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I. A. HARPER, Managing Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890.

OUR NEW COUNCIL.

The newly elected council go into office under very favorable auspices and at the same time under very difficult conditions. They find the financial affairs of the city in the worst possible shape; a heavy indebtedness bearing a high rate of interest, the taxes all paid in and yet no money to meet current expenses; the various city departments run in the most extravagant manner; corruption and mismanagement on every hand. It is not remarkable, considering all these things, that it was difficult to find the right kind of men to accept these offices. But our new council are good business men, they are honest, clear-headed and conscientious. The people elected them because they had confidence in them and they will sustain them in the discharge of their duties. They cannot rebuild the municipality in a day but by persistent efforts they can put us upon a sound financial basis and work a reform all along the line.

They were elected upon a Citizens' ticket. Any attempt to create a political organization out of the council or to make such appointments and enact such legislation as will make the party "solid" for the fall elections, will meet a deserved rebuke and will materially lessen the chances of the said party. The council as a body should have nothing to do with politics. The News regards as one of the most essential features of good government the keeping of the Police and Fire departments strictly non-partisan. Such action on the part of the incoming council is not only a matter of justice to the two parties which placed them in office but it is the only way in which these departments can be kept honest and efficient. We believe the council will recognize this fact and not allow themselves to be dictated to by a party organ to which they are not indebted for their election and which does not represent the sentiment of the better element of its party.

The first official act of the council should be to pass a liquor license of \$250. They were elected on this issue and should at once prove that they mean to keep good faith with the people. Besides, this will increase the revenues of the city and should it succeed, as it probably will, in reducing the number of saloons and bringing this business more nearly under the control of the law, it will result at once in lessening the size of the police force with a corresponding reduction of expenses. There are a number of matters that need early attention and we have a council now that can be depended upon to take them up and dispose of them in a business like and acceptable manner. But first of all let us have a \$250 saloon license.

The Gazette lays all the blame of last Tuesday's Waterloo upon the present council. It is true that the lawless and disgraceful proceedings of that body caused a general uprising of the people but it was not a Democratic revolution or a Republican revolution. It was simply a determination to replace the present council with a better one. The Democrats did not believe that merely by putting in a Republican council they could effect a reform. There was a demand by both parties for a first class ticket, not simply a respectable ticket but one composed of men of strong character and good business qualifications. The Republicans recognized this demand and gave the people the kind of a ticket they asked for. The Democratic bosses failed to do this. The sentiment was so strong they did not dare to attempt to force the citizens at the primaries to nominate a class of men who were notoriously under "ring" influence. Their game was to put in men who were respectable but weak and could be easily controlled. In the Fourth ward they dared to show their hand and Hybarger was the direct representative of the "gang." In the Second ward the same influence sprang Berghman, a saloon man, upon the ward. The defeat of Tuesday is directly attributable to the Democratic bosses and these same bosses are now preparing to force an equally objectionable ticket upon their party this fall. If the reputable Democrats of this community cannot repudiate these unscrupulous ringleaders, who are using their power to secure political positions for themselves and to roll up their revenues through a wide open town, they would better abandon their party to its fate.

No man ever went out of our city council with a more unsavory record than Samuel Hybarger. The stinging rebuke given him by the two hundred majority in his own ward, his utter repudiation by the precinct in which he lives, which gave over half the big majority against him, should be able to penetrate his rhinoceros-like epidermis and convince him of the universal detestation of him and his methods. It is urged in excuse for

him that he has been made a scape goat for the "gang" which is not entirely confined to one party. The News has always held that Hybarger was not a particularly smart man but was a tool for those persons or corporations who wanted to push a scheme through the council. During the early part of his reign he kept a saloon and since selling that he has had no means of support except his policy dive and his salary as councilman. He dresses well, drives a fine team and always has a pocket full of money. If he has not made it by services in the council then he has gathered it in from the poor, miserable wretches who patronize his policy dive. One theory is as creditable as the other. He is now deprived of his magnificent salary and perquisites as councilman and one of the first acts of the new council should be to close up his policy shop. If Mr. Hybarger knows of any place in Arizona or New Mexico where they want such a man as he is he would better emigrate. Terre Haute has no string tied to him.

