

# DAILY NEWS

E. P. BEAUCHAMP, Editor and Proprietor.  
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1880.

THE Hoosac Tunnel is to be lighted by electricity.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says "Governor Foster has a skeleton in his closet, which is likely to be let loose at any moment." If Charles should get into the United States Senate he will "rattle around" enough without a skeleton. Brains, and not money, are requisite in a United States Senator.—Inter Ocean.

Yes and that is just why the Indiana Legislature is going to send Ben Harrison on to Washington.

An exchange says: The Treasury Department is the victim of numerous practical jokes. Several wicked persons have recently sent Secretary Sherman remorseful letters, confessing to have robbed the government, and enclosing drafts ranging from \$1 to \$1,000, with a "please credit the proceeds to the conscience fund." Upon sending the drafts for collection their bogus character has been discovered.

THE Washington correspondent of the Globe-Democrat says the army is not at all pleased with the appointment of Hazen. They regard him as what they call a "lobby officer," one who is always working with political influence to get soft places in the army and avoid field service. It is thought his confirmation by the Senate will be extremely difficult. During the impeachment trial of Secretary Belknap he made a poor showing as a witness, putting himself in such an attitude that he had the contempt of nearly the whole Senate and audience.

## MISS GARDINER AND HER PISTOL.

The New York Herald of the 8th says: A remarkable case of Boycotting occurred to-day at Ballina. Miss Harriet Gardiner, of Farmhill, Killala, has been for years on bad terms with her tenants, and was shot and wounded in her own house a few years ago. She was to-day accosted by a woman while passing through the street and called some vile name. The woman then struck her across the face with a teapot. Afterward Miss Gardiner entered a hardware shop, owned by Mr. Muffen, Town Commissioner, and was in the act of buying goods when the proprietor entered and ordered Miss Gardiner out, declining her custom. The lady then walked down the street, followed by an excited crowd, yelling and shouting. She drew a six-chamber revolver and turning, presented it at the crowd. She commanded them to stop, saying she could and would use the pistol if necessary. She was escorted to her hotel by the police and finally accompanied to her residence by two constables. She is an excellent shot and always goes armed. She is profoundly hated by people of the neighboring country.

## SENATOR McDONALD.

One of the Democratic Representatives in Congress feels about as follows on the Greenback question:

Senator McDonald's views in regard to the taxation of greenbacks are stated as follows:

"Mr. McDonald's idea is understood to be, that greenbacks should be subject to taxation in those States which assess a tax upon personal property, the same as gold, silver, national bank notes, or any other form of currency are taxed.

He thinks that greenbacks should be regarded as currency, and not in any sense as a part of the National debt; that the present circulation of greenbacks as money is as much a compulsion in itself as the payment of 34 per cent. interest on so many bonds would be, and that while they are now a part of the currency of the country, and the idea of National indebtedness cannot be maintained, so far as they are concerned, because it is evident that the government could take them in and obtain all the money that it needs at 3 per cent. for that purpose.

"Mr. McDonald proceeds on the theory that the taxation of greenbacks by state and local governments could not possibly effect their value, while he admits that any taxation of interest-bearing securities would have such an effect. The reason he urges the bill is because it has been found in all the states where personal taxation exists and that the habits of capitalists about the time that the annual assessment is made to place their money in banks in the form of greenbacks, or at least to pretend that their property is in greenbacks, and in that manner defraud the state of part of the taxes which are properly due. Certificates of deposit on such an occasion often show upon their face that the money deposited is in greenbacks."

## An Old Indiana Railroad.

Indiana Journal.  
Col. Robert Forsythe, of Chicago, who, since taking the general management of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road, has made a lively corpse of it in the city. By the bye, the Colonel commenced railroading in Indiana, on the Indianapolis and Madison road, in 1832, and from a track boss has gone to one of the highest and most responsible positions in railroad service.

## Wants Another Judge.

Indiana Journal.  
The attorneys for Mrs. Brown have prepared an affidavit for a change of venue, upon the ground that Judge Heller is prejudiced in favor of the State, having already presided at one trial, which resulted in her conviction. The change will be granted, as per request of defendant, and it is understood that the attorneys for the prosecution and defense will agree upon Hon. Ralph Hill as Judge pro tem.

The conundrum about the pins is well enough, but who breaks all the needles? A single factory in Redditch, England, turns out between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 of them each week, or about 350,000,000 a year, which is equal to one third of the population of the world going, who breaks these billions of needles?

