

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28.

TERMS PER YEAR.

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We ask Democrats to read in mind, and select
their own State paper when they come to take
subscriptions and make up clubs.
Agents making up clubs send for any information
desired. Address

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Tilden is said to be in the enjoyment
of most excellent health.

ENOS B. REED has reached the goal of his
ambition. He is the Fish Commissioner of
Indiana. Happy Enos!

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MANOR is proving
a graceful presiding officer. The Senators
to a man respect the old hero, who is as
patriotic in peace as he was gallant in war.

DR. CANNON goes to the Senate for another
six years. The Pittsburg banquet given
early in the contest seems to have brought
satisfactory returns.

The Buffalo Express gives the following
receipt for making a civil service reformer
out of a Democrat—Give him office. This
receipt has the merit of being decidedly pal-
atable at least.

The House of Representatives evidently
thinks that the late Republican Governor of
Indiana needs a little "investigating." The
House so resolved yesterday by a very
significant vote.

NOW LET US see whether the organs will
second the movement made in the Legisla-
ture yesterday to investigate matters con-
nected with the duties of the late Republi-
can Governor of the State.

NO SECRET shops for Missouri. A bill has
been introduced into the Legislature of that
State prohibiting deals in options or fu-
tures. The penalty for violation is not less
than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 for each
offense.

WELL, gentlemen of the Blaine organs,
why have you quit your frantic onslaught
on Mr. St. John? Was he "bribed" or not?
Let us have the names of those Republicans
who offered him the bait. The case grows
interesting.

ONE of the good stories about General
Grant is that Marshall Jewell once told the
General that Charles Sumner did not believe
in the Bible. "Don't wonder," quickly re-
plied the imperturbable "Uncle," "Sumner
did not write the Bible."

The outlook for business in all parts of the
country is improving. Prices are slowly
climbing up, and a prosperous season is ex-
pected by all. Bradstreet's bolstering up
popular confidence by an encouraging re-
view of the commercial situation.

A NEW ORLEANS paper says: "The ros-
y-cheeked Northern school teachers of the
sweeter sex are sweeping through the cor-
ridors of the exposition in attractive groups.
Other ladies can not resist the temptation to
fall in and be admired by the crowd."

It is said that Mrs. Logan received a tele-
gram from Springfield, Ill., on the 19th that
her husband's chances for the Senatorship
had vanished. The General seems to be in
hard luck. He might help Blaine finish his
second volume.

THERE is no economy in curtailing the ac-
commodations of the insane, blind and
feeble-folk. Let the State give them abun-
dantly of room, food and raiment. Let the
appropriations be generous without being
extravagant, and then let the Republican
organs howl.

THAT cheerful old termagant, the Chicago
Tribune, confesses that if Jeff Davis had
joined the Republican party at the close of
the war it "might have believed in him"—
a little bit. Not being a Republican, he re-
mains a traitor. Colossal logic. Mr. Com-
mitteeman, put the red ribbon on the Chi-
cago donkey. Call in the Indianapolis Jour-
nal and the Commercial Gazette.

THE scene when Lincoln signed the pro-
clamation of emancipation is thus described:
"As he took up the pen he said to Secretary
Stanton: 'My arm is numb to the shoulder
from so much hand-shaking. If my hand
trembles they will say it was because I was
afraid.' Then he threw out his underlip in
a peculiar manner and wrote the unflin-
ting signature, 'A. Lincoln,' that gave free-
dom to over 3,000,000 blacks."

THE Louisville Courier-Journal gets its
clown about right when saying that a Demo-
crat is one who believes in a strict construc-
tion of the Constitution; in the divorce-
ment of church and State; in a sound currency,
expressed in gold and silver, and paper con-
vertible into gold on demand; in a clear di-
vision of the powers of Government, State
and National; in taxation exclusively for
public purposes, and, as to imports laid in a
low scale of duties; and opposed to subsidies,
bounties, sumptuary laws, excessive accumu-
lations and expenditure, preferring a
simple and frugal to a splendid Government.

SCHUYLER COLFAX after the death of H. C.
Greely was offered the editorship of the
New York Tribune. He said: "I must
have this night to think of it and to consult
my wife. I leave early in the morning and
will send you a note whether I accept or re-
cline the offer." He and Mrs. Colfax talked
it over, and finally came to the conclusion
not to leave South Bend for even so attractive
an experiment. "And in the morning
early," said Mr. Colfax. "I went be-
fore Orion was up and stuck a note under
his door declining the proposition. The next
I knew was that Mr. Reid had obtained con-
sent of a majority of the stock and was
at the helm. I have never regretted the
step I took. The offering was alluring, but
the responsibility was great; it involved
radical changes in my way of living, and it
is as well that it fell to a younger man."

