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DAILY NEWS



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FOR THE MONEY

PUBLISHED IN THE STATE.

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EMORY P. BEAUCHAMP,

Proprietor.

DAILY NEWS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

It is confidentially predicted by Dr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, that this country will next summer be visited by cholera.

PEOPLE who pay for foreign wines and neglect the domestic article will not be surprised to learn that an American wine company has gone into bankruptcy.

EMMA DAVIS, housekeeper for Warren L. Manning, of Malone, N. Y., is under arrest for systematically poisoning his niece and heir, Miss Gertrude Manning.

The Jury decided that Tom Buford, who shot and killed Judge Elliott of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, for deciding a case against him, was insane at the time of the murder.

A GIFTED, but immoral man, is how A Texas editor, speaks of the late "George Elliott. Hereafter those who sometimes write, should for the benefit of the average Texan, put the gender after the name de plume."

THE "bucket shop" is the trap door through which wretched officials, who wish to speculate with money not their own, descend to ruin. It differs from a board of trade only in degree, not in kind.—*Peoria Journal*.

How like a prophet soundeth the above, to some ears however not pleasant.

It is proposed to attach a wind-mill to the mouth of a member of the Nebraska Legislature and utilize the waste. This wouldn't be a bad scheme for our Carter.—*Inter-Ocean*.

No, we think the scheme a good one. We have a "Historic H" (Savvy apparatus down here, which might be *odiously* utilized.

Hayes vs. Conkling.

It is hard for many people to believe that President Hayes has, pretty thoroughly distributed through his system the *venom of re-venom*. Many have thought him too pure and good a man to harbor up bitter feelings against his fellow man; and a peculiar desire to "get even" with some body, even though his blows strike at the very heart of the body—politic which gave him his being as President.

Yet it now seems very much as if the people thus kindly inclined toward the President, were compelled to abandon that idea from the actions of our illustrious President within the last few weeks, as regards federal appointments in the State of New York, so far as they effect the New York Senator, Mr. Conkling, with whom it has been rumored our good President "loves not too well."

It is well enough, we think, for people to "get even" if they can, so long as it does not effect the general welfare of the Republican party, but when an individual attempts to "even up his score" at the expense of a great political party, his conduct should be condemned at once, and especially is this the case with the President. His appointment of George H. Foster to succeed General Woodford as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, the other day, whose only recommendation seemed to be his virulent antagonism to Senator Conkling, is an outward declaration of the war, in which he was so badly worsted when he removed Cornell from office against the wishes of Senator Conkling. And whom the people of the great state of New York elected their Governor, that the result might with more force be hurled back into the teeth of the "Cranky" President and "marrowless-boned" Secretary of State, the despotic Evarts. Here was a fall—and when Mr. Arthur another friend of Senator Conkling was removed, and the people of this nation in thundering tones of disapproval, nominated him Vice President of the United States, there was another heavier fall; and before the President is through with his other little *Coups de fata*, he will have gotten a little further down.

People have different notions of time. A landlord who is his own rent collector, recently called on an old tenant, who with pale, trembling lips, faltered, "I'm very sorry, but times are so bad, and—I am not ready. If you could only give me a little time." "Well, well, you have always been a good payer," said the landlord. "A little time—eh? Certainly. I am going upstairs, and—I will look in as I come down."

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NOTES AND NEWS.

A serious rising is reported in Turkish Armenia.

Another disastrous tenement fire is reported, in New York.

San Francisco has a Chinese divorce suit on hands in her Court.

The best walking on record, is that made by Hughes in New York.

The cotton crop of Egypt will exceed the first estimates by about 30 per cent.

The criminal calendar for the past three or four days has been startlingly overburdened.

The steamer Rochester, from Boston for London, lost 548 head of cattle on her passage.

The Young Men's Christian Association Building at West Point, Ga., and twelve stores were burned.

A Piqua (O.) dentist becoming tired of life, first relieved his wife of her existence, and then shot himself.

Miller Dewitt, the oldest resident of the state, died in Agola, Ind., recently, at the advanced age of 105.

