

## THE DAILY NEWS.

VOL. I. No. 29.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday.

NEWS PUBLISHING CO.,  
No. 23 South Fifth Street.ENTERED AT THE TERRE HAUTE POST OFFICE AS  
SECOND-CLASS MATTER.Terms of Subscription:  
One year ..... \$5.00  
Per week, by carrier ..... 10ctsAll correspondence should be addressed to the  
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
No attention will be given to anonymous  
communications.The News columns will be open to contribu-  
tors upon any subject of special or general in-  
terest. No communication inspired by ill-feel-  
ing or of a personal nature will be published.  
Rejected manuscript will not be returned un-  
less accompanied by postage.Persons desiring to subscribe for the News can  
do so by telephone or postal card request.  
Specimen copies furnished upon application.  
Where delivery is irregular, immediate com-  
plaint should be made at the office and it will  
receive prompt attention.Remittances should be made payable to THE  
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
DOUGLAS H. SMITH,  
Managing Editor.

TELEPHONE NO. 151.

Readers of the Daily News leaving the  
city at any time can have the paper mailed to  
them. Address will be changed as often as de-  
sired.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889.

## A BLUNDER OF A COMPROMISE.

In another part of the News will be found the action of the commissioners on the subject of the ferry. It will be seen that they adopted a compromise measure, reducing the rates as originally made but making them practically a restrictive tariff against the farmers. The News has made a single-handed fight for a free ferry, fully sustained by public sentiment but unassisted by the other newspapers of the city. We still insist that this ferry should be free but the Commissioners, having blundered into making a toll, were too stubborn to retract and the farmers must pay for it. Let us hope that the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible and in the mean-while the News will collect a few facts and store them away for further discussion of Commissioners' court. There was no earthly reason why the ferry should not have been made free. A gigantic blunder was made when a \$6,000 draw was ordered, a worse one when the contract was made with Ferryman Gosnell and outrageous charges established. The present draw was put in without the use of a ferry. The Vandavia bridge was rebuilt without trains being stopped, yet the commissioners in their wisdom grant the bridge company thirty days to put in a draw. Nonsense! Such lack of judgment is amazing. The commissioners went on a junket to Pittsburg and spent \$150 of the people's money to arrange the contract. Then they refused to make the ferry free because it would cost not over \$300. The economic idea did not strike in until after two of them had been to Pittsburg and had spent \$150.

The reduction of the ferry charges is a confession that the commissioners have blundered. But halving the charges does not decrease the error. It is as enormous as before.

Make the ferry free!

The Hamilton scandal, which has been agitating upper tendons in New York, seems about to end as such affairs generally do. "Between two stools the woman comes to the ground," but in this case that seems the proper place for her. The stabbing of the nursery maid brought matters to a crisis and the infuriated husband, unable to bear the publicity, gets out of the country, the usual resource of men. The fellow who has come between husband and wife, after the custom of these contemptible curs, turns state's evidence and lays the blame on the woman. The weak, faithless wife meets with the inevitable result and is left to bear the punishment. There is very little variation in this old, old story. Sin and its consequences are the same now that they have been in the past and will be in the future but frail human nature profits nothing by observation. The most unfortunate feature connected with such cases is that they are placed before the public in so sensational and realistic a manner that everybody reads and enjoys and the real atrociousness of the crime is lost sight of.

It is suggested that the most desirable form of suicide is dynamite. It is sure to act and it disposes of the victim in so effectual a manner that the relatives are saved all the trouble and expense of funeral ceremonies. This is a fact, but there is the coroner to be thought of. Have we a right to cheat him out of his fee, which is his only means of making a living? In the case of the two men at Jacksonville, as reported by the dispatches to-day, all that was found was a toe. Now a coroner could hardly be expected to sit on a toe and yet the law requires that there must be official record of the death of the man who owned the toe and the manner in which he came to his death. The witnesses of a dynamite explosion are hard to find when they are needed and when collected their testimony can hardly be called available, except to prove the fact that there was an explosion. If a would-be suicide wants things done decently and in order he will not select dynamite as the means. To be sure if he is in a hurry he can attain

