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I. A. HARPER, Managing Editor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890.

OUR NEW STATE.

After a very hot debate in the House of Representatives yesterday Idaho was admitted as a state. The Democrats refrained from voting but were counted as present and constituting a quorum.

They have announced that they will make this a test case to decide upon the constitutionality of Speaker Reed's ruling that they shall be counted present whether they vote or not.

The opposition in the House made a fight against the admission of Dakota as a state because of the constitutional clause which disfranchises polygamous Mormons.

It has been evident for a number of years that Mormonism in Utah was doomed, that the territory was fast passing into the control of the Gentiles and that it could never be admitted as a state except by the abolition of the Mormon religion.

Recognizing this the Mormons have gone systematically to work to colonize the surrounding territories. They have established colonies in Montana, Wyoming and Arizona but have secured no appreciable strength except in Idaho where by alliance with a wing of the Democratic party they were becoming a power.

By a coalition of the Republicans and the better element of the Democrats a bill was passed disfranchising all persons who could not take a test oath that they did not belong to any church or organization whose tenets supported plural marriage of any kind, either terrestrial or celestial, spiritual or carnal.

The Mormons took the case to the Federal Court where the decision was sustained and from there to the Supreme Court, which put the final seal of approval upon the act.

It was then incorporated into the new constitution under which Idaho becomes a state, and cannot now be changed except by a vote of the people.

The indications are that neither as a religious nor a political factor can Mormonism with its immoral and treasonable practices exist for a much longer period.

A few generations hence people will be unable to comprehend the moral obliquity of a nation which permitted this evil to increase and flourish for more than half a century.

HELP FOR THE NEEDY.

Louisville is a wealthy city, but her resources are being severely taxed to provide for her homeless and afflicted people. The surrounding towns are in great need and are calling for an assistance which that city cannot give. Jeffersonville in particular is in a very destitute condition.

Because there was no loss of life the financial ruin has been overlooked. That portion of the city chiefly occupied by the laboring classes was almost entirely destroyed and they have no means of rebuilding. The Indianapolis Journal says:

The Jeffersonville Commercial Club is busy relieving suffering there, and several cases of great destitution and distress are reported. The relief fund is not large, though help is promised from Indianapolis and other points. New Albany to day sent them a subscription of \$300. They had already received \$500 from W. S. Culbertson, of New Albany. Voluntary subscriptions will be thankfully received.

The Sentinel of the same date, (yesterday) says:

The Sentinel is among the first to answer the appeal for aid from Jeffersonville, and yesterday gave expression to its sympathy for the people of that stricken city by sending to the relief committee a check for \$100.

That the destitution and distress wrought by the cyclone is greater than was at first believed becomes more and more evident every day. Jeffersonville is a very poor city, most of its inhabitants being laboring men and mechanics. The section of the town in which they reside suffered to a greater extent than any other portion, and as a result they and their families are homeless.

The generous citizens should not allow this opportunity to help a sister city pass.

The receipts from next Tuesday's benefit will be applied partly to increase the Firemen's fund at Indianapolis and partly to the relief of those sufferers from the recent tornado who are most in need of it. By putting the benefit in the form of an entertainment the people can contribute to the relief fund and at the same time get the full value of their money. Everything has been donated so that all profits will be net.

For several days past the Gazette has occupied a portion of its valuable editorial space in dilating upon the wonderful pluck and energy of the Louisville people in declining all outside assistance and declaring that they were amply able to repair all losses from the late tornado. Those who do not read between the lines have not been able to understand the attitude of the Gazette while the telegraph is reporting the great destitution on every hand and the Mayor of that city declares that though they would not appeal for aid it would be very thankfully received. The animus of the Gazette is simply this, that they hope by such means to defeat the benefit that is being arranged by this city for the relief of the sufferers by the Indianapolis fire and the Louisville flood. But why should they wish to defeat so worthy an enterprise?

HANDSOME NEW BONNETS.

OLIVE HARPER WRITES OF THE LATEST STYLES IN HEAD WEAR.

The Crownless Ones Are Said to Be the Most Becoming, and They Are Certainly the Most Stylish—A Pretty New Conceil Described.

[Special Correspondence]

NEW YORK, April 3.—Like Tennyson's brook, the bonnet goes on forever, and though this season it is not exactly seeking new heights to surmount, it still maintains its own regard to price and becomingness. I must admit that I don't think the lower shapes of this season half as chic or becoming as those we were all abusing so. Still, when you happen to see a pretty face surmounted by a wreath of tulle and blue forget-me-nots just the color of a pretty pair of eyes, you are about ready to give in that the present styles are certainly not ugly.