BOMES FOR THE INSANE
There should be no backwardness on the
part of the friends of the State's afflicted
wards in urging the appropriations necessary
to the completion of the asylums for the
insane now in course of construction. In

many counties the jails and hospitals are
the abodes of the insane who have to be pro-
vided for at the public expense. While
these places are totally unfit for their habi-
tation, affording neither the comforts nor treat-
ment humanely demands for them, yet the
cost of caring for them is fully equal to what
it would be in a State asylum. So, then,
the early completion of the asylums will be
really a public economy. But even were
this not true it would be a solemn duty of
the State to use all possible expedition in
providing suitable asylum homes for all her
insane.

The question of ways and means for rais-
ing the money to be applied to this purpose
may be one for discussion, but there should
be debate upon the proposition that this
money must be raised. There is absolutely
no danger of the people's disapproving an
appropriation; they will not object to the
additional tax levy for providing it. There
are few in the State whose sympathies
have not been aroused by personal observa-
tion of or contact with some deranged per-
son. To every 546 of population in Indiana
there is one person insane. The 3,500 of
these unfortunates have in kind people,
friends and humane sympathizers a host in
the State to plead the justification of an al-
lowance for the taking care of them. The
legislator who is instrumental in securing
the consummation of the proposed propo-
sition for the insane now outside the asylums
will merit the applause of every heart that
throbs with human compassion.

"BOUND TO SHINE."

Heretofore it has been the dignified cus-
tom of defeated aspirants for the Presidency
to withdraw quietly to the seclusion of their
homes and, without being peculiarly silent
or gloomy, to preserve a genteel quietude
for a brief season at least. Not so with
Mr. Blaine. The malignant and snarling
speech made at Augusta followed close
upon the heels of the November
Waterloo. Then followed pitiful small
talk with those of his adherents who ven-
tured to console with him, reflecting alike
upon the unsuccessful managers of his cam-
paign and the adherents of his success-
ful rival, the President-elect.

His appearance at Washington was
quickly supplemented by rumors of a
misunderstanding with President Arthur;
opposition to the official appointment of
those who do not wear the
Blaine collar; the taboos of others who
fail to stand to certain social requirements
of the Blaine standard; and so on, for quan-
tity. As the Chicago News says: "Never
before in American politics has the venom
of defeated aspirations so permeated the
head and political household of a defeated
candidate as is daily illustrated in the con-
duct of Mr. Blaine and his adherents."

It is understood that he has prepared a
"black list" of all who have crossed his path-
way. How he proposes to get even with
this necessarily lengthy roster of anti-
Blainites we have not the remotest con-
ception. In the meantime, however, in the
words of the old negro couplet,

He is bound to shine,
Like Danny Jim, my soul be true,
and to this end we notice that the Wash-
ington papers announce brilliant weekly
receptions at the residence of the late de-
feated every Thursday night. The significance
of this lies in the fact that Secretary Freling-
huysen had previously selected the same
evenings for the entertainment of his friends.
Thus does Mr. Blaine socially antagonize the
Premier of the Republic.

To give still further emphasis to his
intention to "shine," it is remarked that
his driving equipage is one of the most
dashing and brilliant on Pennsylvania ave-
nue. Grant, when President, frequently
drove his own horses, but Mr. Blaine is al-
ways accompanied by driver and footman in
full and dashing livery. We wonder what
would have been the effect of Mr. Blaine's
Western tour had he dashed through Ohio
and Indiana in his Washington turnout. It
is very clear that he does not propose to be
overshadowed by the outgoing administra-
tion of Mr. Arthur or the incoming one of
Mr. Cleveland. He is "bound to shine."

LOCAL OPTION.

