

AMONG OUR NEGRO CITIZENS.

WHAT HAS TRANSPIRED IN THEIR CIRCLES THIS WEEK.

Master Services at the Methodist Church Will be Attended by the Eastern Star Chapter—Personal and General.

The members of the A. M. E. church on south Third street are making elaborate preparations for their Easter services, which will be attended by the two Eastern Star chapters of the cities of Queen Esther and Bethlehem in accordance with a proclamation issued by their Grand Patron. Elaborate programs have been arranged for every chapter in the state, and the local chapters are making great efforts to eclipse all former observances of the day. The following is the program as it will be carried out in the south Third street church on Sunday, the 29th.

Star Song..... Coronation
Prayer..... Patron
Singing..... Book of Ages
Questions and answers by representatives of the Eastern Star Lodge.
Sermon..... Rev. T. E. Wilson
Singing..... Street Home

The officers who will conduct the services on Easter Sunday have already been elected and are as named below.

Mrs. Mary E. Meyers, eminent grand senior matron will act for the occasion.

Assistant Matron—Mrs. Mary Crutten.
Patron—Charles Butler.
Alibi—Sister Stewart.
Singer—Mrs. Annie Landers.
Singer—Theodora Rockelle.
Singer—Ellen Frazier.
Singer—Mrs. Mary Archer.
Singer—Emma Hall.
Assistant Conductress—Mrs. Fannie Butler.

Rev. Wilson, the regular pastor, will preach the sermon on that occasion.

Mr. Robert A. Brown, patron of Bethlehem chapter, and Marion Anderson, patron of Queen Esther lodge will occupy seats with the officers.

Rev. Wilson's Sermon.

The congregation in attendance at the A. M. E. Church last Sunday evening had the pleasure of listening to one of the most able sermons ever delivered in the church. It was prepared and delivered by Rev. T. E. Wilson and was a fine specimen of oratory. Rev. Wilson took his text from Revelations, it being "No Night There." His illustrations of the firmament, the solar system, and his disquisitions with reference to the human family, and its condition in life was very striking and that strong impressions were made on his hearers was plain to be seen.

Deaths.

Last week Mable Johnson, the eldest child of Mrs. Lizzie Johnson of south High street, died after a protracted illness. Miss Mable was just blossoming into young womanhood and her death has dropped like a pall on her acquaintances. The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of all.

Personal Mention.

Bennett Stuart, of Brazil was in the city Monday on business of a legal nature.

Anderson Price, who has been confined Mrs. H. K. Kilgore has suffered with a severe attack of the grippe during the last week but was much better at last report.

L. G. Mitchell and his corps of long-stemmed artists, have located their shop on south Third street in the old court house building.

The friends of Mrs. David D. Harris of south Second street, will be pleased to learn that she is recovering from her recent illness.

Edward Clark, the popular mail carrier, paid a visit to friends in Sullivan the first part of this week. His wife had been visiting her parents there for some time previous to Ed's trip.

Last Wednesday evening the wife of Rev. T. E. Wilson presented that gentleman with a pair of big chubby twin babies, a boy and a girl. Both the twins and the mother are doing well.

The many friends and acquaintances of Miss Lillie Mann will be pained to learn that she left our city last Wednesday. Miss Mann was highly prized as a companion by all who knew her and all wish her bon voyage.

The Misses Annie and Lizzie Claggett, of Alum Cave, were in the city Tuesday for a short time, on their way to Indianapolis. While here they were the guests of their brother-in-law, Henry Howard. Well founded rumors have it that the above named young ladies will soon launch upon the sea of matrimony.

Grand Master of the state, W. T. Floyd, of the F. and A. Masons of Indianapolis, is expected in this city on or about the 29th, on his annual tour of inspection of the lodges. The grand master is always sure of a hearty reception by his people here. While here he will visit Prince hall and Darnes lodge of Masons.

How to Wash Chamois Skin.

