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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements to get in the first edition of THE NEWS, which consists of over 800 copies and reaches every town in by 10 a. m.

EVEN an injection of Koch lymph will scarcely save the election bill.

Big majorities usually mean extravagance. The legislature starts out on the spendthrift plan.

The big harvester trust fell into its own machinery and was ground to pieces. It is to be regretted that other trusts, combines and monopolies do not follow suit.

WHAT a foolish proposition to make an appropriation to defray the expenses of the legislature when there is not a dollar in the treasury. Wind may be the stock in trade in the legislature, but it is poor policy to attempt to run the treasury on it.

PRIOR to the Kilkenny election, the contest was between the male portion of the inhabitants and stillahals were used. Now the women have taken a hand. Miss Parnell, Mrs. O'Shea and Mme. Raffevitch. A hair pulling contest may be expected.

THERE is a growing tendency to wide openness. The police are not vigilant. In fact, such a state of demoralization exists that the officers do not know what instructions they are under. So many double-barreled orders have been issued that confusion has seized the force. No one seems to know what to do, and the result is that the officers do nothing toward the enforcement of the law. Superintendent Davis with all his men, marched up the hill, then down again. The superintendent with great gusto announced that he would enforce the law. The present condition of affairs makes his assertions sarcasm. In nearly every uptown saloon drinks are being sold in violation of law and rarely if ever a policeman's face seen unless to "smile." Captain Davis has ignominiously failed in his attempt to enforce the law.

AND now it seems that the electric light company intends reducing the price of its incandescent light. This is a step in the right direction. The price of incandescent light has been too high. Electric light has been something of a luxury in this city. Patrons have paid \$1.50 per light per month. In Evansville the rate is one-half what it is in this city. In other cities the price is much less than is charged here. The gas war which has been inaugurated has involved the electric light company, with good prospects of a reduction of rates. There is not a better lighted city in the world than Terre Haute. Its system surpasses that of any other city. The company has been successful, has a well established plant, and a large patronage. Under the circumstances it would seem that the company can well afford to make a reduction.

SOME time ago the Express copied from one of its exchanges a statement, that the saloonkeepers of Greencastle were organized to resist and were defying the ordinance compelling them to close at unlawful hours. They gave it a very prominent place, and seemed to glory in the supposed fact.

Questioning the statement, we determined to investigate the matter, and now say unequivocally that it was a case of misrepresentation.

The facts, as learned on the ground, are that the city government is well pleased with the conduct of her saloonkeepers in this particular, and state that they are obedient to the demands of the ordinance, and this is verified by citizens who are well qualified to know the facts, and have no reason for a misleading statement.

We trust that our saloonkeepers may profit by the action of their brethren in Greencastle, and relieve our city of the stigma and designation as "the place where open defiance of law is practiced, and in part upheld."

W. M. T. BRUSH, member of the republican state central committee from this district, seems to have stirred matters up at Indianapolis last week. In an interview Mr. Brush says the meeting was for the purpose of holding an inquest on the defeat of last fall. In order to inject some elixir of life or Koch lymph into the drooping spirits of the committee, he is reported to have indulged in a few pleasantries, one of which was a reminder that "boodle" would carry Indiana in spite of the election law. Some one told tales out of school and a hue and cry went up about the statement. Brush denies that he made the assertion while others say that he is correctly quoted. Brush was certainly indiscreet. Politicians know the power of boodle and whether

the statesman from Crawfordsville said it or not, it is "nevertheless what nearly every politician has thought." Brush is not condemned for advocating such means to carry elections, but is censured for giving expression to such a sentiment. Such is politics. If any means can be employed secretly it is "good politics" and an element of "strength" with one's party. Good morals and good politics are two very widely different quantities.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Some of the Recommendations of President Parsons's Report.

