

DAILY NEWS

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GEN M. C. HUNTER is in the city, and will remain two or three days.

ABOUT PAPER AND TARIFFS.

From one end of the country to the other has gone up a howl from the newspapers, those who have heretofore advocated "protection to American industry" howling the loudest, calling on Congress to take off the tariff duties on print paper and soda-ash and other chemicals used in the manufacture of paper pulp. The opinion of the DAILY NEWS on this question will not, we are aware, count for much; but it doesn't join the howl. We have investigated the matter somewhat, and have reached the conclusion that the removal of this duty will not benefit the publishers of newspapers and books to any great extent—that it will not bring down the price of paper. At first sight the free introduction of paper-making materials has a specious enough look, were it not that under the present tariff the home manufacture of all these articles is stimulated, which makes more work for all hands. Soda-ash, for instance, used in the washing process of paper-making, is one of those indirect industries which have grown up side by side with other manufacturers and became of them. The great salt and soap works in many of the Eastern States find soda-ash among their resultant products. By the defense of the tariff both these industries have grown into practicalities. This is only one evidence of the dependence of all industries on each other. The sugar growers of Louisiana and the wine producers of California, with the wool growers of all the country, from Vermont to Texas and Maine to California, are beginning to see that the strength of the chain is the strength of its weakest part, and that the same tariffs that protect their canes and vines and sheep are as necessary for the iron mills and silk and cotton mills of the North as for them.

By a Washington dispatch of yesterday, it is stated that the Ways and Means Committee of the House, have decided not to reopen the tariff, and this, no doubt, disposes of the question of the free importation of paper (which, by the way, only afforded a revenue of \$133,20, for the year ending June 30, 1879) and soda ash. The little free trade wedge will not be driven in just now, and the "oppression" on school books of American manufacture will remain and "the tax on knowledge" (?) will continue! Too bad! but nevertheless, by not meddling with the tariff in response to the loud-mouthed cry of those whose ox happens to be gored, the industries by means of which this little city of Terre Haute is gaining wealth and population, will be strengthened and made to feel secure, and go on in prosperity.

The "ring" which has raised the price of paper to the detriment of newspaper publishers, will be smashed from within before long, without tariff tinkering. Its component parts are of the same old human nature, and its senseless crusade against its own interest, in the greed of gain, will recoil to its own disadvantage.

These be our opinions, and if we are in the minority by a large majority, we believe them correct.

It was mentioned in the DAILY NEWS "Rail and Wire" column yesterday that W. H. Vanderbilt had directed that the compensation of all officers and employees of the New York Central & Hudson River RR. Co. be restored to the rates paid prior to the reduction made on the 1st of July, 1877. When it is known that Mr. Vanderbilt's road has an army of between 3,000 and 4,000 persons in its employ, this voluntary increase in their pay is a matter of no small importance. It does credit to the enterprising spirit which controls the business interests of that colossal corporation, and it ought to do something to negative the nonsensical tirades one hears so often from the mouths of demagogues about the irrepressible conflict between capital and labor.

COMBINATION seems to be the order of the day. The wagon makers have met and agreed to put up the price of wagons 50 per cent. "on account of the rise in iron." As there isn't 250 pounds of iron in any well made wagon, it does not look as if the advance in that material was sufficient to cause the whole wagon to jump up 50 per cent. The unanimity with which the average manufacturer has seized upon the reaction in business to advance his prices, is one of the most mysterious things in this crooked world, and something that the ordinary man is unable to fathom.

THE following dispatch from Kansas City, last night, shows the disposition in that locality to take forcible possession of the lands in the Indian territory. These bold speaking raiders have as much legal or moral right to go upon coveted lands, as a party of citizens of Terre Haute to make a raid and seize the farms of our neighbors over in Edgar county, Ills.:

There is intense excitement here to-night, from a statement that the United States Attorney is directed to read the President's proclamation at the Oklahoma meeting in the Merchant's Exchange tomorrow night. Great preparations are making for the meeting; speeches will be made by Col Boudinot, ex Congressman Franklin, General Blair, Hon Sidney Clark, and others. Companies are organized here, and there are concerted measures for a successful raid. The people are unanimously in favor of Senator Vest's bill, but are bound to go into the Territory at all hazards. Troops are stationed all along the frontiers, but the leaders who came to Kansas City to-day say they can put 3,000 men on the march at three days' notice. There is fear of bloodshed unless the present order is modified so as to allow settlers to go upon the ceded lands.

