

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL. BY THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO. S. E. MORSE, President.

TERMS PER YEAR. Single copy (Delivered in Advance) \$1.00. Weekly, 16 to 32 Pages, Illustrated. Subscription price, \$1 a year.

FREE. \$2 for \$1. National Live Stock and Farm Journal. CHICAGO, ILL.

Devoted to General Farming, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, the Dairy and the Chicago Market Reports.

Sent Free for One Year. To subscribers for The Indianapolis Sentinel.

Two Papers for the Price of One. This remarkably liberal offer is made for a limited time only to secure new subscribers.

SPECIAL TERMS for the Journal and several other papers will be sent to present subscribers of The Sentinel who out out this advertisement and send it, including two one-cent stamps to National Live Stock and Farm Journal, Chicago.

Remit by draft on Chicago or New York postal order, registered letter or express order.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

ACCORDING to Governor CHASE, who is good republican authority, all the benevolent, penal and reformatory institutions in the state are honestly and efficiently managed.

The republicans in the national senate are making a desperate effort to retain control of that body after March 4. All talk of "giving the democrats rope to hang themselves" has ended and a steering committee of the most unscrupulous partisans has been selected to plan the theft of senatorial seats.

There should be attention given to the road laws of the state. It has been made manifest that the roads could be enormously improved, with out any increased expense.

The greatest reform that could be accomplished by the present legislature is the reduction of the number of judicial circuits of the state. Fifteen circuit courts could be abolished with a saving of \$100,000 annually to the people without crippling the judicial service of the state.

The republicans in congress are apparently determined not to do anything with reference to the national finances during the present session. Having put the country in a hole they propose to shift the burden of getting it out on the shoulders of the democrats.

Judge Byron K. Elliott retires from the supreme bench with the hearty good will and sincere respect of all the people of Indiana whose good will and respect are desirable.

The governor's message is too long by half. It is, for the most part, awkwardly written. All the information it contains, and all the recommendations it makes, could have been put in half the space with a practical pen.

who fail to hold their judicial oaths sacred when party is involved, are so numerous in Indiana in these latter days that Judge Elliott's honorable career on the bench is somewhat exceptional.

To the Legislature. The legislature of 1893 stands in the peculiar situation of having a record to maintain, although it is only beginning its existence. The preceding democratic legislatures of 1889 and 1891 have made excellent records for themselves and for the party, and that of 1893 will be a disappointment to the people if it does not at least maintain the high standard set before it.

In the first place we should hold what we have gained. There should be no foolish tinkering with the election law, the school book law, the state board of charities law, or the Indianapolis city charter. These have all been tried and proven satisfactory.

The finances of the state will need attention—not how to secure greater revenue, thanks to the tax law, but for a proper disposition of the funds raised and for some reduction of taxation.

The auditor of state has prepared a comprehensive report on this subject and made some wise suggestions. He shows that a total reduction of 3 cents can be made in the levy, and yet a sinking fund of 4 cents be created for the reduction of the state debt.

There should be attention given to the road laws of the state. It has been made manifest that the roads could be enormously improved, with out any increased expense.

A primary election law is needed. Possibly it may not be politic to enact one which would extend over the country districts at the present time, but certainly one should be enacted covering primaries in cities.

There will doubtless be many commendable and desirable bills introduced in addition to such as may be offered on the subjects mentioned, but those matters we recommend to the special consideration of the legislature.

The governor's message is too long by half. It is, for the most part, awkwardly written. All the information it contains, and all the recommendations it makes, could have been put in half the space with a practical pen.

the world's fair commission, the G. A. R. encampment, the Homestead rock commission, the soldiers' home project, etc. How the legislature can follow all the recommendations of the governor upon these matters without plunging the state into a financial abyss, we cannot imagine.

What the governor has to say on the subject of dealing with criminals breathes a humane and Christian spirit and is worthy of consideration by the legislature. In his recommendation that the legislature pass a law creating a board of pardons, however, he ignores the fact that the state constitution vests the pardoning power solely in the executive.

A halcyon and vociferous gentleman from Montana says that the miners of that state are prepared to satisfy any demand for gold that may be made. They can turn out \$150,000,000 per year, if necessary.

Here is a specimen of the intelligence of the average gold-bug champion. It is, of course, quite possible that Gen. WARNER of Montana may have exaggerated views of the possible gold product of that statelet, but if true, as the Record concedes for argument, "of what avail?"

