

"LIGHTEN OUR DARKNESS."

Half-dimmed in the dark we stand,
Gazing thy glances to meet.
And trembling stretch out a hand
To touch thy sacred feet.

DAWN.

There is a solemn stillness in the air;
The moon attended by a single star
Shines high in placid ether: eastward far
Along the horizon's edge, there is a glare

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Bro. Harte is about to essay juvenile literature in the St. Nicholas.

The Car of Russia has consented to act as arbitrator between Japan and Peru in the matter of Marie Louise.

Count Von Arnim, minister of Prussia, a Paris, has written a letter to Dr. Doellinger, criticizing the Ecclesiastical policy of the government.

The importance of carpet weaving in Philadelphia, as an industrial interest, is seen from the fact that the yearly sales of carpets alone reach over \$18,000,000.

A practical English mineralogist has been employed to thoroughly investigate the mineral resources of India, more especially its ironstone and coal fields.

A thousand children have been taken to the gas works in Hartford, Conn., this spring, to be cured of whooping cough by inhaling crude gas from the retort.

Nearly six thousand dollars in money and about \$2,000 worth of supplies have been donated for the Louisiana sufferers by St. Louis to date and the commissioners are still at work.

The annual deficit in the post-office department is constantly increasing. In 1871 it was \$3,700,000; in 1872, \$4,743,000; in 1873, \$6,188,000, and in 1874, it is expected to be still greater.

It is said that the largest Baptist church in the world is Mr. Spurgeon's, which returns a membership of 4,308. The second largest church is the old First African, in Richmond, Va.

The Hon. F. Leveson Gower, Lord Barrington, Mr. Hans Rusk, and a few others have succeeded in establishing a "National Training School for Cookery" in the International Exposition, London.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has extensive stables in which four hundred horses are housed "like princes." He also possesses more than one hundred vehicles for the use of himself and family in addition to the gorgeous state equipage.

A monster gun is to be constructed at the Woodwich arsenal in England. It will weigh eighty-one tons, and be sixteen inches in diameter. The greatest coil for this new cannon will be welded early in May by the great steam hammer of the arsenal.

The Cologne Gazette informs its readers, on the authority of a correspondent in Japan, that the Mikado is bent upon introducing the architecture of Western Europe into his capital, Yeddo, which, according to royal edicts, is now in all future times to be known under the name of Tokel.

Among Dr. Livingston's effects were found a great many letters bearing the dates of 1839-70, addressed to Sir Roderick Murchison, which, according to royal edicts, had never been sent to these gentlemen. There were also found the doctor's favorite gold-banded cap, and Mr. Stanley's card.

The members of the Lincoln Monument Association, of Springfield, Illinois, are considering a proposition to dedicate their monument next October, and to invite General Grant to deliver the oration. The objection to the plan is that the groups subscribed for by the cities of Boston and Philadelphia have not been furnished, and the prospect that they will be very poor, especially in regard to Philadelphia.

The following mathematical religious problem is given by the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, for solution by the readers of the Congressionalist: "What right has the Park street church, of Boston, to take up \$200,000 worth of property in the city, such a way that it can give religious opportunities to only 1,500 people in the morning and 800 or 1,000 in the afternoon, when it might be so invested as to carry the strength and consolation of the gospel to 10,000 to 15,000 people every Sabbath?"—Golden Age.

The most prominent attraction offered this season to visitors at Niagara Falls is the splendid addition to Fulton's International hotel, consisting of three magnificent parlors and twenty new and large sleeping rooms. In certain particulars there is nothing that will compare with these three parlors in any hotel in the world. They extend over 100 feet into the very wild whirl and mad storm of the rapids, and visitors may enjoy in them the indescribable scene with the most perfect sense of safety and luxury.—Home Journal.

Those who know them personally are aware that Dickens and Wilkie Collins on several occasions wrote a short story together. "On one of these occasions," said Mr. Collins recently, "we agreed to exchange style, so as to puzzle the critics; Mr. Dickens was to adopt my style, and I was to imitate his. The plan succeeded perfectly, and it was amusing to see the reviewers point out a passage of mine as an example of Dickens's peculiar vein, and in the next sentence comment on a paragraph of Dickens's as a sample of Wilkie Collins's sensational style." But why don't Wilkie keep this little performance up?