MURAT HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is not a Grant man. He hates the very name of Grant. This week he went home and found one of his little boys studying Horace Grant's Arithmetic for Young People. He burned the book and spanked the child. Halstead means business.—*South Bend Tribune*.

Halstead will never forgive Grant for not making him Secretary of War.

THE growth of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has been marvelous. In 1870 it had sixty-two miles open, and the receipts were \$182,580. In 1879 it had 1,152 miles and the receipts were \$6,338,447.

GEN SHERIDAN must travel by telegraph. He is announced as having reviewed troops in the city of Mexico on Monday, while the same morning he passed through Terre Haute, going to St. Louis.

HEARD FROM.

Representative Hostetler on Civil Service Reform.

Special to Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—There was a lively and spirited discussion in the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to-day. The bill under discussion was that introduced by Mr Hostetler, of Indiana, regulating the appointments in the government civil service. The bill apportions the appointment of government clerks and the like among the various Congressional districts in the several States. Also that eight hours shall be deemed and observed in all bureaus and offices in the State, War, Treasury, Navy and Post office departments, and General Land office, as a day's labor or employment, from the 1st day of October until the first day of April, and from the 1st day of April until the 1st day of October in each year, at least 10 hours in each day, except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law, and all time which may be lost, except on account of sickness, shall be followed by a reduction of compensation on account of time lost at the rate of proportionate pay or salary otherwise allowed by law or contract, provided that leave of absence may be allowed not exceeding 30 days in 12 months, that such persons shall receive no pay for the time they may be absent on said leave, and this act shall apply to heads of departments the same as to other persons. Major Butterworth antagonized some portions of this bill with a good deal of force, particularly in relation to the apportionment of offices among Congressional districts, and the solemn clause that these appointments shall be without regard to politics. He showed up the hollowness of Democratic pretenses of reform in the matter, when, the moment they got control of the House and Senate, they rooted out the Republican employees. "You might pass this bill a dozen times," said Butterworth, "and if you elect the next President you will ignore all laws of this sort and turn the Republican employees adrift without the least reference to justification or Congressional districts." The bill went over in committee without action.

THE PLAN.

How "Jems" Buchanan Charges for Opinions.

Indianapolis Corresp. Danville News.

A good many merry remarks have been made recently at the expense of James Buchanan, better known as the "Plan" of the Greenback party in this State. The Plan was attorney for an insurance company for some years, but was dismissed in 1878. He now sues for breach of contract and amount due him on open account. A little bill of \$54,000 is presented for payment, including \$10,000 damages. It is not very often that attorney's bills find their way into public view, and the items of this one are the interesting part. Some of these read as follows:

For opinion as to words "Convey and Warrant" \$ 500 00
For opinion as to legal rate of interest in Indiana 500 00
For opinion as to costs in State and Federal courts 500 00

As these opinions did not generally cover more than two pages of legal cap, it will be seen that the gentleman has a high regard for his ability in law. It is cruelly said that this bill is only in accord with the Plan's financial views, and that were greenbacks to be issued on this theory, any expression at all would be worth a barrel full of money. But I guess the present lawful currency of the realm, even though it be "buzzard dollars," would be taken in settlement of this claim.

JOHN DILLON MULHALL, of 298 Union street, Brooklyn, who owns 24 holdings in the town of Boyle, Roscommon county, Ireland, has instructed his agent there, in view of the distress among the Irish tenants, to give receipts in full for all arrearages for rent up to Jan. 1, 1880. The tenants are in arrears for terms varying from six to nine months. Mr Mulhall served in the Pope's army and in the sixty-ninth regiment of New York city. He was a captain in the late war.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Boarding House, Auctions, Long-Haired Men, Good-Looking Women.

Correspondence, New York Graphic.

