And when it comes to pipes the variety of these consoling articles would make a list too long to be printed. Bamboo is used for almost everything in China, and the Chinese pipe stems are naturally of bamboo. In India leather takes the place of bamboo. Jasmine is used for pipe stems in Persia, and in Asia Minor cherry wood is a favorite material.

Russian pipes are generally enveloped with a metallic tissue to guard against fire, and nearly all have covers, these being precautions that are advisable in a country where so large a proportion of the houses are built of wood.

Perhaps the most curious pipe bowls in the world are to be found in the Philippine Islands, where, gold being the only metal handy, the inhabitants hollow out the nuggets and make use of them for their pipes. The pipes of old Rome, as antiquarians know, were made of bronze and iron, and the American Indians, it is needless to say, used stone.

One on the Minister.

A certain popular divine, who is noted quite as much for his absent-mindedness as for his general pietiness, was called in once by a young couple whose home had just been lightened by a miniature representative of the mother's self. The happy parents decided to have the christening at home. The minister took the child in his arms, and in his kind, fatherly way addressed the young people. "See that you train this child up in the way that he should go," he began. "Give him the benefit of good example, and see that he is surrounded by the very best influences. If you do this, who knows but that he may become a George Washington or a General Grant? What is the name?"

"Jennie," demurely responded the mother.

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