A monument to the confederate dead, just erected in New Orleans, is a column of Italian marble on a terraced pyramid topped with granite, surmounted by a life-size figure of a confederate soldier on picket duty. On the sides of the column are busts of General "Stonewall" Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, Leonidas Polk, and Robert E. Lee. It was erected in Italy, cost \$12,000, and is put up by the "Ladies' Benevolent Association" of Louisiana. At the dedication, the orator drew a poetic portrait of the South had the fortunes of war been other than they were, and then vaguely hoped for a day when the lost cause should be triumphant.

A correspondent writing from London speaks thus of the comic drama in that country, and of the departure of Toole for America: "It is a familiar complaint that fun is gradually dying out of the world. There is no end of amusement, but extreme wit is in a low ebb. On the English stage is forgotten." As far as the hobby stage is concerned, it can hardly be denied that there is some truth in this. Farce is almost on its last legs. Comedy is often only tragedy in disguise, or an insane combination of weak sentiment and burlesque. Almost the last thing in the world that anybody would think of going to a theater for, or has a chance of doing in the gloomy institution, is to laugh. Whether this is the fault of actors or dramatists, it is hard to say; but it does not seem to be the fault of the public, since they are always ready to rush to any merit. This is shown by the success of such actors as Mr. Toole and Mr. J. S. Clarke, who are always sure of a good audience, even while the theaters that go in for serious business are half empty. This popularity may be in some degree due to the variety of the sort of entertainment which they offer. There is no resemblance between these two performers except that they are both irresistibly funny, and energetically defy the dismal superstition that it is vulgar to exercise the risible muscles. The majority of the nation is to be partially excused by Mr. Toole's departure for New York, but Mr. Clarke remains as an international consolation. Toole, I think, is likely to be a favorite on your side. He has none of the stiffness and conventional reserve which so often spoils an actor in this country. He is not afraid either of himself or his audience, and he works out his conception of a character with freedom and vigor. He is, in fact, a genuine and genial humorist, and throws his humor into all he does.

MACHINE MARVELS.

A NEW POWER PRINCIPLE.

DISCOVERIES BY WHICH FRICTION IS AVOIDED AND POWER SAVED—THE GRANAGER COMBINED FARM MACHINES—VARIETY, EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY SECURED—ALL ON EXHIBITION AT 133, SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET—SEEKING IS BELIEVING.

Some days or weeks ago Mr. Charles T. Smith, of the firm of Rankin & Smith, New York, was induced to stop in this city, by the representations of leading residents, and make arrangements for the introduction of the new mechanical discoveries and invention of which that firm are the proprietors. The central application of power and the machines used have become pretty well known in the East, but until now have been presented to the West only in written descriptions. Mr. John Rankin has been some days in the city, and Mr. Smith is expected immediately. On yesterday afternoon Mr. Rankin put in practice his numerous machines driven by the application of the new method of central power. The exhibition was at the commodious rooms at 133 South Meridian street, where all persons interested will have a fair opportunity from day to day of inspecting for themselves, this truly remarkable illustration of scientific progress in the field of mechanics. The first thing to be spoken of, and which belongs to the realm of original discovery, is the new method in the

APPLICATION OF POWER.

The new discovery of what is termed the central power machinery does not relate at all to the sources and production of power. It uses the ordinary powers, animal, gravity or steam, but its merit consists in transmitting the power produced without waste to the point where it is required for use. In other words it avoids almost entirely the enormous waste by friction which universally attends high rates of speed and heavy power. It is familiar to all that the grand obstacle which is more expensive to overcome in mechanical operations is friction. To save the waste of power in its transmission is the grand study of all inventors and the chief impediment in the way of machinery. By the peculiar application of the new discovery, the highest speed known to machinery can be obtained without increase of friction perceptibly. When to this is added the customary auxiliary of momentum by the heavy fly-wheel, the retarding power of friction entirely disappears, and where the resistance is applied, the action is maintained by the acquired momentum. This is the true secret of the new machinery. After the belt was thrown off the pulley, a stick six inches by four was sawed off twenty-six times with the power of momentum alone, showing that absolutely nothing appreciable was expended in the friction of the belt. This is the proportion of power lost in the action of this machinery not greater than

THAT OF A TOP.