The local optionist, when scraped down to
the bone, will in every instance be found to
be a prohibitionist. The prohibitionist is
one of that class who entertain the opinion
that society not only needs a government,
but a guardianship, and that they must be
the guardians. To hold that the majority in
a township or ward may dictate to the mi-
nority what they shall eat, drink or wear is
a political heresy of exactly the same kind,
though in a less degree, as to ordain that
the majority in the whole State may dictate
to the minority in such matters. Local op-
tion is a small, petty, diminutive, retail
species of despotism, which says in the way
of summary: If we can not annoy and de-
stroy the natural rights of men at large, and
altogether, we will at least insult and erase
them by piecemeal. And then it may be
asked, shall not the majority in a particular
locality have the power to regulate its af-
fairs? Most certainly. Its own affairs, so far
as they appertain to public government. But
this right does not extend so far as to
make the majority either the judges of or
opponents of the conduct or habits of the pri-
vate citizen, so long as there is naught in
them to disturb the public peace and order.
No free Government can rightfully interfere
with the food, drink, raiment, speech, opin-
ion, press or worship of its citizens; and such
an interference is equally unwarranted
whether it be in the Nation, the State, the
county or the township. The legitimate ex-
ercise of the powers of government, whether
general or local, can only be used to punish
the abuse of these natural rights, not to de-
stroy them or forbid them. That any man
or association of men should voluntarily
either for their own sake or the sake of
others, abstain—this is temperance; that any
citizen should be compelled to do so—this is
tyranny. We must distinguish between
temperance and tyranny. Temperance may
be justly fostered by appeal to the
will, the conscience and the heart; it can
only be hurt and injured by an appeal to
force as its sanction. The position of the
Democratic party on this subject has not
been taken out of fear, favor or affection
to any peculiar class or interest, or out
of hostility to any. That position rests
upon the nature of Democracy itself. We
believe in self-government, in the capac-
ity of men to control themselves, to govern
their own conduct. In a punishment of
the few who, as exceptions, may prove un-
worthy of this self-freedom, we do not think

all should be included. We have yet faith
in the popular masses, the utmost faith in
their wisdom and prudence. This is the
reason why we are Democrats, and why, as
such, we are opposed to local option or pro-
hibition in any of its forms. Both these
dogmas are founded upon distrust of the
people, upon a want of faith in self-govern-
ment. The mischievous fallacy consists
in applying the powers of government
to a subject matter with which it
has no concern. Let the township regu-
late as it does its roads and highways,
schools and drains, Trustees and Supervisors,
leaving every freeman in the exercise of the
right of life and liberty to eat, drink and
be merry; punishing him only for the abuse
of such rights.

The News Journal or Journal-News has
from time to time advocated local option. Yet
we apprehend that the very able and accom-
plished conductors of our double-headed
morning and evening contemporary would
deem it very strange, if, by law, the majority
in the ward or township or district where it
is published should have the right to dic-
tate the character or conduct of its columns.
There would be then a loud cry for freedom
—liberty; and a shrieking gap against
such intolerance and high-handed proscrip-
tion. Yet, a censorship of the press so
established, by the will of the
majority in the locality where pub-
lication is made, would be no greater viola-
tion of civil, inalienable rights than the
operation of that local option they are
pleased to advocate. Under such a cen-
sorship, continued and enforced for a few days,
the News-Journal would at last realize that
there are some rights of persons and of
property which even the vote or the peti-
tion or the voice of the majority can not
justly annihilate.

The last trial of local option in Indiana
was under the Baxter bill—repealed just ten
years ago—an utter failure. It was one
of the distinguishing features of that meas-
ure that the option was expressed by peti-
tion. And we do not think the State ever
witnessed among its people so much of hy-
pocrisy, double-dealing, low base and pitiful
chicanery, contemptible evasions and lying
protests as were then practiced in the
promotion, defeat or manufacture
of these petitions. The whole community
was sodden with deceit and mischief in-
numerable by this one evil process. It was
worse, if anything could be worse, than the
direct corruption and inquiry of the Maine
law. We have no desire to see any repe-
tition of the experiment in any shape.

The Baxter law fixed 9 o'clock as the time
of closing, a time which Governor Hen-
dricks characterized as inconveniently early.
The present law fixes 11 o'clock as the time.
We are no sticklers about the time. It is a
matter only of regulation. But we re-
mind those who seem inclined
to dwell upon this detail that
they may go further and fare worse. The
time now fixed was the result of a laborious
and long considered compromise between
opposing opinions. The clause as enacted
passed by a very close vote. What the
present Legislature may do we know not, but
with all respect we deprecate imprudent
action which may lead to an agitation endur-
ing even the opportunity now given. Let
us, the friends of personal liberty, not divide
too bitterly upon lesser points. Fanaticism
is not yet powerless. It is alert, watchful.
Let those on the side of reason and common
sense avoid as far as may be the peril of di-
vision and dissension.

THE CONSTITUTION thus provides in order
that the Legislature may know and the peo-
ple be informed as to what the Governor has
done in the exercise of executive clemency.