more speed with dynamite than with cold poison or a rope or a dagger or a revolver, anyone of which may miss connection. But then not only does he play a mean trick on the industrious and overworked coroner, as we have shown, but he also interferes with the rights of two other members of the profession, the doctors and the newspaper men. The former lose the chance of airing their wise opinions as to the cause of death, whether it was heart-failure or failure of the heart and whether the subject took his own life or whether it was taken for him. Then the reporters are deprived of a fine opportunity to do some "space" writing; to expound their wild and wonderful theories; to rifle the pockets of the deceased and secure his pawn tickets and unpaid bills, finding therein sufficient cause for the act. The undertaker also loses a fee and the morbid curiosity seeker is deprived of the ghastly pleasure he finds in such cases. Taking all these things and many others into consideration, it is conclusively shown that no suicide who has any regard for his fellow men will be selfish enough to make his exit through a can of dynamite.

CONLEY AND CARDIFF, two prize fighters, had all arrangements completed for a "scrap" near Ashland, Wis. Governor Hoard promptly telegraphed to the sheriff to arrest principals and accessories should they attempt to fight. The contest did not take place. This is the way a northern Governor does. In the Sullivan-Kilrain affair the fight was permitted to take place in the presence of thousands of spectators, among them the sheriff of the county. All the participants were allowed to leave the state, and then the Governor raised a great hue and cry, ran down his men, convicted them and made a vast amount of cheap notoriety for himself. Of the two methods we consider that of Governor Hoard much the more sensible, dignified and efficient.

YESTERDAY WAS "Presbyterian" day for Philadelphians. The establishment of the "old log college" which was dedicated in 1726, was really the founding of Presbyterianism in the United States. This "log college," built by William Tennant on his farm twenty miles from Philadelphia, was the nucleus of Princeton College, one of the oldest and best institutions of learning in the United States. About 25,000 people were present and President Harrison was given the usual ovation. The excitement continued for five minutes, cheering, shouting, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, etc., after which the audience subsided and left off the surplus steam by singing "Nearer my God to Thee."

A "MODERN SAMSON" is on exhibition in London, whose feats of strength are marvelous. With a blow of his fist he can demolish anything that comes in his way. He is 31 years old, just the age of John L. Sullivan, and evidently his superior in muscle. If, now, we were in favor of prize-fighting we would advocate a contest between these two men, not only as a magnificent spectacle of athletic strength but as a possible chance of getting rid of the Boston bully.

THE position of base ball umpire in North Carolina can hardly be said to be a desirable one. Leon Dorgan, son of the Congressman from the Sixth District of South Carolina, being dissatisfied with the decision of umpire Marshall, of Wadesboro, N. C., picked up a bat and killed him. If, however, he could be tried by a jury of base ball players they would doubtless return a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

THE Gazette has at last admitted the existence of two newspapers in Terre Haute besides its blanket-sheet publication, the News and the Express. The Gazette refused for years to permit the name of the Express to appear in its columns, but when the Express published the story of the purchase of the lot from the Rose Orphan Home, a change came over the spirit of Editor Ball's dream.

FAIR LUNA may have the nightmare Sunday night. Star gazers are warned in advance, for the Chinese will offer the queen of night roast pig and cakes. Should a shooting star fly across the heavens its mission will no doubt be after the paregoric bottle.

PROF. HUXLEY says of the oyster: "When this slippery morsel glides along the palate few people imagine they are swallowing a piece of machinery more complicated than a watch." True; but a few hours later we can plainly feel the wheels go round.

FROSTs are reported at many points in the west and north and we may congratulate ourselves that the heated season is practically over. It was very short what there was of it and there was plenty of it such as it was.

A CONVENTION of Dairy Commissioners is to meet in Cleveland to discuss laws against adulteration. We had supposed that in the quantity and quality of the water used every dairyman was a law unto himself.

MAYOR CREIGER, of Chicago, is in New York, where he discussed the World's Fair question with Mayor Grant. No blows were struck, although there are plenty of blows about the fitness of each city.

YESTERDAY could hardly be called "field day" for the commissioners, but it was "road day" and many farmers were present to make themselves heard on this most vexing question.

THE Gazette is not in favor of a free ferry. Of course not; the News advo-

cated a free ferry and the follower could not help being contrary.

TAXNER is unpopular. Why not give our Jim Johnston another chance for the plum?

PEOPLES' COLUMN.