Mrs. Philip Boes, foster-mother of the Grand Duke Louis III., of Hesse Darmstadt, died at Lancaster, Pa.

A Sunday school superintendent and church clerk named Rekers of Lincoln, Ill., has been arrested for gambling.

The explosion of a quart of nitro-glycerine, near Bradford, Pa., expelled eight men from further duty in the world.

It is thought by leading scientists that the volcanic islands of the Pacific, are portions of the American volcanic system.

The 144th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine, was celebrated by the Scandinavian free thinkers society of Chicago.

J. W. Sickies, a well-known Chicago man, attempted to commit suicide at the Commercial house; but it is thought he will recover.

The Boers of the Orange free states have expressed a determination to assist the Transvaal Boers, by sending them horses and cattle.

Wisconsin business men are taking steps to secure legislation increasing the taxation of railroads, and the regulation of passenger and freight tariff.

George Elliot never had her photograph taken, giving as a reason, to prevent patent medicine institution from using them for advertising sheets.

A terrible fight occurred between the miners and police and soldiers at the Atherton Colliery, in England. Several miners and policemen were injured.

Five men were injured, two of them dangerously, by the explosion of a puddling furnace in the works of the Phoenix Iron Company, at Phenixville, Pa.

By virtue of their bargain with Poincexter, the Democrats of the Senate were enabled to confirm the appointments made by Governor Gray on the eve of his retirement.

A German lady, residing near Palatine, in this county, gave birth to five babies the other day. It is understood that St. Louis is negotiating with her for a change of residence.

Bartle Campbell the dramatist was tendered a reception at the Freemont house, in Chicago, last Friday night. A rich meal was served, and the affair was a decided success.

The terms of the Chilean government in regard to treaty of peace with Peru, are the ceding of Astofagasta to the Chileans, the allied fleet surrendered, and the payment of the indemnity of \$30,000,000.

The New York *Herald*, editorially commenting upon the nomination of Stanley Matthews for Supreme Court Justice, says it is what Mr. Webster once called "a nomination not fit to be made." It asserts that the only intelligible reason yet known to the country for his nomination is that he is a brother-in-law of the President.

Nature's Wasted Forces.

Concerning the force of nature which man will probably use when coal is exhausted, Dr. Siemens, the English scientist, speaks as follows in an address at Glasgow, Scotland:

"When, little more than a twelve-month ago, I visited the great Falls of Niagara, I was particularly struck with the extraordinary amount of force which is lost, as far as the useful purposes of man are concerned. One hundred million tons of water fall there every hour from a vertical height of one hundred and fifty feet, which represent an aggregate of six million eight hundred thousand horse-power, or, in other words, to pump back the water from below to above the fall would require an annual expenditure of not less than 266,000,000 tons of coal, calculated at an average consumption of four pounds of coal per horse-power per hour; which amount is equivalent to the total coal consumption of the world. In stating these facts in my inaugural address on assuming the presidency of the Iron and Steel Institute, I ventured to express the opinion that in order to utilize natural forces of this description at distant towns and centers of industry the electric conductor might be resorted to. This view was at that time unsupported by experimental data such as I have been able since then to collect. It would not be necessary to seek on the other side of the Atlantic for an application of this mode of transmitting the natural force of falling water, as there is perhaps no country where this force abounds to a greater extent than on the west coast of Scotland, with its elevated lands and heavy rain-falls. You have already conducted the water of one of your high level locks to Glasgow by means of a gigantic tube; and how much easier would it be to pass the water in its descent from elevated lands through turbines, and to transmit the vast amount of force that might thus be collected, by means of stout metallic conductors, to towns and villages for the supply of light and mechanical power!"

"It would be wrong to suppose that a resumption of the use of natural forces would throw us back to the time of the windmill and the primitive water-wheel which used to give motion to isolated establishments. We shall have learned to store, to transport and to utilize these forces in a manner adapted to our superior requirements; and who knows whether the time may not come when our descendants in the third or fourth generation will look back upon the indiscriminate users of coal with something like the same feeling that we look upon the users of flint and bronze implements."