WILLARD'S, WASHINGTON, February 25.—Apparently everybody not in office or trying to get office keeps boarding house. Staple commodity of Washington second-hand furniture. Large auction sales daily, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street. Especially of bedsteads, numerous as to number and immense as to size, lining the street for miles. Principal man in Washington "Boss" Shepherd. Regarded by many as the Baron Haussman of the capital; its rescuer from mud and swamp, and threatened with a post-mortem monument. Street car fare five cents. Six tickets for a quarter. Conductors apparently paid in second-hand clothing. South side of Pennsylvania avenue very much off color. Promenaders hug the north side. Houses on south side streets, with bell-pulls secured by two straps of iron, quite numerous. To prevent violent jerking of bell wire by young or otherwise men at night, simple and void of understanding. Stores mostly on Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. The latter as to shops a transplanted Bowery.

The court, however, sends to New York for its costly dry goods. Juvenile beggars, black and white, numerous and impudent. Affect most hotel doors and desirous of "a penny to bury a poor, sick mother." Legions of newsboys, generally black. An average of one newsboy to every six Washingtonians. New York papers daily cried in the streets. Notable absence of drays and large wholesale stores. Common remark here by residents, "Isn't Washington a beautiful city?" No modification of opinion from stranger permitted. Consider the location and plan very fine. But botched by lack of continuity of action in carrying it out. Washington, in the placing of public edifices, is a monument of the result of rotation in office. Splendid public buildings with acres of common brick, shook, as it were, from a pepper box between them. Rear front of the Capitol askew, as viewed from Pennsylvania avenue, railroad station botching the grounds between the Capitol and Smithsonian Institution, grand fronts of Treasury and Army and Navy buildings lost to view unless one stands directly under them. Post office and Patent office ditto, and White House cracked in a corner.

The arrangement of edifices in the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia during the fair will suggest what Washington might have been had her grand structures been grouped in a National park and common brick and mortar kept outside its gates.

Why ram an Acropolis in a narrow street or exhibit the Greek Slave in a flour barrel? Who did it? Rotation in office, and the Soul of Washington now tears its hair and gnashes its teeth at the miscarriage of its original project.

Long haired men are abundant here.

Exodus of Absaloms. More men of leisure to the acre of street than elsewhere in the Union. Large average of female beauty. Eighty miles of smooth, asphalt paving, and the broad avenues make this the boss city of the universe for bicycle riding. Bicyclists numerous. Sparrows as in New York, but the notes of an occasional native bird heard in the White House grounds.

General outlook of Washington after 9 o'clock in the evening quiet and like the outskirts of Jersey City. On moonless nights murder and robbery might be done on the middle of the avenues without being heard from the sidewalks. Washington now much interested in her single mysterious murder—a luxury in which she seldom indulges. Wood pavements worn out, rotten and now scarce. The smaller the shop the higher the price of women's small dry goods, trimmings and trumpery. Suburban roads of clayey, red mud. Splendid sunsets. Wonderful reflections of setting sunlight at eve from the Capitol windows, and an immense flight of crows every evening over the city, which sleep in Maryland by night and feed in Virginia by day. People sometimes come here to "eat crow." Steamed oysters as in Baltimore. Also occasional town pumps. An honest ton of coal, 2,240 pounds, said to be delivered to purchasers. New York papers please copy.

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Ramshackle farm wagons from the country. Drawn by invalid horses or an occasional ox, and mainly driven by negroes. Negro women about the market with small stocks in trade. Average capital represented by each, 45 cents. Wild cherry bark, white oak bark, sassafras, seven eggs and two chickens. Small kindling wood fire on the pavement for warmth. Confederate soldier in gray, with a hand-organ, is now playing an engagement on the streets. Both legs shot off. Advertiser's placard. Principal public place for congregation of white and colored gentlemen of leisure at junction of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. Trees here somewhat inclined by constant leaning of the exodus against them. Broad streets in dry weather and high winds develop a tempest of dustiness. Theaters matinée on the slightest provocation. Theaters somewhat barny and cheerless.

Oklahoma.

A number of Indians of the Cherokee tribes are in Washington, protesting against the proposition to create the territory of Oklahoma out of a portion of the Indian territory, but without any effect on the committee.

Adair, one of principal chiefs, and a well educated Indian, says that the fate of his nation is at stake, and if the bill becomes a law, the Indians will soon be swept away by the tide of emigration, whose advance guard is even now resting upon the borders ready at a moment's notice to enter in and take possession.

The committee, after listening to Adair, decided to adhere to their report in favor of the bill.

