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L. A. HARPER, Managing Editor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1890.

LET EVERY MAN VOTE.

Before another issue of this paper reaches our readers the township elections will have been decided. We hope no man in this city will go home to his supper and his evening paper next Monday without having first performed his duty as a citizen by casting his vote for township officers. As The News has before said, there is opportunity for discrimination in the two tickets. There is some choice in the justices and a very decided distinction between the two candidates for assessor. Of the two the selection is decidedly in favor of Lockman. He has the advantage of experience, having served several years as deputy assessor, his own property and would be interested in having as low an assessment as practicable, he is a man of character who could not be used as the tool of designing politicians he has the confidence and respect of those who have had business relations with him. O'Connell is absolutely without recommendation for this position. It is a matter of universal surprise even among his own party that he should have received the nomination. He is entirely without business experience, his only employment being that of janitor at the court house. He has not even a common school education and is unknown to the general public. That the politicians and ward workers should sacrifice such a man as Jordan and put O'Connell on the ticket ought to be sufficient proof to thinking men that they want an assessor who can be manipulated to suit their purpose.

There is no desire to arouse partisan feeling. This is simply a matter of dollars and cents. The assessor who is elected Monday will place the taxable value upon our fifteen million dollars worth of city property and the owners will have to pay taxes upon this assessment for six years. It is obvious that this matter should be in the hands of a reliable and experienced man. If you are not satisfied with the assessment placed upon your property it will involve a large amount of trouble and annoyance, to go before the board of equalization, have the matter investigated, secure a rebate of taxes, &c., &c. The probabilities are that you will simply pay your taxes, if you can raise the money, and bear the burden with the best grace possible. For this reason it is important that this assessment should be honestly and intelligently made. The question is not whether it shall be made by a Republican or a Democrat but which of the two candidates, Lockman or O'Connell, is best qualified to make it.

Here is the fact which should be pressed to every tax paying, respectable citizen: There is a class of voters who have not one particle of interest in the township election. They own no property. They pay no taxes. It does not make one iota of difference to them who is elected. These men will all be on hand next Monday. They are for sale to the highest bidder. Their votes can be secured for a drink or the promise of a job. Our tax payers can easily out vote this element. Will they do it? Will they stay away from the polls and permit the election to be carried by this disreputable class? The polls are easily accessible. Let every good citizen cast a ballot at the election next Monday.

With the sheriff of New York on the road to the penitentiary and her Mayor about to be impeached for dishonesty in office, it needed only the veto of Governor Hill upon the Saxon ballot reform law to prove the utter and absolute corruption of politics in that state. It was no greater in the days of the Tweed ring and nothing less than a revolution similar to the one which occurred to that regime, sweeping part of the malefactors into the state prison and the others forever out of the country, can purify the political atmosphere. The Saxon law in the form in which it was presented to the Governor was believed to embody the best ideas of ballot reform which had been gained from experiment and careful preparation. It provided for an absolutely secret and honest ballot and seemed to be the only salvation for a state which has been so long the prey of the worst class of politicians, but by his veto Governor Hill has destroyed the last hope for an expression of the individual will at the polls. We should say he had also ruined whatever prospect he may have had for the Presidential nomination, which fortunately for the country does not rest upon the vote of that state alone. There is no one sentiment which is making more rapid headway among the whole people, regardless of political affiliations, than that which demands a radical, thorough and sweeping reform of the present degenerated method of conducting the

so-called popular elections; and the man, even though he be the governor of the greatest state in the union, who stands in the way of this movement will be swept under by the wave of universal disapproval.

The results of the election this week in Wisconsin should cause on the part of Americans the most serious consideration. The entire issue hinged upon what is known as the Bennett law which requires that children should be compelled to attend school from the age of seven to fourteen and should receive their education in the English tongue. It was the latter rather than the former clause which defeated it. Do the people understand the situation? A state which enjoys all the privileges offered by our enlightened government declaring by its suffrage that its children shall not be educated in English? There are more papers in Wisconsin published in foreign languages than in English. There are townships where the records are kept in a foreign language. In others all English instruction is banished from the public schools. And yet these people are all enfranchised and vote a ticket which they cannot read, at the dictation of party "bosses" whose interest it is to keep them in ignorance. And these children are forbidden to learn the English language are to be our future citizens, clothed with all the privileges of citizenship that are conferred upon the American born, and yet through their ignorance of the language always be subject to the leadership of shrewd and unscrupulous politicians. Have our people any remedy to offer?