Mr. Harrison's Future. There is nothing incredible in the Chicago Herald's statement that President Harrison regards himself as the "logical candidate" of his party in 1896.

But suppose the Record's statement were true, what difference would it make? The question is what effect would this increased production have on the value of gold. Every increase in production is an increase of the world's supply of gold, and the cost of production deducts nothing from that supply.

Minority Representation. There is said to be a probability of a favorable report from the house committee in the proposed constitutional amendment for abolishing our present system of electing the president and vice-president by the electoral college.

This distributes thirty-four electoral votes, and as having the largest fractions BIDWELL, prohibitionist, and Mr. HARRISON would each get a vote on that account.

The prospect is that the contest in 1896 will be between the democrats and the populists, and that if the republican party then has an existence, it will be as a mere remnant, as the whigs were in 1856.

The application of this system to presidential elections, however, would not be nearly so beneficial as its application to congressional elections. The gerrymander evil is one that has no practical effect on presidential elections except so far as the Michigan system is adopted.

remedy the evil so far as it alone is concerned, but no party in control of a state can be expected to do so long as other states in control of the opposite party continue their gerrymanders. In other words, it is impossible that any cure for congressional gerrymanders should ever be obtained unless it is universal in its application.

Aside from the justice of giving the minority in each state their right of a proportional plan would broaden the field in every presidential contest, the republicans in New York and Kentucky would have less proportional voice in the result.

We believe that these results are desirable to be obtained, and the recent general agitation of the gerrymander question has largely prepared the minds of the people for a movement toward them.

Mr. Wilson, it would seem, was wrong in his record and the peculiar institution flourished in "the old Bay State" quite in the same general manner that it did in states farther south.

In this old paper, too, we find that lotteries flourished and that the Boston merchants advertised tickets for sale in several ventures of this description. Lotteries for a bridge in Connecticut and one in Rhode Island were openly advertised and the best tradesmen countenanced the sale of tickets.

Counterfeiting was not a fine art in those days, as the following interesting item would indicate. It was taken from a New Jersey paper of December, 1792:

When apprehended and sent back to New York from a person who said his name was WEBB and was a native of Massachusetts. On examining him the counterfeiter \$50 bills of the Bank of the United States were found concealed in the soles of his boots, and the plate on which they were struck was also found on him.

The owners of pumps will be pleased to have them put in order without delay, as an examination of all is intended to be made immediately.

When the water in pumps is apt to freeze, it has been found useful to pump it at night, setting the handle up, and early in the morning. Some bore a hole in the lower box, others have surrounded the pump with a cask, filling the vacancy with straw, hay or seaweed.

ings as well as at non-partisan public assemblages of every kind. He can buy himself with church matters and public charities. He can make himself both useful and ornamental. He can run out to California and deliver a few lectures to Mr. STANFORD's young men every winter and he can take an occasional turn on the lecture platform.

A Boston paper recently overhauled an old newspaper published in that city in January, 1793, just one hundred years ago. It afforded an abundance of unique and interesting matter.

Massachusetts, it has always been understood, never contained a slave and her citizens have frequently boasted of the alleged fact. Ex-Vice President HENRY WILSON in his "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power" says:

Run away from the subscriber on Friday evening last, a bond servant, named CUFF MEDICAL CARENS, a negro about thirty years old; is tall and very slim; had on when he went away a gray great coat, a claret colored coat and waistcoat and cotton breeches; also a red cap and new boots.

From Philadelphia there came a cry in January, 1793, that the building there for the president of the United States had already cost \$211,000 or about \$55,000, and to complete it the commissioners wanted a further appropriation of \$10,000 or \$50,000. It looks as if the early fathers of the country had a system of "jobbery" to contend with, even as their patriotic successors do now.

The Pennsylvania Sunday law that is making trouble for the Pittsburg newspapers was passed 100 years ago. It was just about the same time that a slave ran away from his master in Boston and a reward was offered for his capture.

A LITTLE new blood seems to have been injected into the state board of agriculture. While people of this age are not ungrateful for small favors they still cannot get rid of the impression that the state board really needs new flesh, bones, brains, and cuticle; everything but digestive apparatus, which appears to be in splendid condition and fully equal to any task of absorption which the legislature may impose upon it.

The Washington Post advocates employing convict labor on country roads. That may be an excellent solution of several perplexing problems.