revolving on a delicate point upon a marble slab. Such a statement is wonderful but an examination will convince any one that it is not very far from the truth, if indeed, it is at all inaccurate. Practically, it may be stated that hand power and that which is applied with perfect ease, will suffice to run a saw, cutting or ripping, a cider mill, a small thrasher, and any operation which with ordinary machinery would require an engine of several horse power. A large thrasher, which runs over 100 ordinary bushels of grain seven minutes, and produces four bushels per minute, and do it better than anything known of the kind, a planing machine that would tax a ten or twelve horse engine, each of these is operated at high speed by a single horse in the ordinary tread floor, and still fulfills its duty with ease. A planing machine shop of heavy work, the Lobdell Car Wheel Company, of Wilmington, Del., the central power is used, and saves half the coal. But this great triumph in the use and saving of power is scarcely more wonderful than the improved method of selection of both power and labor, which are the inventive results of the genius of Mr. John Rankin. While the power is alike applicable to all purposes, Mr. Rankin has devoted his attention chiefly to the production of machinery for operations required upon the farm, and here are two leading points worthy of remark. One is the superiority of the work done, the other the combination of so many machines so as to save room, labor and first cost.

THE GRANAGER COMBINATION MACHINES.

are a production as opportune to the movements of farmers for cheaper machinery as the discovery of mineral coals was to the age of machinery. There are twelve processes provided for by the attachments in the combination, which include thrasher, sawing machine, feed cutter, reaper and vegetable cutter, wood saw, corn sheller, grist mill, or feed grinder, planing, mauling machine and boiler, and a great variety of descriptions which will do justice to the merits of these machines, both as to speed and excellent performance. The thrasher is a wonder, separating the grain perfectly and delivering the straw, unbroken, in a condition to be immediately reaped, a foot cutter and rye straw for hatches are injured by the operation of threshing, and a still greater point is that what by this machine is not impaired for seed by the destruction of its germinal power as is the case with the ordinary thrasher. The cider mill is an improvement in the selection of both power and labor over all others at the New England society. The feed cutter is equally superior in speed and effectiveness. These machines must be seen and not described. The main point is yet to be told. Machines are often good enough if one can have them, but the number that are required to do what is demanded in first class farming cost a fortune, and not one man in a hundred can achieve possession. These granager combinations meet the difficulty. For less money than an ordinary thrasher costs, a farmer may have all the attachments, and as he desires at a trifling expense. He may have only a thrasher in the barn, or he may add the straw cutter and cider mill, each separately at the expense of a few dollars. The demand for this set of combined machines is measured only by the number of farms, and they come to the west at the proper time. The carpenter is scarcely less interested, as an examination readily shows. Messrs. Smith & Rankin have recognized the advantages of this city for the manufacture of these machines, and invite the inspection of first-class men of all trades to the operation of the machinery, which may be seen daily at their rooms. It is doubtful if an interest of equal merit has been before presented in these parts.

ATTENTION OF NEIGHBORS.

was attracted by hearing a terrible racket going on in Mrs. Fanning's room. The door was burst open, and a horrible sight met the gaze of the crowd who gathered. In the middle of the floor lay the poor woman, perfectly nude condition, and raving in madness. Her back was gashed and bleeding from the sharp edges of a mass of broken crockery, upon which she lay, and in her right hand was a small, keen hatchet, with which she was voraciously chopping her left arm and lower limbs, and from them the blood was pouring in streams. A telegram was dispatched to the Cincinnati Hospital for a conveyance, in which, on its arrival, Mrs. Fanning was taken to that institution, where she received proper treatment.

THE INFLUENCE OF POWER.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE MIND OF WOMAN.

One further distinctive mental trait in women springs out of the relation of the sexes adjusted to the welfare of the race. I refer to the effect which the manifestation of power of every kind in men has in detaching the affections of the women. That this is a trait inevitably produced will be manifest, on asking what would have happened if women had by preference attached themselves to the weaker men. If the weaker men had habitually left posterity when the danger did not arise, the result, clearly, therefore, it has happened (at least since the cessation of marriage by capture or by purchase has allowed feminine choice to play an important part) that, among women unlike in their tastes, those who were fascinated by power, bodily or mental, and who married men able to protect them and their children, were more likely to survive in posterity than women to whom weaker men were pleasing, and whose children were both less efficiently guarded and less capable of self-preservation.

TO WEAKER MEN.

