

# DAILY NEWS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1890.

## HOW CALICO IS MADE.

### A Father's Letter to His Little Girl.

MY DEAR LITTLE DAUGHTER.—Papa feels sure now that he has a very interesting subject to write about to-day. He spent yesterday in visiting the Rockland Print Works. Print Works mean, in your words, calico factory. It is but a few weeks since we all sat together in our little room and looked out upon the white cotton fields and saw the men picking the balls from the stalks, and heard the hum of the gin-saws as they tore the lint from the seed. Yesterday papa saw the end of the task and the cotton worked into bright calico for dresses, and he is now seated to write to you about it. Cotton is not woven into cloth here, but only brought here to have the figures stamped or printed on it. You understand now why the factory is called print works.

The cloth is brought here in the form of unbleached cotton, a yellowish-grey in color, and shaggy. The first thing that is done to the cloth is to shear off all the fine hairy fuzz that is on it. This is done by means of revolving shears. This cannot get off all the roughness. The rest is burned off. In the first room where we were, was a huge iron cylinder, white-hot, looking for all the world like a large log just before it is split into rails, all a-fire. Of course being iron, it did not blaze. Touch a stick to it and it would blaze instantly. Over this burning iron passed the cloth almost touching it. It passed so swiftly as not to burn. As soon as it left the iron, water was sprinkled on it to put out any spark or fiber that might still be burning. The cloth is then scoured and washed thoroughly. All by machinery; no hand touches it. It runs sousing through big tubs, squeezed through rollers like the wringers of washing machines. All the pieces are stitched together at the ends to form one long strip, which runs day after day without stopping.

After the cloth is washed and dried two or three times, it is bleached by passing through a solution of chloride of lime, which makes it white like the bleached cotton of the stores. It is now ready to be printed. But we are not ready to see it, for we must first go back and see how men get ready to print. In another large building men have been busy in drawing the patterns. The pattern is first drawn on a large sheet of paper, exactly nine times as large as it is to appear on the calico. Next it is engraved on plates of zinc just the size of the paper. Only one copy of the pattern is made on zinc. This is taken to the pantograph room. The pantograph is a name derived from *panta* grapho, that is, "all things—I write." The pattern in zinc is laid on a desk in front of the pantograph, and a girl traces the lines of the pattern with a smooth steel point. This point is connected by means of the machinery of the pantograph, with just as many pens as the times the figure is repeated across the width of the calico. What do you think these pens are? Little diamonds like the jewels in a lady's ring. Anything else wears out too quickly.

Just where these pens with diamond nibs are writing, is placed a large copper cylinder, perfectly smooth and covered with shellac varnish. The diamonds scratch through the varnish and make bright marks on the copper, just one-ninth the size of the zinc pattern. When one line of figures is scratched, the cylinder is turned accurately, so that the pens will scratch another row in the right place. As soon as the cylinder is scratched all around, and looks like a copper roller covered with calico; it is taken out and put into a wooden bath-tub, filled with a mixture of acids. Now, you see, the use of the shellac varnish. This protects the roller, but where it is scratched off by the diamonds' points, the acid bites in and makes deep channels. The varnish is then washed off and the roller is ready for use. It is now carried to the printing machine, where it is so fixed that it turns round in a trough full of the colors to be printed. Of course, the roller gets daubed all over as it turns round very fast. Now, just above the trough, is a scraper, which scrapes the roller bright and clean, only leaving the channels of the pattern full of the color. Right above this is another smooth cylinder of iron, which presses on it like the two rollers of a wringer.

The cloth which we saw ready to be printed runs between these, and being pressed down into the pattern, gets all the color, and runs out from between the rollers looking like calico. No one save a Fiji Islander would wear it. Or it might do for very gay window curtains. Now, I will tell you how that is. What we have called color is no color at all. It is the mordant, or what country people in dyeing call setting. This setting or mordant does not show itself, and the printers would be in danger of making mistakes. So the workmen mix with it what they call lightening, which is a very bright color, red, yellow or blue, by which they see exactly when and how the pattern is printed. To keep the cloth clean, which is a very necessary thing, it is folded between two strips of the unbleached cloth. If this gets any dirt or color on it the bleaching takes it out. I told you that this beautiful, though rather gaudy pattern we saw on the printed cloth as it comes out of the machine has no color in it. The strip goes now to the dyeing room where it passes through vats of real dye. From these it passes through vast washing and scouring machines. These take out the lightening and all the superfluous dye. It is washed and dried several times by passing through alternate baths and hot rooms. Finally, it is bleached again. This injures the colors somewhat, but is necessary to remove the stains from any white spots the pattern may have. It is then sprinkled by machinery, starched and ironed just like home washing, except that all is done by machinery altogether. Do you remember seeing papa try an experiment by drawing pictures on a strip of white cloth, with solutions of coppers and other chemicals? Nothing showed. Then he dipped it into the juice of elder berries and the pictures came out in different colors. This is the principle of calico printing. The cloth goes through the dye, but only those colors are brought out, and is only the places where the mordant has been stamped on from the pattern.

