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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1891.

LET THE VOTING PROCEED.

SEND IN YOUR VOTES FOR YOUR CHOICE FOR MAYOR.

TRY THE WANT COLUMN OF THE NEWS. EVERYBODY READS IT.

TERRE HAUTE SHOULD GET OUT OF THE MUD BY PAVING ITS STREETS. WHAT DO THE PEOPLE SAY?—A MOVE SHOULD BE MADE.

BEAR IN MIND THAT THE TERRE HAUTE DAILY NEWS IS READ BY MORE PEOPLE THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE CITY.

RITTER, THE DEFAULTING BANK TELLER OF EVANSTON, IS UNDER ARREST. HE IS CHARGED WITH DEFAULTING IN THE SUM OF \$77,000.

W. C. BALL, OF OUR ESTEEMED NEIGHBOR, THE GAZETTE, HAS BEEN APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR, A TRUSTEE OF THE PLAINFIELD SCHOOL.

LET US PAVE MAIN STREET AS A STARTER. THERE'S NOT A CITIZEN BUT WILL BE PLEASED WHEN THE WORK IS DONE. THEY WILL WONDER HOW IT WAS THAT THEY STOLE BOATING IN THE MUD SO LONG.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL A HORSE, OR HOUSE, OR WANT TO BUY ONE, OR EXCHANGE, OR SELL OR BUY ANY ARTICLE. OR IF YOU WANT A SITUATION OR HELP TRY THE "WANT COLUMN" OF THE DAILY NEWS. IT WILL PAY YOU.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN BEARING THE REMAINS OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS SOLDIER, WM. T. SHERMAN, TO THEIR BURIAL PLACE IN ST. LOUIS, IS EXPECTED TO PASS THROUGH TERRE HAUTE ON FRIDAY. THE BURIAL OCCURS ON SATURDAY NEXT.

THE LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH DAKOTA HAS ELECTED A SENATOR AND THE GREAT TRIBULATION IS OVER. THE ALLIANCE AND DEMOCRATS JOINED FORCES AND MR. KYLE WAS SUCCESSFUL. KYLE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A REPUBLICAN.

SENATOR MATTHEW S. QUAY MADE EXPLANATION AND DENIAL ON MONDAY BEFORE THE SENATE, OF THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM SOME TIME AGO. THE MERITS OR DEMERITS OF THE CHARGES WILL DOUBTLESS HAVE ANOTHER AIRING IN THE PUBLIC PRESS.

ROUND TRIP RATE.

THE VANDALIA LINE WILL CARRY PERSONS ATTENDING THE FUNERAL AT ST. LOUIS ON SATURDAY AT \$5.25 FOR THE ROUND TRIP, LEAVING TERRE HAUTE AT 1:42 SATURDAY MORNING GOOD FOR RETURN ON ALL TRAINS UNTIL MONDAY EVENING.

THE STORAGE BATTERY SYSTEM FOR PROPELLING STREET CARS WAS INTRODUCED AT INDIANAPOLIS A DAY OR TWO SINCE, AND IS NOT CONSIDERED A SUCCESS SO FAR. THE SPEED OBTAINED WAS ONLY ABOUT THREE MILES PER HOUR, AND, BEING THE BATTERY GAVE OUT, AND MULE POWER HAD TO BE RESORTED TO. HOWEVER, EXPERIMENT MAY OVERCOME THESE OBJECTIONS.

AS ABRAHAM LINCOLN ONCE SAID: "YOU MAY FOOL ALL THE PEOPLE SOME OF THE TIME, BUT YOU CANNOT FOOL ALL THE PEOPLE ALL OF THE TIME." THIS APPLIES TO THE EXPRESS ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW. IT WOULD HAVE THE PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT IT FAVORS LAW AND ORDER, BUT, ITS DENUNCIATION OF THE LAW AND ORDER CITIZENS OF THIS CITY AS "CRANKS" AND "INCAPABLES" UNDOES THEM.

THE BOSTON HERALD IS DISCUSSING THE MATTER AS TO WHETHER THE ALLIANCE PARTY WILL BECOME A PERMANENT ONE IN POLITICS. IT CONCLUDES THAT IT WILL NOT UNLESS ONE OF THE OLD PARTIES DISSOLVE. THAT APPEARS TO BE A SAFE CONCLUSION. AS THERE IS NO PRESENT INDICATION OF THE DEATH OR DISSOLUTION OF EITHER OF THE OLD PARTIES, IT IS MORE THAN PROBABLE THAT THE ALLIANCE PARTY MUST BE SHORT LIVED. WHILE SOME OF ITS PRINCIPLES ARE GOOD, IT IS BUILT TOO NEARLY ON THE BASIS OF A CLASS.

