

DAILY NEWS

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1880.

THE President yesterday appointed Ellis S. Bierbower, U. S. Marshal for Nebraska, and Almont Barnes, of Vermont, U. S. Consul at Curacao.

GERMANY is experiencing something of a counter movement against the drain of specie to the United States. The statement of the Imperial Bank for the past week shows a gain in bullion of 7,100,000 marks.

Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed;
Heavenly blessings without number
Gently fall upon the head.

[Utter Epitaph over the remains of his
Lottie Saye; over-dosed.]

IT is announced that one-half interest in the Columbus (Ohio) Daily Times has been purchased by John G. Thompson, who, upon the expiration of his term as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, will return to Columbus and devote himself to journalism. He intends to make the Times "the central organ of the Ohio Democracy."

THE Secretary of the Navy has ordered that the British steamship Sandringham be moved out of the government navy yard at Norfolk. The Sandringham, was, as a matter of courtesy, allowed to be placed in the dry dock for repairs, when her captain exhibited his appreciation of that courtesy by an explosion of disgusting profanity at our flag, navy, and country.

Of the \$528,100,956 of registered 4 per cents only \$6,814,450 are held by foreigners. National banks hold \$136,526,700; other banks and trust companies, \$113,306,900; individuals, \$271,435,900. The 4½ per cents, registered, amount to \$170,280,800, of which foreigners hold but \$5,187,550. The national banks hold \$36,461,950; other banks and trust companies, \$53,620,400; individuals, \$72,010,900.

It is not expected that the public debt statement for this month will show a decrease of more than \$2,000,000. About \$85,000,000 in gold bullion is now standing to the credit of the United States Treasurer, out of which it has been decided to coin monthly, at the Philadelphia Mint, \$10,000,000 of the denominations of five and ten dollars. It is probable that the coinage will be continued until all the bullion on hand is worked up.

It is now stated that James H. Rice—Telegraphed it to the boys, Jim—is having a joint discussion with the Democratic State Central Committee. It is stated that the difference is about \$1,400. It will be remembered that "Jammie" was the scribe of the committee, and the amount claimed is for prostration and the like, to say nothing of the telegraph to the boys. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the committee ought to ante up without further notice.

It is reported, and we understand upon good authority that Mr. Blaine is not in favor of making ex-Presidents Senators-at-Large for life. He believes the proposition is unconstitutional because it would violate that provision which declares "no State without its consent shall ever be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate," and an ex-President would still be a citizen of some one State and therefore give that State an additional Senator. He says: "I know it may be contended that ex-Presidents as Senators-at-Large would be held to represent one State as much as another, and therefore there would be no interference with 'equal suffrage' in the Senate; but that would be a mere theory. In practice and in fact the ex-President would be a third Senator from his own State. A man is not freed from the ordinary influences that govern human nature by being made President." And he further illustrates his idea by calling attention to the practical result of such a provision. "Look at New York," said Mr. Blaine. "Mr. Van Buren left the Presidency in March, 1841. He died in July, 1862. Meanwhile Mr. Filmore's term closed in 1853, and he lived till March, 1874. Thus under the proposed change New York would have had three Senators continuously for thirty-three years, and for more than nine years of that period she would have had four Senators." Whatever may be the fact in regard to the constitutionality of the provision, it is quite certain there is no special necessity for its adoption. The influential press of the State of Illinois are quite sure that should Grant desire a seat in the Senate the people of that great State will place him there.

THE MAJESTIC CONSOLIDATION. This glittering constellation of youth and beauty, whose classically moulded forms have adorned the bill boards of the city for the past two weeks, appears in Rouse's hall to-night. Bald-headed men are requested to go early, and avoid the rush. The rush will begin about 8 o'clock. —*Peoria Journal*.

We wonder if it were the same exquisitely shaped legs that appeared at Armory Hall not long ago, not under the auspices of John Davis.

HELD TO ANSWER A CHARGE OF LIBEL

William M. Bunn, publisher of the Sunday Transcript, Philadelphia, was yesterday held in \$100 bail to answer a charge of libel preferred by William J. Donough, Collector of Delinquent Taxes. The charge grows out of a publication in that paper, on Sunday, 21st inst., of what purports to be a "pen picture" of Mr. Donough's personal and political career, but which the latter swears is false, scurrilous, malicious and defamatory.

