

SKIN AND SCALP

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by the

Cuticura Remedies.

For cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Disfiguring Humors, for silaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Soily Head, Scrofulous and Catarrhal Skin, Cuticura is the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are invaluable.

A COMPLETE CURE.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds, and have never found permanent relief until by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a thorough trial, using six boxes of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of the CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told it would be a complete cure.

BELLE WADE, Richmond, Va.

Reference, G. W. Latimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a number of years, so that the skin entirely came off one of my hands from the finger tips to the wrist. I tried remedies and doctors' prescriptions to no purpose until I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now I am entirely cured.

E. T. PARKER, 379 Northampton St., Boston.

ITCHING, SCALY, PIMPLY.

For the last year I have had a species of Itching, scaly and pimply humors on my face, to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by CUTICURA.

MRS. ISAAC PHILLIPS, Ravenna, Ohio.

NO MEDICINE LIKE THEM.

We have sold you CUTICURA REMEDIES for the last year in medicines on our shelves to give better satisfaction.

C. F. ATHERTON, Druggist, Albany, N. Y.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere.

Price CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

GRUBS. Pimpled Skin. Blemishes and Baby Humors cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

ACHE ALL OVER.

Neuritis, Sciatica, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Extract.

New and perfect. At druggists, 25 cents; five for \$1.00. Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Boston.



The Sentinel

BY W. J. CRAIG.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

TERM FOR YEAR.

Single Copy, without Premium..... \$1.00

Club of six..... 50

We ask Democrats to bear in mind and select their own State paper when they come to take their seats in the Legislature.

Agents making up clubs send for any information desired. Address INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL, Indianapolis, Ind.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We have received letters inclosing money without postoffice address from the following persons:

James R. Carr.

S. P. Cabbage.

H. H. Culberson.

Henry Sneddon.

Fred Friday.

Jno. Muench.

Mrs. Miller.

Daniel Black.

Lewis Messner.

It is impossible to send or give credit to parties who do not give their full address. In writing, always give postoffice, county and State.

UNCONSCIOUS GROWTH.

The people of Indianapolis do not realize how much the city has grown.

The man who has returned after an absence of several years is the better judge. If the citizens will call to mind the buildings, public and private, which did not exist three years ago, a brief interval, he must discover that the city has made very rapid progress. It seems but yesterday since there was no State-house, no City Hall, no Young Men's Christian Association edifice, no monuments in the parks and no hope of a Union Depot. Private residences of a handsome character have, in that interval, been built by the score. These evidences of prosperity strike the visitor, familiar with previous conditions, with great force, and he is at once impressed with the idea that the citizens of Indianapolis should feel very proud of their city. With the acquisition of cheap fuel we will see by next summer many more indications of development in metropolitan characteristics, and the oldest inhabitant will feel lonesome because of the rapid disappearance of long-familiar landmarks.

With the completion of the Union Depot, there will be a transformation worked along South Illinois street, the first steps toward which are already apparent. Woodruff Place, which for so many years remained the unrealized dream of its founder, is now what he designed it should be, an elegant residence quarter largely sought by home-builders. The recent rush to this locality for home sites is eloquent of the change which is coming. It is not a great while since the average citizen looked upon Seventh street and the Arsenal as quite too far from the business section of the city to be desirable for dwelling houses. Yet the distance is now a matter of little thought, many people having become to view a long stretch between shop and home rather desirable than otherwise. This growing indifference as to distance—the viewing of a block of two as a comparatively small matter shows as plainly of anything else that Indianapolis is taking on the features of an ambitious metropolis. It was once the idea of the average inhabitant of a great city that his home should be as near his business as possible; now we note that in large places like Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York, the suburban residence is preferred, both because it is more beautiful and because it tends to give the mind seclusion from the wear and tear of business cares.

