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## DAILY NEWS



PER WEEK.

## THE LARGEST AND BEST PAPER FOR THE MONEY PUBLISHED IN THE STATE.

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EMORY P. BEAUCHAMP,  
Proprietor.

## DAILY NEWS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1881.

It is said that the marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts will take place this month.

A new secret organization of Socialists, extending over the whole of Germany, has been discovered by the police.

The formal Union of Ireland and Great Britain, was celebrated with great festivity, just eighty years ago last Saturday.

A PREPARATORY EXPEDITION, composed of engineers and skilled mechanics, left Hawa yesterday, for Panama, to begin work on the De Lesseps canal.

GENERAL GARFIELD has written to the President of the Senate a letter announcing his declination of the appointment of United States Senator from Ohio.

FIVE thousand signatures have been obtained to the address to the English people from the people of Holland in regard to the independence of Transvaal.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL passed the House of Representatives yesterday. The Democrats seem to have learned wisdom by experience, and they made no attempt to tack on any political riders.

THE young man who loved a girl so intensely that he had to kill her, has again turned up. At present he is in jail in Brooklyn. How many of his kind must be hanged before men in general will learn that sexual passion is a most insatiate adviser?

A DELEGATION of ladies from Philadelphia and other cities, is in Washington to try and protect the interests of the Indian. So much pressure is being brought to bear upon Congress to open Indian Territory to white settlers that the red men need somebody to see that they are not robbed of their lands.

### SENATORSHIP SETTLED.

The Indianapolis Journal in a double-leaded editorial, this morning, admits that General Harrison is the next Senator beyond cavil or doubt, it says, it is manifest from the expressions of opinion on the part of the Republican members of the Legislature now assembled in this city that a majority of them will vote in caucus for the nomination of General Harrison for United States Senator. This fact must be apparent to anyone who will carefully canvass the situation. The Journal has hitherto refrained from any expression of choice or of opinion on this subject, for reasons which we hope will strike every Republican in the State as wise and for the best interests of the party. The names of several gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the nomination, all of whom are good and true Republicans and either of whom would have made a good and worthy Senator. But now that the choice has been practically made, we hope that there will be unanimity in the nomination, and that we shall send our Senator to Washington with the hearty endorsement of every Republican in the Legislature and out of it. This will give him a moral strength in the councils of the Nation that will be accepted as the unanimous voice of the party in the State, and will be such an expression of confidence as will greatly strengthen his influence in the Senate and throughout the country. General Harrison will make an able and faithful public servant. His life and character are a guarantee of his fidelity to principle, and his abilities are equal to those of any Senator in Congress.

### BOERS.

England, unsatisfied with her blood-stained record, cannot rest without, in some way or other, furnishing her usual bloody and outrageous items to the world's history. Unsatisfied with her cruelty to Ireland, she has now directed her infamous darts of arbitrary oppression to the Boers in the southern portion of Africa. The demon-like nature of the English government is demonstrated in her jealousy, which is the cause of the present trouble with the southern Dutch colonists. The Boers are dutch farmers, located in the territory about Cape Good Hope, removed there from their own country, and from England, whose tyrannical form of government they could no longer endure. These Boers own the land, and England had surrendered all claims upon it until the valuable productiveness of vegetable and mineral matter, created in her a desire to regain the territory at any cost. These industrious inhabitants, after years of toil and cultivation, have succeeded in greatly increasing the value of their possessions and now England's unmerciful hand is waiving over their heads threats of bloody war, simply because she, in her greedy selfishness, finds the persecuted Boers successfully advancing in wealth and civilization.

Great Britain appears to delight in persecution, and is no better than the savage tribes with whom she was forced to contend before the thirteen colonies of brave true born Americans taught her a lesson, from the effect of which she will never recover throughout but the entire progress of time. She is not capable of showing sympathy with thoughts only of herself.

She is continually plotting, alike against friends and enemies, and no one knows when or where the thunderbolt is to strike. Her treatment towards Ireland, and the Boers is a fair sample of her history, from the foundation of her Government until the present day, and properly informed persons cannot help but sympathize with the Dutch colonists of southern Africa.