A bill has been introduced in Congress to Americanize the navy or in other words to prohibit the enlistment of aliens in the naval service. Just at the time of the McCalla court martial it seems most inopportune to attempt the passage of such a bill. While McCalla is the worst type of a naval commander and his men were subjected to more than the ordinary hardships there is nothing in naval life to recommend it to an ambitious, independent American, and it is not at all surprising that our navy is entirely made up of foreigners. A few years ago the system was adopted of taking boys under fourteen and training them for this service, hoping in this way to enlist the service of Americans. The bill referred to above will have no effect except to make the foreign applicants take out naturalization papers. America offers too many opportunities for men of any character to waste their lives on board ship, subjected to the caprice of arrogant and despotic naval officers, too far from the courts to secure any redress and in a situation where escape is impossible. There will have to be a reorganization of the entire system before we can man our ships with American citizens.

The liquor license in Rome, Ga., has been fixed at one thousand dollars, the entire sum to be paid in advance. Ten dealers paid the license yesterday and three went out of the business. From far and wide come the reports of the adoption of the high license system, many towns deriving the greater part of their revenues from this income. Indiana permits only the miserable pitance of \$250 per annum and Terre Haute has been deprived of even this assistance in relieving the pressure of debt that rests so heavily upon the taxpayers. Are the people ready to put in a council that will impose this liquor license or shall we have in the past, increasing the tax levy to meet our expenses?

This has been a cold week for Democratic merchants as far as county orders are concerned, while the Republicans are in clover. The latter have received more orders during the past ten days than during the whole two years of the present county administration, some of them as many as twenty or thirty, for dry goods, boots, shoes, groceries, &c. Ninety per cent of these orders have been brought in by stout, able bodied men who in several instances have tried to discount them for cash. Cases are known where the goods received have been afterwards disposed of for money. Everything goes in politics and the past week has been a profitable one for the paupers with a vote at their disposal.

The Republican city convention for the nomination of councilmen has been called for April 14th, one week from next Monday. This is a wise move. Let us have both tickets in the field in time for our people to give them a careful consideration.

We are fairly overwhelmed with advertisements and our reading matter has had to yield. We hope our readers will bear with us. There's millions in it.

For Neuralgia.

When one is suffering from neuralgia in the head, put him in a warm bed. Make a brick very hot and cover it with several thicknesses of flannel. Fold a coarse, thick cloth and place it on the pillow. Lay the brick on this and wet thoroughly with rum. Rest the most painful part of the head or face on the brick and throw a blanket over the patient, covering the head. Keep covered in this way until the pain ceases. When the blanket is removed, wipe the moisture from the head, face and neck, and then bathe in alcohol or rum to prevent the taking of cold.—Housewife.

Speculation in Theatre Tickets.

In nearly all large American cities the theatres display placards declaring that "tickets purchased from speculators on the sidewalk are worthless." Recently in New York city one street vendor of seats was shot and killed by another, and it developed that both of them had purchased the right from the theatre, in front of which the tragedy occurred, to dispose of tickets at an advance over the box office price.

FORTS OF THE MAUMEE.

SCHEME FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF RELICS OF EARLIER DAYS.

The Influence Back of the Senate Bill on This Subject Is That of the Maumee Valley Monumental Association—An Interesting Chapter of History.

[Special Correspondence.]
CINCINNATI, April 3.—The introduction in the United States senate some days ago by Mr. Sherman of a bill calling for an appropriation for the preservation of certain old forts along the Maumee river, and for the erection of monuments on the sites of those already destroyed to make room for the spread of the cities that have grown up around them, opens up an interesting chapter in the history of that part of the old northwest territory. The influence back of the bill is the Maumee Valley Monumental association, an organization with headquarters at Toledo, whose president is Rutherford B. Hayes, who was elected to succeed the late Chief Justice Waite, who was president at the time of his death. The secretary is John C. Lee, of Toledo.

The vice presidents are Hon. R. S. Robertson, Fort Wayne; Hon. S. H. Cately, Delta; Hon. R. C. Lemen, Toledo. B. Mitchell, Maumee, O., is treasurer. Other officers are Hon. Thomas Dunlap, Toledo; Daniel F. Cook, Maumee; J. Austin Scott, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Asher Cook, Perryburg, O.; Samuel M. Young, Toledo; Reuben B. Mitchell, Maumee; Joel Foot, Tontogany, O.; F. P. Randall, Fort Wayne, and Foster R. Warren, Sylvania.

