

DAILY NEWS

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MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
JAMES A. GARFIELD.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ALBERT G. PORTER.
For Lieutenant Governor,
THOMAS HANNA.
For Secretary of State,
EMANUEL R. HAWN.
For Auditor of State,
EDWARD H. WOLFE.
For Treasurer of State,
ROSWELL S. HILL.
For Attorney General,
DANIEL P. BALDWIN.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
BYRON K. ELLIOTT, Third District,
WILLIAM A. WOODS, Fifth District,
For Clerk Supreme Court,
DANIEL ROYSE.
For Reporter Supreme Court,
FRANCIS M. DICE.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
JOHN M. BLOSS.

For Congress,
ROBERT B. F. PEIRCE.

Vigo County Ticket.

For Clerk,
MERRILL N. SMITH.
For Treasurer,
CENTENARY A. RAY.
For Sheriff,
JACKSON STEPP.
For Commissioner, Third District,
JOHN DEBAUN.
For Coroner,
DR. JAMES T. LAUGHEAD.
For Senator,
FRANCIS V. BICHOVSKY.
For Representatives,
WILLIAM H. MELRATH.
DICK T. MORGAN.
For Surveyor,
GEORGE HARRIS.

THE NEWS HAS THE LARGEST
DAILY CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK.
Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life-blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket.—[Wade Hampton, at Staunton, Va., July 26.]

The Brewers and Malsters are at Lager-
heads.

Abbe Laine, Pere Hyacinthe's assistant,
was married yesterday at Paris, Pere Hyacinthe officiating.

George Howard, a young lawyer of New
York, was murdered last night while pro-
tecting two young ladies who were being
followed by ruffians.

Our Waukesha letter contains an anal-
ysis of the water of Waukesha springs,
which demonstrates that the Magnetic
springs of this city contain many more
medicinal qualities.

The Russian vessel, Saint Anne has ar-
rived here bearing the admiral who will
command the Russian portion of the Eu-
ropean fleet which is concentrating here
for a demonstration in Turkish waters.

The Democrats of New York have ar-
rived at the conclusion that a division in
their ranks means the defeat of Hancock
and English. On Saturday the Demo-
cratic State Convention met in New York
city to consider the feasibility of calling a
state convention some time during Sep-
tember. The meeting it is understood,
resulted in uniting the two old factions
of the Democratic party in that state, and
the Tammany faction will call a conven-
tion to appoint delegates, on the 8th day
of September.

The anti-Tammany members of the
committee opposed the calling of a state
convention.

A special to the *Inter-Ocean* says that
the party that favored the convention had
the vigorous assistance of several promi-
nent Democrats who, for two years,
have either acted openly with the Kelly
wing, or have shown their sympathy with it.
These men have lately gained the
title of "pacifiers" among the Demo-
crats, as they have avowed to bring "har-
mony" into the distracted party councils.
It is suspected they intend to make their
bodies the bridge over which Kelley may
pass to the camp of the "regular" Demo-
cracy.

The State Committee remained in ses-
sion till nearly midnight, there being an
animated contest over the question of
holding a convention. Finally, at near
midnight, the compromise mentioned at
the opening of this dispatch was formally
agreed upon, and a call was issued for a
State convention at Saratoga, Sept. 28, of
all supporters of Hancock and English.

The only company in the world that
makes fish hooks by machinery is at New
Haven, Conn., and has a monthly capac-
ity of 4,000,000 hooks. A New York
house has just given an order for 5,000,
000 hooks, and another large order has
been received.

NATIONAL DISASTER.

There has never been a time in the his-
tory of this country when the future pros-
perity of our Nation was so bright as it is
to-day. Our commerce is growing like
green grass in summer rain, and not one
single department of industry or trade
can be pointed out that is not flourishing.

Look at the state of our inland com-
munity, and tell us if any Nation on the
globe is in such a prosperous condition.

We are a great people, and especially
are we to congratulate ourselves in the
Western States, for the energy and thrift
which the virgin soil produces in our
midst. What was the condition of In-
diana and Illinois only fifty years ago?
What is the condition of those states to-day?
Not taking into

A STORY OF SCIENCE.

A PHILOSOPHER sat in his easy chair,
Looking as grave as Milton:
He wore a solemn, mysterious air,
As his Canada Balsam split on
A strip of glass, as a slide, to prepare
For a mite taken out of his stitching.

He took his microscope out of its case,
And settled the focus rightly;
The light, thrown back from the mirror's
face.

came, gazing upward brightly;
He put the slide with the mite in place,
And fixed on the cover tightly.