### MRS. BROWN, FOR LIFE.

The great trial of Mrs. Mary Brown for the murder of her husband has just closed, and the following is the verdict of the jury:

We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder, in the first degree, and sentence her to the penal department of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls during the term of her natural life.

PUBLIC OPINION seems to be, that the verdict is a very just one, and that she should serve out the full sentence of the court. Very much unnecessary sympathy has been exhibited by the ladies of Indianapolis for this woman. There is no reason in the world why a woman, when she becomes so diabolical and fiendish as Mrs. Brown has shown herself to be, should not suffer the full penalty of the law.

A JOINT resolution was introduced in the United States Senate yesterday, providing for the purchase of Washington's sword. This interesting relic is in possession of the heirs of George Lewis, to whom it was bequeathed in Washington's will.

### An Important Date for Englishmen.

A story comes to us, says the Boston Transcript, of an incident in a school in Southampton, England, some years ago.

The boys were being examined in the history of England, and the answers were mainly dates of events more or less important in the history of the British Empire. Among the pupils was a son of an American sea-captain, a bright specimen of young America. Being questioned concerning dates in English history, he manifested an ignorance bordering on stupidity. The teacher whose patience was exhausted, exclaimed:

"What! Don't you remember a single date that marks an important event in the history of England?" "Why, yes, sir," answered the boy, "I do know one."

"Well, out with it," said the teacher.

The Fourth of July, 1776."

A valuable dog belonged to a gentleman, who intrusted one of his farm servants with the key of the barn, from whence he occasionally brought sacks of flour to the house for the use of the family. One night this man wickedly stole a sack of corn for the use of his own household, little thinking that the dog, which knew him so well, and watched and followed him so quietly, would interfere with his guilty plan.

All went smoothly until the thief, leaving his master's premises, turned into the road that led to the village, when the shrewd animal, suspecting that all was not right, seized him by the leg, and, without hurting him in the least, held him tightly till the morning. Unable to account for his awkward position, the culprit was obliged to confess his crime.

TO STAIN WOOD BROWN.—Get an ounce of catechu and bichromate of potash. Then carefully break the catechu—which is a blackish gum-like substance—into small fragments, place it in a glass or earthenware vessel, with a piece of washing soda as large as a walnut, and pour upon it a pint of boiling water, and stir until dissolved. Put the bichromate in a bottle with a pint of cold water, and dissolve with occasional shaking. Paint over the wood-work to be stained, first with the catechu and soda, and let it dry; it will be of a dull, dirty brown. When dry go over it with the solution of bichromate, and it will turn to a very rich chestnut brown. By varying the strength of the solutions, the depth of color will be varied. When quite dry, apply shellac, or other varnish. Very cheap, easily applied and satisfactory.

The Sandwich Island alphabet has 12 letters; the Burmese, 19; the Italian, 20; the Bengalee, 21; the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee and Samaritan, 22 each; the French, 23; the Greek, 24; the Latin, 25; the German, Dutch and English, 26 each; the Spanish 27; the Arabic, 28; the Persian, 31; the Russian, 41; the Sanscrit, 50; the Ethiopic, 202.

### THE PATH ACROSS THE FIELDS.

HOW SHARP THE SPINES UPON THE HILL;

THE LADS OF MARS, THAT SAILING PAST

A SEA OF FLAME, NOW ANCHORED HERE.

But lo! a pilgrim in the path,

That, dimly traced along the ground,

Through orchard, meadow, pastures bare,

Winds upward to the hilltop town.

Ah, what is life save just a path!

A hasty walk for only one;

And childhood, manhood, age, are fields

Between, and the setting sun.

That tiring traveler gains the hill,

He weary walks the village through;

And now he seems amid the clouds,

As if to Heaven an angel flew!

Oh, blessed is the life that holy here

Beyond the ridge of death has passed,

A shaded footpath now, but merged

In everlasting life at last!