Paper Boxes made to order at the Globe Bindery and Job Printing establishment, corner of Fifth and Ohio streets.

## Entertaining Company.

"A big feed"—that is a "good time" in the estimation of many. "What did you have for supper?" one asks of another who has been "out to tea." In old fashioned settlements, where the neighbors go "visiting," spending the afternoon, and busy with knitting or some light sewing, it is often suspected by the hostess that her company has come more for the sake of the supper than for the visit. Sometimes this suspicion is very unjustly entertained.

I have myself been very much annoyed by the way in which friends I went to visit allowed themselves to be "cumbered with much serving," so that it was almost impossible to have any reasonable conversation with them. I like good things to eat when I am hungry, but I feel almost insulted if that is the only entertainment offered me. I could get something to eat at home, but not my friends' company.

The best visits among neighbors, in my opinion, are often those which are unannounced, and where the visitors do not stay to tea, unless they are sure they are desired to do so, and their staying will not make trouble for the hostess. There is something decidedly vulgar in the great "spread" sometimes made by those who entertain company. So many kinds of cake and sauce—so much indigestible stuff to please the sense of taste and make the visitors ill next day!

And yet it is both natural and praiseworthy to wish to treat our friends to something nice in the way of food. Good eating is a privilege as well as a duty. We must eat to live, and so the first question in regard to our food is, whether it will "nourish these frail bodies of ours" as many a man has prayed at the opening of a meal which could "nourish" only by the working of a miracle. Too great a variety is burdensome to both guests and hostess, and it rarely proves the liberality of the one who entertains, but shows only too often a love of display and spirit of emulation. There should be enough of every thing, and each dish should be good of its kind, especially the bread and other solid articles.

If we can possibly get a good meal for our visitors—the guests of an afternoon or a single day—without cooking anything while they are with us which necessitates our absence from the room for much time, it is best to do so. We knew of a case in which two ladies went to pass the day with the newly married wife of an old friend. This wife was so overcome by the occasion, and so "laid herself out" to show her appreciation of it, that in preparing an elaborate dinner she devoted herself so entirely to it that her visitors only saw her at the table while the meal was being eaten, and went away disappointed at not having accomplished the object of their visit, which was to become acquainted with their friends' wife.

When we know beforehand that company is coming, we can have everything ready to set upon the table, and so not spend over half an hour getting supper. The supper ready, it is our part to make our guests feel perfectly free to eat or not of the dishes set before them—to make them feel by our cordial manners, rather than by words, that we like to share our best things with them, and are pleased to have them enjoy them, while we will not make them eat merely to please us, but let us talk about something besides the food. Cheerful conversation at table promotes digestion.

## To Secure the Attention of Pupils.

The following suggestions will indicate to the teacher the methods by which the power of attention may be cultivated:

1. Have pupils observe objects closely.
2. Require them always to study with close attention.
3. Read long sentences and have pupils write them.
4. Read quite long combinations in mental arithmetic, and have pupils repeat them.
5. Mathematical studies are especially valuable in cultivating the power of attention.

The following suggestions are made to aid a teacher in securing the attention of his pupils.

1. Manifest an interest in the subject you are teaching.
2. Be clear in your thought and ready in your expression.
3. Speak in a natural tone, with variety and flexibility of voice.
4. Let the position before the class be usually a standing one.
5. Teach without a book, as far as possible.
6. Assign subjects promiscuously when necessary.
7. Use the concrete method of instruction, when necessary.
8. Vary your methods, as variety is attractive to children.
9. Determine to secure the attention at all hazards.

**TAKING A DISLIKE.**—An ill-natured fellow quarreled with his sweetheart on the day they were to be married. After the ceremony had begun he was asked: "Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife," etc.

"He replied: "No!"

"What's your reason?" asked the minister.

"I've taken a dislike to her and that's enough," was the surly reply.

The parties retired—the bride in tears—and, after much persuasion, the groom was induced to have the marriage proceed. It was now the lady's turn, and when the minister asked the all-important question:

"No!" said she, resolutely, "I've taken a dislike to him."

