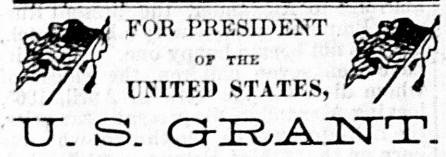


DAILY NEWS

E. P. BEAUCHAMP, Editor and Proprietor.
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FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1880.

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Republican County Nominating Convention.

The Republicans of Vigo county will meet in their several wards and townships on

Saturday, the 12th of June;

The township at 2 p.m., and the wards at 7:30 p.m. at the usual places for holding such meetings for the purpose of choosing delegates to the county nominating convention, to be held at the Court House in Terre Haute.

Saturday, June 19, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Each township will be entitled to five delegates, and each ward to seven delegates.

Also, at same time and places, to-wit: On

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, the townships at 2 p.m., and the wards at 7:30 p.m., delegates will be chosen to the Congressional nominating convention, which will be held in Terre Haute.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23. The county will be entitled to seventeen votes in the convention, and the delegates have been apportioned as follows, being two delegates for each

CITY.

First Ward, 4; Second Ward, 3; Third Ward, 3; Fourth Ward, 3; Fifth Ward, 3; Sixth Ward, 3.

TOWNSHIPS.

Harrison, 1; Sugar Creek, 1; Lost Creek, 2; Riley, 1; Honey Creek, 1; Prairie Creek, 1; Prairileton, 1; Linton, 1; Pierson, 1; Fayette, 2; Nevins, 1; Otter Creek, 2.

By order of the Republican County Executive Committee. H. L. MILLER, Chairman. J. O. JONES, Sec'y.

THE Empress of Russia is dead.

THE darkest hour is just before the brightest morn.

THERE is many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip."

JAMES P. Root, of Chicago, is the boss ticket scalper.

THERE will be a Congressional cannon fired in November.

B. W. HANNA is preparing a political shroud at Crawfordsville to-day.

A SPECIAL dispatch say that B. W. Hanna was nominated at Crawfordsville to-day.

FROM the coolness of the air this evening we are led to believe that the Blaine blowers are growing cooler.

THE newspaper men on account of tickets are having more trouble at Chicago than any body else.

THE Democratic party is attending a political funeral at Crawfordsville to-day, in which Pat. Shannon is chief mourner.

AFTER the Chicago Convention the News will pay its respects to Pat. Shannon's county ticket that was nominated last Saturday.

It is said there are more Ohio men at the Chicago Convention than from any other State in the Union. This will be a strong point for Garfield.

A SET of noodles are whooping it up for Bristol.—Ex. Who ever heard of noodles whoop?—Philadelphia Star.

We have plenty of noodles whoop here.

It is reported that B. W. Hanna will be serenaded to-night. The democratic club will wear crape and there will be but one piece played, and that is called the Dead March in Saul.

BY consulting our bulletin board every person can see the position and standing of the different papers of this city in the National Convention. You can find the News in a good position.

THE Grant men need not be discouraged. The vote yesterday was not a test vote by any means and showed that the Grant men mean business and have a strength in the convention that cannot be shaken.

WHAT do you think of the special dispatches in the Express when the 'Little Buttercup' of those dispatches couldn't get a press ticket, and is located behind a brass band, 500 feet from the Chair-man?

THE ticket steal at Chicago shows what kind of metal the Blaine fellows expect to win with. The fellow who had charge of the tickets gave them out to beardless, whining boys, who packed the hall, ready to whine for Blaine, while thousands of old-time Republicans, old soldiers on wooden legs and with arms torn off in battle while these whining puppies were yet unborn, that we might have a country, were compelled to remain outside in the sun. That is the kind of a crowd that Blaine has as his followers.