Rev. Edward A. Reed.

### Some of the Most Remarkable Long Fasts on Record.

THESE recent remarkable fasting test by Dr. Tanner has led to the examination of a curious book written by one Wanley, entitled "Wonders of the Little World," in which the writer has recorded the following feats of alleged long-continued abstinence from food:

Paulus Lentulus, a doctor in the Province of Bern, Switzerland, in a book entitled "A Wonderful History of the Fasting of Appolonia Schreir, a Virgin in Bern," says she was by command of the Magistrates brought to Bern, and "having a strict guard put upon her and all kinds of trials put in practice for the discovery of any collusion or fraud in the business, in conclusion they found none, but dismissed her fairly. In the first year of her fasting she slept very little; in the second not at all, and so continued for long time after."

Gerhardus Bacoldianus, physician to the Roman King Maximilian, tells of Margaret, a ten-year-old girl, born in the village of Roed, near Spire, who began abstaining from all kinds of food in 1539, and fasted for three years, walking in the meantime, and talking and laughing and playing as other children of her age would do. She was by special order of the Bishop of Spire delivered into the hands of the parish priest and by him narrowly observed. Afterward by command of the King, Dr. Bacoldianus took charge of her and subjected her to the closest scrutiny for twelve days, when finding that no deception was practiced he allowed her to return to her friends.

Katherine Binder, born in the Palatinate, in 1585, is reported by Fabritius to have fed only upon air for a period of over nine years; another maiden, aged fourteen, born in the Kingdom of Juliers, is credited with having done without food for three years.

The Maiden of Meurs fasted for fourteen years. Her name was Eve Fleiggen, and her wonderful feat is recorded, originally, in Dutch. From the time she became twenty-one years old until she reached the age of thirty-six, she is said to have taken no sustenance whatever. She fasted from the year 1567 until 1611, and the fact is testified to by the magistrates of the town of Meurs, and by the town minister, who closely observed her. Over a picture of the starving maiden is written a Latin verse of which the following is a translation:

This Maid of Meurs thirty and six years

Four years of which she took no nourishment;

Thus pale and wan she sits sad and alone,

A garden's all she loves to look upon.

Philip Melancthon said he had known

Luther to fast for four days together.

"I know," said Poggins, "a man who lived

for two years together without any food."

He had also read of a girl who fasted the whole of twelve years in the reign of the Emperor Lotharius.

John Scot, a Scotchman, lived about the year 1539. Having lost his lawsuit, he shut himself up in the abbey of Holyrood House, and abstained from meat and drink for thirty or forty days. The news of the fast having gone abroad, the King ordered a second test; Scot was shut up in a private room in the Castle of Edinburgh, and nobody was allowed access to him; a little water and a little bread were set before him, which were found not to have been diminished at the end of thirty-two days. He gave a like proof of his endurance to Pope Clement VII, at Rome, and when he left the Holy City carried with him proof of his long fast under the Pope's seal. At Venice he repeated his fast. Returning to England he denounced the divorce of King Henry VIII, from Queen Catherine, and was thrust into prison, where he fasted for fifty days. How John Scot ended his hunger-enduring career is not known.

VERMIN ON BIRDS.—Keep the perches and wire portion of the cage clean by frequently washing with a weak suds made with carbolic soap and warm water. Apply with a dry cloth. Dry wire and perches thoroughly after each washing.

Then dress by means of a feather both perches and wire with a light coating of the best table sweet oil. Place inside of the cage in the top or peak a small piece of loose cotton batting.

Fasten the cotton in place with thread or string and change daily. This treatment perseveringly executed will give favorable results.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES through the nose of a horse or other animal, is a crude and dangerous practice, too often resorted to by quacks and ignorant persons, as the fluid, by being given thus in a continuous stream, will run down into the windpipe and enter the lungs instead of the stomach.

By pouring medicines through the nose in large quantities, the horse cannot perform the act of breathing without at the same time allowing the fluid to enter the lungs. If, besides, the fluid contained undissolved or irritating substances, the danger would be increased.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

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