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DAILY NEWS



PER WEEK.

THE LARGEST AND BEST PAPER

FOR THE MONEY

PUBLISHED IN THE STATE.

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All communications should be addressed to

EMORY P. BEAUCHAMP,

Proprietor.

DAILY NEWS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

It is confidently 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 *nom de plume*.

THE "bucket shop" is the trap door through which weak minded 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(Saving apparatus) down here, which might be *orderly* 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 resentment*. Many have thought him too pure, and good a man to harbor 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 affect the New York Senator, Mr. Conkling, with whom it has been rumored, our good President "loveth 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 Republic; 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 bones" Secretary of State, the despicable Evarts. Here was a fall—and when Mr. Arthur another friend of Senator Conkling's 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 *Coup de tate*, he will have gotten a little further down.

People have different notions of three—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—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."

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 Piquet (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 Boos, foster-mother of the Grand Duke Louis III., of Hesse, Darmstadt, died at Lancaster, Pa.

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

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. Sickles, 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 Poin-dexter, 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.

Bartley Campbell the dramatist was tendered a reception at the Tremont house, in Chicago, last Friday night. A rich menu was served, and the affair was a decided success.

The terms of the Chilian government in regard to treaty of peace with Peru, are the ceding of Astofagasta to the Chilians, 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 what 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 implement."

THE METALS.

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

If the question were put to nine men out of ten, "What are the metals found or extracted from foreign substances 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 capacity 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 and sonorosity 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, and mark lead 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 potash was not a simple body, as previously supposed. It is of 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—two-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. Gold, silver and platinum are pre-eminently ductile, and are nearly approached in this by copper and iron. Zinc and aluminum can be drawn out into tolerably thin wire; but lead and tin have so little cohesion that they cannot be drawn beyond a very limited degree of fineness. Doctor Wollaston, the distinguished scientist, who first made platinum useful for the arts, obtained wires of platinum, gold and iron, of excessive tenacity, by first drawing the metals into a fine wire which he covered with silver. Then this duplicated wire was drawn out into its furthest practicable extent, after which the silver was dissolved by nitric acid, leaving a wire of remarkable tenacity. In this way a platinum wire of less than the thirty-thousandth part of an inch in diameter was obtained.

Curiously enough, some metals require to be heated in order to acquire sufficient softness to enable them to be readily drawn into wire. It is thus with aluminum. Others are often, but not necessarily, used in a heated state. Aluminum is found in clay, granite and other rocky and earthy substances. It was discovered in 1825, and more carefully looked into in 1846. Napoleon III. seeing some specimens obtained by M. Deville, thought that, from its light-

ness, it might constitute the principal portion of the cuirass, or defensive armor of his guards. Deville, encouraged by a gift of \$7,500 from Napoleon, proceeded with his experiments, and produced two massive bars of the metal, which soon was on sale in Paris, at less than two dollars an ounce. Next it appeared that it could be produced in large quantities at a low expense. This metal looks like silver, with a bluish tinge, resembling that of zinc. Napoleon, abandoned his purpose of using aluminum in military armor; but, taking advantage of its being lighter than glass, and only a fourth as heavy as silver, had the eagles surmounting the standards of his army made of the new metal. Thus taking the place of the silver eagles, besides being infinitely cheaper, the weight was also reduced. When fused and cast into molds, this metal is soft as pure silver, but when hammered or rolled becomes as hard as iron. It readily forms alloys with copper and iron, and does not rust in a damp atmosphere.

Recently, it has been discovered that selenium possesses a peculiar property. When light falls upon it from any source, it becomes a better conductor of electricity than when not illuminated. This variation is being experimented upon by scientists. One result attained already is shown in what is called the photophone, where a small piece of selenium in the receiving instrument reproduces sounds electrically conveyed on a ray of light reflected from the diaphragm of a speaking telephone some distance away.—*Dr. Shelton Mackenzie.*

Jimmy's Dog.

Last week I got a beautiful dog. Father had gone away for a few days and I heard mother say that she wished she had a nice little dog to stay in the house and drive robbers away. The very next day a lovely dog that didn't belong to anybody, came into our yard and I made a dog-house for him out of a barrel, and got some beefsteak out of the closet for him, and got a cat for him to chase, and made him comfortable. He is part bull-dog, and his ears and tail are gone and he hasn't but one eye and he's lame in one of his hind-legs and the hair has been scalded off part of him, and he's just lovely. If you saw him after a cat you'd say he was a perfect beauty. Mother won't let me bring him into the house, and says she never saw such a horrid brute, but some women haven't any taste about dogs anyway.

His name is Sitting Bull, though most of the time when he isn't chasing cats he's lying down. He knows pretty near everything. Mr. Travers says he's a "specialist in cats," which means that he knows the whole science of cats. The very first night I let him loose he chased a cat up the pear-tree and he sat under that tree and danced around it, and howled all night. The neighbors next door threw most all their things at him but they couldn't discourage him. I had to tie him up after breakfast and let the cat get down and run away before I let him loose again, or he'd have barked all summer.

The only trouble with him is that he can't see very well and keeps running against things. If he starts to run out of the gate he is just as likely to run head first into the fence, and when he chases a cat round a corner he will sometimes mistake a stick of wood, or the lawn-mower, for the cat and try to shake it to death. This is the way he came to get me into trouble with Mr. Martin.