## THE GREAT SLUCEWAY.

The Indianapolis Journal contains an article, which we copy, speaking of the rapid growth of a railroad which never was a road until it came into the hands of men who by their energy and gentlemanly management have lifted it up from a ruined state to the position of the main line between the northern and southern markets:

"No road in the west has come out of the mire more rapidly than has the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road in the past few years. From a weakling it has come to be the north and south trunk line. Forty-two engines are now kept in constant service. Two new ones will be put in service this week, and four more Mogul engines will arrive January 15, 1881. Two hundred new box and four hundred coal cars are now being delivered at the rate of ten a day, and the business of the road increasing proportionately."

## Alaska.

As this is the latest of our territorial acquisitions, so is it the least known. Indeed, the interior regions of the country, away from the Yukon river, are as little known as Africa itself. The word Al-ak-shak means "the great land," and correctly describes the country. It is great territorially. From its eastern boundary to the island of Atton, the extreme western limit, is 2,200 miles in an air line. According to Prof. Guyott, this island is as far west of San Francisco as Maine is east. Consequently between the extreme east and west of the United States, San Francisco is the middle city.

The coast lines of Alaska, following up and down the bays and inlets, are about 25,000 miles, or once around the globe. Its total area is about as large as all the United States that lie east of the Mississippi river and north of the Carolinas and Alabama. Its great river, the Yukon, is over 2,000 miles long, and navigable for steamers from 1,500 to 1,800 miles. With a varying width from one to five miles along its course, it is 70 miles across the delta of its five mouths.

Alaska has the greatest mountain peak on the continent, Mount St. Elias, 19,500 feet high. It is the great island region of the United States, containing an aggregate area of over 31,900 square miles, equal to the size of some of our important States. It contains 64 volcanoes, ten of which send forth fire and melted rock. The seal fisheries make it a valuable possession; then the furs of the fox, martin, mink, beaver, otter and other animals make it worth having. Its fisheries alone are worth all it cost. The cod, salmon, halibut and herring being there in inexhaustible quantities. Its mineral resources will some day attract a large population and prove to the world that Alaska was no barren purchase.

The great surprise in connection with Alaska is the mild winter climate of the northern Pacific coast. The great Japan current of the Pacific that gives Oregon and California their delightful winter climate first strikes the shores of our North American continent at the western end of the Aleutian islands and imparts its greater heat to the Alaska coast. Consequently, while in a northern latitude, it yet has a warmer climate than New York city.

## Never Forget Anything.

A successful business man said there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen, which were ever afterwards of great use to him, namely: "Never to lose anything, and never to forget anything." An old lawyer sent him with an important paper, with instructions what to do with it. "But," inquired the young man, "suppose I lose it, what shall I do then?" The answer was with the utmost emphasis, "You must not lose it." "I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?" "I shall make no provision for any such occurrence; you must not lose it!" This put a new train of thought into the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing he could do it. He made such provision against every contingency that he never lost anything. He found this equally true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered he pinned it down on his mind, fastened it there, and made it stay. When a man tells me that he forgot to do something, I tell him he might as well have said, "I did not care enough about your business to take the trouble to think about it again." I once had an intelligent young man in my employment, who deemed it sufficient excuse for neglecting an important task to say, "I forgot it." I told him that would not answer. If he was sufficiently interested, he would be careful to remember. It was because he did not care enough that he forgot. I drilled him with the truth. He worked for me three years, and during the last of the three utterly changed in this respect. He did not forget a thing. His forgetting, he found, was a lazy, careless habit of the mind, which he cured.

## Geese or Gooses?

The particular kind of a smoothing iron known among tailors as a "goose," came near upsetting the reason of a bright young clerk and the proprietor of a Chicago tailoring establishment one day last week.

The manager wanted two of the instruments mentioned, and so told the clerk, but after the latter had set for some time writing on the order, he looked up in a bewildered way and asked:

"What do you call the plural of a tailor's goose?"

"Why geese is the plural of goose," said the manager.

"Well, you wouldn't have me write an order for two tailor's geese, would you?"

"That doesn't sound hardly sensible in this connection," replied the proprietor; "how would it do to say 'two tailor's geeses'?"

The boy turned to the dictionary, and shaking his head remarked:

"Webster doesn't give any such plural as that to goose, and I ain't going to."

"The situation was growing serious, when the clerk suddenly set to writing with the exclamation: 'Now I'll fix it!'"

And the order, which he soon handed to the head of the house to sign, did fix it, for it read:

"Messrs. Brown & Co., Hardware Dealers, Fifth Avenue: Please send me a number one tailor's goose, and—by the eternal!—send me another just like it."

But further than this the question of what the plural of a tailor's goose is has not yet been settled.