He turned the instrument up and down,
Till, getting a proper sight, he
Exclaimed as he gazed with a puzzled
frown:

"Good gracious!" and "Highly-tighty!"
The sight is enough to alarm the town,
A mite is a monster mighty!"

From the other end of the tube, the mite
Revealed our scientist:

"Good naked eye, as you'll guess, the sight
Of a man, was most terrific;
But reversing the microscope made him quite
The opposite of magnifie.

"One sees the truth through this tube so
tall," said the mite, as he squinted through it;

"Man is not so wondrously big after all;
If the mite-world only knew it!"

MORAL.

Men.—Whether a thing is large or small
Depends on the way you view it!

THE HAIR:

Its Growth, Strength and Color—Peculiar
Characteristics of People with Different
Colored Hair, Etc.

THE Detroit Free Press publishes the
following extract from a book on "The
Hair, its Growth, Care and treatment,"
recently published by a medical man in
that city:

The people of Paris and London alone
use twenty car loads of other people's
hair. Convents usually furnish large
amounts for the French, Spanish and
Italian markets, and it is known to the
trade as "church hair."

The prices of hair range from five dollars to twenty
cents a head, though the finest of golden
hair will bring two dollars an ounce,
white hair five dollars an ounce.

In such cases a head of hair is worth from
twenty-five to fifty dollars.

Some nationalities have a peculiar odor in their
hair; the Chinese hair has a musky
smell, and the odor of violets has been
detected in one or two instances.

The dealers detect the quality mainly by the
touch, can tell whether its color is dyed
or bleached, and whether it comes from
the living or the dead.

As a rule hair-growers are a degraded race whose
features consist not in their looks, but in
their own decees, which they never pin up
or comb, but wear in closely-fitting
caps.

The enormous strength of the hair is
highly appreciable. A healthy single
hair will support four ounces.

A single head of hair in an audience of 200 people
will support the entire audience;

and the hair of all the people in Detroit
will support a load which would require
5,000 locomotives to draw,

and the hairs of the people of the globe
would support a planet against the
gravity of the earth. Samson's hair
was evidently a fitting emblem of his
strength.

The shape of the hair, looked at as
one would look at the end of a stick of
candy, is an oval in the European and
light-haired races, and in the Semitic
races more or less angular.

The hair of the negro is elliptical or kidney-
shaped; it has no central canal, and will
not "feel."

The European's will not; but, although the negro's hair, as a
whole, seems coarse, perhaps on ac-
count of its curliness, a competent ob-
server avers that the individual hairs
of this race are finer than the hairs of
the European. The curl in the negro's
hair is caused by effect, during thou-
sands of years, of a hot sun, which has
acted upon it like a perpetual crimping-
iron.

Notwithstanding the smallness of a
single hair, the hair on the heads of the
people of Detroit would make a foot-
walk 12 inches wide and 600 miles in
length.

In spite of the contrary
opinion, the hair of men is finer than
that of women, whether the coarsest
male hair is compared with the coarsest
female hair, or the finest male hair
with the finest female hair; the finest
hair being found among civilized
nations.

The young woman with long,
fine golden locks runs her comb
through 70 miles of hair in the morn-
ing; and some even have 96 and 100
miles of it.

It is literally true that the
hair of the head are numbered and
on an average, amount of 120,000 to each
person having a full and luxuriant
growth, black-haired persons having
the fewest, flaxen-haired the most.

Whilst our "blondes" are so rich in
their wealth of golden tresses, their
darker-haired sisters are compelled to
be satisfied with fifty, forty—yes, and
some red-haired sisters with but thirty-
six—miles of this covering, which St.
Paul says is a glory to her.

While the first has the more from which to tie true
love-knots. Nature has allowed the
darker-haired ones to tie theirs the
stronger."

But the filaments on animals
are much more numerous than on
man. On the Merino sheep there is a
combined length of filament equal to
the distance a railroad car, at the rate
of a mile a minute, would traverse,
night and day, in 18,000 years.

Hairs do not, as a rule, penetrate the
scalp perpendicularly, but at an angle.

When the angle of the different hairs is
the same, it is possible to give to it the
easy sweeps and curves which we
generally see it take; but if they are by
some freak of nature misplaced, "we
have the rebellious 'frizzles-top' that
are not susceptible to the influence of
the brush and comb."

Many a poor mother has half-worried her life out
trying to train her Johnny's rebellious
locks into better ways, believing it was
Johnny's perverseness of manners that
induced such dilapidated-looking head-
gear, when it was really none of
Johnny's fault at all, but simply a
freak of nature in misplacing the radiating
centers of his "hirsute covering."