Who use them well. With this admiration of power, primarily having this function, there goes to the admiration of power in general, which is more marked in women than in men, and shows itself both theologically and politically. That the emotion of awe aroused by contemplating whatever suggests transcendent force or capacity, which is the basis of the admiration of the strongest in women, is proved in many ways. We read that among the Greeks the women were more religiously excitable than the men. Sir Rutherford Alcock tells us of the Japanese that "in the temples it is very rare to see any congregation except women and children; and, at such times, are very few, and those generally of the lower classes." Of the pilgrims to the temple of Juggernaut, it is stated that "at least five-sixths, and often nine-tenths, of them are females." And we are told of the Sikhs, that the women believe in more gods than the men. The admiration of power from different races and times, sufficient to show us that the like fact, familiar to us in Roman Catholic countries, and to some extent at home, is not, as many think, due to the education of women, but has a deeper cause in natural character. And to this we may add that the admiration of power, the greater respect felt by women for all embodiments of authority, governmental and social.—Herbert Spencer, in Popular Science Monthly for November.

George M. Clark, of large renown as a showman, and of goodly reputation as a gentleman, was giving a deposition in Manchester, N. H., the other day in the case of Kelsey vs. Osborne. James F. Briggs, counsel for the plaintiff, did not like the looks of the deposition from his stand-point, and undertook to weaken it by belittling the witness. Hence he began, with a sneer: "You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe?"

At the house of Madame Viardot, in 1855, Dickens dined in company with George Sand, of whom he gives an odd description: "I suppose it to be impossible to imagine anything more than my preconceptions of the illustrious Sand, and I was, in a woman in appearance whom you might suppose to be the queen's monthly nurse. Not a bit of the blue stocking about her, except a little final way of settling all your opinions with hers, which I take to have blindingly misdirected her. She is kind, lives, and in the domination of a small circle. A singularly ordinary woman in appearance and manner."

A new way of proposing marriage is reported, and we give the facts for the benefit of those interested. A gentleman attended a fair held in this city recently and fell in love (as gentlemen sometimes do) with a demoiselle in the floral temple. He bought a ten dollar basket of flowers, and handing a fifty dollar bill, said: "If you don't give me the exact change I'll marry you." The blushing maiden handed him back thirty dollars (the change was probably confounded) and remarked: "I thought so!" Cards will be out next week.—[N. Y. Mail.

Theodore Thomas was the recipient recently, of a very handsome testimonial from a number of friends in New York, who have admired his course as an orchestral conductor and promoter of musical art in this country. Richard Grant White took advantage of a pause between the pieces in the last symphony concert to approach Mr. Thomas, and, with a few kindly remarks, presented him with a silver casket, in which was a certificate of deposit for \$3,500, the contributions of various ladies and gentlemen of New York. Mr. Thomas expressed his thanks, and he alluded to the permanent orchestra and chorus which he hopes to establish in New York.

POLITICAL.

A DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CALL BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

There will be a delegate convention held at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 15th day of July next, by the democracy of Indiana to nominate a state ticket, to be voted for at the October election, 1874, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The ratio of representation in the convention will be one vote for every one hundred votes cast in the various counties for Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for governor, at the election in 1872, and one vote for every fraction of fifty votes and over.

The democratic party of Indiana, claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all good men without regard to past party affiliations, who view the present condition of our political affairs as imperatively demanding reform, and who are disposed earnestly to labor for the overthrow of a corrupt and inefficient administration, most cordially invite all such to unite with it in council and in action.

In these times of official corruption and political misrule, it becomes more than ever the duty of all good citizens to require a strict adherence to, and faithful compliance with, the principles upon which our political institutions rest.

Justice and sound policy forbid that one branch of industry should be cherished at the expense of another, or that exclusive privileges should be conferred upon any one class of the people, and therefore the people are warned with alarm the growing tendency to monopolies and class legislation, and the overshadowing influence of the money power in controlling legislation, and in shaping the destinies of the country. These influences must be checked.