This question having been asked through the columns of different papers of this city several times, we herewith furnish a recipe for washing chamois skins without leaving them in a hard and stiff condition. Make a weak solution of soda and warm water, rub plenty of soft soap into the leather and allow it to remain in soak for two hours, then rub it well until clean; afterwards rinse it well in a weak solution composed of warm water, soda and yellow soap. It must not be rinsed in water finally, for then it would become so hard as to be unfit for use. It is the small quantity of soap left in the leather that allows the finer particles of the leather to separate and become soft like silk. After rinsing, wring well in a rough towel and dry quickly, then pull it about and brush it well and it will become softer and better than most new leather.

Another Runaway.

Yesterday as Henry Ross a resident of Otter creek township was coming into the city from his home, he had occasion to drive a short distance on Eighth street, and had proceeded only a short distance when he met an electric car, at which his horse took fright and started to run. Fortunately he turned the animal into a wee, and stopped him before any great damage was done.

Do you want a girl? Say so in our "Love" column.

ABOUT SLOT MACHINES.

Invention in Our Day Versus Invention in Pharoic Times.

At the railway stations, ferry houses and even upon the street corners, there may be found in almost every city and village in the United States automatic vending machines, which, for a nickel, or more or less, will deliver the various goods which they are adapted to sell. The purchaser may procure a newspaper and a cigar to smoke, or, if adverse to the use of the weed, he may secure a tablet of chewing gum or a package of sweets. If entertainment is desired, it may be found in the "nickel in the slot" phonograph.

In Europe and America, machines of this class are provided for dealing out portable liquors; bouquets are also furnished in a similar way; and if you desire to know how much you have increased in weight since yesterday, all that need be done is to mount the platform of the nickel in the slot scales and drop in your coin and the thing is done. One of the latest achievements in this line is the automatic photographic apparatus.

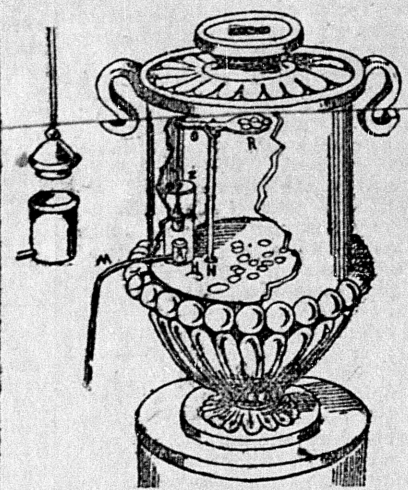


FIG. 1.—LUSTRAL WATER VASE DESCRIBED BY HERON, ABOUT 100 B. C.

ratus, which takes your picture for a nickel, while you wait.

These various devices and many others which we might mention are regarded as very clever inventions, and have certainly proved successful in many cases in a pecuniary sense.

The last automatic vending machine alluded to is shown in Fig. 2. The perfume reservoir is located in the upper portion of the vase; the tube communicating with the lower part of the reservoir extends through the side of the vase and is closed at its upper end by a valve attached to one end of the lever, O. The other end of the lever, O, is connected by a rod with the lever, E, the longer arm of this lever being provided with a pan, R, for receiving coin, while the shorter arm of the lever is furnished with a weight for counterbalancing the pan and closing the valve. A curved piece of metal is arranged concentric with the path of the pan, R, and serves to retain the coin dropped into it through the slot in the top of the vase until the pan, R, is carried down beyond the end of the curved plate, where it falls into the counterweight on the short arm of the lever, then returns the lever to the point of starting and closes the valve, thus stopping the flow of the perfume.

This very clever device was patented November 19, 1889. Our illustration is prepared directly from the patent drawings. This and other machines for analogous purposes are regarded as the peculiar product of our inventive age, but in turning back the pages of history we find that in Egypt, something more than two thousand years ago, when a worshiper was about to enter the temple, he sprinkled himself with lustral water taken from a vase near the entrance. The priests made the distribution of holy water a source of revenue by the employment of the automatic vending machine which is illustrated in Fig. 1. This apparatus would not release a single drop of the purifying liquid until coin to the amount required had been deposited in the vase.