The News was the only paper in the city that had a word to say in regard to the absolute necessity of closing the saloons on election day. It has never been done before, but our threat to publish the names of violators of the law and go before the grand jury if necessary had the effect of closing up the town. Very few saloons were open, and if these few are not indicted it will not be the fault of The News. As the result of the closed saloons there, never was a more orderly election, even though the vote was unusually large and the excitement at a very high pitch. Law and order everywhere prevailed and the victory was peaceful and bloodless.

If Mr. Donham had left the council three months ago he would have gone out with the full respect of the people. This is more than can be said of him now. As chairman of the finance committee his report to pay \$500 for revising the city ordinances, his repeated attempts to refund the bonded indebtedness by a twenty years loan and his action in forcing the fire truck purchase upon the people have changed public sentiment. The general opinion now is that the Sixth ward is to be congratulated upon exchanging Mr. Donham for Mr. Haggerty.

It is said that Mr. Storz will vote with his party in the new council. Mr. Storz has no party. The ten Republican councilmen must assuredly will not recognize him and it would certainly be a disgrace to Mr. Haggerty to class Storz as a colleague of that gentleman. Storz and Weddele will have to form a party by themselves with Thomas as a possible third, that remains to be seen. When Mr. Storz goes before his constituents next spring to be "vindicated" he will get his vindication in the shape that Hybarger did.

The present council is composed of ten representatives of the people and two representatives of the gang, Storz and Weddele. The latter will not know how to vote, now that their boss will not be there to dictate, but fortunately for the interests of the people it does not make a particle of difference how they vote or whether they vote at all. Perhaps Storz might as well confine his efforts to motions to adjourn and Weddele would better remain at his place of business and tend bar.

Mr. Hertwig may be excused. The Second ward thought they wanted him but found out when it was too late that they were mistaken. They have had two years in which to repent, and the majority of two hundred and seven given to the opposition in that ward Tuesday shows that they have brought forth fruits meet for repentance. The principal points in Mr. Hertwig's career are his votes against a liquor license and in favor of the serial truck.

Mr. Siedentopf, from the Third ward, has not occupied his seat in the council for sixteen months and yet he has drawn his salary regularly during all that period. Two hundred dollars is not a very large sum, but it is more than the city can afford to throw at the birds in the present state of our finances. Siedentopf was not here to assist his brethren in their raid upon the treasury, but he made his little grab just the same.

The Express says that "Henry Steeg deserves honorable mention for voting properly on almost every question that has arisen in the council since the election except the purchase of the truck." Mr. Steeg voted against a liquor license every time it was ever brought before the council. Does the Express consider this a "proper" vote?

Mr. Walsh may now step down and out. Sent as a representative from one of the best wards in the city, he has notoriously misrepresented it every day since he has been in office. It has been easy to discern the power that controlled Mr. Walsh, a power, we are happy to say, which will no longer dominate the council.

The gang rule of the city has been overthrown by the people. The next object of their attention should be the court house ring. The courts, the court bellmen and the sheriff's office play into each other's hands with remarkable faithfulness. —Morning Express.

What about the county commissioners? Can a Republican do no wrong?

TERRE HAUTE has this advantage over Indianapolis, we downed our Sin Coy.

A man named Catoni, a giant above seven feet high and proportionately stout, with an enormous head, has just died in Italy. Before his death he sold his skeleton to the Anatomical museum at Rome for \$2,000.

Of the eleven medals given last year by the life saving service for signal acts of bravery in the rescue of drowning persons, three were bestowed upon heroes under the age of 15.

What's the matter with The News? It's all right. Only 10 cents a week.

ABOUT CERAMIC COLORS.

A FEW POINTS CONCERNING THEIR ORIGIN AND USE.

Each Shade of Blue Has Its Own Particular Application Among the Potters of China—Green Was That Country's Imperial Color.