WHERE did all that Panama money, alleged to have been used in this country, get to, and who secured it? The amount is given as \$2,000,000. Col. THOMPSON of Terre Haute received only his own salary, \$25,000 per annum, or for the eight years \$200,000. This is all that has been accounted for except a few thousands for

engineering. Where is that large remainder approximating \$1,800,000? Rather a colossal steal was it not?

Preparing to Pucker. The republicans are beginning to realize that they have made a mistake in their refusal to admit any new state that would probably be democratic, while letting in others of less population. It is reported that at a recent caucus of republican senators the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah was discussed, and while no definite decision was reached there was a concession that at least New Mexico should be admitted.

In connection with this the amnesty tendered by President HARRISON becomes significant. As a matter of necessity this general pardon of past offenses is a great favor to the mormon church. It is one that might very reasonably be granted, but it is one that has been postponed until a time when the possible power of admitting Utah or refusing her admission has passed out of the hands of the republican party.

The Jackson Reception. For many years the people of Nashville went out to meet Gen. JACKSON as often as he returned after an absence, to give him an impressive welcome home. When the ex-president traveled homeward the men and boys met him in the cedars near Lebanon; the old men in front, the younger ones in the rear.

The reception will be given Thursday, Jan. 12, as the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans falls upon Sunday.

In the ordinary course of business a newspaper receives many letters from its subscribers and others, and many containing inquiries, requests, congratulations and other evidences of an interest in their paper. Of late this correspondence has been largely added to by the receipt of many strong letters extolling the merits of the Revised Encyclopedia Britannica which our readers have been so fortunate as to obtain at the very low figure and reasonable terms which we offer.

What They Say of the Revised Encyclopedia Britannica Which Many Have Bought. In the ordinary course of business a newspaper receives many letters from its subscribers and others, and many containing inquiries, requests, congratulations and other evidences of an interest in their paper.

Mr. Winks—"Why didn't you give the children any lunch today?" Mrs. Winks—"We have all been invited to Mrs. De Quier's to tea."

Money Tight. [N. Y. Weekly.] Drug Clerk—"I've been doctored a week's salary for making a mistake and killing a man. Lem me see you."

For bruises and lumps use Salvation Oil. All dealers sell Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

ET CETERA. RUSSELL died so poor that his library will have to be sold to enable his wife to tide over the period which must elapse before the government grants her a pension.

Mrs. HANNA CHARD of Port Norris, N. Y., who can still thread a needle and do good sewing, has enjoyed a merry holiday season and hopes to celebrate her 100th birthday on April 20, next.

When Charles Theodore Russell, father of Governor Russell of Massachusetts, was mayor of Cambridge, away back in war days, he and his family spent a good part of every Christmas at a farmhouse, entertaining the inmates. Indeed, the Russells attended devotional exercises on Sunday in the farmhouse chapel frequently, and became familiar figures in that institution.

Bernhardt's son Maurice, who retired from public notice soon after his marriage to the rich Russian lady, Princess Jablonowska, has been so extravagant that his wife has asked for a legal "separation of property." She does not wish to lose her fortune.

Some one having asked Mr. Gladstone the secret of his remarkable activity, he replied with a story: There was once a road leading out of London on which more horse-drawn than any other, and inquiry revealed the fact that it was perfectly level.

A related anecdote of the late Cardinal Lavigne relates that while he was bishop of Nancy he was invited to attend a reception and dance given by a fashionable lady of his flock. When the guests arrived, those of the fair sex in their most elegant toilet, the bishop, the good bishop looked at the lavish display of feminine charms and rose to take his leave. "Why do you go so early?" asked the hostess, whereupon the modest ecclesiastic responded, "How can I stay, madam? am being put out by the shoulders."

The Berlin papers bring us a very pretty story, says the New York World, "in which the Empress Frederick figures as the Good Samaritan. Clara W-recke, a girl of eleven years, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for throwing her little brother into a canal. An act so rare in the annals of crime greatly interested the empress and she ordered to investigate the case. The developments were such that she obtained a suspension of the sentence and removed the girl from prison to a private school in the country, where she will be educated at the empress' expense. Should her conduct continue good, a full pardon will eventually be obtained."

Mr. Winks—"I don't believe in summer cottages and horses if this keeps on." Same Man (2 p. m.)—"Honour! I'll have a place on the Hudson next summer and come to business on a steam yacht."

Southless Corporations. [Street & South's Good News.] Rural Child—"I don't believe the canal companies care much for children."

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder. The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia, No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.