A comparison of the ancient lustral water vase and the modern perfume vending machine will show that they are substantially alike. The ancient machine has a lever, O, fulcrumed in the standard, N, and connected with the valve in the reservoir, H. The lever is furnished with the pan, R, for receiving



FIG. 2.—NORRIS'S AUTOMATIC PERFUME DISTRIBUTOR. PATENTED IN 1889.

the coins dropped through the slot, A, at the top of the vase. An enlarged view of the valve belonging to the vase is shown at the left of the engraving.

The mechanism is almost identical with that shown in the modern device, illustrated in Fig. 2; in fact, this ancient vase described by Heron, more than two thousand years ago, is the prototype of all modern automatic vending machines, and simply serves as another proof of the truth of the saying: "There is nothing new under the sun."

Scientific American.

Aluminum Engines.

It is proposed making engines of aluminum to develop thirty-four horsepower and to be used for directing the movements of a French war balloon of 3,000 cubic meters capacity, experiments with which are to be made in April next.

ROD, REEL AND GUN.

Some General Information of Interest to Sportsmen.

Sport for the Angler Promises Well for the Coming Season—Very Light Fishing Pieces in Demand—How to Re-Brown Gun Barrels.

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The outlook for anglers and other sportsmen is more favorable for the coming season than for many years past. This is owing to the exceptional mildness of the last and present winter. This encouraging prospect is of greater force in the Western States than those of the East. In the latter the continuous depletion of fish and game with no corresponding recuperative force, are factors which even the favorable weather conditions have failed measurably to supply. Within a brief period, at the West, enlarged legislative action, an aroused public sentiment and a general awakening to the situation, has led to strenuous exertions to protect and preserve the game of the field and the fish of the streams. The farmers in particular have now awakened to the increased revenues which may be derived from the lands and waters by a close attention to this subject. Sportsmen have commenced to relinquish the hitherto prevailing notion that by protecting and preserving game they are encouraging a dangerous enemy to their growing crops. They find that a comfortable addition may be made to their incomes by letting the privileges of killing game to sportsmen, and that if they care to harvest the feathered crop themselves they may secure a return proportionately as sure and remunerative as they derive from poultry. The same is true of the fish in the streams which flow through their lands. There is hardly a day that we do not hear of combinations of farmers, controlling a large extent of territory, uniting for the purpose of reaping the benefits of an increased abundance of fish and game. The Farmers' Alliance of Kansas has taken the most advanced hand in this direction, and is alive to the benefits which may accrue from a close attention to this subject. This action of the Alliance is intended to put a stop to the great destruction, particularly of quail, which prevailed universally in Kansas during the close season of the past year. In Michigan, the grayling fishing, which appeared the greatest attraction to anglers in the northern portion of the State, and which was thought to have become almost extinct, promises the coming season to greatly revive, through the cessation of logging in most of the streams. Chicago anglers are now thoroughly aroused and united in the determination to protect the valuable waters of the State and the territory north of that city. Several stringent laws are now awaiting the action of the Legislature of Illinois for the furtherance of that purpose.

In Washington and Oregon the anglers' interests are being vigorously maintained, and the waste products of other manufacturing industries are being disposed of in a more radical manner for the protection of its fish and game than any other State. It is questionable, however, whether the people generally are willing at present to carry protection as far as is projected. The fact that the press is giving enlarged attention to these matters, has been the strongest factor in remedying evils which, without its assistance, would within a brief period have brought the West to the front of depletion in its fish and game, as that which now prevails at the East.

In the past, and even to-day, the Indians used a stick upon which to rest the gun when aiming at large game not in motion. Although this was more in vogue in the days when muzzle-loaders were exclusively used, the custom has not been abandoned even in the presence of the breech-loader. In employing the rest the Indians assume the military position—kneeling—while aiming. The stick is about four and a half feet long. The Utes, Snakes, Pawnees and Blackfeet, in order to make a crotch, avail themselves of two sticks which offer a firmer rest.