To the Editor of the News:

Will Mayor Danaldson and the city council consider the paving of North Center street between the Van and the I. & St. L. P. R.? The forty-three who signed the remonstrance are not all property owners, but consist of whole families. The property owners are all able to pave said street and it should be done at once, but if they keep kicking it will never be done. The street improvement is badly needed and if the city council order to that effect it will surely have to be done in spite of their complaining. Very few like to walk in mud over their shoes and would acknowledge the same if they were on the right side. I am in favor of sidewalk and hope it will be ordered at once.

## HERE AND THERE.

Frank G. Carpenter, the newspaper man, who, in company with his wife, traveled around the globe, going west, has returned to Washington, after a year's absence.

A New York white-ribboner suggests that coffee stands be placed close to every saloon, each person to receive a piece of bread or a cracker with coffee or tea at a penny a cup.

Theodore Tilton was one of the passengers recently on the Deadwood coach at Buffalo Bill's Wild West show in Paris. Mrs. Langtry is also mentioned as enjoying this exhilarating experience.

It is said that one New York magazine "selects for publication each year about seventeen manuscript stories and rejects annually between fifteen and sixteen thousand." It is supposed the best are selected.

Professor Max Muller, in a recent lecture at Oxford, England, on the "Science of Language," expressed the opinion that if language were taken away man would be lower than the dumb animals of the field and forest.

In Freeport a scarcity of teachers for the primary schools is reported. The girls can make from five to twelve dollars a week in the shoe factory and only from five to seven dollars weekly in the school room.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Bible has been printed in twenty-nine different languages to supply the people living in Pennsylvania. The largely varied industries of Pennsylvania attract within its limits a more cosmopolitan population than any other State in the Union.

There is a lady in Milwaukee who is the mother of nine children. None of them was named until it was 12 years old. They were simply called by their nicknames and their numbers, "One," "Two," etc. When they were 12 years old, each one chose his own name and was baptized.

It is said Miss Caldwell, whose engagement to Prince Murat was recently announced, has been obliged to postpone the marriage because she cannot find the death certificates of her grandmother on her father's side and of both papers on her mother's side, these papers being required by the French law. Some day she may thank her ancestors for leaving no written proof of their departure.

Leo XIII is a very small old man, so low of stature that a man of ordinary height kneeling at his feet is aware of the pontiff's bent head not very far above his own. Meanwhile the fatherly hands, so slender that the rings which many monarchs sent him for the jubilee will not hold on his fingers except over mittens, are resting on the stranger's head or patting his cheek with an impulsive affectionateness.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has decided to set apart a portion of his autumn holiday for the preparation of a work to be entitled "Six Months Residence at the Court of the Crown Prince and the German Emperor." The work will be complete, as Sir Morell took notes of every conversation in which he took part, or at which he was present, but it will not be published during the lifetime of the Empress Frederick.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the Conservative party in the English house of commons, is extremely fond of flowers, and has a consignment sent to him from his country house, Greenlands, every morning while he is in town. His gardens are a pretty picture, and in them and in his hot-houses he finds employment for thirty persons, while his expenditure upon this particular fancy amounts to several thousand pounds a year.

## THE MUSIC THROWN IN.

A novel sight was presented in the streets of Warsaw the other day by a negro driving into town seated upon a wagon load of watermelons, with a fiddle in hand and above him the following sign: "Two pieces of music and a watermelon for a dime."—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

## THE CALIFORNIA METHOD.

Mr. Bleeker—Here's an account of a man who got shot while assaulting a Judge out in California.

Mrs. Bleeker—Dear me! What did they do then?

Mr. Bleeker—Arrested the Judge.—Puck.

## THE RAZOR DIDN'T IMPROVE.

"I really don't see what is the matter with my razor to-day. It is so dull that it does not cut at all," said Johnny's pa.

"Why, pa," said Johnny, "it was sharp the other day when I used it to make a ship with."—Epoch.

## SARCASM.

Cleopatra committed suicide 1,919 years ago yesterday. New York has a monument to her, but it is unnecessary to add that the monument was a gift from a non-resident.—Chicago News.

## HERE TOO.

"I cannot sing the old songs," she wailed in accents sad.  
"I cannot sing the old songs," And every one was glad.

