

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 Indianapolis 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 liquor dealers not only resist legislation, but they have banded themselves together in liquor leagues and associations, to violate the law and do it openly, and have in their employ numerous firms of skilled lawyers to defend them in doing so.

In Terre Haute there has not been for years any serious pretense of obedience to law by the element. Saloons have been kept open all hours in the city for four or five years in the year. This has been done with connivance of public officials whose duty it was to enforce the law.

At that time began a campaign which has since continued, in the common council, in the newspapers, in the party and in the courts. The controversy has not been so much between the political parties as within them.

With reference to the advantages secured to the United States under the reciprocity treaty with Brazil, contemporary, the Gazette remarks: As Brazil is an agricultural country the admission free or with diminished duty of certain of our agricultural products is more of a pretense in the matter of affording a market to our farmers than a reality.

Now let us see what the Americanized encyclopedia Britannica says of the agricultural products 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 reader can not fail to see the advantages to be derived by the farmers of this country in opening a free market for their products, to say nothing of the opening of a market to long line of manufactured articles. It will pay the reader to again study the list of farm products thus admitted free to Brazil. Here they are:

Wheat, wheat flour, corn or maize, and the manufactures thereof, including corn meal and starch, rye, rye flour, buckwheat flour and barley, potatoes, beans and peas, hay and oats, pork (salted), including pickle pork and bacon, except hams, fish (salted, dried or pickled), cotton seed oil.

Products of the mine and forest admitted free to Brazil. Coal (anthracite or bituminous), rosin, tar and turpentine.

Manufactured articles: Agricultural tools, implements and machinery, mining and mechanical tools, implements and machinery, including stationary and portable engines and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes except sewing machines, instruments and books for the arts and sciences, railway construction material and equipments.

In addition, the following articles are to be admitted to that country on a 25

percentum reduction of duty, barring the exceptions named: Lard and substitutes thereof, bacon, hams, 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 included 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 citizens of this country. We consider it a wise commercial arrangement. The analogy or comparison drawn by the Gazette 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 water works company the amounts that were disallowed under the new ordinance in the months of October, November and December. Mr. Chapman, a representative of the Chicago stockholders of the water works company was present and was invited by the mayor to speak to the council on the question pending. Mr. Chapman then proceeded to charge the common council with repudiation and bad faith, which charge was not only false, but insulting. He was listened to respectfully until he saw fit to close his remarks. Subsequently he arose without invitation, presumably respectfully, the enemies of the water works company, the enemies of Mr. King, and their mouthpiece, the Express, call discourtesy. If it is discourtesy, it is a kind of discourtesy we need more of.

Open Violation vs. Law and Order.

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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 forbidding 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 defendants 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 summary.

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 regret 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 garments. 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 mustache. The contrast told his story; his invention had fed upon him, while he himself had had only the poor nourishment 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 disappoint.

"I have no use for this machine unless 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 middle of which stood the wonderful machine.

"I remember the young man well," said he. "A pleasant fellow he was, too, but he hadn't your head for beer. We drank only seventeen notices that morning, and yet he told me that this with a motion which he felt sure that nothing in Heaven or earth could ever stop. His description was not wholly accurate, but it gave that idea of endless rotary force which my machine will realize some day. I think he must have written the story immediately after leaving me, though I would not at the time have thought it possible. It was not a deception of the public; it was a view in advance of the reality. We shall see it some day."

"I am afraid I can not wait," said Russell; "but let me give you some advice. Don't work too steadily at this thing. Get something else to do and let this be your relaxation. It will be better for you and it will not hurt the machine."

He forced a payment for the twenty bottles of beer, bade the inventor a cheerful good-bye and escaped just as another lecture on occult mechanics was about to begin.

It was the second day of Russell's search for an invention. He had begun the work as soon as he had left Gilbert Ray's office after the little game of "pulling sticks."

He had long been familiar with the subject, practically and theoretically. He had invented an electrical engine, and he would like to have the advertiser see it.

Russell called upon John Deering that evening at his home in a suburban town. The Deerings lived in a house well kept and full of comfort. There was no sign of dirt, dirt or other unpleasantness of pretence. The inventor's daughter, a neat and pretty girl of fourteen, answered Russell's ring and ushered him into the presence of her father, who sat in a cheerful parlor reading a book. Mrs. Deering and a little boy were present, and it was evident that the mother had been helping her son with his lessons. Russell was made welcome, a few words of general conversation followed and then the two men were left together.