The origin of the ceramic colors, their use and significance, are subjects of much interest and well worthy the study of potters as well as professional and amateur decorators. In Chinese ceramics the colors are divided into families, and many are curiously symbolical, owing their origin often to some peculiar or remarkable occurrence of a past age. It is well known by every one that blue has always been a favorite color with the Chinese potter or decorator, but that each shade of blue has its own particular use and significance which give it its name is an unfamiliar fact. The same is true, in a less degree, however, of the greens and other colors.

The brilliancy of the blues invented during the Tsin dynasty, about 265 A. D., is remarkable, and is the first color demonstrating any great success after the celadons. One of these blues, called "blue of the sky after rain," became very popular, and by the command of the emperor was adopted for every article of porcelain used in the palace. The date of its adoption as the royal color is placed at 954, but it is not known exactly how long this particular shade continued in exclusive use in the imperial household. It is assumed, however, that it remained in favor through several generations of emperors.

Again in 1666 blue was adopted for the royal porcelains, the shade being of a deeper hue. Previous to this date a certain rich, deep blue became very famous. The first porcelains brought into Europe were blue and white, the blue being in various shades. The blues of that time are nearly all of Chinese origin, many of which have never been excelled and rarely approached by European chemists. The Chinese blues are also in greater variety than the blues of any other nation; one of them is remarkable for its rarity, appearing quite green when contrasted with other blues, but an unmistakable blue when contrasted with green.

The greens produced by the Chinese about the year 600 were particularly noted, but it is not recorded which one was the special favorite of any dynasty. It is known, however, that green was the exclusive imperial color for over 200 years, and that it was not confined to porcelains, but obtained in everything connected with the court. Some beautiful specimens of porcelains of this period, decorated in the finest greens, are still in existence, and their value is almost beyond price.

The porcelains of each family or individual bore the signs of rank to which it belonged, and colors or shades of color selected by them were kept exclusively for their use. Some of these colors bear names that seem ludicrous, but are nevertheless appropriate. One is red, called the "color of precious stone" (probably the ruby); another red, "color of Japan pear blossom"; a violet, "color of egg plant"; "color of mule's liver"; "color of horse's lung," etc.

Owing to the unreliability of gold colors in firing they have been a subject of continual study and experiment with both the chemist and decorator, but after all these centuries of research the color remains as unreliable as ever, meanwhile retaining the most charming and fascinating of all the mineral colors. (The colors designated as the rose family come under the head of gold colors, and include all the rich rose, crimson and violet shades.) The date of the discovery of these colors is not known. Amateurs of the present day are disappointed with failures in the gold colors; they are either dull and lusterless, or quite purple after firing, and, indeed, they never seem to be twice alike.

This is probably why carmine is considered a test color, and the amateur who can successfully use it is said to have conquered the mysteries of mineral colors. The popularity of the gold colors is not confined to the Oriental; they have always been prime favorites with all nations. Our rose Pompadour and rose Du Barry prove the estimation in which they were held at Sevres in the time of these two women, from which they derive their names, and evidence of their popularity in all the world is as old as the history of the decoration of ceramics.

Probably the difficulty of procuring satisfactory results with colors of the rose family accounts for the value of old specimens decorated with these colors. The royal color of China at one time was a brilliant yellow known as egg yellow, which still continues to be the admiration of connoisseurs and the special ambition of amateurs. It is not certain that this color was at any time devoted to the exclusive use of the imperial household, but it is assumed that it was.

The composition of many of the enamel colors, by which it is understood all overglaze colors except the matt colors, is a secret carefully guarded and transmitted as an inheritance from father to son, but in a work by M. Julian, an eminent authority on eastern ceramics, many valuable receipts for the manufacture of mineral colors are given, which are of the greatest interest in the light of education. Undoubtedly the Chinese, in the matter of mineral colors and the decoration of porcelains, stand high above any other nation, and there is good reason for it.