Night before last I was out in the back yard with Sitting Bull looking for a stray cat that sometimes comes around the house after dark and steals the strawberries and takes the apples out of the cellar. At least I suppose it is this particular cat that steals the apples for the cook says a cat does it and we haven't any private cat of our own.

After a while I saw the cat coming along by the side of the fence looking wicked enough to steal anything and to tell stories about it afterward. I was sitting on the ground holding Sitting Bull's head in my lap and telling him that I did wish he'd take to rat-hunting like Sam McGinnis' terrier, but no sooner had I seen the cat and whispered to Sitting Bull that she was in sight than he jumped up and went for her. He chased her along the fence into the front yard where she made a dive under the front piazza. Sitting Bull came round the corner of the house just flying, and I close after him. It happened that Mr. Martin was at that identical moment going up the steps of the piazza and Sitting Bull mistaking one of his legs for the cat jumped for it and had it in his teeth before I could say a word.

When that dog once gets hold of a thing there is no use in reasoning with him, for he won't listen to anything. Mr. Martin howled and said "Take him off my gracious the dog's mad," and I said "Come hear sir. Good dog. Leave him alone" but Sitting Bull hung on to the leg as if he was deaf and Mr. Martin hung on to the railing of the piazza and made twice as much noise as the dog. I didn't know whether I'd better run for the doctor or the police, but after shaking the leg for about a minute Sitting Bull gave it an awful pull and pulled it off just at the knee-joint. When I saw the dog rushing round the yard with the leg in his mouth I ran into the house and told Sue and begged her to cut a hole in the wall and hide me behind the plastering where the police couldn't find me. When she went down to help Mr. Martin she saw him just going out of the yard on a wheelbarrow with a man wheeling him on a broad grin.

If he ever comes to this house again I'm going to run away. It turns out that his leg was made of cork, and I suppose the rest of him is either cork or glass. Some day he'll drop apart on our piazza then the whole blame will be put on me.—*"Jimmy Brown" in Harper's Young People.*

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back for the kidneys are the trouble, and you want a remedy to act directly on your secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action—and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day, and cure yourself. Either liquid or dry for sale at the druggists.—*Binghamton Republican.*

A Sweeping Reduction

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Have just opened a new

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WINE, LIQUOR and CIGAR

HOUSE,

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WE KEEP A FULL STOCK OF

CALIFORNIA, and

IMPORTED WINES

AND BRANDIES,

ALSO FINE WHISKIES AND FANCY

LIQUORS.

Our Sour Wines embrace Berger, Riesling, Traminer and Guttedel.

Our Sweet Wines Angelica, Muscat, Madura, Port and Sherry and our Red Wines, Zinfandel, and Chateau Margaux.

We are prepared to deliver Wines and Liquors to the Trade and private families in any quantity and by the case free of charge.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

OPIMUM HABIT CURED without pain in two weeks. Not one cent pay till cured. DR. H. B. BENHAM, Richmond, Ind.

Post Office Bulletin

Closing of the Mails and Carriers

	EAST.	Carriers Leave
Indianapolis and three west.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Indianapolis and stations on	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Vandalia Railroad.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Indianapolis and stations on	7:30 a.m.	Delivered
Vandalia Railroad.	7:30 a.m.	Delivered
Indianapolis and stations on	7:30 a.m.	Delivered
I. & St. L.	11:30 a.m.	Delivered
Eastern Indiana, Chicago and	11:30 a.m.	Delivered
Northern Illinois.	11:30 a.m.	Delivered
Indianapolis and three east.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
Indianapolis and stations on	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
Vandalia Railroad.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
Wisconsin.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered

	WEST.	Carriers Leave
St. Louis and three west.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Junctions on Vandalia RR. and	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Southern Illinois.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
St. Louis and three west.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
St. Louis and stations on Van-	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
dalia Railroad.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
St. Louis and stations on I.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
St. L. RR.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
St. Louis and three west.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
Marshall and stations south on	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
the Danville & Vincennes RR.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Peoria and stations on Illinois	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Midland Railroad.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Stations on Toledo, Wabash &	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Western RR. west of Dan-	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
ville.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered

	NORTH.	Carriers Leave
Chicago, Ill. (thru) punch.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Danville and stations on E. T.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
H. & C. RR.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
and Northern Illinois.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Chicago, Iowa, Michigan,	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Minnesota, Wisconsin and	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Northern Illinois.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Logansport and stations on T.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
H. & Logansport RR.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Stations on Indianapolis, Deca-	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
tur & Springfield RR.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Stations on Indianapolis and	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Western RR. east Danville.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Northern Ohio, Northern Indi-	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
ana, Michigan and Canada.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered

	SOUTH.	Carriers Leave
Evansville, Vincennes and	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Princeton.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Fort Branch and Sullivan (thru)	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
points on the Evansville and	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Evansville and stations on E.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
T. H. RR.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Evansville and stations on E.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
T. H. RR.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
Southern Illinois and Western	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
Kentucky.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
Southern Illinois and Western	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Kentucky.	7:00 a.m.	Delivered
Worthington and stations on	4:20 p.m.	Delivered
T. H. & S. E. RR.	4:20 p.m.	Delivered

HACK LINES.

Franklin, Prairie Creek, Grays

Village, Fairbairn, etc.

Thursday and Saturday.

Nelson, Ind., Tuesday and Sat-

urday.

The city is divided into seven carrier dis-

tricts as follows:

First District—Fred Tyler, Carrier.

North side of Main street, between 5th