The biennial report of the Indiana state Normal school for the two years ending October 31, 1890 is now out. It contains the report of the president of the board of trustees, the president of the faculty, the secretary of the board and of the treasurer. In his remarks on the condition of the school President W. W. Parsons has the following to say:

"The most urgent need of the Normal school at the present time is a larger teaching force. The average term attendance is nearly 500 students, the number in the spring term is about 700. Maintaining, as the institution does, courses of study varying from one to four years in length, with a large number of students, it is necessarily a large number of classes. In order that all classes may be regularly met, and that classes may be formed every term in the subjects due the students in their different stages of advancement in the course, it has been found necessary to make many of the classes entirely too large. In many cases the size of the classes has been limited only by the capacity of the recitation room. It is impossible to secure the best educational results where classes are so large that individual tests can not be frequently made. Of course, if the teacher regards his class as an audience present to hear his lecture, and makes the mere giving of instruction or knowledge his chief object the large number is no hindrance to the process. But if he holds that theory of teaching which regards it as a process of stimulating the highest mental activity of which each individual before him is capable of performing, the number must not be too large for frequent individual tests. It would be greatly to the advantage of the school if not less than two teachers could be permanently added to the faculty.

There is another reason why such additions to the faculty would be desirable.

While the Normal school does not undertake the preparation of teachers for any grade of school above the common public school, it should yet give the most thorough preparation required for all grades of public school teaching and management, including the common district school, the gaude school, the high school and superintending town and city schools.

The school affords fair preparation for this work, yet there are many of the best graduates of the institution who, after teaching a time desire to continue their studies from one to two years. Most of these would prefer to do this advanced work in a Normal school, where special attention would be given to the pedagogical aspects of every advanced subject studied. A post-graduate course of two years, embracing advanced instruction in advanced English, history, Latin and German, mathematics, natural science, logic and philosophy would afford this opportunity.

My opinion is that the time is not far distant when the demand for this advanced instruction in the Normal school will be very positive and earnest.

As was the case before the fire two and a half years ago, everything belonging to the institution is contained in one large building—the library, apparatus furniture, museum, etc. The chemical and physical laboratories are in the basement. This latter arrangement is very objectionable on account of the fact that it is impossible to prevent disagreeable and offensive odors from escaping from the laboratories and filling all parts of the building. It also greatly increases the danger from fire. It would be much to the advantage of the institution in every way if a second building could be erected in the near future on the lot recently purchased for the purpose. In this, all the laboratories would be located and all the science work done. It would afford room for the training school, and thus relieve the main building of its present somewhat crowded condition."

Report of the Treasurer.

Following are the reports of Treasurer W. R. McKeen, for the years 1889 and 1890.

| Receipts. | |
|--|--------------|
| Balances on hand, October 31, 1888. | \$ 30,511.85 |
| Amount rec'd from school fund. | 20,000.00 |
| Amount rec'd, annual appropriation. | 2,000.00 |
| Amount rec'd, deficiency for year ending Oct. 31, 1888. | 8,000.00 |
| Amount received, deficiency for year ending Oct. 31, 1889. | 6,750.35 |
| Amount received, from treasurer of state for amt. paid trustees for year ending Oct. 31, 1888. | 1,244.65 |
| Amount received from Clark for janitor fees. | 1,397.50 |
| Amount received from old brick fund. | 156.32 |
| Amount received, appropriation for repairs. | 100,000.00 |
| Total. | 139,553.85 |
| Disbursements. | |
| Amount paid on orders drawn on the state. | 32,072.85 |
| On tuition fund. | 5,767.37 |
| On incidental fund. | 96,845.64 |
| On repair fund. | 16,347.92 |
| Balances on hand Oct. 31, 1889. | \$170,365.18 |

REPORT FOR 1890.

| Receipts. | |
|--|--------------|
| Balances on hand November 1, 1890. | \$ 44,479.92 |
| Amount rec'd from school fund. | 20,000.00 |
| Amount of appropriation. | 10,000.00 |
| Amount received from Janitor fees. | 1,366.00 |
| Amount received from sale of old brick fund. | 15.17 |
| Amount received from city of Terre Haute. | 115.82 |
| Amount received from rent of dwelling. | 160.00 |
| Total. | \$ 76,188.91 |
| Disbursements. | |
| Amount paid on orders drawn on the state. | 23,833.50 |
| On tuition fund. | 10,304.32 |
| On incidental fund. | 4,285.06 |
| On library fund. | 21,179.64 |
| On repair fund. | 16,347.92 |
| Balances on hand, October 31, 1890. | 16,381.36 |
| Total. | \$ 76,188.91 |