The manufacture of pottery has been one of the most important industries of that country for upward of 2,000 years, and every ruler during that time has given special encouragement to the decoration of pottery, so great that in certain periods such a thing as an uncolored or undecorated piece of pottery was the greatest rarity. The progress and success of Chinese decoration is doubtless the result of royal favor, without which it could never have reached the degree of perfection to which it has attained. Whether any other nation will ever equal China in this regard is doubtful. —Philadelphia Record.

Brakeman Wilson Strangely Hurt.

Charles Wilson, a brakeman on the Louisville and Nashville road, was brought to the city suffering from severe injuries to the chin and right hand.

Wilson left here about 12 o'clock on the southbound freight train, which met the northbound mail and passenger train at Venetia, about nine miles below the city. The mail train does not stop, but instead the apparatus attached to the side of the

car is swung out and clutches the mail bag. Wilson was in the act of climbing the ladder on the rear end of the freight caboose when the mail train came by and the mail catcher caught him and pulled him off the ladder. His chin was badly cut by the fall, and in trying to hold on to the ladder his right thumb was severely crushed, almost severing an artery. —Mobile Register.

Vanderbilt's Pet Trotter.

"Yes, gentlemen, Small Hopes, Vanderbilt's ten thousand dollar trotter, is now hauling an express wagon in New York, and it's a shame. He was the greatest 'ringer' on the American turf, and made fortunes for more than one man. I ought to know, for I was his 'rubber'."

There were a number of gentlemen in the reading room of the Leland hotel, and they are all admirers of the trotter. A discussion arose about Vanderbilt's and Bonner's possessions of horseflesh, when the "rubber" or groom of Small Hopes opened their eyes about the horse whose name was on the lips of members of every trotting association in America fourteen years ago. After a successful career of five years the clique who handled him were detected in Boston, and, after considerable trouble had been experienced, the greatest turf scandal of modern times was exposed.

The horse was forever barred at the meeting of the national turf congress, and his driver, Bill McGuigan, was also barred from ever driving a trotting horse for a purse or stake over an Association course. After much litigation the famous horse was sold to Vanderbilt. With Lady Mac he annihilated all team records, and in his old age is compelled to draw an express wagon. He was bought by his present owner for \$64.

"He must be about 19 years old now," said the former groom, who is now in the real estate business, "but when he was 5 years old he trotted many a mile in 2:15. He was the cleanest trotter that ever looked through blinkers; no boots, braces, check reins or any modern trotting paraphernalia for him. And when it came to heats he was the greatest stayer I ever heard of." —Chicago Journal.

Cost of Living in a Big City.

May 1 I was allowed a little space to tell how my wife and I and babe of 10 months live on \$1,000 per year?

We have a nice cottage in Waverly avenue, Brooklyn, of ten rooms and bathroom, fitted up with all modern improvements, with a lawn in front and one in rear, where grow a pear tree and lilac and other bushes. For this house we pay a yearly rent of \$300. Other expenses are as follows:

Washing and ironing \$35
Coal and wood 20
Gas and oil 10
Ice during four summer months 10
Provisions 200
House rent 300

Total \$654
which leaves \$346 per year for charity, clothes, excursions, amusements and sundries. We have no doctor's bills, and always have a well supplied table, with fruit and vegetables in their season. This is not an exceptional case. Many there are, to my knowledge, who marry and live comfortably and well on a much smaller income. If the fair beloved has but a modicum of the national qualities, independence and grit, \$1,000 will guide the ship of life safely past all shoals and rocks into pleasant waters, where is shade, beauty and peace. This has been my experience. —Cor. New York Sun.

Edison's Democratic Ways.

Edison is a count, a millionaire and the most famous living inventor. His present wealth, which amounts to many millions, is as nothing compared to what it will be in the next few years; but he still works away in his laboratory, and comes forward to greet you in just such a suit of clothes as he wore twenty years ago. As compared with Edison's dingy little shop of twenty years ago, out at Menlo park, in which he used to eat his bread and cheese seated on an old packing box, talking over the work in hand with his two or three workmen, the present surroundings are fabulously luxurious.

