

Richmond Palladium

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Correspondence containing news of interest
and importance desired from all parts of the
country.

No attention is paid to anonymous communica-
tions.

The City Hall at New Orleans was
thronged all day Saturday and Sunday
by persons viewing the remains of Jeff
Davis.

JUDGE FRAZER, of Warsaw, has ren-
dered a decision that the use of school
books under the new law is not com-
pulsory. He also decides that the
company is not a monopoly.

JUST now the Democratic organs are
displaying an immense amount of solicitude
in respect to self-guarding the
rights of the minority in Congress. It
is a noteworthy fact, however, that they
were not consumed by any particularly
intense anxiety as to minority rights
during the sessions of the last Congress.

MUSICAL.

standard of official conduct in America is proverbially worthy of the republic's origin as an offshoot of the first country where liberty was really established, and the calm and statesmanlike tone of President Harrison's message is conclusive evidence that during his term in office he will endeavor to maintain the best traditions of American diplomacy, unsullied by those temporary devices which seem inevitable during election time. It is not without feeling of envy that the anxious and heavily burdened states of the old world contemplate the fortunate circumstances of the giant republic which has sprung up in the new." This is an impartial tribute, all the more noticeable because the more important policies so clearly stated in the Message are distinctively opposed to English political economy and English interests, and are regarded with unfeigned apprehension by English and American statesmen. The possibilities of the movement for closer relations between the North and South American countries, under our leadership; the development of our trade on this side of the Atlantic, through subsidized steamer lines; the maintenance of our tariff system and the creation of a great navy—these are all prominent topics in the President's message, and they foreshadow the commercial independence of both Americas and the growth of Americanism, with all that this implies, as a power to be respected by the whole world and silently influencing and revolutionizing the rest of Christendom.

Elegant Entertainment Given by the
Department of Music at Earhart
Saturday Night.

The department of music of Earlham college, under the management of Mrs. Alice B. Finley, gave a social in Lindley Hall last Saturday evening. Many people from the neighborhood and city were present, and most of the seats on the floor of the hall and many in the gallery were taken.

Much interest had been awakened as the time approached for the first entertainment under the skillful management of the new instructor, Mrs. Finley, and it was a great compliment to the department to be greeted with such a highly appreciative audience.

The program was opened by a piano duet from Weber, entitled "Polacco Brillante," rendered by Mrs. Finley and her sister, Miss Brown. This selection was well received and fully merited the hearty applause which was given, being a difficult selection and splendidly executed.

Miss Della Newsom came next with a beautiful solo, "Tell Me, Beautiful Maiden." This selection was given in Miss Newsom's usually attractive manner, and the audience showed their appreciation of the effort by cheering her, and she responded with another beautiful selection.

This solo was highly appreciated, as was manifested by the vigorous applause given her.

The "Jolly Blacksmiths," a piano duet by Misses White and Kielhorn was carefully rendered and fully deserved the encore it received.

The program was here varied by a violin solo given by Miss Eva Brown, Mrs. Finley at the piano. Miss Brown had great fluency with the case and skill of all natural musicians and she charmed even one with an almost faultless rendering of the difficult selection from Leonard. She was evidently a special favorite with her audience in this selection as well as all others in which she participated.

This was followed by a piano duet from Mozart "Arcano in Alba," which was very beautifully rendered by Misses Musgrave and Edwards.

Mrs. Finley now favored the audience with a vocal solo "Bird of the Mountain." She was accompanied by Miss Ford at the piano and Miss Brown on the violin. The audience was well pleased with this number and accorded her the encore which she fully deserved.

Miss Mae Ford then gave two piano solos "Allegro" and "La Cascada" by Haydn and Pauer. She was very enthusiastically applauded, and the universal feeling was that her execution of these solos was of high order.

A vocal trio "Memory," was next given by Mrs. Finley, Misses Newsom and Brown, followed by a solo from Miss Brown. In this selection Miss Brown showed herself quite as efficient at the piano as she had previously done with the violin.

As a finale the instrumental quintette, "Marriage of Figaro," rendered by Mrs. Finley, Misses Jay, Musgrave, and Miss Trueblood at the piano, and Miss Brown on the violin, was a happy conclusion of the excellent program, and despite the fact that it was the last number the ladies received such applause that they were compelled to repeat.

The performers without exception showed the careful training they had received from Mrs. Finley. The success of the entertainment was due to her untiring efforts. It was an entertainment of high order, and reflects much credit upon the college and its musical department.

Borrowed garments seldom fit well, nor do bogus remedies cure successfully. The real cure for coughs and colds is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Parents, keep your children—boys as well as girls—off the streets at night. We mean by this keep them from going around. It is all right for them to go to church, entertainments or upon errands, but minors upon the streets have become a nuisance, and their conduct, in many instances show that they are apt students in the school of vice. Parents, awake to the welfare of your children before it is too late.

Ladies Have Tried It.

A number of my lady customers have tried "Mother's Friend," and would not be without it for many times its cost. They recommend it to all who are to become mothers. R. A. PAYNE druggist, Phenix, Ala. Write Brad- feld Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists. 3

EARLY INDIANA.