Baker, Hendricks, Williams and Gray, in
fact, every Governor since the adoption
of the Constitution, have com-
plied with this plain requirement
of the organic act of the State
by transmitting to the Legislature a full
report and calling attention to the same in
their messages, but Governor Porter has
ignored this plain and imperative require-
ment of the Constitution, has made no re-
port to the Legislature, and the people of
the State are in ignorance of what he has
done in the exercise of executive clemency.

RETIREMENT OF GOVERNOR PORTER

The retirement of the late Republican
Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth has
occurred with somewhat of eclat and satis-
faction. The complimentary vote of his
party in the General Assembly must have
been to him and his friends a gratification
of no small moment and at the same time a
mild but very perceptible rebuke of the
aspirations of Mr. Perkins to the recognized
position of leadership in the State. At the
same time we notice with real pleasure the
announcement of the purpose of the dis-
tinguished ex-Chief Magistrate to devote
himself, after a brief period of rest from
official labors, to the work of writing the
history of Indiana. Such an undertaking
justly deserves the very general interest and
attention which its announcement has
already attracted. Many books have been
written upon this same subject, but they
will be found rather to contain the materials
for history than history itself. The annals of
our State do not lack the interest of even a
very remote antiquity. The first Indians were
the mound builders; and any account of our
country will, therefore, recur in the first
chapter, at least, to the very remarkable
monuments of that race, still existing in
our midst, constructed in that night of time
which antedates the Applan Way or the
foundation of Pompeii or Herculaneum. These
ancient structures, such as that system
of earthenworks seen now in Madison
County near Pendleton, are as fully worthy
of historic notice and commemoration as the
"castled" city of Drachenfels, or any other
of the temples or towers of the Egyptian, the
Roman world. Nor would such a work be
complete without a sketch of the various
Indian tribes who inhabited this territory
at the time of the earliest expeditions of
the French explorers thereto, upon their
route by the way of the Wabash
from the great lakes to the gulf.
A relation of the habits and customs, some
notice of the languages, government and cer-
emonials of the Delaware, the Shawnee,
the Miami and the Potawatomi must
necessarily find place in such a narrative,
and would bring down the course of events to
what are called historic times.

We regret to note that the work is to end
with the close of the administration, as it is
called, of Governor Morton. We think such
an ending premature, and, besides, we think
we see in it a disposition to mark the differ-
ence between the administrations as eras of
distinct importance in the annals of the
State, whereas nothing could be farther
therefrom. The building and completion of
the first turnpike, of the first canal, of the
first or last line of railway in our borders, or
of the successive telegraphic posts and
stations—either of these is of infinitely
more moment than the data of
any inaugural or the contents of any mes-
sage. These are the real Olympians of
progress. Of all earthly rulers the Governor
of Indiana is, in such, the most insignificant.
His influence upon the Legislature, upon
the action of the commonwealth, is, and
seems by constitutional provision, to be
nothing. The power and duties of the
office are almost wholly ministerial and

earnest desire of every Democrat in Indiana
to relieve General Harrison of the Senator-
ship. But we will assume a heavy weight if
we permit the Republicans to make the issue
that a Democratic Legislature refused to in-
quire into the affairs of the Treasury for the
sole reason that a fellow Democrat was
the Treasurer. Such an issue would be
fraught with danger. It would strongly
tend to the election of a Legislature pledged
to examine the Treasury, and that Legisla-
ture would, in the same breath, re-elect
General Harrison United States Senator.

There is not a single Republican—not
even Albert G. Porter—clamoring or voting
for the investigation who does not in his
heart hope that the Democratic majority
will refuse it. Not one of them believes
there is a dollar missing from the Treasury.
They are hoping the Democrats may be sta-
pid enough to give them, by such refusal,
about all the benefits they could enjoy from
a real Democratic default.

We enter a respectful but earnest protest
against the House of Representatives allow-
ing the hopes of the Republicans to be re-
alized. We trust the Democratic members
will have the wisdom to take up the resolu-
tions adopted in the Senate by so round a
majority and pass them by a vote which
will show to the public that the Democratic
majority in the Legislature is entirely de-
serving the confidence of the people. Even
admitting, for the sake of the argument, that
irregularities should be found in the Treas-
urer's affairs (which we do not believe) Dem-
ocrats and not Republicans should have the
credit of their exposure. But holding that
the Treasury is in shape to bear fullest in-
vestigation, the majority owes it to the party
to show to the public that such is its condi-
tion.