PETIT ISN'T PRETTY NOW.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ind., January 12.—The Rev. W. F. Petit, the ex-minister who was recently convicted of causing the death of his wife by administering poison to her in order that he might marry another woman with whom he had maintained a liaison for some time, and who was sentenced to life imprisonment, was to-day taken to the state penitentiary at Michigan City. His long hair has been clipped close, his wavy beard shaved off, and altogether he presents anything but a clerical appearance.

IN THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

A REVIEW OF THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

"The Clemenceau Case" To-Night.—The McCaull Opera Company on Wednesday Night—Thatcher's Minstrels Thursday—Amusement Notes.

To those who have given their attention to the stage during the present season, there is no need of saying that times have been bad for theatrical managers. Go where you will, you hear the same loud lament about the poorness of the houses, the fickleness of the public and the amazing dearth of good new plays. Disappointment in the issue of untried pieces which were heavily banked upon as winners, has been and is usually general. Plays which have gorged foreign treasures have fallen flat in this country and will have to be withdrawn. And that is not the worst; it seems that there are absolutely no plays—in the market to replace them. What on earth can all the native playrights? No "Senators," "Shenandoahs" or "Old Home-leads" are being brought out to-day. We have a superabundance of farces, farce-comedies, operettas, burlettas, and the like, but such of them as are not calculated to inspire the friends of the dramatic art with much hopefulness. Shall we believe that the Anglers and Boudicca have left no successors? Is the stage after fifty years of prosperity to lapse into mediocrity? Heaven forbid. A great writer has said that the drama cannot die, that it lives and will live, through the ages. That it is passing through a crisis, is seeking now formulas; is breaking over the iron-bound rules of convention and finding its way to a regenerate art. The lover of the stage—the student of the drama—has an infinitesimal conviction that the drama will still see more Boudicca, more Augiers, more masterpieces. They will probably be simpler in form and more truthful in substance, but no doubt will prove as delightful to future playgoers as "Hernani" the "Octoroon" or "The School for Scandal" did to the playgoers of the past. We need never despair of the stage. It satisfies a craving in all intelligent societies and will endure.

The Grand Operatic Event.

"Clover," which was the opening attraction at the light opera mid-winter musical festival inaugurated at the big-exposition building, St. Louis, last Monday evening by the famous McCaull opera company, and which is to be given by the same company here at Naylor's opera house next Wednesday, is one of the most expensive operas that Col. McCaull has produced for a long time. Four different sets of costumes are used by each person in the presentation, but the expense is justified by the quality of the opera, and by the fact that the frequent changes of costume increase the pictorial effectiveness of the performance. A story involving much more of sentiment than is usually found in the plot of a comic opera is told in "Clover," and the McCaull singers and comedians give the music and the humor of the opera with a full appreciation of their merits. Obanney Olcott as Rudolph, Digby Bell as Casimer, and Josephine Knapp, Helen Bertram, Annie Myers, William Blairstead, Charles W. Duncan, and others of the old McCaull favorites are in the cast. The production in this city will be on an extensive scale, over sixty people will be on the stage, all of them singers secured with the one idea of swelling the volume of music in the choruses and concerted numbers. This is the original No. 1 city company, and comes here in its entirety, bringing with it a car load of fine special scenery and effects. The advance sale took place this morning at Button's.

George Thatcher's Minstrels.

George Thatcher, one of the greatest living minstrels, will be here on Thursday night at Naylor's with a large company of black face artists. Thatcher's minstrels have been making a great hit everywhere they have held the boards and they are assured a crowded house early in the week. The superb music of the refined minstrel company is always sure to draw a crowd to see nothing of the numerous magnificent specialties carried by Thatcher.

The Clemenceau Case.

This evening Wm. Fleron's original New York Standard Theatre version and production of "The Clemenceau Case" will be given at Naylor's by Miss Laura Biggar and an excellent company. The piece has met with success generally throughout the country that the desire to see it always attracts large audiences.