The Pioneer Period.—Outlines of Indiana's History.—Early Governors and Leaders in State Politics.

To the Editor of the Palladium:

In the series of articles published in the PALLADIUM, last Summer, under the general title of "Early Indiana," the expression "Pioneer Period" was used in such ways as to convey the idea that the progress of the State was divided or can be divided into different periods or stages. The time then under consideration was the first fifteen years following Indiana's admission into the Union, in 1816. Those years partook of all the characteristics of the conditions or stages in settlement and improvement usually styled "pioneer times." The selection of locations, the removal of families thereto, the building of homes and the procuring of the means of living, were matters of first importance. Pub- lic improvements were to some extent secondary considerations. The first eight of those fifteen years, were years of "hard times." Afterward, affairs began to mend; immigration was renewed; large tracts of land had been brought into market, and, by 1831, the people were more hopeful and began to contemplate great projects for public improvement.

Before continuing the consideration of events in the Period just now indicated as opening about 1831, it will be well to consider the whole history of Indiana with reference to the changes in the character of events and in the conditions of the region.

DIVISIONS OF INDIANA'S HISTORY.

The entire history of the region now within the limits of Indiana may be divided into three great parts or epochs, each part marked by a differ- ence in the form and source of government.

The first part may be called the "Colonial Epoch," and extends from the first visit of white men in 1680, to the establishment of territorial government in 1787. This part contains three Periods: 1st, the Period of French Supremacy, from 1680 to 1763; 2d, the Period of British Supremacy, from 1763 to (conquest by American Frontiersmen under Clark, in) 1779; 3d, the Period, also governed by Virginia and claimed by several States, until ceded to the general government, territorial government was provided, —from 1779 to 1816.

The second part may be called the "Territorial Epoch," extending from 1787 to 1816. This part contains two Periods: 1st, the time under the organization of the Northwest Territory, from 1787 to 1800; 2d the Period of the Territory of Indiana, from 1800 to 1816, when Indiana became a State.

The third part, following the manner of designating the preceding parts, may be called the "State Epoch." It may be divided into Periods; and the first is the one already referred to and characterized as the "Pioneer Period" extending from 1816 to 1831. With the latter date, great activity began to prevail in Indiana, which seemed about entering a new era. Extensive internal improvements in canals and roads, were undertaken at public expense. The success of the Erie Canal in New York had given a pattern and awakened enthusiasm. By the year 1837, the people began to feel the financial depression which followed the financial panic of 1837, and the State was endangered, when some measures of compromise, its credit was saved. This Period may be called the "Period of Internal Improvements," beginning about 1831 and ending somewhere from 1845 to 1848.

The time from 1840 to 1845 was called "Dark days," from the financial troubles of those years.

Beginning with the changes in the years 1846, 1847 and 1848, and extending to the opening of the Civil War, 1861, was a Period which may be named the "Period of Re-organization." At first, it had been the policy to undertake the constructions of roads and canals at public expense. This policy resulted in disaster financially to the State and even to citizens. In the succeeding Period, the policy adopted was to leave the construction of the larger and more expensive of such works to associations of men with money to invest in such enterprises. At the business affairs of the country began to turn, the people of Indiana began to renew their exertions to secure means of intercommunication, but on the policy of associated capital. Railroads supplanted canals, and many companies for their construction, and also companies for the construction of toll roads, were chartered in the last half of the Forties and in the Fifties. The State turned its attention to educational affairs. A law for a school tax was submitted to the people in 1848, and the subject was for several years the most prominent in state affairs. The Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb was established in 1844; that for the Blind in 1847; and the Hospital for the Insane, contemplated since 1832, but on account of financial obstacles not earlier established, was erected in 1846 and 1847.

The State Constitution adopted in 1816 was regarded inadequate in the age of railroads, telegraphs, free schools and improved machinery; and a new form was adopted in 1851. New issues in national politics began to influence the people, and in the midst of fair prosperity, Indiana was called to take part in the war for the Union. From what has been said, it will be seen that the Period just considered, may be designated as a "Period of Re-organization."

The "Period of the Civil War"—from 1861 to 1865 inclusive—need not be here described. It comes the present Period, which, as yet we can not name with positiveness, nor fully characterize until we experience some event that will mark its close; but which has already been a Period of marked progress in every respect—material, educational, and social. The great wealth in the soil has been developed; and under the soil have been brought forth; railroads, telegraphs, roads and public buildings have been constructed in great number; the school system has been expanded and prepared more fully to do its work; churches, colleges, libraries, newspapers, benevolent institutions and societies, have multiplied; the health and morals of the people have received attention from the State as well as from citizens; while manufacturing enterprises have sprung up and prospered, there has been forming a literature creditable to any community.

But I was to write about the Pioneer Period; and I must return thereto, before my space is filled. J. C. M.

HON. JOS. P. BASS

The best known man in eastern Maine except possibly Hon. James S. Blaine. The reason for this lies in the fact that he is a pushing energetic business man, and having wealth enough to employ many people giving employment to many people. About four years ago he took a large tract of land in Bangor, and built a house thereon, and here he has resided ever since. He has a large family of children, and his wife, Mrs. Bass, is a widow.

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