## REPORT.

It is evident that the Republican party is preparing to make a vigorous effort to cure the internal revenue system of the tobacco habit.—Chicago News.

## HE'S A GAY LOTHARIO.

Belva Lockwood, considers the Prince of Wales "extremely handsome." He is not often called an Apollo, Belva dear.—Chicago News.

## GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.

FROM THESE ARE TO COME THE WOMAN OF THE FUTURE.

The Fast Set, the Masculine One, and the Fashionable and Learned Classes—Underneath the Little Eccentricities are Goodness and Brightness.

Just now it is fashionable to declare that the girl of the period is typical of the woman of the future. What is the typical girl of the period? And what is the period? It is a period of rapid advancement in every way; there is but little time to sit down and think, or to fold the hands and rest, if one would keep up with the world. There is so much to see, to do and to hear that repose is not to be thought of. No one rests out; one wears out.

FOUR KINDS OF THEM.  
This, then, is a fast period, and we have a "fast girl" that it has produced. But is she the prototype of the woman of the future? Not alone, for there are many varieties of this American girl of the period. For the period is not only fast, but it is also complex, and this complexity produces more than one type of girl. We have the fast girl, and her opposite, the domestic girl; there are, also, the learned girl, the masculine girl and the fashionable girl.

The domestic girl is brought up carefully at home, where all her thoughts are centered. She sympathizes with her brothers and sisters in their little troubles and takes care of them when they are ill. She helps in the housekeeping, superintends the servants, takes charge of the household mending, and is perfectly happy in so doing. Her manner is quiet and affectionate, her smile ready and her disposition cheerful. Her amusements are in her home, and for outside excitements she has her church, her Sunday school and Dorcas society. But even these do not interfere with her home duties. She is always ready in every emergency to do what is nearest, and it is to her that the family looks in times of trouble. The domestic girl is sweet and kind. She is not brilliant, nor beautiful, perhaps, but you love her just as much as if she were.

The learned girl is also a product of the period, and, since the period has produced her, we ought to be fond of her. We are fond of her in a way, but sometimes she knows just a little too much. She wants to go to college, and after she gets there she makes the best of her opportunities and graduates with honors. She is clever, hard working and ambitious. She is inclined to look down upon girls who know less than she does, and she rarely indulges in anything so frivolous as a flirtation. She has views, and she longs to express them. Frequently these views are swallowed up in matrimony; but occasionally they are expressed from the lecture platform, or printed in a magazine devoted to showing woman's superiority over man.

The masculine girl is sorry that she was not born a boy. But as it is too late to waste much time over that unalterable fact, she goes to work to be as manly as possible. She wears the most masculine looking hat that is in keeping with the fashion, and tilts it just a little on one side. She has her coats and jackets cut like a man's, and frequently walks with her hands in her pockets. If she carries an umbrella she uses it as if it were a cane, and wishes it were. She affects to dislike girls and their amusements; she assumes masculine attitudes, uses slang and whistles. But at heart she is a genuine girl, sincere and amiable, and enjoys what other girls enjoy. Her assumed masculine airs are amusing, and we like her for them.

THE FASHIONABLE GIRL.  
The fashionable girl has perhaps been more seriously considered as the typical girl of the period, and more severely criticised than the types mentioned above, and yet she is no worse than they are. She occupies the niche for which she was born, as they do, and fills it as creditably. She has been accused of heartlessness, artificiality and selfishness, because these things are inculcated from her very youth. Then, surely, it is not her fault. She goes from a luncheon to a tea, from that to a dinner, and afterward to the opera and a ball. The greater part of her life is given to dress and society. She has little time to cultivate her mind, for one entertainment follows another in a rapid succession that her life is one of constant excitement.

Very often the heart becomes a little hardened and the mind dulled to much that is best and beautiful in life; but that this is not always so we have ample proof among the many happy homes of the fashionable girls, both before and after marriage.

These are all girls of the period, and their types may be found in every city and town in the United States. They represent different phases of the American character, and are each admirable and interesting. Who can say that one of these types is more representative of the American girl of the period than another? If we are going to criticize them and say that the fashionable girl is inclined to be heartless, do we not sometimes find the domestic girl a little dull and commonplace, despite her many virtues? Does not the fast girl occasionally shock our sense of refinement? Is not the learned girl a little pedantic and didactic? And do we always like a girl who tries to be manly? But, after all, is this not criticising them too severely? We do not want our girls to be all alike.