THE BARRETT LAW PROVIDES AN EASY METHOD FOR MEETING PAVING EXPENSES, AND THE NEWS TRUSTS AND HOPES THAT OUR WIDE-AWAKE AND PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS MEN WILL TAKE SUCH ACTION AS WILL SECURE THE BEGINNING AT AN EARLY PERIOD, OF A SUBSTANTIAL STREET IMPROVEMENT.

THE COLUMNS OF THE NEWS ARE OPEN TO A DISCUSSION AND AGITATION OF THE SUBJECT, AND WE WILL BE GLAD TO HEAR FROM THOSE INTERESTED AND WHO FAVOR STREET PAVING. TERRE HAUTE NEEDS TO WAKE UP IN THIS MATTER.

THE NEWS' CIRCULATION IS RAPIDLY GROWING. IT IS THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE, AND NOT OF ANY CLIQUE OR RING OR FACTION AND THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE ITS STAND FOR LAW AND ORDER AND FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT. IT WAS THE FIRST AND THE LAST AND THE ONLY PAPER IN THE CITY THAT HAS RAISED ITS VOICE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW AND IT STANDS ALONE AMONG THE JOURNALS OF THE CITY AS FAVORING THESE MATTERS. ITS CONTEMPORARIES ARE JOURNALS FOR REVENGE ONLY AS THE NEWS HAS ABUNDANTLY SHOWN. THE PEOPLE WHO WANT LAW AND ORDER ARE MERELY "CRANKS" AND "IMPRATICABLES."

PAVE THE STREETS.

THERE IS ONE SUBJECT THAT CLAIMS THE ATTENTION OF TERRE HAUTE AND IT IS NOTHING LESS THAN THAT OF PAVING OUR STREETS. IT IS A MATTER ABOUT WHICH NEARLY ALL THE PEOPLE AGREE, AND HE WHO IS OP-

posed, can be opposed only upon the ground that he is not in favor of improvements. It is true we can not pave all the streets at once, not by a great deal, but there should be a beginning made. Terre Haute has roadways broad and roomy and susceptible of being made as handsome as any street in any other city. As they now appear, they are not much more than mud lanes. Once well paved there is not a citizen in the corporate limits but will be proud and pleased with such an improvement.

Main, the leading business street, should receive the first attention. But it is objected that it must first be sewered. But cannot the objection be overcome? Let us see. Suppose that sewers are built on Ohio and Cherry streets; those respective sewers could be tapped for all drainage purposes from the rear of the business blocks on either side of Main street. This would obviate the necessity of sewering Main, and at the same time tearing it up for both sewering and paving which would to a great extent obviate the blockade of the street during paving. One side of Main could be paved leaving the other side free to commerce during work, and the interference with business would be small and also brief. In the paving of streets in other cities one-half of a street is left intact while the other half is being paved, and there is, therefore, but a modicum of interference with trade or commerce. The Barrett law furnishes a method by which the expenses may be met, and property owners on Main street will greatly enhance both the value of their property and their rental by having a well paved street frontage. The reader, we take it, is informed as to the provisions of this law and it is not necessary to rehearse it here. One object is to bring the matter and necessity of building good roadways in this city, to the attention of the people, that it may be agitated and a policy settled upon for this necessity and much needed improvement. Terre Haute and its property holders can not expend money to so great an advantage any other way. It will not only greatly benefit the city as a whole, but good, paved roadways will make it an attraction and induce both capital and citizenship, to say nothing of the enhanced value it will bring to property. Nature has given us a beautiful location and it should be supplemented by some expenditure in further beautifying and making it pleasant and attractive. Our present muddy streets are not conducive to this end. They are neither pretty nor attractive. Thongh Terre Haute is a city we may be justly proud of, we must not stop public improvement short of good dry streets.

A BETTER MARKET.