Everything shows unbounded means, which may be the case when we remember that his famous laboratory costs \$300,000 a year to maintain. But the master mind is still the same. When he works it means work for his men. In the old days at Menlo park it was no uncommon thing for him to remain at the bench for forty-eight hours at a stretch, sending one of the boys for crackers and cheese when he felt hungry, and not giving up until his assistants had actually fell asleep standing up. Today he is just as interested. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Friendly Sparrow.

A lady had a canary who was a great favorite, but the loudness of his note bothered her often to put him outside the window among some trees which were trained up in front of her house. One morning while the cage was thus placed a sparrow was observed to fly round and round it, to stand on the top and to twitter to the bird within as if desirous of forming a friendship. After a few moments he flew away, but returned in a short time bearing a worm in his bill, which he dropped into the cage. Day after day the sparrow continued his friendly acts, and at length the two birds became so intimate that the canary very often received the food thus brought into his own bill from that of the sparrow. Some of the neighbors, desirous to see how far the sparrow's generosity would go, hung out their canaries also, when he likewise brought them worms, but his first and longest visit was always paid to his earliest acquaintance. —New York Mail and Express.

The Largest Englishman.

Thomas Congley, of Dover, England, is said to be the heaviest of her majesty's many subjects. He is an intelligent and respectable citizen, 42 years old, having been born (of parents not above the normal size) in 1848. As a baby he was considered small and not over healthy. His present weight is 40 stone (260 pounds); height, 6 feet 8-4 inch; measurement of waist, 80 inches, and of legs, 35.—St. Louis Republic.

A prominent English electrician affirms the value of lightning conductors, although they are not always reliable. He said that there is almost as much danger of being hanged for murder as being struck by lightning.

Contradicted by a Cyclone.

It is seldom that a man gets contradicted by a cyclone. Something very like it occurred in a lofty building in Pittsburgh. Two gentlemen were standing near the window looking out at the clouds, ominously fluffy and gray, when the wind was driving across the sky. "I wish," said one, "that I was out of this building—looks like a cyclone coming."

"Nonsense," said the other; "you're much safer up here than in the street," and as he spoke a furious gust of wind tore the iron shutter from its fastenings and hurled it against the window, sending the glass in big splinters all over the room. —New York Press.

Novel House Building.

Franz Kasner is going to build a colossal ten story apartment on Orange avenue, in Newark, N. J. In order to construct it he bought a number of small houses that occupied the land. He tore them all down, except one leased by Frederick Theurer. Theurer refused to move until his lease expires, a year hence, so the brewer is preparing to build his house over the small one for a height of ten stories, with the smaller house entirely enveloped like a nut in its shell. There will be a small passage-way in which Theurer and his family can reach the street. Theurer doesn't mind it in the least. —Exchange.

Bruce's Fatal Meal.

Upton Bruce, colored, living with the Rev. Mr. Curtis, near Groome, Prince George's county, died recently. His death resulted from his appetite for supper. The meal consisted of two and a half pounds of cheese, a quart of boiled navy beans, three pounds of cakes and the same of crackers, washed down with a half gallon of sweet diet. He failed to digest the cheese, and although a doctor was called in he was beyond medical skill. —Baltimore American.

The Duke of Connaught, who visits Canada this month, will spend only two weeks in the Dominion and return to England without seeing the United States.

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2	31	34	63
3	30	35	62
4	29	36	61
5	28	37	60
6	27	38	59
7	26	39	58
8	25	40	57
9	24	41	56
10	23	42	55
11	22	43	54
12	21	44	53
13	20	45	52
14	19	46	51
15	18	47	50
16	17	48	49

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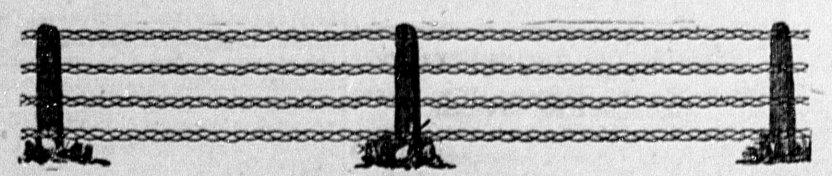
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