Stage Gossip.

Minna K. Gale, Lawrence Barrett's leading lady, is to tackle the role of "Juliet."

It is said that Mary Anderson's husband will bring her to America next spring for a visit. As has been stated about 4,000 times already, Mary wants it understood that she is off the stage for good.

Howell Osborn, Fay Templeton's husband, a stylish young fellow of 22 or so, who wears a Derby hat, closely cropped whiskers and smokes cigarettes, has joined the dark-eyed, southern-looking beauty at the Burnet House, Cincinnati.

A gallery gamin at the Grand opera house in Cincinnati hissed Fay Templeton on her Spanish dance on the opening night, and the sensitive Fay absolutely refused to repeat the performance in that city. And this is the same Fay who has tripped the boards for so many years!

Joseph Jefferson has finished his new summer home at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., and will occupy it at the close of his present tour with W. J. Florence. The house itself is a picturesque pile, with wings, cupola and gables of wood and stone in the early colonial style, and shows what one finds within—freedom and comfort. It is built on a Cape Cod bluff that rises abruptly from a white sand beach and looks across the head of Buzzard's Bay.

In connection with the article appearing at the head of the amusement column, it will be interesting to the reader to know that of 3,000 light-hearted, gaudy bands of players who set out for fame and fortune at the beginning of the present season, 718 survive. The others have fallen by the wayside. Here is the assortment of lucky companies still on the road: Two pantomime troupes, 22 opera companies, 18 presenting standard tragedies, 190 presenting society plays, 65 presenting melodrama, 213 presenting farce comedies, 15 musical bands, 35 variety organizations, 23 magicians, 6 horse shows, 3 companies of educated animals, 100 comedy drama organizations.

Sentences for The News, only 10 cents a week.

THE OUTSIDER.

At a meeting of lady writers of Illinois, at Chicago, Miss Mary H. Krout, who is so well and favorably known here, read a poem entitled "The Outsider," the author not being a member of the association. It is the pleasure of THE NEWS to publish the poem, which was as follows:

The joy and worry of modern life
Is a fair picture to-day.
With the people who talk, the people who
Write.
And the dolls that preach and pray,
And the saddest soul in the weary street,
Is the sorrowful, careworn man.
With a deadly hunger for high degrees,
Who joins who he can.

He belongs to lodges, the G. A. R.,
To ancient orders and brotherhoods,
And leagues as many more.
Must frame presentations, memorials,
Make motions, object to bills,
Endure a long and tormenting frame of mind.
And a different hat and coat.

And his closed shelves at home are piled
With a wonderful heap of things,
Red regalia and snow-white bibs,
With fringes and stars and strings;
And a star, III fitting crown.
There are caps and sashes and tasseled swords
And a high priest's velvet gown.

They are his; he must wear them all, poor man.
In the proper time and place,
Though he knows full well that they nothing
Add to his natural manly grace;

To his natural man in this tried old world,
For the world is a moving stage through.
Riders and mounters, and drivers and drivers,
When the quarterly fees are due.

He can not wed a chosen friend,
Nor has ton a parting gift,
With a memento of his red and grip.
When the brother is dead, he is pressed.

He can not even go home in peace—
For the rules that held him in cruel bonds
Death bids him still obey.

So the world is man in this tried old world,
For the world is a moving stage through.
He who stays in a quiet place
Has found somewhere outside.

He can do as he likes, can think or talk,
In the open air, in the open air.

For regulations and like restraints

He has no heed nor care.

He stays at home when the nights are bad,

And never with aching feet.

Does he follow the band in the gaping crowd

As he marches the muddy way?

He is a man of the world, and the world best.

He reads what he likes to read,

He is bound by no pledges, or takes no vows.

Professionals and proper

Desperate Battle in Which a Brave

Mother Saves Her Offspring's Life.

George Wharton, of Brown county, Ohio, tells a blood-curdling snake story. Mrs. William Huxley, living in a log cabin, was making soap in back yard, having kissed her little six