Mr. BLAINE intends, according to report, to make all the political capital he can for himself out of his trip to Europe. It is stated that he will first go to England and dine with Mr. Gladstone. Subsequently he will accept all invitations he can get to speak at dinners, and in the course of these speeches declare himself Parnell's ally. Having made himself prominent in England as a friend of Ireland, he will, in company with

Mr. Parnell, and with an indorsement from Mr. Gladstone, make a tour of Ireland, taking the stump at every convenient opportunity. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Parnell have consented, as yet, to the programme, but Mr. Blaine is said to anticipate no difficulty in persuading them to recognize him as a valuable coadjutor. Mr. Blaine's chief object in this elaborate plan of campaign is to down the ghost of Burchard, which still pursues him.

A QUEER OLD BOOM.

About eighty years before the two wild and ruinous speculations heretofore noticed in the Sunday Sentinel, the "South Sea scheme" or "bubble" in England, and the "Mississippi scheme" in France, there occurred the queerest and most fantastic speculation ever known in any country in ancient or modern history. In some sort it typified the grain and oil and stock speculations of to-day, when millions of dollars of one or the other change hands in an hour, and not a grain of wheat or a drop of oil ever passes or appears at all, or is expected to materialize more substantially than a dead friend at a spiritual seance. This was what is usually called the "Tulip mania" of Holland, and mainly of the city Harlem. It never infected or affected any neighboring people or any commercial connection, but ran its course in a couple of years wholly among the Dutch. Early in the seventeenth century the Dutch became noted for their cultivation of particular kinds of flowers, taking a special interest in the methods as well as the quality of flower produced, and for their success in propagating species as well as diversifying them. But the taste seems to have been confined in action to decorative work altogether, and never or rarely reaching out in a speculative direction.

It was spread alone, though chiefly in England and Scotland by the Dutch refugees from religious persecution, in the first quarter of the century, mainly in the reign of James I. The "pilgrims" of the "Mayflower," during their sojourn in Holland, might have been imbued with the flower feeling and planted it in Plymouth, but the soil had been suitable, but, as Congdon sang:

"It was their luck to land Upon almost the only rock along the Plymouth sand."

And neither rock nor sand made a good bed. At all events the Dutch taste didn't get here as early as it did in England, when all the neighborhoods in which the Dutch refugees settled became noted for their wealth and beauty of flowers. Here originated the florist's and horticulturist's business. And Holland still holds the first place as cultivator of what are called "florist's flowers." Out of this general diffusion of a peculiar taste and fashion of cultivation grew the conditions that made the tulip mania possible.

The fever ran its course in about two years, 1636 and 1637. Tulips had long been a favorite product of the gardens of Harlem, mainly, it is probable, because the soil was especially suited to their cultivation. Bulbs were sold as they are now, but a "boom" was given to a particular variety by the success of a florist in improving the brilliancy of its color. By what gradations this natural and easy development of special value grew into a crazy speculation there are no records to show, but it seems to have broken out almost at its worst, and to have fallen as suddenly as it rose. We have seen a legend that a ship captain brought a bulb from the Orient, ran it up the coast, and sold it for \$10,000. This bulb of the same precious variety sold for \$10,000 florins, or over \$12,000. Many varieties were merely invented, never seen or dreamed of except by name, and sold extravagantly, partly, it is to be supposed, because the seller's imagination was not dimmed by any consciousness of fact in descriptions of their beauty. In other cases sales for future delivery were made of bulbs that were invented and named in the interval. No limitation was exhibited that a plant could not be sold in the height of its beauty.

Now, under a theory conceived and propounded by Judge Woods, indictments have been returned by a federal Grand Jury, not because of the forgeries, but because of something else entirely remote from the main question.

To arraign the accused before the bar of the Federal Court, a charge has been preferred that required a legal microscope of a million magnifying power to discover. And if they should be convicted upon the indictment, it will not follow that the men who changed the tally-sheets will be convicted as guilty of changing the tally-sheets.