## Gentle Liars.

"The buyer has need of an hundred eyes while the seller needs but one," says an old Italian proverb. The one eye needed by the seller is to see the money, doubtless; and, assuredly, in these latter days, the buyer has need to look about him. To get the highest price for the least value is the object of every one who sells; to hide flaws, to impose upon those who are ignorant of the goods they are purchasing; to tell any falsehood that will make a sale, appears to be the rule of trade.

Misrepresentations and misstatements drop from the lips of men and women who consider themselves eminently gentle, and belong to congregations of various sects.

"This is all silk, lady," bursts spontaneously from the lips of a saleswoman who exhibits a black, cotton-lace scarf; and, "every thread linen," is the description which the house-keeper receives of towels into whose composition not a thread of linen enters. The saleslady in second class dry goods stores are enormous that they argue a love of lying on the part of the salesmen, and utter idiosyncrasy on the part of the buyers.

Why should any one desire to make the statement that all the goods in his establishment are sold at cost price, or expect any one to believe he entered into trade for the purpose of clothing the community? A fair profit is the right of one who sells. It is the motive of his selling. Upon my word I am giving this away," imposes upon nobody. Why it is so often uttered is a mighty mystery and must remain so.

Then, too, if one desires a certain style of collar, of scarf, of shoe, quite in the mode, and well known to be so, and inquires for the article at a store where they do not happen to have it, the negative to the question, "Have you so and so?" is always followed by the remark, "Nobody wears those now; they are entirely out of fashion."

We will say nothing about the bad taste of the comment, but the utter want of truth it generally displays is surely astonishing. I don't wonder the sales made by these firms are large enough to pay for them; for most women are glib, and when they want a certain thing nothing will content them.

But even if they "do pay" in the mercenary sense, they must give the person uttering them a habit of dishonesty—must make him a less trustworthy employee, and so less valuable to the employer at whose desire he transforms the honorable act of sale and barter into a tricky performance, in which one party is swindled and the other is a swindler.

## The Dreadful Tarantula.

The following story is from a Sacramento journal: "A party from Sacramento returned home last week from a trip to the mountains, bringing with them two deer skins, one wild cat skin, and a few other trophies, including two tarantulas—dead ones. They had a little incident attending the transportation of these specimens which occasioned considerable alarm. It occurred in Cache Creek canyon as they were returning home. The tarantulas, for lack of a better receptacle, were enclosed in a cigar box when caught, about ten days previous, and this box, carefully tied up, was deposited beneath the seat of the vehicle. While they were jolting through the canyon the seat slipped, and the two men occupying it found themselves dropped suddenly into the bottom of the wagon. One of them struck the cigar box, crushing it, and immediately felt that something had hurt him. A glance showed him that he was resting on the tarantulas, and with a yell of 'I am stung! I am stung!' he jumped from the wagon, and dashing his hands behind him, as though desirous of lifting himself out of his boots, he bounced wildly along the road, then turning, made for the wagon, shouting to his amazed companions: 'Whisky! quick! I'm dying! why don't you hurry?' The other three men—there were four in the party—reached simultaneously for the demijohn, broke off the cork in their haste to pull it out, and in their efforts to knock off the neck of the demijohn, to save time, broke the entire concern, and nearly all the contents were lost. About a pint of the liquid was saved, however, and without saying so much as 'Here's luck,' the party that was bitten swallowed it. Soon he began to feel better, and eventually felt so remarkably well that it was evident that the poison had been forced to succumb. Then the work of straightening up the contents of the wagon commenced, and the tarantula box was carefully lifted out and examined, when, behold! the 'bugs' were found perfectly lifeless, and so dry and stiff that it was evident that they had been dead more than twenty-four hours, while a couple of ticks in the broken cover of the box conveyed a very good hint as to the nature of the injury which the bold hunter had sustained."

## Great Flow of Beer.

Beer is drank pretty freely in all parts of Germany, but in Munich it literally supercedes water, which is only used for boiling potatoes, washing dishes, and making beer. As much beer as a person can drink can be had for ten pennies, or about 24 cents, and it is not to be wondered at that every body relies upon it, when good drinking water is so scarce, and if you put a lump of ice in it will cost as much money. A visit to the breweries, and beer gardens, and tap-rooms of Munich would astonish the most inveterate beer-drinkers of this country. It is sold at the breweries in mugs holding about as much as four ordinary glasses, and so great is the demand that of an evening when the spigot of a fresh barrel is turned, it is never stopped until the barrel is empty. We have seen five barrels thus running at one time in a large establishment, the mugs being filled with remarkable dexterity. It is used in every family as a part of the daily food, young and old partaking of it with all the freedom that we use water. They contend that it is healthy and much less injurious than coffee, and that as few persons injure themselves by drinking it to excess as others do by drinking too much coffee.