The introduction of the nitro-compound powders has undoubtedly enhanced the merits of shotguns of 16 and 20-bore. The first, loaded with two and a half drams of the chemical product and one and one-eighth ounces of shot, and the second with two drams and one ounce of shot, will have little or no recoil. Moreover, great advantages are gained in the use of these small bores loaded with nitro-powder, both in the lesser weight of the ammunition and of the weapon, freedom from smoke, handiness of the gun, good pattern and penetration, less bodily fatigue, and with corresponding accuracy of aim.

The results of the experiments made at the Springfield National Armory by a board of Government officers, during the past few months, indicates that our makers of nitro-compound powders are fast overtaking those of Europe. The re-browning of guns may be done by sportsmen without recourse to a gunsmith. For English twist or steel barrels the following preparation may be used:

Spirits of nitre, one ounce.
Tincture of steel, three-fourths of a dram.
Sublimate of mercury, one-half of a dram.
Blue stone, one-half of a dram.
Soft or rain water, one-half of a pint.

For plain iron barrels:
Nitric acid, one-half of an ounce.
Spirits of nitre, one-half of an ounce.
Spirits of wine, one dram.
Tincture of steel, one dram.
Soft water, one quart.

The first is available one week after being made, the second, one month—the

longer the better. Plug the breach and muzzle with tight-fitting soft pine plugs, which must project about four inches, as a base upon which the barrel may rest while applying the preparation, to prevent the mixture from entering the bore, and as a hold for the operator, whose fingers must not touch the barrels while the work is in progress. First polish with No. 80 or 100 emery cloth, coated with sperm oil or lard. The last polish may be made with No. 120 emery cloth. Then wipe clean with dry cotton washer or rag. The barrels may now be covered with a coating of whitening mixed with water, which when dry to be scratched off with a scratch brush or piece of file card, the movement being always lengthwise of the barrel. When the whitening is removed with scratches or dry cloths, the brooding fluid, thoroughly mixed by shaking, must be poured into a shallow earthen dish. Hold the breach-plug in the hand, the muzzle-plug resting upon a bench. With a clean cotton cloth apply the browning, always working lengthwise of the barrel. Nothing containing a suspicion of grease should be used. Warmth is absolutely requisite in applying the mixture. After the first application wait about five (5) hours, then scratch off the rust, the same as the whitening, so long as it will dust or fly. At intervals of about five hours during the day repeat the operation. This must be continued for a week, the scratching to follow each application. The finishing touches are given by scratching the last coat, pouring scalding water down the barrels, allowing them to stand until thoroughly cold—this kills the action of the browning and corrosion—scratch again thoroughly but lightly; rub with a clean cloth, then apply boiled linseed oil with a cloth and the operation is complete. Two precautions are absolutely essential to success. On no account must the mixture be allowed to freeze, nor must a particle of grease touch the barrels while undergoing the process. Never permit even the tips of the fingers to touch them while the work is in progress.

Not long since an interesting experiment was tried in Boston as to whether an angler with rod and line could master a swimming man. The contest occurred in the tank of the Boston Athletic Club. Mr. Mixer wielded the rod against Mr. John Robinson, professor of swimming of the club. The line was attached to the cap of the swimmer. Mr. Mixer used an eight-foot tarpon rod, with a multiplying reel and a line capable of withstanding a weight of thirty-six pounds. The conditions were that the angler was to exhaust the swimmer so that he might be brought within gauffing distance in thirty minutes. The latter was to be considered the winner should he be able to break rod or line. He was not to touch bottom nor the sides of the tank. Professor Robinson after making several plunges in order to test the strength of the tackle, threw himself upon his back and by threading water, resisted the efforts of the angler until time was called.

This was not considered conclusive as to skill and endurance in the water. Another, not so well equipped, next made the test, but in two minutes Mr. Mixer had brought him within gauffing distance and it was considered that he could have drowned his opponent had he been so inclined. The result of the experiment, was considered to be in favor of the angler, unless brought vis-a-vis a swimmer of great strength, skill and endurance, then the conquest of the latter is an almost impossible feat.

Although Minnesota possesses the vastness of splendid lakes and streams, once filled with an apparently inexhaustible supply of the finest game fish, prompt measures are necessary to check the process of depletion from which they are suffering.