OUR census takers are now at work making an enumeration of the inhabitants, which is done every ten years. One of the principal reasons for taking the census is that representation in the House of Representatives and in Congress may be apportioned equitably in proportion to the population in each state, and secondly, that our law makers and political and social economists, sanitarians and others may be supplied with official data as to the condition of all the people. It is the only means by which they can get statistics of the health, mortality, industries, production, education, and general condition of the inhabitants of the whole country and of each particular locality. Without these there can be no intelligent view of our situation, and there can be no intelligent legislation on many subjects. The purposes of our census are, therefore, entirely beneficial, made in the interests of the public at large, for the enlightenment of their teachers and law-makers, and for their own information as far as they see fit to engage in the study. For these reasons some of the states take censuses of their own, at periods of five years after the United States census.

At the Cincinnati races, the other day, the brown gelding "Enterprise," in making a turn, threw the jockey, a black boy, named Collie, to the ground. Enterprise was weighed at 107 pounds. The boy weighed only eighty-two. With the twenty-five pounds dead weight and the saddle hanging on his side, the riderless gelding pushed through the bunch of horses, and took the lead on the first turn. As he flew past the grand stand, hugging the fence like a racer that knew his business, he was hailed with wild cheering. The reception seemed to enthrone him, for he dashed ahead as if under whip and spur, and was never headed after he took the lead, passing under the wire a length ahead of the winner. He ran about half way around the next quarter, then turned and cantered back in the direction of the judges' stand, as if to get the purse that was hanging on the wire, but he was captured and led back to the stables.

THE Cincinnati Commercial in an editorial on the improvement in printing presses, in regard to the new Hoe press, says:

These presses will deliver the paper, cut at the top, pasted at the back and folded. There will be no exceptions—each paper not only will be, but must be turned out in that way.

We have more than once been surprised by the improvements upon printing machinery, especially those invented and perfected by the Messrs. Hoe, but at this time we feel at liberty to believe they, with their matchless mechanics, have reached such a point that they will not be able to surpass themselves.

Here is a press that takes a roll of paper, prints it on both sides, cuts it into lengths, and delivers it, with the leaves opened and neatly folded, ready for the carrier, mail-boy, news-agent and reader.

As it is not desirable that the machine should read the paper, nothing more can be done.

This merely goes to prove the fallibility of the mental mechanism to which we are compelled to submit all printed matter for final judgment upon its accuracy. When some one can invent a proof reading machine we may arrive at absolute perfection, but not till then. The most that can be hoped for with the means at hand is approximate accuracy.

Purifying Water.

Different waters, like different diseases, require different treatment to purify them; and all waters, no matter how impure they may be, can be made quite pure for drinking and other domestic purposes without distillation, providing the proper materials be used and sufficient time allowed the re-agents to act; but in many samples of water I have found distillation to be the cheapest and quickest mode of purifying them. All filters in use that I am aware of only purify the water from solid impurities mechanically suspended in the water. The following is a description of a filter that I have often used, which purifies foul water from organic impurities held in solution as well as from suspended solids. Take any suitable vessel with a perforated false bottom and cover it with a layer of animal charcoal; on the top of that spread a layer of iron filings, borings or turnings, the finer the better, mixed with charcoal dust; on top of these filings place a layer of fine, clean, siliceous sand, and you will have a perfect filter. Allow the foul water to filter slowly through the above filter, and you will have a remarkably pure drinking water. Before placing the iron filings in the filter they must be well washed in a hot solution of soda or potash, to remove oil or other impurities; then rinse them with clean water; the filings should be mixed with equal measure of fine charcoal. If the water is very foul, it must be allowed to filter very slowly. The deeper the bed of iron filings is, the quicker they will act.

The above is a simple, cheap and very efficient filter, superior to any other I know of and has the advantage of being free to every one who chooses to make it. I have not taken out a patent for it, and I am not aware of any person having done so; I think I am the only person who has ever used it.