The Grand Jury, however, was not quite so complaisant as the Republican Committee of One Hundred hoped, and it has nailed the ex-officio leader of the Republican party in Marion county, General Carnahan, while it had the hammer in hand. This is a boomerang which the committee did not expect, and it has awakened to the fact that it has overdone the business from the Republican standpoint. The recklessness with which the indictments were made appears notably in the case of Alfred T. Beck, who has William Henderson, the chairman of the Republican Committee of One Hundred, and three other members of that Committee on his bond. The jury fired with a shot-gun at the whole community.

The fact of the matter is that the Federal Court has no business whatever to mix in this matter. There is only one question in which the people have any concern, and that is, who changed the tally-sheets? These indictments are upon forced charges that make an offense out of an incident which has occurred every time an election has been had, and which has never before been regarded as an infraction of the law. It has been the idea of the Republican Committee of One Hundred that but little mercy would be shown to a Democrat in the Federal Court, and, consequently, to put these election cases in the hands of that tribunal has been the Committee's persistent endeavor. Now that it has succeeded, by hook and crook, it is astonished to discover that it has put a conspicuous Republican in limbo as well, with others of the same party to follow most likely. There is much walling and gnashing of teeth over

FOR WHAT ARE THEY INDICTED.

The twelve men who have been indicted for conspiracy in the Marion County election cases by the Federal Court Grand Jury have not been indicted for conspiring to change the votes on the tally-sheets.

They have been indicted, under a theory conceived by Judge Woods, for conspiring to cause inspectors of election to omit to perform their duty, which was to safely keep their respective tally-sheets, poll books and certificates.

The question of changing the votes on the tally-sheets, the real crime, is not in the case at all.

It was necessary, in order to bring the accused within the jurisdiction of the Federal court, and to avoid clashing with the opinions of Judge Graham in the Perkins contempt proceedings, that there should have been this straining of the law.

But the jury, acting under the specific mandate of Judge Woods, could do nothing less than return the "n'ow'd eat'n" never. Only people with heads an' somethin' in them have catarrh; it must have something to work on "y'know." And such people know that Hollings wort's Catarrh Remedies will cure them. Sold by druggists.

How has the exonerated Carnahan fallen!

There is a class of nondescripts who never have catarrh. They may have a "co'd" now and then, but "n'ow'd eat'n" never. Only people with heads an' somethin' in them have catarrh; it must have something to work on "y'know." And such people know that Hollings wort's Catarrh Remedies will cure them. Sold by druggists.

Mr. BLAINE intends, according to report, to make all the political capital he can for himself out of his trip to Europe. It is stated that he will first go to England and dine with Mr. Gladstone. Subsequently he will accept all invitations he can get to speak at dinners, and in the course of these speeches declare himself Parnell's ally. Having made himself prominent in England as a friend of Ireland, he will, in company with

publicans, could not blind its eyes to the fact that the most conspicuous offender under the theory of Judge Woods was no less an individual than General James R. Carnahan, chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee. It was he who had signed the circular from the committee to the Republican judges of election directing them to obtain possession of the tally-sheets, although, as a lawyer, he must have known that the inspector was the legal custodian. Upon what theory the jury failed to indict General Carnahan's fellow-conspirators, we can not conceive. He wrote the circular as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. And who were the members of that committee advising and counselling this illegal act? Their names are as follows:

Dr. S. H. Mapes, S. F. Gray, W. O. Patterson, Dr. E. S. Elder, Peter F. Bryce, Edward J. Conway, John B. Elam, John R. Leonard, Joseph R. Forbes.

It would seem that these persons were as guilty as General Carnahan. As the jury appeared disposed to drag in every Democrat to indict these Republicans so kindly. And then again, why did it not indict the Republican judges who obeyed the order of the Carnahan circular. There were five or six of them, among them the Republican judge in the Thirteenth Ward who jumped out of the window election night with the tally-sheets. It appears to have made a good deal of difference with this jury which was still pursuing him.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Events of Recent Occurrences Related in Brief Paragraphs for the Sentinel.

CARNAHAN'S INDICTMENT. If Mr. Coy is to be convicted, so must General Carnahan. The latter, under Judge Woods' interpretation of the law, has written himself down guilty in plain black and white. And if General Carnahan is to be convicted, so must every member of the Republican County Executive Committee whose agent he was in advancing the Republican judges to break the law. No distinction can be made.