Russell looked at Deering and distrusted him. That feeling was the first of which he had been conscious at sight of the man. Though he had found him surrounded by every sign of peace and good will and moral rectitude in the light of that best evidence of a man's respectability, a happy home, Russell could not repress uncharitable suspicions. It was Deering's face which bore false witness against him. It had no unusual feature, and its general effect was not unbecomingly, but it was a face that distrusted itself. The eyes were pale; they had no light in them; they valued the man's thought, and there was a deep line in the center of the brow, giving the effect of sullen discontent.

But Russell, though he knew his own conduct to be not above criticism, carried the utmost candor in his countenance. He was a man to inspire confidence—and make the most of it.

"You don't like the looks of me," said Deering. "Nobody does."

"On the contrary," replied Russell. "I think you are rather a handsome man."

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"THIS MACHINE, IF ONCE IN MOTION, WILL NEVER STOP."

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Read What the Old Man Says:



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 included under this one feature—a feature embraced in no other encyclopedia now in print.

IN HISTORY

I find the history of every nation that has flourished, fully outlined—the physical geography, the geology, climate, productions—animal or plants, etc., etc., as well as the governmental, religious social and commercial state 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 experiment 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. The history of no country is mentioned unconnected from its literature—if it had a literature. English, American, French, German—are given as fully as any other characteristic feature in the history of a people.

IN RELIGION

I find this Encyclopedia a treasure-house filled with the finest and ablest contributions of some of the greatest of our scholars. The bible of every great religion—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

I have found the deepest research, the profoundest investigation linked with the most lucid statement, as if truth alone were the objective and only point aimed at by the writers of this great and latest publication of Encyclopedia knowledge.

HOW TO GET THIS GREAT WORK.

On payment of \$10 down and signing contract to pay \$2.50 per month for eight months, we will deliver the complete work in ten volumes, cloth binding, and agree to send DAILY NEWS to you for one year FREE

Or cash \$28 for books and paper for one year. In sheep binding, \$12 down, \$3 per month, \$33.50 cash. In half seal morocco binding, \$13 down, \$3 per month, or \$36 cash.

Books can be examined at our counting rooms, where full information can be obtained. Or by dropping us a postal we will have our representative call on you with samples.

NEWS PUB. CO.

COOK'S COMPOUND. Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Composed of Cotton Root, Tangy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. It succeeds in curing all kinds of Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other pulmonary affections. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold in Terre Haute by GULICK & CO., corner Wabash and Fourth streets.

SOCIETY JOURNAL. Town Topics. THE JOURNAL OF SOCIETY. PUBLISHED (NEW YORK) EVERY TUESDAY. "Between the lines of morality and cynicism to read great lessons of life, reality and hope."

TRUSSES, CRUTCHES, ETC. Lewis Lockwood. MANUFACTURER OF Trusses, Crutches, Deformity Braces and Patent Legs and Arms.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS. ROBERT H. BLACK, JAMES A. HERRICK, BLACK & NISBET, Undertakers and Embalmers, 24 NORTH FIFTH ST., TERRE HAUTE.

STRAIGHTSHIP AGENCY. EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP AGENCY. JOHN G. BEVEL, 24 North Fifth Street.

DEVOURED BY WOLVES. St. Petersburg, February 9.—A man and his sweetheart were attacked by wolves a few days ago in the province of Kiev. The man attempted defense, but finding his efforts useless took refuge in a tree, from which he beheld the wolves tearing the woman's body to pieces. Overcome by the sight he fell, fainting among the beasts and was also devoured.

HAVE 'EM IN FREE TRADE ENGLAND. LONDON, February 9.—A prospectus has been issued of the United Alkali Corporation with a capital stock of six million pounds. The object of the trust is to absorb the various large chemical works in England into one powerful combine with a view of controlling the market.

DETERMINED TO HOLD ANY RUPTURE. Trusses fitted and properly adjusted, free of charge, and guaranteed to hold any rupture.

BRACES FOR ALL DEFORMITIES MADE TO ORDER. Complete stock of crutches and trusses always on hand. Seventh and Wabash Avenue, Room 4, Next Block.

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