The only certain and safe remedies for the dangerous tendencies of the times, are to be found in the strict construction of the federal constitution, and the assumption of no doubtful powers; an honest and economical administration of our public affairs, both state and national; the ostracism from public life of those who are found guilty of official corruption, and a strict subordination of the will of the representative to the will of the people, regarding the great body of the people as the only tribunal for the ultimate decision affecting their government, both as to men and measures. The people have no divided interests, but all alike desire to see:

1. Labor protected against the encroachments of mere money power;

2. The industrial interests guarded against the exactions of monopolies;

3. The public burdens enlightened by honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs.

Moreover, the people would like to see such changes effected in our financial system as will prevent the rapid fluctuations of the currency consequent upon the sudden contraction and expansion of our currency, with such additions to the present volume as the business of the country requires, adopting and discriminating in favor of legal tender treasury notes as against national bank currency.

There is no hope of securing these reforms through the agency of the party in power. We therefore call upon all good people to meet with us in convention, and to set with us at the new year, and by its sacred duties of the first principles of government, plunge the country into all the hardships of war and pestilence.

Under whatever conditions reform may come, the Sentinel will give its best efforts for its success, maintaining at all times its own perfect freedom to uphold and maintain genuine, not insinuated information.

On the great industrial questions, now moving the public mind, the Sentinel will maintain a free, earnest co-operation with all struggling men seeking to better themselves mentally, physically, and every way. It believes that the present revenue laws work mischievously and discriminately against the producer and in favor of the non-producer, and that any reform which does not make farmer's rights and revenue reform solid planks of its platform and active measures in its policy, does not deserve the sympathy of intelligent men. The Farmers' movement received its first recognition in this section from the Sentinel. Its efforts shall continue to be directed toward the strengthening of that design. In its opposition to political, railroad and financial monopolies, the Sentinel will continue an honest support. While furthering all interests in this direction, wisdom must be called in to keep the crusade against public abuse, monopoly, and the like, from degenerating into demagoguery. In all emergencies of this nature, the Sentinel will attempt full and impartial justice to all who trust it.

Concerning its general features as a newspaper, the Sentinel will hold its rank as the foremost in the State, by a continuance of the same policy of liberal expenditures whenever events of moment occupy the public mind. The features for which this paper has become popular and distinguished during the last year, will be carried out still more fully, if possible, the coming year, and every department made of vital, abiding interest and usefulness to the home circle, the student, the lawyer, the educator. In short, all classes who value a pure, upright press, untrammelled by party and unworshiped by prejudice.

The Sentinel is not only the completest news paper in its presentation of news and its contents thereon, but it is a visitor every day to the year—for the 365 days—omitting no publication on any pretext. It is, in this respect, one of the most valuable news mediums in the State. In short, the Sentinel means to keep ahead of the brilliant progress of the State. It means to give voice to the most liberal, enlightened and purest sentiment of the time, and in this respect claims a distinctly special mission. It depends on its character as an independent and fearless news medium for growth and support, and makes no pretext of cheap premiums to secure reluctant supporters.

Its market reports—regular, special and compiled, are the fullest, most diversified and complete presented in any journal of similar resources in the country. Its law, educational and industrial reports, which have attracted general attention in the past, shall be continued with equal care and accuracy in the future, and no cost spared in perfecting such details as will render them in every way the features of Indiana journalism. In a special way, the Sentinel is better able to present a complete newspaper than any of its rivals in the West. It has no party obligations of any character, and is consequently enabled to give all sides of current controversies, irrespective of prejudices of men or parties. As a reflex of the growth of Indianapolis, the Sentinel takes marked precedence of all rivals. Its city columns are fuller in detail and more accurate in preparation than any similar department in the West, and the fact is attested by the Sentinel's universal circulation in the city. The Sunday Sentinel reaches a greater constituency than any daily in the State, and increases at an unexampled rate from week to week, not only in the city, but throughout all parts of the State accessible by Sunday trains.

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DELEGATE APPOINTMENT.

THE PROPORTION ON THE LAST VOTE.

The following is the representation in convention from the various counties according to the order of the central committee:

Table with 4 columns: County, Vote for Hendricks, No. of Counties, Vote for Adams. Lists counties including Adams, Allen, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Crawford, Daviess, DeWitt, Elkhart, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Hancock, Hamilton, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, Lake, Laporte, and Total delegates.

TO BUSINESS MEN: A good advertisement in a widely circulated newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen—one who never sleeps, and is never weary; who goes after business early and late; who accords the merchant in his store, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office, the lady at her breakfast table; who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to thousands of people every week, politely and agreeably, saying to each one the best thing in the very best way.

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