The great body of summer visitors are no more to blame for this than the native fisherman. The latter are the more destructive, inasmuch as their opportunity comes in the spring—before the arrival of the former—when the fish are on their spawning beds. Although the State has been liberal in planting brook trout, and with good results, it has been somewhat niggardly in appointing the necessary officials to make its efforts thoroughly effective. It has but one game and fish warden, and to him it gives a salary of only \$300. He is a model and efficient officer, however, as he employs an assistant, to whom he pays more than the amount of which he is recipient. Every year the number of angling tourists who visit Minnesota is on the increase. These distribute a great sum of money, which percolates, with benefit, through many channels. It would seem wise, in order to encourage an increased flow of this monetary tide, that the State should put forth every exertion to propagate and protect the fish of the streams and lakes, which are one of the strongest magnets of attraction.

The first split bamboo rod was made some thirty-six years ago, by Samuel Philippi of Easton, Pa. The butt was made of ash, tapered below the reel-seat, the joint and tip of bamboo in four sections and built round. But three of these rods are now known to be in existence. From one of these made by Philippi was conceived the idea of the present split bamboo rod.

A rod particularly suited, where a heavy sinker or bait is required to be cast from a free-running multiplying reel, may be made of two pieces of equal length, with but one joint, the latter being non-doweled, not cylindrical ferrules. The entire length is seven and a half feet and of a weight of eight or nine ounces. It may be built throughout of bamboo, or with ash butt, and lance wood, green heart, or bethabara top.

Good fishing is reported in Florida at Punta Rassa (tarpon), Holly Hill, Oak Hill, Brentley, Malabar, Palma Sola, Stanton, Bradenton, Kissimmee and Lake Weir.

Good quail and other shooting in Florida at Indian Springs, Dallas, Mines Elmwood, Daytona, Eustis, Oklawaha, Arastasia, Blue Spring; in Arkansas Cummins and Okolona; in Texas, Ropesville and Brazoria. DAVID WEINSTEIN.

AN APPLIANCE OF SAFETY.



Officer (at 1 a. m.)—What's goin' on here?

Clubman—My wife's in the habit of throwing things out of the window at me if I come home late, so I had this telescopic key made, so's to know when the coast is clear.—Once a Week.

He Enjoyed It Most.

Times—Did you ever know anyone to laugh at a story Springer told?

Jingle—Yes; he told me one to-day, and one man laughed all the time he was telling it.

Times—Is that so? Who was it?

Jingle—Why, Springer.—Boston Herald.

An Anatomical Proposal.

"Why did you refuse the learned and rich Mr. Sigmund?"

"He is too precise. When he proposed he asked me for my hand and liver. He says the liver has been proved to be the seat of affection. Fancy living with that sort of a man!"—St. Joseph News.

Her Training.

"I don't see how Miss Summit ever became such a good conversationalist. She used to be the shyest girl I ever knew."

"Well, you see, she has been going regularly to the opera ever since she 'came out'."—Puck.

A MATTER OF INSTINCT.



—Life.

The Old Gentleman's Prerogative.

"Let me give you a weigh," remarked young Dolly, as he motioned Miss Amy to step on the scales.

"My father is the only person who can do that," replied Amy, archly.—Munsey's Weekly.

No Doubt of It.

property is robbery?

Boy—I don't know. I suppose it was some fellow who didn't have any.—Texas Siftings.

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Is it your fault or the boy's that Young Hopeful doesn't understand the meaning of the word he has encountered, or knows nothing about the man of whose actions he has been reading? The boy comes to you, while you are deep in the market report, and you are annoyed at the interruption. Does not part of your annoyance arise from the fact that you don't know yourself?

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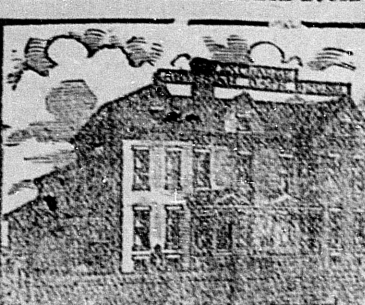
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