A CHANGE HAS COME OVER THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 18.—During last week, a change came over the temper of the stock exchange. The rise of the previous week had placed fair profits within the reach of traders, and a series of circumstances have combined to induce holders to realize upon the advance. The main factor contributing to this change of tone has been an entirely unexpected sharp advance in the rates for sterling and for marks up to the point admitting of exports of gold, some \$1,750,000 having been engaged for shipment. This has produced a certain measure of scare; for although the banks are unusually well stocked with gold, yet it is felt that there is still a remnant of sensitiveness in the loan market which might easily grow into an unsettled feeling, in the event of our losing a few millions of specie. And yet there are no obvious reasons for expecting that the export will run to any serious extent. The loss of £3,000,000 sterling by the bank of France to the bank of England is about now instated. One-third of the amount was paid with in the past week, leaving two millions sterling to be provided for. The bank of England, however, had, a week ago, nearly £5,000,000 more gold than at the same date for the average of the last five years; and the fact of its reducing its rate of discount by one per cent on the 5th instant showed that the managers could have apprehended no difficulty in providing for these payments to the bank of France. Moreover, the rate for money in London open market is only 1½ per cent, indicating that the present state of exchange here is less likely to have arisen from any pressure at London than from causes on this side. It is not unusual for the rate of exchange to rule high at New York in February and March. In those two months of 1889, we exported \$5,700,000 gold, and for the last six years the shipments for those months have averaged close upon \$3,000,000. It is quite likely that the obligations incurred against the extra importations of goods made in anticipation of the new tariff may now be maturing and causing a special demand for sterling bills. It is probably in causes of this nature, together with an indisposition on the part of London to take our securities until the failure of free coinage has become an accomplished fact, that the main explanation of this unexpected flow of gold is to be found. Provided the bank of England should be able to keep up its present ample cash reserve—which is probable in view of the above facts—and that the free silver bill should be defeated, it is quite possible that London orders for our securities may send gold higher more freely than it is now being sent out. For the next two or three weeks, it is probable we may witness a dull and hesitating condition of affairs, affording favorable chances for picking up stocks for future advantage; but it is not likely to be attended with any very pronounced decline. It is not easy to discern anything in the future calculated to encourage "bear" operations, while there are elements which may later develop into a buying movement. The operation of the silver act of last summer has already added over \$80,000,000 to the circulation of the country, and this increase will be swelled at the rate of \$5,000,000 each successive month; which is calculated to exercise an inflating effect upon prices.

EGYPTIAN VICTORIES.

LONDON, February 18.—A dispatch from Suez announces that the Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Egyptian battalions to-day marched from Tunkirk, occupied El Teb, the Soudane, under Osman Digna. Withdrawing, as they advanced. A battle is imminent.



CHAPTER XV.

LOVE'S WORD IS LAW.

When Russell stood in the presence of Alice Ray the various sophistries by which he had persuaded himself that he had a right to ask her to be his wife, took their proper shapes like so many hideous genii at the touch of the good enchantress in the old stories of the East. He saw that they were hollow and false; he saw himself, too, for what he was.

There was an honest vein of romance in his nature. He had often dreamed—without the hope of realization, that he should some day stand before a woman he could love, offering her the service of his life, the love of his whole heart, and asking in return what all men hope to win, but few deserve. The hour for such pleading had come; and Alice—she had never framed a fancy half so worthy. And yet how different was the scene from all that he had pictured. He shuddered at the thought of offering his wretched heart to her.

A woman seldom lacks a premonition when a moment such as this has come. Alice saw Russell stand staring at her without speaking; she marked the intensity of his gaze and the pallid excitement in his face. She was much disturbed, and yet she waited for his words with an appearance of calmness.

"Alice," said he, "the life I have been leading fills me with disgust. I want to change it for something better."

"I hope, indeed, you may," said Alice, "if it has failed to satisfy you."

"It has failed in a hundred ways," he replied. "It has failed to give me peace of mind or liberty. I have been the slave to it. It has failed of any good object except one, which I now see was far too high—was never to be reached by any path that I have found."

"Get into the better path at once, then," said she, smiling. And then gravely: "I think, perhaps, you have not been in the right road during the last year. Forgive my saying so; we have been—we are—very good friends, and it has given me pain to see that you have been unhappy. I have seen far less of you than formerly, but it has been enough to show me that you were careworn and weary. A great many young men grow old very fast in these days, and I have feared that you would be one of them."

"I feel as if I were old. Perhaps it is because I have lived two lives already, and have made failures of them both. You know that before I met you I had for seven or eight years lead the most monotonous existence ever endured by mortal man, outside a prison. I thought that there was happiness in blind routine, but one day I awoke to find that it was misery. Then, in a wild determination, I threw myself into a life of the most restless activity. That has burned itself out, and I hardly know what remains."

"There remains the middle path," said Alice. "Many wise men have thought it the best."

"I fear I can not walk in it," said Russell, sadly. "It requires caution which I have lately thrown away, and a faculty of rationally hoping, which I do not think I ever possessed. Moreover, the middle path in these days can hardly be said to exist. It is overgrown, because so few travel in it. If I give up my present life, I must go back to poverty, and that means isolation."

"It means no isolation so far as we are concerned," said Alice, warmly. "Whatever life you choose our doors will always open to you."