The association has been engaged for five years in efforts to secure possession of the most important historical points, such as forts and battle grounds in the Maumee valley, and to have them marked by suitable monuments. It has been decided that the following are worthy of commemoration: Fort Industry, the site of Fallen Timbers; Fort Miami, near Maumee City; Fort Defiance, at Defiance; Fort Meigs, near Perryburg; Fort Wayne, at Fort Wayne, Ind.; the battle field of Fallen Timbers, near Waterville, O., and the old burial ground on Put-in-Bay island, in Lake Erie.

Of these Forts Industry, Miami, Defiance, Meigs and Wayne and the Put-in-Bay burial ground, belong to the period of the war of 1812, when the Maumee valley became again the theatre of military operations. The hero of this campaign was Gen. William H. Harrison, who in February, 1813, erected and established Fort Meigs ten miles from Fort Industry. While the world was in progress an unsuccessful attack was made by Tecumseh and again in July following.

Gen. Harrison and Tecumseh had first met in arms at the battle of Fallen Timbers, and they met again here, each commanding. Tecumseh is described as "one of the most splendid specimens of his tribe, celebrated for their physical proportions and fine forms—tall, athletic and manly, dignified, graceful, the beau ideal of an Indian chief." The victory was with Gen. Harrison, and Tecumseh was killed during this war. The outline and works of Fort Meigs are nearly all preserved, and no plow has been permitted to run over the graves of the dead. It is embraced in the farm of Michael and Timothy Hayes, who for the twenty years of their ownership have not permitted any desecration of the graves, of which there are several hundred, almost wholly unmarked. They contain the remains of those who were killed in the battle, who died during its occupation and those who were killed in the attack on the British batteries at Fort Miami, across the river.

He was a cautious soldier, who waited for advantage and then made bold dashes for victory. His great valiance won him the name of "Black Snake" from the Indians, and the vigor of his fighting when he was assured of the advantage another of "Hurricane." For the same trait he had long been known as Mad Anthony. Gen. Wayne advanced from Fort Washington (Cincinnati), to Fort Greenville (Greenville, Ohio), whence he sent a detachment to take possession of the position lost by St. Clair. This was accomplished and a new fort built called Fort Recovery. Wayne then continued his advance against the village of the Miami tribe, and on Aug. 8, 1794, reached the confluence of the Auglaize and the Miami of the Lakes (Maumee) rivers, where he erected Fort Defiance, giving it a name appropriate to the conditions of its building and destined to perpetuity in the name of the present city on the site.

The traces of this fort are still well defined. It is situated in the angle of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers, and has been subjected to some injury by the erosion of the waters, which have washed away portions of the northern and eastern salients, and the point is slowly receding. It is proposed to mark the spot by a granite monument, with a suitable inscription, for which it is estimated \$3,000 will be sufficient.

From Fort Defiance Gen. Wayne, under instructions from Washington, offered the Indians peace. In a council of Indians, Little Turtle, a chief who is said to have been possessed of statesmanship that would have won him fame in diplomatic circles of European courts, advised peace. His counsels were overthrown by the younger chiefs, who boasted of previous victories.

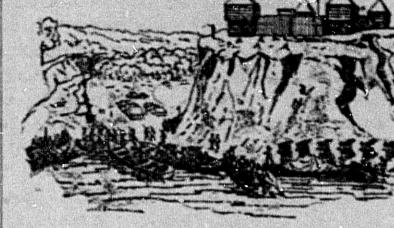
Turtle cautioned them against the new warrior that the Father at Washington had sent against them, but they were obstinate and voted for war. Gen. Wayne advanced and pitched his camp near Waterville. The next day (Aug. 20, 1794) he gave battle to the Indians, who were entrenched behind some high trees that had been prostrated by a tornado, whence the name of the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The Indians were overwhelmed and defeated, and Gen. Wayne pursued them several miles, even under the guns of the British Miami.

Gen. Wayne passed by the fort of Miami, then garrisoned by the British, and moved down the river to the mouth of Swan creek, where he constructed a military fort, which, owing to the industry of his army in its construction, he named Fort Industry.