The steamer Beaver is ashore on Hare Island, opposite the Brandy Pots, in the St. Lawrence river, Quebec, but her passengers and crew are safe. The schooner Royal Arch, with a cargo of coal, was totally wrecked off Point Labor, Nova Scotia, on Thursday night. No lives were lost. The bark Hetty Ellen, laden with grain, was driven ashore at Summerside, Nova Scotia, during the recent storm and will probably prove a total loss. Seven vessels, loaded with produce, are frozen in at Summerside. The following wrecks are reported on the Newfoundland coast: Brig Ravenswood, with fish, from Labrador for New York, abandoned in a sinking condition; schooner Voyager, wrecked on Outer Island, schooner Try Again, wrecked near St. Peter's, one man lost; schooner Annie, abandoned off Scatary; schooner Arabella, capsized while on the way to the Bay of Islands, all hands supposed to be lost; schooner Belle, with fish, from Labrador, wrecked on the 10th inst.; schooner Ranger, lost on Ship Rock; schooner Archibald, with cargo of fish and oil, wrecked at Square Island.

The Chicago Inter Ocean, in speaking of the Cabinet-makers of the incoming Administration, editorially says:

There are a number of gentlemen named who, of course, would not accept Cabinet place, even if tendered one, notably, Grant, Conkling, and Logan. The latter two are in the Senate, with long terms to serve, and could not be spared from that body without a very serious loss indeed to the Republican party. The former could not accept a place without exciting an indefinable sentiment of regret on the part of the people, who feel that his services should be reserved for great emergencies, and that an ordinary position in ordinary times is unsuited to his great name and brilliant record. That General Grant would be of much service in the Cabinet (in the State Department, for instance), cannot be doubted; but criticism is inseparably connected with the conduct of any department, and to see him go through the mill of petty fault finding over comparatively unimportant matters would not be agreeable to the nation pride.

It appears that some weeks ago the Inter Ocean contained a short paragraph, requesting the opinions of its readers on the forthcoming Cabinet of the President-elect; and the above extract is in reply to various letters received at the Inter Ocean office referring to the subject. The response seems to have been very satisfactory, and one point pretty well settled by the letters, was that there is a strong sentiment all over the country in favor of keeping Sherman at the head of the Treasury. This, unfortunate as it may seem, will hardly be done, for it is tolerably well settled that Sherman does not covet the place, and that he would rather return to the United States Senate. The correspondents, however, were almost in every instant in favor of a "Stalwart" Cabinet.

The Inter Ocean in a very mild and innocent way thus uses the lash.

CHARLES A. DANA is always saddest when he sings. He is like the swan which poets tell us sings before it dies. Dana has dropped into poetry on the New York Senatorial question, and in the Sun we find the following thouching stanzas:

Whom will you give us, Roscoe,
You of the lordly plane?
Come, tell us the man of your choice,
For whom, at the sound of your voice
Stalwarts shall start a boom.

Whom will you give us, Roscoe?

All things depend upon you,

Some fellow unknown to fame—

Or one of the three we name—

Morton, or Platt, or Depew?

Whom will you give us, Roscoe?

You of the lordly plane?

So many all over the State

Are waiting to start their fate.

Waiting to start a boom.

The following will show the average foreigner's information with reference to American institutions. Thus did the George de Paris discourse on the 2d inst.:

To-day, 2d November, takes place the election of the President of the United States. Two candidates, as always, are in presence. The one is the general Garfield, elected at Chicago, by the party Republican, he is Centralist. The other is the general Hancock, elected at Cincinnati, by the party Democratic, who is a Unionist. The two parties being to-day Protectionists, in commerce American in general, and the commercial French in particular, are disinterested in the question.

Charcoal and Its Uses.

Charcoal, laid flat while cold on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour the burn seems almost healed when the burn is superficial. And charcoal is valuable for many other purposes. Tainted meat, surrounded with its sweetened; straw over heaps of decomposed pelts, or over dead animals, it prevents any unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens offensive air if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is very porous that it condenses gases most rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores, often corroding away dead flesh, reducing it to one-quarter in six hours. In cases of what we call proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal, in half a glass of water, often relieves a sick headache; it absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach pressing against the nerves, which extend from the stomach to the head. It often relieves constipation, pain, or heartburn. —*H. T. St. Paul—Pioneer Press.*

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife, who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the bitters my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months. I like such humbugging.—H. T. St. Paul.—Pioneer Press.