HEART BREAKERS.

The newest and perhaps the most stylish of the bonnets are the crownless ones. They have a sort of twisted corset of tulle or crêpe, lace or velvet, leaving an open space through which the hair shows and where the fancy comb stands up aggressively. Strings of ribbon to match tie under the chin.

Many of these crownless bonnets have the whole front made of small flowers like daisies, buttercups, lilies of the valley or forget-me-nots or small rosebuds, and the strings match the color of the flowers. These bonnets will be more worn in theatres, et cetera, for carriage and church than on the promenade, though they are not prohibited there either.

One lovely bonnet has a foundation of pink silk lace, rising in puffs quite high above the forehead, and nestling among the puffs of lace and under the sprays of apple blossoms is a small blackbird. The strings are of black velvet ribbon.

A very handsome bonnet for a matron was shown, made with a full bandage of purple colored velvet, this stuck full of little gold and jet pins. The crown was open, only covered with dotted net, the dots outlined with gold thread. There was a lace butterfly, wired stiff and worked with purple chenille and gold thread, and prune velvet strings. The whole is a rich and elegant bonnet, and must have cost the milliner as much as \$2, so that the price, \$25, was really quite reasonable.

Chip, in black, brown, dark blue and beige colors, are very fashionable for young ladies, and they are of every imaginable form, only that they have rather low crowns. Ribbons, feathers and flowers are all used as trimmings, and all are in vogue. Hatpins are really quite objects of art and handsome enough for brooches.

Transparent hats of lace will be very popular, as, indeed, they ought to be, being light, cool and most becoming.

The frame is made of wire, over which is drawn a single thickness of black net. The lace, which can be plain Brussels net or dotted or figured lace, is then shirred on loosely over crown and brim, the edge of the brim having either a double ruffle of net or a gathered fall of figured lace. Strings of lace or tulle are fastened to the back and are brought down in front to tie. The trimming of flowers is thrown carelessly on the crown and allowed to fall forward in a natural position.

A pretty new caprice is to have a home toilet or tea gown made of jet black China crepe, with the front of pale pink, blue or cream crepe. The novelty consists in using black crepe for the gown. It, however, is a lovely, soft fabric, glossy



A PRETTY NEW CAPRICE.

The latest novelty in ladies' petticoats is a changeable silk skirt made to fit quite smooth about the hips while below, about half-way between the waist line and the skirt edge, is the first of several steel or hoops, which go all around the skirt and distract the lower part of the dress a little and add much to the appearance of the dress. These indicate that we are to return to the hoops of long ago.

Ribbons, both silk and velvet, are much used as trimmings for dresses.

Usually five or more rows are put on the skirt, running straight around, giving the bayadere effect.

They may be all of the same width or graduated from a three-inch ribbon to a very narrow width if preferred.

The waist and sleeves are trimmed to match the skirt. Sometimes one entire side of the dress waist is striped with the ribbon and the other side left plain.

Among the summer silks are seen the old-fashioned China and shot silks.

The shot silks are, many of them, in two colors, black shot with brown, red or white; green shot with yellow, black or and the like.

The China and India silks are shown in great quantities and in almost endless variety and are most reasonable in price, as are also the surah silks.

These are both cool and comfortable for summer wear and save the laundry bills.

The plaid surahs are particularly pretty.

Nothing is more stylish, in better taste,

or more economical than a light weight

homespun cloth of either light brown or a soft neutral gray.

Trim the skirt, waist and sleeves with velvet ribbon of darker shade, if you like, and you will have a pretty, cheap, and at the same time serviceable and becoming toilet. Many homespuns are made in tailor fashion, with jacket for outer garment. These are finished with rows of stitching or braid, and depend upon the cut, fit and finish for their style.

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active in legislature, Lawrence Kelly; for congress, George W. Fithian.

OLD TIME TORNADOES.

Some Facts Not Much Known Except to Scientists.

[Special Correspondence]

GREENCASTLE, Ind., April 3.—If this thing of having towns knocked out of existence in a few seconds, by unexpected blasts, is to go on indefinitely, we may as well begin to study prophylactics—if such a use of that word be allowable. Unfortunately, we seem so far to have only learned that tornadoes were once common in this great valley, and that they are likely to be common again; but nothing in the line of prevention is offered. "The wind bloweth where it listeth," and as we cannot stop it there is nothing for us but to rush to a "storm pit" when the tornado comes—if it gives us time.