## Nature's Sluce-Way.

The kidneys are nature's sluce way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluce-way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system. Druggists sell it both liquid and dry, and it is equally efficient either way.—Independent.

## WHY PEOPLE WRITE.

Written for the News.

Some write to show  
Knowledge of ancient lore  
Telling in verse  
The story o'er.

Some write just  
To gain a name,  
Some write to ease  
A heart of pain.

While others, writing,  
Strive to choose,  
Between gossip vile,  
And daily news.

Some writers, pen  
A loving sonnet,  
Surely, then they know  
Who done it.

Genius like this  
Is sure to shine  
Brighter than gems  
From Galand's mine.

While a few writers  
Seem to laze  
Each reader's heart  
With nobler desire.

Some write, thinking  
To develop their brain;  
Such never may hope  
To write for gain.

J. B. H.

## Marriage Customs in India.

Marriage customs and marriage mantras, says the Jewish Times, differ in some respects in different parts of the country. Thus at a marriage of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore the following pretty recitation formed a portion of the ritual uttered by the bridegroom in musical Sanskrit:

"Who gave her!

To whom did he give her?

Love gave her!

To love he gave her.

Love was the giver.

Love was the taker.

Love! may this be thine.

With Love may I enjoy her!

Love has pervaded the ocean.

With Love I accept her!

Love! may this be thine."

Soon after this the bride and bridegroom proceed one or two steps forward, and the bride is thus addressed by the bridegroom:

"May the regions of space, may air, the sun and fire dispel that anxiety which thou feelest in thy mind and turn thy heart to me. Be gentle in thy aspect and loyal to thy husband, be fortunate in cattle, amiable in thy mind and beautiful in thy person; mother of valiant sons; be fond of delights; be cheerful and bring prosperity to our bipeds and quadrupeds. Some first received thee; the son next obtained thee; the regent of fire was thy third husband and now a human being is thy fourth. Some gave her to the sun; the sun gave her to the region of fire; fire gave her to me. With her he has given me wealth and male offspring. May she, most conspicuous cause of prosperity, never desert me."

These and many others which were recited contain much exquisite poetry in theme. They are, to quote Max Muller, the simplest child-like papers on record.

—If a man is honest and truthful, there is no necessity for him to say much about it.

## One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said 'Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy.'—The Mother.—Home Journal.

## Business Directory.

CAL THOMAS,  
OPTICIAN AND JEWELER.  
629 Main street, Terre Haute.

## Attorneys at Law.

McLEAN & SELDOMBRIDGE,  
Attorneys at Law,  
420 Main Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

S. C. DAVIS, S. B. DAVIS, Notary.

DAVIS & DAVIS,  
Attorneys at Law,  
23 1/2 South Sixth Street, over Postoffice, Terre Haute, Ind.

## Physicians.

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VETERINARY SURGEON.

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## The People's Paper.

"OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE  
PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE."

## The Terre Haute Daily News

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culated in the City of Terre Haute.—THE

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sense of the term. It belongs to that

class of papers which is flourishing most

signally in the East and West, and filling

the especial want of the people of to-day

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es all the news in the most reliable form.

Many of our people cannot afford to take

the costly city papers, while others find

neither the time nor the inclination to

peruse their lengthy and indistinct columns

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literary selections are culled with great

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fluence of a hearty laugh is recognized by

THE NEWS corps, and no effort is spared

to lay before our patrons the latest and

choicest productions of the Twains and

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a complete record of the events occurring

in our midst. Sensationalism in statement

and matter is studiously excluded, and our

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stantial accuracy of each and every item.

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in more towns than any other daily paper

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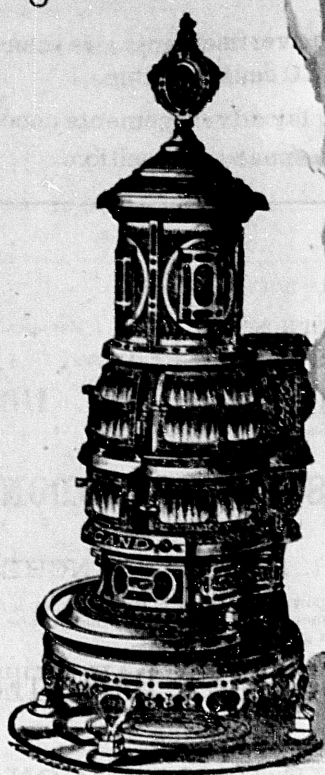
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