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NOTES AND NEWS.

THE METALS.

Intrinsic Value of Iron—Color—Opacity—Weight—Ductility—Hardness—Potassium—Alloys—Wire—Aluminum—Selenious.

If the question were put to nine men out of ten, "What are the metals found on this earth of ours, and what is their number?" most probably an accurate reply would not be instantly given.

After a little thinking over it, it is probable that nine different metals might be named—namely, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, mercury and platinum. Instead of nine there are over forty metals. Indeed, it is believed that there may be as many as sixty-six. Of these, gold, silver, platinum and mercury are known as the precious or noble metals; so called, because they do not rust in the air at ordinary temperature.

Next come the more important base (or readily oxidizable) metals, among which iron, which can least be spared by civilized nations, takes the lead. Invaluable as gold is for currency, it is far less useful than iron.

With the exception of mercury, all metals are solid at the usual temperature of the air. With the exception of gold, copper, calcium and strontium, the metals are more or less white, with a tendency to blue or gray. When reduced to a state of minute division, the metallic luster is lost, but the color remains. All metals are good conductors of heat and electricity, although in very unequal degrees.

The opacity of metals is remarkable, and gold excepted, they do not transmit light, even when reduced to very thin leaves. It has been found that gold-leaf, which is the two-hundred thousandth part of an inch thick, suffers light to pass through it, and it has a green color.

All the metals are heavier than water, except sodium, potassium and aluminum. Platinum is the heaviest, and gold ranks next.

Some metals (such as lead, tin, copper and iron) emit a peculiar and disagreeable smell. One-half of them are ductile and malleable, and the other half brittle. Gold is the most ductile and the most malleable; iron is the most tenacious; and titanium the hardest of metals in their native state. Titanium, discovered in 1791, is rare and little used in science or industry.

The elasticity of metals are generally associated with their degree of hardness. But there are not many metals which by themselves are either very elastic or sonorous. Some alloys, as those of copper and tin, possess these properties in a high degree.

All the metals are fusible, though at widely different degrees of temperature.

Some of them, such as mercury, arsenic, zinc, cadmium, etc., are also volatile.

There is no uniformity in metals, as regards weight or specific gravity.

While platinum and osmium, which are the heaviest bodies known in nature, are twenty times heavier than water, lithium, potassium and sodium are lighter. You may knead potassium and sodium with the finger-nail. Nearly all the other metals are hard. Then, while iron, gold, silver and copper require great force for their disintegration, antimony, bismuth and arsenic are so brittle that they can easily be pulverized in a mortar. Taking iron and lead as representing the two extremes of tenacity, an iron wire will sustain a weight twenty-six times as heavy as a leaden wire of the same diameter.

Potassium, one of the alkaline metals, was discovered early in the present century by Sir Humphrey Davy, who thus proved that potass was not a simple body, as previously supposed.

It is a bluish-white color, and has a strong metallic luster. Its affinity for oxygen is so great that on exposure to the air it instantly becomes covered with a film of oxide. Potassium, as already mentioned, floats on water, absorbing oxygen therefrom, and breaking into a brilliant, violent flame. The burning metal rapidly swims about in the water, finally exploding with an explosion of steam.

It has to be kept in some fluid, such as purified petroleum or naphtha, which contains no oxygen.

Sodium, also discovered by Davy, is a metal obtained from soda.

None of the metals can be dissolved without undergoing a chemical change.

Sulphur, iodine, phosphorus, etc., may be dissolved, and after the evaporation of the solvent, may be re-obtained with all their original properties, but this is impossible with metals. When they enter into combination with one another, by fusion, they are called alloys, excepting when mercury is one of the combining metals, in which case the resulting compound is termed amalgam.

In our gold coin, there is a small portion of silver or copper, to harden the nobler metal. Jewelry, including gold watch-cases, invariably contains alloy. When "eighteen-carat gold" is mentioned, or is stamped upon a watch-case, it intimates that twenty-four carats representing pure gold—there are six parts of alloy to eighteen of gold in the article.

The ductility of some metals is very great.</p