The groom, admiring her spunk, made the matter up with her as soon as possible, and a third time they presented themselves before the minister, who began the ceremony by asking the usual questions, which were satisfactorily answered this time. But to the astonishment of the party, his reverence continued:

"Well, I'm glad to hear that you are willing to take each other for husband and wife, for it's a good thing to be of forgiving tempers. You can now go and get married where you will. I'll not tie the knot, for I've taken a dislike to both of you!"

## THE AMENDMENTS.

What They Are and Why the People of Indiana Should Vote for Them.

To the People of Indiana:

Seven important amendments to the constitution of Indiana have been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses of the General Assemblies of 1877 and 1879, and by an act of the last General Assembly, approved March 10th, 1879, these said amendments are to be submitted to the electors of the State of Indiana for ratification or rejection, at an election to be held on the first Monday in April 1880. The law providing for the submission of these amendments to the electors of the State enacts that "The Secretary of State shall procure ballots of blue paper on each of which shall be printed the proposed amendments, and below each amendment shall be printed the word 'Yes' in one line, and in another line the word 'No'; that any qualified elector may vote for or against any amendment by depositing one of said ballots in the ballot-box. If he intends to vote for any amendment he shall leave thereunder the word 'Yes' and erase the word 'No' by drawing a line across it, or otherwise. If he intends to vote against any amendment, the word 'Yes' shall in a like manner be stricken out and the word 'No' left; and if both words are allowed to remain without either of them being so erased, the vote shall not be counted either way." These amendments are designated by numbers, and are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, numbers 7 and 8 having failed to receive a majority of the votes of both branches of the last General Assembly. The ratification of each of these amendments is of such vital importance to the future well-being and prosperity of the people of Indiana as to justify a special effort in their behalf by every one having these objects at heart. They are mainly confined to the subjects of economy and honest elections.

## AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amend section two of article two so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township 60 days, and in the ward or precinct 30 days immediately preceding said election, and every male of foreign birth, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township 60 days, and in the ward or precinct 30 days immediately preceding said election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law."

As the Constitution now stands, no fixed period of residence is required in a township or ward before voting, and no barriers against fraudulent voting can be maintained. When this amendment is adopted, one whose vote is challenged will have to swear that he has been a resident of the township 60 days, and of the ward or precinct 30 days, and thus the importation of votes and frauds upon the ballot box may be measurably prevented. No one can object to this amendment who favors fair and honest elections.

## AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Simply provides for striking out the words:

"No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage," contained in section five of the second article of the Constitution.

And thereby conforming the constitution of Indiana to the Constitution of the United States. The prohibition as it stands in the constitution of Indiana today is a dead letter.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Amend section 14 of the second article to read:

"Section 14. All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law. Provided, that the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general and appellate jurisdiction by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officers shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration or all persons entitled to vote."

The arguments in favor of this amendment are mainly those of economy. The cost of holding a general election in Indiana is about \$1,000 to the county, or nearly \$100,000. By this amendment the State is saved the expense of double elections on Presidential election years. But this is not all. The other States of the Union having nearly all changed the time of their elections to November, as long as Indiana continues to vote in October she assumes the heat and burden of the Presidential day. In 1876, counting money expended and time devoted to it, the October election cost the people of Indiana over \$1,000,000, which expense was avoided by the States that did not vote until November. This amendment is clearly in the interest of economy and business prosperity. Business in the State is utterly demoralized for three months when the State is compelled to bear the brunt of the Presidential campaign.

## AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Amends by striking the word "white" from sections 4 and 5 of article 4, conforming the same to the Constitution of the United States.

## AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Amends the 14th clause of section 22 of article 4 to read as follows:

In relation to fees and salaries, except the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population and the necessary services required.

This provision will enable the General Assembly to grade the compensation of county officers and pay them in proportion to the population of the county and the services actually required. It will take away from the General Assembly the excuse now urged for paying exorbitant fees and salaries to such officers, which are out of all proportion to the compensation given for similar services in other vocations. We cannot see why it should meet with any opposition from the people.

## AMENDMENT NO. 6.

The following amendments proposed to wit: Amend section 1 of the 7th article to read:

Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and such other courts as the General Assembly may establish.

The words "such other courts" are substituted for the words "such inferior courts," enabling the Legislature to establish other courts not inferior in jurisdiction to the Circuit Court, and to establish a perfect system of jurisprudence which will greatly reduce expenses and at the same time facilitate business.