"Alice, they must be forever closed to me. The reason, I will not insult your intelligence by pretending to conceal. You read it in my face, as I can read the knowledge of it in yours. I love you, and you know it; and you also know a thousand reasons why I should not say it."

"I know not one," said Alice, in a voice that struggled to be calm, "if it be true."

"It is all the truth I know. It has been the one clear certainty in a myriad of chimeras. It has been the influence that has kept the little good in me alive to fight its lost battle with the evil. 'If I had not loved you, I should have come here to-day and asked you in set phrases to be my wife. I should have counterfeited the emotion which I am now struggling to suppress. I should have met, no doubt, the contempt which I deserved, but which I hope to escape by asking you no more than to bid me a fair good-bye, and to think of me as trying to deserve the very small share in your kindly remembrance which is all I dare to hope for."

Alice had preserved the semblance of composure during most of this conversation, but there is something in the word good-bye which strikes straight at a woman's heart, if she loves. And Alice loved Russell. There will be no mystery with the reader on that point.

She saw the serious purpose in his looks, and the tears blinded her eyes. She sank into a chair and covered her face. Russell saw the sign, and he was overwhelmed with consternation.

"I am a brute to have grieved you," he exclaimed. "I was a madman to have come here at all, bringing my miserable story of weakness and irresolution to your ears."

He began to pace the room, but as he approached the door, she looked up, hastily crying: "Oh, please, not yet; I have much more to say."

"Alice, what do these tears mean? Is it possible that you have thrown away your heart so poor a creature as I am?"

"Don't talk so of yourself. It is possible. It has been true, I can't say how long, and I thought—"

Russell groaned aloud. "If there were any possible atonement, but what can I do? I could promise a hundred reformations. I could picture a dozen ways of life in every one of which I should certainly fail."

"My father does not think so of you. What have you done to make you so hopeless of yourself?"

"For two years I have led a life wholly artificial, which, as I look back upon it, seems to have contained no act

that was better than half-honest. Part of it, I admit, has been up to the standard of the ethics of business, and when I say that another part has fallen below that standard, I use language which could hardly be stronger. There is this that I may say: I have so arranged my affairs that I can right every financial wrong that I have done, but I shall have nothing left. The two sides of the account balance with an accuracy that is little short of miraculous. But when I have done that, I shall have nothing—certainly, I shall have neither courage nor opportunity to begin any life but the dullest of salaried drudgery."

"My father—"

"He is already dead. I could not permit him to help me. Come, Alice, say good-bye. The time has come."

"William Russell, I have confessed to you the most intimate secret of a woman's heart. If you now tell me that your poverty must separate us because I am rich, you do me a deep injustice. If your past has not been all it should, I, at least, have confidence in your future, and I am willing to wait till it develops what I know lies in it."

Russell was only a man, and rather a weak one after all, as has appeared. He was not proof against the beauty and the love of this sweet girl. He took her in his arms with a tenderness that reverence exacted of passion, and kissed away her tears, though he did not confine his attention wholly to the source of them.

"I dare not ask you to wait," said he, rousing her, at last: "I can not find a hope to share with you. I can plead no more than my most deep sincerity. I can promise only such endeavor as my words have often made to fail, though never with such inspiration as has come to me in your love."

TO BE CONTINUED.

STATISTICS THE WORLD OVER.

IN 1890 Chicago handled 3,464,840 head of cattle.

There were 21,859 deaths in Chicago last year, 295 being suicides.

The daily surplus of births over deaths in the United Kingdom is 1,593.

The once mighty Indian population of the United States has dwindled to 244,075.

The income derived by French pheasants who rear fowls, according to official returns.

The census which was taken in Japan last year showed the population of the Empire to be 40,072,020.

NEARLY \$2,750,000 a year are paid by the English Government for the carriage of mails in that country.

On a recent Monday morning in New York City 105,000 letters were taken out by carriers in the first delivery.

The catacombs of Rome contain the remains of about 6,000,000 human beings, and those of Paris about 3,000,000.

ACCORDING TO THE STATISTICS OF THE NORWEGIAN POSTAL AUTHORITIES 750 AMERICAN TOURISTS VISITED NORWAY DURING LAST YEAR'S SEASON.

THE NUMBER OF TELEPHONES NOW UNDER RENTAL BY THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY IS 478,735, AN INCREASE OF 38,385 OVER THE SAME TIME LAST YEAR.

THE FRENCH ARE A READING AND WRITING PEOPLE. PARISIANS SEND EACH YEAR 38,000,000 LETTERS, 15,000,000 POSTAL CARDS AND 35,000,000 NEWSPAPERS.

THEY ARE TWENTY-FIVE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC DAILIES IN GERMANY, FOURTE