

## THE DAILY NEWS.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

The weather bureau promises north-

westerly winds for to-day followed by a

cold wave.

The northwest was in full possession

of an old time blizzard yesterday. High

winds and heavy snow falls prevailed,

followed by low temperature.

The silver bill sticks in committee

and its friends are hopeless of any report

being made to the house during this

session. Gone to join the election bill.

The new charter proposed for Indian-

apolis and which is likely to be adopted,

abolishes the board of alderman and

reduces the number of councilmen to

twenty-one, six of which are to be

elected from the city at large and fifteen

from the wards. The Sentinel has

fought from the first for a non-partisan

charter and seems to have succeeded.

THE TREATY SENTIMENT.

Men in all parties express themselves

as being pleased with the Brazilian

treaty.

Congressman McCreary, of Kentucky,

has expressed himself as having hereto-

fore favored reciprocity with Mexico

and all the Central and South American

states, and also Canada, and that he was

in favor of giving the present treaty with

Brazil a fair trial.

Congressman Thomson, of Ohio, says

he has great faith that the new treaty

would have a most beneficial influence

on the business interests of this country.

Congressman Hooker, of Mississippi,

has expressed gratification at the suc-

cessful negotiation of the treaty; that it

would prove a fortunate thing for this

country, and would probably enable this

country to read a market heretofore mo-

nopolized by Great Britain, France, Ger-

many and Italy.

Congressman Ketchum, of New York,

emphatically declares that "the effect of

highest degree favorable to American

business interests.

Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, also

heartily endorses the reciprocity between

the two countries.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

With reference to the advantages se-

cured to the United States under the

reciprocity treaty with Brazil, con-tem-

porary, the Gazette remarks:

As Brazil is an agricultural country

the admission free or with diminished

duty of certain of our agricultural pro-

ducts is more of a pretence in the matter

of affording a market to our farmers

than a reality. It is a good deal as if

any of the outside townships of Vigo

county, for instance, should agree to re-

move restrictions, supposing any to ex-

ist, to the importation into them of wheat

grown, for example, in Harrison town-

ship. Brazil is an exporter of food pro-

ducts, raising more than she consumes,

and the admission of our food products

free signifies little or nothing to our

farmer.

Now let us see what the

Americanized cyclopedia Britannica

says of the agricultural pro-

ducts of Brazil. After referring to the

variety of climate, soil, etc., it says "the

value and importance of the agricultural

products cannot fail to be very great."

The cyclopedia then continues thus:

"So small, however, is the number of

farmers, compared with the extent of soil

that it is not believed that over one acre

in 200 is under cultivation. In some pro-

vinces, especially those near the sea, the

quantity of grain raised is not sufficient

to supply the demand and thus large

quantities of wheat are imported from

the United States. The chief products

of Brazil are coffee, sugar, cotton, manioc

or cassava flour, tobacco, rice, maize,

percentum reduction of duty, barring

the exceptions named:

Lard and substitutes thereof; bacon, ham,

butter and cheese, canned and preserved meats,

fish, fruits and vegetables; manufactures of

cotton, including cotton clothing; manufactures

of iron and steel, single or mixed, not in-

cluded in the foregoing free schedule. Leather

and the manufactures thereof, except boots and

shoes; lumber and the manufactures of wood,

including cooperage furniture of all kinds,

wagons, carts and carriages; manufactures of

rubber.

No thoughtful person will fail to see

that the treaty of reciprocity is bound to

very largely inure to the benefit of citi-

zens of this country. We consider it a

wise commercial arrangement. The an-

alogy or comparison drawn by the Ga-

zette is readily seen to have no force nor

real application whatever.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

The Suppression of Chapman was Not

Discourteous.

To the Editor of the News.

At the last meeting of the common

council a report was submitted to allow

the works company the amounts that

were disallowed under the new ordi-

nance in the months of October, Novem-

ber and December. Mr. Chapman, a

representative of the Chicago stockhold-

ers of the water works company was pre-

sent and was invited by the mayor to

speak to the council on the question

for decision immediately, had they so

desired. Instead of doing so they went

the next day, December 13th, and got an

order from Circuit Judge Taylor forbid-

ding the city officers to commence any

new suits or further prosecute any suit

already begun under the ordinance.

The restraining order was granted

without notice to the defendants. It is

usual in such cases to give the defend-

ants an early opportunity to be heard;

but in this case the day for hearing was

set twenty-one days off, more than twice

the time required by law for summons.