## AMENDMENT NO. 9.

No political or municipal corporation in this State shall ever become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding two per centum on the value of the taxable property within said corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by such corporations shall be void; provided that in time of war, foreign invasion, or other great public calamity, on petition of a majority of the property owners, in number and value; within the limits of such corporation, the public authorities, in their discretion, may incur obligations necessary for the public protection and defense, to such amount as may be requested in such petition.

If this amendment had been passed 20 years ago the State of Indiana would have been \$10,000,000 better off to-day. There has been literally no embargo upon the schemes of plunder which have beset the towns, cities and counties of the State. This provision is designed to protect the taxpayers and limit the amount that may be assessed against them, and to which these municipalities may be burdened with debt.

The Republicans of Indiana are fully committed to all of these amendments, and the better class of the Democratic party also favored them in the last General Assembly. They are all measures of reform looking to the protection of the ballot-box and to the protection of the taxpayers of the State against excessive burdens. They should each and every one of them be adopted by the electors of the State by not less than one hundred thousand majority.

## Daily News.

# DAILY NEWS



## A WEEK.

## NEWS BOYS

## SELL THE

# DAILY NEWS

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## A COPY.

# DAILY NEWS



## A WEEK.

## Post Office Bulletin.

Closing of the Mails and Carrier Delivery.

Carriers	Leave for	Mails
	Delivery.	Closed.
Indianapolis and thro' east.	7:00 a.m.	12:00 mdt
Indianapolis and stations on	7:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Vandalia Railroad.		
Indianapolis and stations on	11:30 a.m.	2:15 p.m.
Vandalia Railroad.		
Indianapolis and stations on	7:30 a.m.	12:00 mdt
I. & St. L.	11:30 a.m.	2:15 p.m.
Eastern Indiana, Chicago and		
Northern Illinois.	11:30 a.m.	2:15 p.m.
Eastern Kentucky.	4:30 p.m.	2:50 p.m.
Indianapolis and thro' east.	4:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Indianapolis and stations on		
Vandalia Railroad.	4:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and		
Wisconsin.	4:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.

Carriers	Leave for	Mails
	Delivery.	Closed.
St. Louis and thro' west.	7:00 a.m.	12:00 mdt
Junctions on Vandalia RR. and		
Southern Illinois.	7:00 a.m.	12:00 mdt
St. Louis and thro' west.	4:30 p.m.	12:00 mdt
St. Louis and stations on Van-		
dalia Railroad.	4:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
St. Louis and stations on I.		
St. L. RR.	4:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.
St. Louis and thro' west.	4:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Marshall and stations south on		
the Danville & Vincennes RR.	11:30 a.m.	2:15 p.m.
Peoria and stations on Illinois		
Midland Railroad.	7:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Stations on Toledo, Wabash &		
Western RR. west of Dan-		
ville.	7:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.

Carriers	Leave for	Mails
	Delivery.	Closed.
Chicago, Ill., (thro' South.)	7:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Danville and stations on E. T.		
H. & C. RR.	7:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin		
and Northern Illinois.	7:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Chicago, Iowa, Michigan,		
Minnesota, Wisconsin and	11:30 a.m.	2:15 p.m.
Northern Illinois.	7:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Logansport and stations on T.		
H. & Logansport RR.	4:30 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
Stations on Indianapolis, Deca-		
tur & Springfield RR.	7:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Stations on Toledo, Wabash &		
Western RR. east of Danville.	7:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Northern Ohio, Northern Indi-		
ana, Michigan and Canada.	7:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.

Carriers	Leave for	Mails
	Delivery.	Closed.
Evansville, Vincennes and		
Princeton.	7:00 a.m.	12:00 mdt
Fort Branch and Sullivan (thro'		
pouches).	7:00 a.m.	12:00 mdt
Evansville and stations on E. T.		
T. H. RR.	7:00 a.m.	12:00 mdt
Evansville and stations on E.		
& T. H. RR.	4:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Southern Illinois and Western		
Kentucky.	4:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Southern Illinois and Western		
Kentucky.	7:00 a.m.	12:00 mdt
Worthington and stations on		
T. H. & S. E. RR.	4:30 p.m.	6:00 a.m.

## HACK LINES.

Prairieville, Prairie Creek, Graysville and Fairbanks, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 7:00 a.m., 7:00 a.m. Nelson, Ind., Tuesday and Saturday. 1:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m.

The city is divided into seven Carrier Districts, as follows:

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—Fred Tyler, Carrier. North side of Main street, between 5th and 7th streets north from Main to city limits, including to the alley between 7th and 8th and to the alley between 4th and 5th streets; also, 8th, 9th and 10th streets, north of 3d avenue.