White Chalk.

Chalk is such a common thing that it is difficult to think there can be anything very wonderful about it; but when carefully studied and examined, few substances turn out to be more extraordinary. Chalk is wonderful on account of its forming a large part of the crust of the earth, and because it consists of countless fragments of minute creatures which were once alive; moreover, the manner in which the bold white cliffs stand up against the sea, century after century, is worth considering, as is also the way in which the long layers of dints, one over the other, were formed. Chalk is a very old substance, for the cliffs have stood by the sea-shore longer than the oldest history tells of; and when inland, the white chalk is often found in sinking deep wells through clay and sand. Geologists have proved that although most of the chalk now forms on dry land, high hills, and bold cliffs, yet it was produced layer after layer at the bottom of a very deep sea, and was gradually lifted up by the internal forces of the globe to its present position. It is found in a great many of the counties of England quite on the surface of the ground, and in others it is situated deep down in the earth, being covered up with other soils. Vast regions in North and South America, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, France, Algiers, and India are covered with the powdery-looking mineral we call white chalk, and much of it under the sea, and is occasionally found out in sinking foundations for lighthouses. Not only does the chalk form the surface of the ground over a large portion of the earth, but it is also very deep. A cliff, although 500 or 600 feet high, does not show all the chalk, for boring proves that it goes down deeper than the level surface at its foot. In England, especially in the south-eastern counties, the chalk is very deep, and extends downwards for 1,200 feet. The upper part, as is well known, has many layers of black flints in it, one over the other, and extending for miles, the lower 700 feet of chalk has no flints in it, but forms in many foreign countries high mountains with tall peaks and precipices, very unlike the rounded down and sloping valleys in England. It was mentioned that some soils were on top of the chalk in certain places. Now, there is a capital example of this in London. There is chalk on the Surrey side of the Thames, but it does not appear on the north side. When a well is dug on the south side, chalk is soon come to; but in London itself a dark blue clay is found, and it is no less than 800 feet deep. The clay must be pierced by the boring-machine for rather more than this depth before chalk is reached. Of course, all this great mass of clay, double the height of St. Paul's, was collected gradually on top of the chalk, and it was not done in a day. Many thousands of years must have elapsed whilst it was being made, for it was the washings of distant hills brought down by many streams, like the clays which are now forming at the bottom of lakes. There are all sorts of wonderful things in this clay, such as skeletons of great crocodiles, alligators, beavers, fish, birds, and turtles, masses of decayed fruits like coconuts and pineapples, and vast quantities of small shells. But the chalk is under all these, and is therefore older. If a small piece of chalk is moistened and rubbed on a slip of glass, and placed under a powerful microscope, myriads of very small things are seen. Some are fragments of larger things, but the greater part consists of the tiny skeletons and shells of what is called animalcules. Much of the chalk consists also of round grains, which, when broken down, are found to contain other grains arranged in circles round a centre. These are all remnants of very small creatures, which were once alive. So small were they, that 10,000 of them placed in a row would not make up an inch in length. The shapes of the little shells are very pretty, and they are beautifully marked with dots and lines so as to form very interesting objects under a good microscope. Every piece of chalk contains a vast quantity of these things, and also grains of what is called carbonate of lime.

By diligent search through the chalk quarries many curiosities have been found, and the skeletons of flying reptiles, lizards, crocodiles, and beautiful shells, vast quantities of sea shells. But the chalk is under all these, and is therefore older. If a small piece of chalk is moistened and rubbed on a slip of glass, and placed under a powerful microscope, myriads of very small things are seen. Some are fragments of larger things, but the greater part consists of the tiny skeletons and shells of what is called animalcules. Much of the chalk consists also of round grains, which, when broken down, are found to contain other grains arranged in circles round a centre. These are all remnants of very small creatures, which were once alive. So small were they, that 10,000 of them placed in a row would not make up an inch in length. The shapes of the little shells are very pretty, and they are beautifully marked with dots and lines so as to form very interesting objects under a good microscope. Every piece of chalk contains a vast quantity of these things, and also grains of what is called carbonate of lime.

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Use KIDNEY WORT and rejoice for health. It is a dry, volatile compound and one package will make six of Molasses. Use it of your Druggist. He will order it for you. Price, \$1.00.

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