It is the variety that is so charming. We must like them for what they are, not for what they are not. The grace and tact of the fashionable girl are, in their way, as admirable as the more sterling qualities of her domestic sister; the high spirits of the fast girl are breezy and refreshing for their naturalness; the learned girl is to be respected for her energy and perseverance in her studies and for her earnest views of life, while the masculine girl is not uninteresting. From these girls we shall have our women of the future, and who shall say that the promise is not good? For underneath the gay spirits, artificiality, pedantry and affectation of manliness are to be found sincerity, fearlessness, independence, and the native tact and brightness that make the American woman the most charming in the world.—Miss Palfrey in New York Star.

A Foe of the Wheel.  
Young Wyngheide (bicycle enthusiast)—Well, old man, when shall we welcome you to the ranks of the cyclists?  
Grumpson—Never. I despise a machine that requires three cranks to operate it, two at the wheel and one in the saddle.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Coal tar, formerly a troublesome waste of the gas industry, affords us about sixteen distinct yellow colors, about twelve oranges, more than thirty reds, about sixteen blues, seven greens, nine violets and a number of browns and blacks, besides mixtures of several compounds, producing an almost infinite number of shades and tones of color.

The "most valuable cat's eye in the world" has gone to London from Ceylon. It weighed originally, when found by a laborer, four hundred and seventy-five carats. He sold it for thirty rupees. It has been cut and now weighs one hundred and seventy carats, and is insured for thirty thousand rupees.

Everyone can afford to subscribe for the Daily News.

DAILY NEWS.

READ  
THE DAILY NEWSONLY  
TEN CENTS

PER WEEK.

The DAILY NEWS is an absolutely Independent newspaper.

It will publish all the news from a fair and impartial standpoint, regardless of politics.

It will tell the truth.

It is entirely free from any clique or ring.

It will be devoted to the interests of the city.

It will be reliable in every detail.

It will condense the news, giving an epitome of all the events of the day.

For local information it cannot be surpassed.

It will give full telegraphic reports.

It will be bright and newsy.

It will stand on its merits.

## REMEMBER

—THAT—

THE DAILY NEWS

HAS COME TO STAY.

THAT THE DAILY NEWS

—IS—

ONLY TEN CENTS

PER WEEK.

THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

23 South Fifth Street.

RAILWAY.

C. & E. I. R. R.  
Shortest AND Quickest ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND Northwest  
3 EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY  
EVANSVILLE, VINNENNES, TERRE HAUTE AND DANVILLE TO CHICAGO  
WHENCE DIRECT CONNECTION is made to all points EAST, WEST AND NORTHWEST  
Ask for Tickets via Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R.  
For rates, time tables and information in detail, address your nearest Ticket Agent.  
WILLIAM HILL, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt. CHICAGO, ILL.  
R. A. CAMPBELL, Gen. Agt., Terre Haute.

MEAT MARKET.  
MISCHLER FOR MEATS.  
STAR MEAT MARKET  
27 North Fourth Street.  
Is the leading and best equipped shop in the city. Mr. Mischler always has on hand THE CHOICEST AND NICEST MEATS Of all kinds to be found anywhere in the city.

PRINTING.  
J. C. S. GFROERER  
JOB PRINTER.

Office, with Daily News, 23 south Fifth Street  
I do the printing for many of the largest business houses of this city, and this is enough proof that the work is satisfactory and prices as low as the lowest. No trouble to give estimates.