The time fixed for the hearing was Jan-

uary 31. The Madison appeal case was

due for trial December 23d; but the re-

straining order forbade the city attorney

to do anything in that case under penalty

of contempt of court. On December 22d

the city attorney filed the Madison case

complaint in the injunction case. An

argument was had on the case commencing

December 29th and continuing several

days. On the 31st of January the city

attorney obtained an order of court mod-

ifying the restraining order so as to pre-

vent him to proceed in the Madison case

without notice to the defendants. On his

motion the court set the Madison case for

trial on the 10th of January. This

motion and ruling was made necessary

because the saloon keepers refused to

submit the case by agreement. They re-

sisted every step in the proceedings, and

CHAPTER VII.  
THE LOAN OF AN INVENTION.

This machine, if once set in motion,

will never stop," said the inventor, as

he poured out a glass full of beer; "I re-

gret to say that I have not yet learned

how to set it in motion, but that is a

trifle, sir; a trifle. The solution of this

little difficulty will come," and he

tapped his forehead confidently.

He was a lean-bodied, thin-legged

man, clad in ill-fitting and soiled gar-

ments. His face did not harmonize with

his gaunt figure. It was of the German

type, round and full in the cheeks, with

high color, and sandy beard and must-

ache. The contrast told his story: his

invention had fed upon him, while he

himself had had only the poor nourish-

ment of hope. He had been talking fully

two hours; and Russell had begun to

fear that the poor fellow's vocal organs

realized the dream of endless motion

which his invention would forever dis-

appoint.

"I have no use for this machine un-

less it can go," said Russell. "I read

the story of a reporter who said that its

movements were such as he had never

seen in any thing inanimate before."

The inventor smiled as he filled his

glass with beer and placed the empty

bottle with twenty others in a circle

around the edge of the table, in the mid-

"THIS MACHINE, IF ONCE IN MOTION,

WILL NEVER STOP."

I shall tell you about my invention,

and you won't believe a word I say. It

has been so in every case—all my life.

I have taken my models to many capi-

talists. They wouldn't look at the

models; they looked at me. Personally,

I am not a practicable machine, and I

never got a dollar's worth of backing."

"You are well-to-do," said Russell.

"Why haven't you put the thing on the

market yourself?"

"I have some money in the bank, and

a little property besides," replied Deering;

"but every invention involves a

risk, and I will take no chances where

my wife and children are involved. I

will not reach out after wealth even for

them, if I must hazard their comfort and

security. We get along very well as we

are."

Russell could not help strongly ap-

proving this decision, and he wondered

why the words did not give him a good

impression of the man, but they did not.

There must be something under all

this," he thought. "I don't believe the

invention is of any value." On the con-

trary, an examination of the models

convinced him that the invention was

an electro motor destined to be of great

practical utility. He had not deceived

Mr. Ray in saying that he understood

electrical contrivances. He was really

very well informed on the subject. In-

Read What the  
Old Man Says:

MY EXAMINATION OF

## THE AMERICANIZED

## ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

Has been entirely satisfactory. The following are some of

the points noted in my examination:

## IN BIOGRAPHY

I find the "Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica" treats of the life of every

man that has helped to mould the history of his times—or has controlled the

events and destinies of his people or of the world—whether that life be in ancient,

medieval, modern or present time. Four thousand separate biographies are in-

cluded under this one feature—a feature embraced in no other encyclopedia now

in print.

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physical geography, the geology, climate, productions—animal or plants, etc., etc.,

as well as the governmental, religious social and commercial status of each period of

its history—whether of Babylon, Egypt, India, Europe or America; whether in an

era of the world 4,000 years past, or in the year of our Lord, 1891.

## IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES

I find that its leading and greatest articles have been penned only by the

hands of our greatest masters in Europe and America. No little men have figured

in these great chapters on science—none but the greatest in research, in experi-

ment and analysis. Their close analysis, their brilliant experiments and their

triumphant demonstrations alone rest under the grand conclusions of science in

general, as published in these volumes.

## IN LITERATURE

I find the literature of the highest thought wherever the name is mentioned.

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characteristic feature in the history of a people.

## IN RELIGION

I find this Encyclopedia a treasure-house filled with the finest and ablest con-

tributions of some of the greatest of our scholars. The bible of every great re-

ligion—its composition and the history of its origin—whether in India or Europe,

in Palestine or China—has had the concentrated light of scores of the best living

intellects thrown upon it, in the articles on the bible in this Encyclopedia.

## ON EVERY SUBJECT

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aimed at by the writers of this great and latest publication of Encyclopedia

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