The foulest ditch water, treated as above, is rendered pure and fit for drinking. I may mention that I have made it a practice during the last twenty-seven years to boil all my drinking water. It is the safest plan for a man moving from place to place. You can not always carry a filter and chemicals about you, but you can always manage to get boiled water. People talk about it being vapid and tasteless, but I am used to it and like it.

Then there is no hope!

I fear not, though he might hang around on the back seats and trust to luck. Good-bye—I'm awful sorry."

Proof Reading.

Hackstaff's Monthly.

There are few of those not practically engaged in printing who comprehend the enormous difficulties in the way of producing a single page typographically correct. Leaving out of consideration the variations from rules of capitalization punctuation, to which there are as many exceptions as there are to any of the so-called "rules" of English orthography, the labor of weeding out literal errors is one which taxes patience and assiduity to the utmost. Errors which may strike the casual reader as so plain and easily discernible as to raise a conclusive presumption of carelessness, may have passed half a dozen careful readers unnoticed.

Many suppose these errors might have been avoided, in the first instance, by due care on the part of the printer. This to a certain extent is true, but not to the extent supposed. It might be proper to charge him with all these errors if he had nothing else to consider in performing his work but correct composition. But there is a certain demand made upon him for quantity as well as quality. In order to render his labor remunerative, it is necessary that he should set during the working hours a sufficient amount to entitle him to a living compensation, according to the standard by which the reading public are willing to pay. This he cannot do if he devotes his entire time to accuracy.

When even a careless reader, who is sufficiently well informed to enable him to detect errors, devotes an hour to the conning of a single page, with a mind fresh and unclouded by other cares, he may discover errors which the proof-reader has overlooked. But the professional reader brings to the daily discharge of his exacting duties a constitution similar to that of those engaged in other vocations. He, like every one else, is subject to the ills that unfit him for close application and careful discrimination. The most competent have days when their minds are distracted by anxieties that draw their attention from the work in hand, which they necessarily perform in a perfunctory manner. The very continuity of this peculiar labor by which their faculties become habituated, and their eyes expert to detect errors, has the effect by the intellectual drudgery, to blunt their interest and tire their minds. So that the verdict should often be, instead of careless proof-readers, over-worked proof-readers.

There is probably not a periodical publication in this, or any other country, which is entirely free from errors. To illustrate the difficulty, the following example is offered:

The superintendent of one of our leading railroads employed an expert to prepare a table of rates for freight between the different stations on a single line of road running through one state. Bent upon having this absolutely correct, he had it examined and re-examined until no error could be discovered. The calculations were all simple. After the table was prepared in manuscript, it was printed and then submitted to expert proof-readers. All the operations were gone over and proved. The cost of preparing this table was \$10,000. When it was completed and pronounced perfect by several readers, it was subjected to the test of a calculating machine which could not err, and in less than half an hour an error was detected. Two or three hours' work with the machine discovered upwards of thirty mistakes in calculation, either of which was clearly apparent to any one acquainted with the simple rules of arithmetic, the moment his attention was directed to the single calculation, unbiased by any preconceived notions of its correctness or incorrectness.

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Attorneys at Law.

Mighty Spans.

To give an idea of the relative distances, suppose a voyager through the celestial spaces could travel from the sun to the outermost planet of our system in twenty-four hours, so enormous would be his velocity that it would carry him across the Atlantic ocean, from New York to Liverpool, in less than a tenth of a second of the clock. Starting from the sun with this velocity, he would cross the border of the inner planets the first day, he would pass none the next; for he would have to journey eighteen or twenty years without diminution of speed, before he could reach the nearest star, and then would have to journey as far again before he could reach another. All the planets of our system would have vanished in the distance in the course of the first three days, and the sun would be but an insignificant star in the firmament.

D. A. Reed has just received new batteries and is prepared to do all kinds of plating. Engraving is also done to order at his establishment. Watches and clocks repaired in the most satisfactory manner. Call and see him at his place of business 629 Main street, under Cal Thomas's.

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