And what are the facts in this case?

The object of this circular, agreed upon the night before it was issued by the members of the Republican committee, was to have these judges secure the tally-sheets, in order that the Republicans could capture the canvassing board. It was to be the old game again, and the votes were to be counted as they had been before, in the interest of the Republican candidates. It was as bold and unblushing a conspiracy as was ever hatched.

It must be remembered that the trials to take place, if they ever do, will be upon the indictments as drawn. These are not indictments for changing votes on tally-sheets, but indictments for another matter entirely. Therefore, General Carnahan and his fellow-members of the Republican County Committee are in just as much danger of going to the penitentiary and wearing stripes as anybody else. General Carnahan could not have been alone in this business. We have never heard that any member of the Republican Committee has resigned. They are all in the same boat. If General Carnahan shifts the boot to the other leg, the people will see presently how much of Republican partisan devility is back of all this business. That a crime was committed, all good citizens acknowledge and deplore. But that the particular crime has been forgotten in a mad effort to break down the character of particular Democrats, guilty or not guilty, they must also admit. The indictment of General Carnahan shifts the boot to the other leg. If Judge Woods' theory is correct, then to do justice to the party of General Carnahan and his associates on the committee merit all the infamy which the Republican Committee of One Hundred has sought to have upon the head of Simeon Coy. It is now the Democratic turn to smile.

PARNELL'S ILLNESS. The reports concerning the health of Charles Stewart Parnell are very alarming. His physical condition excites the worst apprehensions of his intimate friends, and it is not unlikely that his death may occur at any moment. The cause of Irish liberty could ill afford to lose its great champion now. The agitation is nearing a crisis, which can scarcely fail to result in breaking the yoke of British tyranny. For Parnell to die at this time would be deplorable, indeed, not that it would cause a cessation of the great political forces which he has set in motion, but because he would be prevented from witnessing the fruition of his historical struggle.

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THE SAME OLD GAME. The Sentinel protested against the attempt to interfere with the jurisdiction of the State court when the Republican Committee of One Hundred sought to try in the Federal Court the man it had picked out as guilty of changing the tally-sheets.

Three of the Pennsylvania Railroad employees accused of robbing freight trains, have been convicted in Pittsburgh and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Seven thousand dollars in gold and currency were stolen from the house of John W. Spady, a wealthy citizen of Greenville, Ohio, Thursday night.

John Roseo, Fred George and Lucien McLary were killed by the explosion of a boiler in the planing mill of Leconor & Ero, Fulton, Ky., last Wednesday.

The Louisville races closed Saturday. The winners were Our Friend, Jack Cocks and Irish Pat. The latter won the Champagne stakes and the Macauley handicap.

The steamer Gaelic, from China and Japan, arrived at San Francisco with small-pox on board. She was at once placed in quarantine. There are 1,200 Chinese passengers.

The indications are that the hop crop in California will be a failure. This is the third year in succession of bad crops, and utter ruin stalks a number of growers in the face of the decline.

While plowing on Smith Island, in the Ohio, sixty miles above Cairo, Ill., last Wednesday, John Peacheil was struck by lightning from a small, fleecy cloud in a clear sky and killed.

Coffee continues to advance rapidly owing to the short supplies in the markets of the world. Fancy Rio was raised yesterday to 22 cents a pound, and the best Mandan to 29 cents.

Nate Stewart, of Logansport, Ind., pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of \$10,000 from the Sieberling Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio, for which he was one time State agent.

The nitro-glycerine at Spirit Lake, eight miles west of town, Minn., exploded yesterday, doing much damage and perhaps killing two men known to have been in the neighborhood.

The long contest for United States Senator in the Florida Legislature has ended in the election of Samuel Pasco, a Democrat. The fame of Pasco, who succeeds the loyalist Jones, is strictly local.

Michael Hannan, a freight conductor on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, was crushed to death by his train, at