Sometimes fowls suffer from a contri-
verse placing of the feathers—they run
the wrong way.

The author's father had a hen whose leg-feathers ran up
toward the body, those on the body and
neck toward the head. This gave her
perpetual "out of sorts" look, and she
could never fly.

The erection of the hair of animals during anger or of hu-
man beings in fright, is caused by a
change in the skin and the angle at
which the hair enters the head or body.

There are three reasons why women's
hair is longer than men's. First, she

has a larger supply of hair-forming material for the scalp; second, the diameter of her hair being larger, it is less liable to break; third, being usually less engaged in mental labor or business worry, she has a more constant and even supply of blood to the scalp. In nations where the hair of the men is usually worn short, the fashion of long hair in the male is regarded as a protest against church and State and against general customs, taste and thought; in Austria it is made a political offense to be so attired.

The growth of the hair is the most rapid in the young and middle-aged, and in those living an outdoor, active life. At the age of eighty, if a man live so long, and if his hair and beard have been close-trimmed, he has cut off six and a half inches of hair annually, or about thirty feet in all.

The hair is the least destructive part of the body. The hair of the ancient Thebans is, after a lapse of 4,000 years
for us to have survived the tombs. The Pyramids and the Sphinx are crumbling, but some of the wigs of human hair, exposed to the mold and moisture of their entombed apartments, are less decayed than the monuments them-
selves.

There are three coloring pigments to the hair—yellow, red and black, and all the shades are produced by the mixture of these three colors. In pure golden yellow hair there is only the yellow pigment; in red, the red mixed with yellow; in dark, the black mixed with red and yellow; in the hair of the negro there is as much red pigment as in the reddest hair, and had not the black been most developed—perhaps by the action of the sun—the hair of all negroes would be as fiery a red as the reddest hair of an Englishman.

There are fewer yellow or light-hair-
ed people than dark-haired—even
among the Caucasian race. The blondes are disappearing. A greater proportion of light-haired women live unmarred and die childless than the dark. Dark-haired women have three chances of marriage to two of the light-haired.

"Just what sort of philosophy induces the sterner sex to talk so much to and of blondes," says the author, "and when it comes to the actual business phase of life, to propose to the brunettes, is entirely beyond my comprehension."

The blonde-haired are most prone to consumption, cancer and cataract. Brown-haired people are subject to acute rheumatism, heart disease, salt-rheum; red-haired to pleurisy, pneumonia, ague and neuralgias; blonde or light-colored hair to skin diseases. The blonde or auburn hair are tender-hearted and easily imposed upon, and usually delicate and soft; red-haired people are firm in their convictions, great lovers of their country, people and church, like the Scotch, but when their hair is coarse and harsh they are brutal and sensual; the black-haired are powerful, very good or very bad; the brown-haired, as a rule, furnish the philanthropists, the painters, musicians, authors—Homér, Virgil, Raphael, Titian, Handel, Mozart, Tasso, Chaucer, Burns, Keats, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, and hosts of others. Several cases of banded green, blue and white and woolly hair are reported; the hair of the Cape male is iridescent.

About Bed-Room Carpets.

I NEED hardly insist on the fact that the old-fashioned plan of covering every part of the bed-room with carpet-stuff, so as to make the carpet hug the wall, is as bad a plan as can possibly be followed. In these days everybody is beginning to recognize this truth, and the change which has taken place within the last ten years, in the matter of carpets for bed-rooms, is quite remarkable. In some instances I notice that an extreme change, which is neither wanted nor warranted, has been instituted; that is to say, instead of the carpet that at one time covered all the surface of the floor with the greatest nicety of adaptation, there is no carpet at all. This extreme change is not at all desirable. It is good to have carpets in every part of the room where the feet must regularly be placed. It is bad to have carpets in any part of the room where the feet are not regularly placed. These two rules govern the whole position, and the most inexperienced housewife can easily remember them. By these rules there should be carpet all around the bed, carpet opposite to the wardrobe or chest of drawers, carpet opposite the washing-stand, carpet opposite the dressing-table, but none under the beds, and none for a space of two or three feet around the room—that is to say, two or three feet from the walls of the room. The carpets that are laid down should be loose from each other, each should be complete in itself, so that it can be taken up to be shaken with the least trouble, and each one should be arranged to lie close to the floor, so that dust may not easily get under-

it.

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most signal in the East and West, and

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to-day, viz.: a cheap, spicy paper which