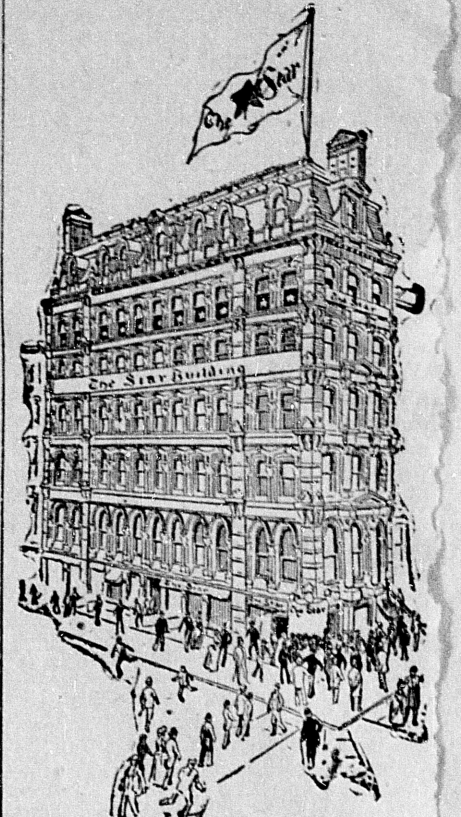
FURNITURE, STOVES, ETC.  
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID  
—FOR—  
Second-Hand Furniture  
STOVES, CLOTHING, ETC., ETC., AT  
NELSON'S, No. 9 NORTH THIRD STREET

PROSPECTUS.

## THE NEW YORK STAR

A Daily and Weekly Newspaper

PROSPECTUS FOR 1889.



THE NEW YORK STAR passed into the hands of new managers in November last, and a new corporation is now in full possession and control of it.

During the first months of the change the improvement made in it was so pronounced that it came to be recognized at once as

A Live, Bright and Brilliant Newspaper.  
Its news columns are filled with the freshest of foreign, domestic and local news. Its editorials are crisp, positive and bold. Its democratic principles are so pronounced and orthodox that the Democratic National Committee on its recent reorganization, selected it as a medium for placing its official action and utterances before the voters of the party. Urges united Democracy in nation, State and city; and is the advocate of no individual or the organ of no faction.

## ITS SUNDAY ISSUE OF 16 PAGES

Is regarded universally as the best combination of original literature with news which is published in New York city on Sunday. The matter selected for the literary columns, supplied by scores of contributors of the highest merit and reputation. Their united contributions each Sunday would make a volume as large as Harper's Magazine, and treating of many more subjects than any monthly magazine published ever discusses. The whole at cost of only 3 cents for 16 pages!

## THE WEEKLY EDITION

differs in many respects from the weekly editions of other New York papers. It is a perfect epitome of the really important news of the week carefully condensed and systematically arranged. All the markets of interest to farmers are published in detail. Space is given to the class of literature most welcome in the home circle. Special care taken to interest the women of the household. It does not pretend to instruct the farmer farming, but to interest him in the general news of the world, leaving the home paper each subscriber to supply the practical information on all agricultural topics. It is an excellent paper, therefore, to obtain, through favorable club rates, along with the weekly printed in your immediate locality.

## TERMS.

For the six months from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1889, we offer THE STAR, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York city:

Every day, six months ..... \$3.00  
Daily, without Sunday, six months ..... 3.00  
Sunday edition, six months ..... 5.00  
WEEKLY STAR, six months ..... 5.00  
Try it for one-half year and you will not be content ever after to be without either the daily, Sunday or weekly issue.

The terms for a year's subscription are just double those given above as the rates for the next six months.

Address  
THE STAR,  
Broadway and Park place,  
P. O. Box 3607. New York City

BRUNKER'S BALSAM.

## IS THIS FAIR?

WE warrant BRUNKER'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM to cure Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, Five Dystentery, Cramp Colic, Cholera, Morsus, Chronic Diarrhoea, and Congestion of the Stomach and Bowels or refund the money. We challenge any one in the world for \$1.00, to produce a remedy or prescription of equal effectiveness, promptness and pleasantness for the disorders named. We offer \$500 for the slightest harm shown to result from its use, either in infants or adults.  
Sold by druggists, 25 and 50 cts. The small size sent by mail on receipt of price and a 4c. to pay postage. Address, GLOUCE MEDICINE CO., TERRE HAUTE, IND.  
Home References: McKens and the Vigo Co. National Banks.

PRINTING.  
J. C. S. GFROERER  
JOB PRINTER.

Office, with Daily News, 23 south Fifth Street  
I do the printing for many of the largest business houses of this city, and this is enough proof that the work is satisfactory and prices as low as the lowest. No trouble to give estimates.

FURNITURE, STOVES, ETC.  
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID  
—FOR—  
Second-Hand Furniture  
STOVES, CLOTHING, ETC., ETC., AT  
NELSON'S, No. 9 NORTH THIRD STREET