Suits Other Localities.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Oh, my countrymen! if it should happen that General Grant be nominated at Chicago, we know of one newspaper that would corner crow meat in this market.

Credit Mark for Mr Sherman.

Washington Special.

Over \$6,000,000 in pensions have been paid out this month, but the surplus revenues have been so large that the reduction of the public debt for the month will it is estimated, reach over \$5,000,000.

THE STUBBORN BOOT.

"Bother!" was all John Clatterby said. His breath came quick and his cheek was red. He flinched his elbows and looked abashed, While over and over, his "Bother!" I heard.

Harder and harder the fellow worked, Vainly and savagely still he jerked; The boot half on would dangle and flap— "Bother!" and then—he burst the strap.

Bedder than ever, his hot cheek flamed, Harder than ever he flung and blamed; He wriggled his heel and tugged at the leather, Till knees and chin came bumping together.

My boy," said I, in a voice like a flute, "Why not—ahem—try the mate of that boot, Or the other foot?" "I'm a goose," laughed John, As he stood, in a hash, with his two boots on.

In half the affairs of this busy life (As the very same day I said to my wife) Our troubles come from trying to put The left hand shoe on the right hand foot;

Or vice versa (meaning, reverse, sir) To try to force, as quite of course, Any wrong foot in the right shoe Is the silliest thing a man can do.

What a Deed Conveys.

The following extracts from an address delivered before the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, by Hon. E. H. Bennett, will be of interest to our land owners:

Of course every one knows it conveys the fence standing on the farm, but all might not think it also included the fencing stuff, posts, rails, etc., which had once been used in the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fence material just bought and never attached to the soil will not pass.

Standing trees also pass as a part of the land, so do trees blown and cut down and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut and corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property.

If there be any manure in the barn yard, or in a compost heap on the field, ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily takes that also as belonging to the farm; though it might not be so, if the owner had previously sold it to some other party and had collected it together in a heap by itself. Growing crops also pass by the deed of a farm, unless they are expressly reserved, and when it is intended to reserve those, it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be valid in law.

Another mode is to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops or manure may be removed before that time.

As to the buildings on the farm, though generally mentioned in the deed, it is not absolutely necessary they should be.

A deed of land ordinarily carries all the buildings on it belonging to the grantor, whether mentioned or not; and this rule includes the lumber and timber and any old building which has been taken or blown down and been packed away for future use on the farm.

But if there be any buildings on the farm built by some third person, with the farmer's leave, the deed would not con-

vey these, since the buildings are personal property, and do not belong to the land-owner to convey. The real owners thereof might move them off, although the purchaser of the farm supposed he was buying and paying for all the buildings on it. His only remedy in such a case would be against the party selling the premises.

As a part of the buildings conveyed, of course the window-blinds are included, even if they be at the time taken off and carried to the painter's shop to be painted. It would be otherwise if they had been newly purchased and brought into the house but not yet attached or fitted to it.

Lightning rods also go with the house if the farmer has any on his house.

A furnace in the cellar, brick or portable, is considered a part of the house, but an ordinary stove with a loose pipe running into the chimney is not, while a range set in brick work is.

Mantel-pieces so attached to the chimney as not to be removed without marring the plastering go with the house, but if merely resting on brackets they may be taken away by the former owner without legal liability.

The pumps, sinks, etc., fastened to the buildings are a part of it in law, and so are the water pipes connected therewith.

If the farmer has iron kettles set in brick work near his barn for cooking food; for his stock, or similar uses, the deed of his farm covers them also, as likewise the bell attached to his barn to call his men to dinner. If he indulges in any ornamental statues, vases, etc., resting on the ground by their own weight merely, and sells his estate without reservation, these things go with the land.

Democratic Economy.

Ever since the Democrats got into power in Congress, they began preaching economy, and telling what they would do. That the Democrats have not stuck to their profession is well known. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times shows how they economize:

The last expenditure in the direction of display and elegance on the part of these simple-minded Bourbons is in the old Speakers' room, back of the House lobby. The furniture in there has been for years, of the shabbiest and poorest kind. The furniture would hardly have done credit to the parlors of a third-class hotel. The Bourbons are rapidly transforming the careless and shabby simplicity of the Republicans for the pal