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—John Kuppenheimer, Carrier. The south side of Main street, between 5th and 6th, and all territory between 5th and 6th streets south to the city limits, including to the alley between 3d and 4th streets and to the alley between 8th and 7th streets; also, 7th street south of Deming to city limits.

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—James Johnson, Carrier. The south side of Main street, from the river to 5th street, and all territory west of the alley between 3d and 4th streets south to city limits.

**FOURTH DISTRICT.**—George A. Hayward, Carrier. The north side of Main street, from the river to 5th street, and all territory west of the alley between 4th and 5th streets, and north to the city limits.

**FIFTH DISTRICT.**—Frank M. Mills, Carrier. The north side of Main street, from 7th to the old canal, between 9th and 10th streets, and all territory from the alley between 7th and 8th streets east to the Vandalia RR., north to 3d avenue, and all territory north of the Vandalia RR., east of 10th street to city limits.

**SIXTH DISTRICT.**—Isaac N. Adams, Carrier. The south side of Main, between 6th and 7th streets, from the alley between 6th and 7th streets, east to the old canal, south to Deming, and all territory east on Poplar street and south to city limits.

**SEVENTH DISTRICT.**—Louis Baganz, Jr., Carrier. South side of Main street from 7th east to city limits, including the north side of Main, east of old canal bed to city limits, and all territory west from Ninth street, east to city limits from Poplar street on the south to the Vandalia RR. track on the north.

Frank Sibley, Auxiliary Carrier, whose duty it is to make extra collection and delivery trips.

**REGULATIONS.** The mail is collected from street letter boxes on Main street from 1st to 15th streets, north on 4th to Cherry, south on 4th to Walnut, and south on 1st to Poplar, and Ohio street between 1st and 5th, every week day between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m., between 9:30 and 10:30 a.m., between 12:30 and 2:00 p.m., (this collection includes to Poplar street on the south, and east to 15th, and north to Union Depot) between 2:30 and 3:30 p.m., between 4:30 and 5:30 p.m., and between 8:00 and 9:00 p.m. All other boxes are collected from twice per day, between the hours of 8:00 and 10:00 a.m. and between 1:30 and 3:30 p.m.

There are five deliveries of mail per day in the business part of the city: at 7:00 and 11:30 a.m., 1:00, 2:00 and 4:30 p.m.; also a delivery at 8:00 p.m. to such business houses as desire it, whose place of business is located between 3d and 7th streets and not more than one square from Main.

On Sunday, the Post Office is open from 9 to 10 o'clock a.m., and persons desiring their mail call at the window designated by the number of their carrier.

Sunday collections over the entire city is made between 4:30 and 5:30 p.m., and again in the business part of the city between 8 and 9 o'clock p.m. Receiving boxes have been placed on every corner of Main street to enable persons residing near it to avail themselves of the frequent collections made thereon with a very short walk.

The attention of the public is called to the great distance each carrier is obliged to walk, and parties living a distance back in yards are earnestly requested to place boxes in their front doors or in such other convenient places as will facilitate the prompt delivery of mail. Carriers are not allowed to wait longer than 30 seconds for an answer to a bell, and after waiting that long and receiving no answer, he must retain the mail until the next delivery. Carriers are obliged to be prompt, and to do their work quickly, but under no circumstances to be impolite or discourteous, and any such should be immediately reported to the Post Master. Persons owning dogs are warned that unless they keep them tied during the day, carriers will not deliver their mail, but they will be obliged to call at the office.

N. F. WILSON, P. M.

## Shoe Tips.

## TOES PROTRUDING

THROUGH Ragged Holes need no longer offend the eye, or children's costly shoes be thrown away on that account, when otherwise but little worn. The American Shoe Tip Company have saved

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Annually to parents in this country by the introduction of the

COPPER AND SILVER TIPS.

And they are applied chiefly to Children's Heavy Shoes, many parents objecting to the looks of Metal Tips on

FINE SHOES.

All such will be happy to know that this company have at last perfected a

BLACK TIP

Which adds to the beauty of the finest shoe, the toe remaining neat until the shoe is worn out.

THESE TIPS ARE STAMPED A. S. T. CO.

The more costly the shoe the more important the Tip, as it at least doubles the wearing value of the shoe.

PARENTS! buy no Children's Shoes without the Metal or this New Black Tip, and thus reduce your shoe bill more than one-half.

ASK YOUR SHOE DEALER FOR THEM.

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