But I set out to call attention to the completeness with which we have of late years mapped out the tracks of ancient tornadoes across this valley. If the tornado occurred no more than a century ago, we can still trace its course with tolerable accuracy wherever enough of the country remains in timber; for as the trees were blown up by the roots they left a hole, and where the "root wad," as we call it, crumbled down there remained a mound, and of course the mound was on that side of the hole to which the wind was moving. Many other signs show the track of former tornadoes.

Now tradition and all those signs agree that about a century ago a fearful tornado crossed these counties near the Wabash, cutting a swath nearly a mile wide and finally terminating to the northward of this city in a grand "swirl" which twisted all the timber of a large area into one tangled mass. In the same way the old tornadoes can be tracked across Illinois and Missouri to their lair, if one may say so, in northeastern Kansas. And the painful fact is forced upon us that there is a sort of "cyclone center" in that part of the Missouri valley.

The principal fact to which I would call attention here is that the tornado of the west has a regular rise and fall. It appears to strike the earth glancing blow—at an acute angle—and then bounce off into the upper air, only to come down again some miles further east and then bounce off again. Now what I want to find out is the spot where the thing "bounces" for I have no fear of a tornado that stays in the upper air; and I think I am "hard on the spot."

Wherever there is a north or south creek or river with a high bluff on the east side, the safest place in my opinion is from two to ten miles east of that bluff—say, five miles on an average. I have observed along the Wabash and minor streams that the tornadoes (they are nearly always from the west) are turned upward by the east bluff and do not come down for some distance. I dare not swear there is a safe place in a tornado's track, but if there is, I should bet on the strip east of the east bluff.

J. H. BEADLE.

Appropriate.

Parrott.—I'm thinking of starting a paper whose mission will be to fight all our modern corruptions and abuses and frauds; but I don't know what name to give it.

Wiggins.—Call it The Earth.

Parrott.—Why?

Wiggins.—Because it will be one everlasting bawl—Life.

The True Classical Education.

Travis.—Well, Do Smith, I'm a bachelorette of art now.

Do Smith.—Bosh! You never graduated anywhere.

Travis.—I know it, but I have learned how to sew on buttons and wash a lamp chimney. — Burlington Free Press.

From the Family Chestnut Tree.

"Where does Bronx get his wit—from his father or his mother?"

"Neither. Judging from the wit, I imagine it was handed down to him from his primeval ancestor."—Harper's Bazaar.

The Seductive Squeeze.

Bob Reeder.—Do you know, old man, I never realized the "power of the press" until last night.

Jack Pott.—How was that?

Bob Reeder.—She accepted me!—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Not Afraid.

"I wonder you are not afraid to let the baby play with the carving knife like that," said Mrs. Simeral to Mrs. Snoper.

"Oh, she can't hurt it," replied the latter: "It is an old one."—Harper's Bazaar.

It Always Happens So.

Tom.—I guess you know what side your bread is buttered on, don't you?

Dick.—I guess I do. It's buttered on the side that strikes the floor every time I happen to drop a piece of it."—Yankee's News.

Striking Resemblance.

He rolls in the mud all night, and some similar ailment six days out of seven; He much resembles a pig in his table manners; He is however thinner than a man; and my wife's relation to him all set by him.

He is the perfect picture of his father.—Puck.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

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For Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags. If you are going away this winter he will make a trunk that will prove a victorious enemy to the baggage smasher.

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D. W. WATSON'S SONS

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Call and see the specimens of fine gold, silver, nickel and fancy platings. Also take a look through the chandelier parlor.

LADIES:

TRY THE NEW

Holdfast Rubber!

Cannot slip off as others do; they are much more comfortable and durable and cost no more.

Bargains in BOOTS AND SHOES.

Before purchasing elsewhere come and examine the goods and prices.

OLIVE HARPER.

The Republican Ticket.

MARSHALL, April 4.—The Republican of Coles county have nominated the following ticket: For county clerk, Ham Sutton; for treasurer, James Dawson; for sheriff, Allen Hurst; for judge, Henry Gasaway; for superintendent of schools, R. A. Sweet; for state senator, A. J. Reavis (present incumbent); for represent-

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