MORE INVESTIGATION NEEDFUL.
The Republican press of this city is always
very vigilant in demanding a full observance
of the very letter of the law when in its ad-
ministration is in Democratic hands, but
when there is a failure to comply with the
law on the part of Republican authority the
Republican press is as dumb as a hitching-
post.

Section 17, Article V, of the Constitution,
defining the powers and duties of the Gov-
ernor in the exercise of the pardoning power,
says: "He shall have power to grant reprieves,
commutations and pardons; to remit fines
and forfeitures under such regulation a
may be prescribed by law, and shall report
to the General Assembly at its next meeting
each case of reprieve, commutation or par-
don granted, and also the names of all per-
sons in whose favor remission of fines and
forfeitures shall have been made, and the
several amounts remitted."

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that the Legislature may know and the peo-
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nothing. The power and duties of the
office are almost wholly ministerial and

formal; the duties of the position may be
—something more, but are only occasional
and ephemeral in their character.

The writer of our history will have and
must use the opportunity of fully detailing
the account of our educational system first
foreshadowed in the ordinance of '87, and
finally developed in the magnificent system
of common schools now in practical opera-
tion all our borders. He must by conse-
quence also note the rise and progress of leg-
islation and the course of jurisprudence
from its first feeble origin in the fortresses
of the early French commandants in the
wilderness, through the revision of both
Constitution and statutes, until the forma-
tion of a body of laws now in force on a
great variety of subjects, influencing and
being in turn acted upon by the necessities
and requirements of popular life. He must
carefully recount the course also of religious
action and sentiment, beginning with that
devout worship of the sun, which by the re-
searches of archæologists is ascertained to
have been the cult of our antique predes-
cursors, the mound builders, followed by that
pure theism, distinguished with barbarous
rites, the belief in the existence of a Great
Spirit, the creed of Teumseh and his tribes;
and that child-like faith in the indestruc-
tibility of life, which taught him

"To think admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog would bear him company."

And these will be followed by an account of
the introduction of the Divine Gospel of our
Savior; first by those of the Society of
Jesus, who left the comforts and refinements
of civilization under the auspices of the
most splendid Court in Europe to find their
homes and graves in the far West—in those
hands the misal and the crucifix preceded
by many ages the hymn-book and the dis-
ciple of our sometime called religious
pioneers. For the historian must be im-
partial. 'Tis as necessary a qualification for
him as the precise knowledge of orthog-
raphy of the rules of English composition.

Such a narrative will not be waiting in
passages of more than historic interest. It
will, indeed, abound in accounts of battles
and sieges

"Of half-breath escape in the imminent deadly
breach,"

And in all the stirring episodes
of frontier valor and warfare, which may de-
light the ear of future generations.

The annalist may watch with Clark in the
marshes around the old post; may be be-
gured behind the stockades of Fort Har-
rison; may stand upon the bullet-riddled
planks of the Tippecanoe awaiting in the
dark the assault of the treacherous Shawnee.

These things will be recounted, for the
historian must be a man of imagination
that truthful sort of fancy which may
depict as if he saw and heard them, the
dangers of a perilous past.

A bright and glorious chapter will be the
review of the growth of agriculture among
us, from the days of the fall and the
threshing floor, the scythe and sickle, to the
mower when the steam whistle, that
resonant tootin of modern progress follows
the footsteps of the husbandman to his re-
motest farm.

But we dismiss the historian to his task
with our best wishes for his highest suc-
cess in so laudable an undertaking. We have
not written these remarks as suggestions—
we are sure that they would or ought to be
received as such even if so offered. We
think we have noticed in the writer referred
to a disposition to restle at any observation
which he may deem to fall outside of the
beaten path of platitude or prosody.

We do not wish to intrude upon the mys-
teries of authorship or the occult science
of the amanuensis. Indeed, we very much
doubt whether we have a just appreciation
of the spirit of that genius which bows at a
comma, kneels at a semicolon, and pro-
strates itself at full length with abject humil-
ity before the majestic colon. We trust that
we entertain a due respect for the polished
art of punctuation, but of all its points that
which we chiefly adore is—the period.
Wherefore, we close.

An article in the Upcraft for Ledger de-
scribes Dr. Viliand's successful use of oil of
turpentine in the treatment and prophylaxis
of diphtheria and kindred diseases. He states
that he has never seen any of these diseases
spread from a sick child to other members
of the family when this remedy was employed.
His method is to pour from twenty to forty
drops of a mixture of equal parts of turpen-
tine and carbolic acid into a kettle of water,
which is kept simmering over a slow fire, so
that the air of the sick-room is constantly
impregnated with the odor of these two sub-
stances. A favorable influence is also exerted
by this means upon the excretion in diph-
theria, although it is not at all curative of
the disease.