This fort Gen. Wayne garrisoned and it was occupied for a number of years. Its dimensions were about 300 by 150 feet, and its site is now in the busiest part of the city of Toledo, at the intersection of Monroe street and Summit avenue. All trace of it was long ago obliterated, but the fact of its location at the point indicated is preserved in the designation of a block of buildings named Fort Industry block. It is pro-

posed to mark the spot by the erection of a granite monument with a suitable inscription. If the city will give the privilege for the use of the street corner for the purpose, it is estimated the monument can be put in position for \$5,000.

Fort Miami, which was first established as a trading post in 1800, and occupied for military purposes subsequently by the British, and abandoned by them after the treaty of 1795, is the oldest of all these historical points. The northeastern angle of the work and a portion of each adjoining curtain, together



FORT INDUSTRY.

with the greater part of the demilune in advance of the northern front, are still in a fair state of preservation. The river front has been destroyed. The site is part of the plot of Maumee City, occupying about 568-100 acres. Part of it is orchard. It is estimated that the site can be purchased for \$2,500, and that a \$5,000 monument in granite will suffice to mark the location of the fort.

The area embraced by the battle of Fallen Timbers is about twelve and one-third acres, which it is proposed to purchase, at an estimated cost of \$100 an acre, and to erect at a conspicuous point a granite monument, so as to bring the total cost within \$5,000.

Upon the completion of Fort Industry Gen. Wayne led his army back up the river to the village of the Miami, and there, on Oct. 22, a fort having been completed, fifteen rounds of cannon were fired and the fort named Fort Wayne. It was located on the highest land in the state of Indiana, and this has given the name of the "Summit City" to the city now there. Wayne then returned to Greenville, where he represented the United States in the treaty negotiations in 1795.

A considerable portion of the site of the old fort belongs to the city of Fort Wayne, the remainder being now occupied by the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad. Except the well not trace of the fort now exists, and the part of the fort not occupied by the railroad or the city streets is reduced to a small triangle, which is enclosed by an iron fence. It is proposed to erect within this triangle a monument similar to those suggested for the other points of interest.

The other two points determined on

for commemoration, Fort Meigs and the Put-in-Bay burial ground, belong to the period of the war of 1812, when the Maumee valley became again the theatre of military operations. The hero of this campaign was Gen. William H. Harrison, who in February, 1813, erected and established Fort Meigs ten miles from Fort Industry. While the world was in progress an unsuccessful attack was made by Tecumseh and again in July following.

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The area of land necessary to include the fort and the graves is about fifty-five acres, valued at \$100 an acre. The works themselves are in such a good state of preservation as to constitute their own best monument, and it is proposed only to purchase the land, erect one large monument in Fort Meigs, to cost \$10,000, and

1,000 Pairs

Our own importation, our own styles. We open this sale in this way: Lace Nottingham Curtains, 3 yds long, tape bound all around,

49c, 69c, 75c, 95c, \$1.15,
\$1.25 per Pair.

Just think, a pair of Curtains of nice quality, at the above prices. You must see them to fully appreciate the values.

A large, superb line of 34 yard long Lace Nottingham Curtains at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.38, \$2.65, \$2.90, \$3.50 a pair up. Positively worth 33c per cent. more.

Ladies' Head Capes and Mantels.

CLOAK DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

Ladies' Stockinet Jackets at \$2.48

\$2.98, \$3.50, \$3.98; worth \$3.50,

\$4.50, \$5 and \$6.

Ladies' Head Capes at \$1.98,

\$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5; worth double.

Ladies' Cloth Capes, Accordeon

and Triplets, at \$3.50, \$4.50,

\$5, \$6, \$7.

Ladies' and Misses' Suits, Misses

Jackets and Capes. Black Embroidered Fichus in great variety.

Elegant collection of Irish Point

Lace Curtains at \$6, \$6.50, \$7, \$8,

\$10 up to \$20 a pair.

Real Brussels from \$18 to \$30 a pair. Very dainty and exquisite

novelties.

Cream and White Tambour Curtains at \$4.95, \$6, \$7, \$7.90, \$8 up.

The handsomest patterns; all new.

It would be impossible to give

you any idea of the elegance of our

collection of low, medium and fine

Lace Curtains. It is simply grand.

Silk Curtains from \$10 to \$30 a pair.

Magnificent display.