At Cartersville, Ga., in a limestone quarry
there was recently found, at a depth of sixty
feet, a human jaw bone of great size, in a
perfect state of preservation. It was full of
teeth, all of which were sound. A few feet
over down numerous human bones were
found, as well as the bones of a cave bear.

At the Antwerp Universal Exhibition Van
Rysselberghe gave a practical solution
of the probability of sending a telegram by
wire and a telephone message over the same wire
at the same time. The transmission and re-
ceipt of the messages were effected by the
usual instruments over ordinary telegraph
wires.

A German experimenter, Professor A.
Wollny, has found that soil covered with
living herbage or dead vegetable matter is
warmer in summer and warmer in winter than
bare soil under otherwise similar conditions.
The difference of temperature is greatest in
summer and least in spring and autumn.
Bare soil heats more quickly in the spring
and cools more quickly in autumn than that
covered with living or dead vegetable
matter.

A Fare Card for Catarah.
Catarah is best described as a nasal cold,
and will if neglected become chronic, and
thus by extending to the throat and lungs
prove dangerous. It is not only very offen-
sive and annoying, but it endangers, and
not attended to in time, destroys the mucous
lining of the nasal cavities. Pond's Extract
is a specific remedy for this disease. Its ap-
plication gives immediate relief by remov-
ing all objectionable matter from the ob-
structed passages. For cases of particularly
severe or chronic catarah we recommend the
use of Pond's Extract. Catarah Remedy, in
fact, is a combination of other well known
ingredients, thus increasing the soothing
and healing qualities of the remedy.

Opposed to Strong Drink.
"Parker's Tonic is delicious to the palate;
it invigorates, but does not promote a love
for strong drink; it cures coughs and colds;
it purifies the blood, thus curing kidney,
liver and lung troubles and rheumatism. It
should be kept in every home." G. H.
Sherman, photographer, Elgin, Ill. Place it
in yours.

PERSONALS

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER AGASSIZ has sailed
for the Sandwich Islands.

The most beautiful thing on a throne is
said to be Queen Olga of Greece.

One of the four living descendants of Ol-
iver Cromwell is the wife of General Harney,
of St. Louis.

The marriage of Miss Mackay, the million-
aire's daughter, to Prince Cullina, will be
celebrated February 12.

GENERAL SIMON CANNON expects to go on
a Southern tour February 1. He will be
eighty-six years old in March.

JOHN McCULLOUGH is steadily regaining
health, and all idea of placing him under
the control of guardians has been abandoned.

It is rumored that Governor Pattison, of
Pennsylvania, will enter the Methodist
Episcopal ministry at the close of his term
of office.

The famous Dr. Heimbald, once the best
advised man in the country, has for some
time past been an inmate of the Norristown
Insane Asylum. He now claims to be of
sound mind, and asks to be released.

The late William M. Connelly, editor of
the Baltimore Times, a few years ago became
a believer in spiritualism, and always after
kept a portrait of the famous Cardinal Pole
hanging over his desk, believing that he was
under that prelate's spiritual influence.

J. A. BREWER, of Great Barrington, Mass.,
is wealthy, a bachelor and a flirt. Forty-
seven years he had one or the other of four
Great Barrington maidens "on the string,"
but dodged matrimony. He tried the game
with Grace Whiting, aged thirty, and caught a
Tartar. She has sued him for \$10,000.

SENATOR SHANON is not alone in the role of
a Western millionaire to whom sudden
wealth has brought much trouble. The woes
of his friends, Baldwin, Fair and Tabor have
in their time been spread before the public,
and were equally entertaining to the class
which thrives upon the literature of scandal
and blackmail.

SENATOR THOMAS F. BAYARD was born Oc-
tober, 1828, and is now in his fifty-seventh
year. His hair is iron gray and his smooth-
shaven, handsome face does not betray any
signs of coming old age. He has led an ab-
stemious life, and supplemented good habits
by plenty of out-door exercise. He is fond
of horseback riding, is a master of the art
and a most excellent judge of horseflesh.
He is above medium height, and his frame
is well proportioned and muscular. His
habits are domestic, and his family circle is
a charming one.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE's ability to eat is
still a wonder to his friends. Years ago he
made a reputation in