

The W. & E. Canal

The question, "what shall be done with the W. & E. Canal?" is yet, so far as our citizens are concerned, undecided.

Under the original contract entered into between the State of Indiana and our foreign and domestic bondholders, the State agreed to surrender into the custody of our creditors this canal, in consideration that they would surrender for cancellation one half of our public debt, that being over \$7,000,000.

But owing to the energy, industry and perseverance of our people—owing in a great measure to the system of rail roads that are traversing our State in every direction and making accessible to us every part of the continent, business on the canal has diminished that the Trustees now say the revenues are not sufficient to even keep it in repair.

Under this state of circumstances, in their report to the Legislature they say, after giving the present financial condition of the canal: "That without the immediate intervention of the interest and power of the State, there must be a suspension of all further operations in the maintenance, use, and enjoyment of this great and cherished work of internal improvement."

This embraces the entire policy of our bondholders. They will advance no money outside of the revenues arising from the business pertaining to the canal, to keep it in navigable order.

While on this subject, we wish to say why it is not the ground around the old Seminary, on 6th street, enclosed with a substantial fence?

Our school buildings are the finest in the State, and they should be kept in condition likewise creditable. The grounds should be enclosed with good substantial fences, and should then be beautified with shade trees and shrubbery.

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The Indianapolis Journal, of the 28th says: In a discussion yesterday morning in Senate on a bill providing for the sale of land belonging to the State University, Mr. Carnahan said he desired the bill to go to the Committee on Education, in order that its features might be closely examined.

Mr. Tarkington asked him if the Senator from Brown and Monroe was the person alluded to by him?

Carnahan replied that he referred to Samuel H. Buskirk, as the man who had sold himself out.

Mr. Anthony said he did not distinctly hear the name, and asked Carnahan to repeat it.

He did so, whereupon Anthony asked Carnahan if that Buskirk was the same person he had voted for a few days ago for State Prison Director?

Carnahan replied in the affirmative and subsided behind his spectacles, amid the laughter of Senators and spectators.

On Thursday afternoon three little children of Col Hotchkiss, in Chicago, were suddenly taken with violent convulsions. They had been left alone for only a few moments in a back parlor, when they were found by their mother in the above condition.

Medical aid was at once called, and the presence of poison detected. It was discovered that the children had found a paper of strychnine with a few other drugs in the secretary which had been unlocked, and each child had tasted it.

It was not until the fatal poison had been removed that the children were able to breathe. A large dose of warm milk was administered also chloroform and champagne. Within five hours the little ones were pronounced out of danger.

Strychnine should, in the family, never be placed within the possible reach of children, but the remedies of lard, and camphor, and chloroform, especially the two former, are within reach in most families, and should be remembered as antidotes in a list every person should ever keep in mind or with instant reach to meet the more common accidents, where priceless human life may be the reward of such precaution.

We notice that the fence around the city school house on south 3d street, is in a dilapidated condition, a great many pickets being gone, and the building showing evident want of that care which should be given to keep everything neat and clean in good order.

We don't know who is to blame, but we suggest those having the oversight of such matters should give this subject their attention.

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The committee appointed to express the sentiments of the citizens, in attendance upon the examination of the above school, which has just closed, present the following report:

The city School House, on north 4th street, with its large Hall for Lectures, and its convenient rooms for recitation and study, is admirably adapted to the purposes of a graded school, and it is the desire and hope of the committee, and of the friends of education, that these rooms may be filled very soon, to their utmost capacity.

The several departments of the school are in successful operation, under the care of competent and experienced teachers.

The charges for tuition have been reduced to the lowest possible remunerative rate; so that the means of education are placed within the reach of all classes of the community.

The school having been opened only one session, it is not to be expected that the pupils should compare in standard of scholarship and proficiency with those of old and established institutions; but the committee are happy to say that the examination was entirely satisfactory, manifesting ability, zeal and skill on the part of the teachers, a catholicism, order, studious habits and commendable progress on the part of the pupils.

The results as witnessed by the several members of the committee, and as reported by their attendance have proved that Prof J. H. Moore is possessed of capabilities of a high order, for organization, government and discipline; three prime elements in the qualifications of a School Superintendent.

The teachers and pupils seem to have imbued much of his quiet, self possessed and firm spirit, and the various classes in the several departments, embracing perhaps three hundred pupils, move on harmoniously as if under the direction of one controlling mind.

There is, apparently, but little friction, and few occasions have occurred, requiring the exercise of severe discipline.

A complete record is kept of the merits and demerits of each pupil, and the results are embodied in a card, for the inspection of the parents or guardian.

This is an incentive to self-restraint and exertion.

The pupil who receives a perfect card, is entitled also to an honorary card indicative of approval and regard by the Principal, of which the following is a copy:

CITY GRADED SCHOOL, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 20, 1899. "Honor to whom honor is due."

This day entitled to receive a Public Expression of Approval for Punctuality, Industry and Good Conduct, During the past Session.

J. H. MOORE, Principal.

Note.—No Scholar is entitled to this Card who has received a "Mark" of Tardiness, Misbehavior, or Failure in Recitation.

The school is divided according to the age, attainments and capacities of the pupils into five sections under the immediate supervision of the Principal, aided in each department by one or more assistants. It is for this reason, appropriately called the Graded School.

The examination commenced on Monday the 24th and closed on Friday the 28th of January.

Division No. 1. (Primary)—Miss S. E. Smith, Teacher, occupied the afternoon of the first day.

In this division the pupils learn the Alphabet, Spelling and Reading, (1st and 2d Readers.) Printing and Writing on slates, Moral and Object Lessons and the first half of the Multiplication Table.

public, and it only remains to be seen whether our future progress shall be commensurate with the demands of our past endeavors and present position.

By order of the committee: J. G. WILSON, Chm'n. Terre Haute, Feb. 2, 1899.

FRANKLIN CONGRESS.—At the celebration of Franklin's birthday, in New York, Mr. W. H. Fry responded to the toast "the telegraph, the pen and the press."

In speaking of the telegraph he said he thought it would have a beneficial effect in correcting our tendency to verbosity.

A friend of his went the other day to St. Louis, and wishing to be specially endearing, sent a dispatch to his wife, asking: "What have you got for breakfast, and how is the baby? She telegraphed back:—"Buckwheat cakes and the measles."

A modern Juliet, claiming to be a member of the Society of Friends, sends to the Ladies' American Magazine a copy of verses which commence thus:

Dearest, come kiss me, my lips are yet warm, And my bosom still pants from the clasp of thine arm.

The blood dances wildly through each throbbing vein, And I drop, oh! I drop for thy kisses again.

Kiss her quick, "Dearest," it is evident that she would appreciate the courtesy.

RESTRICTION.—Rev. Mr. Sullivan, a Roman Catholic priest, of Charleston, South Carolina, paid over to a lady of that city on Monday the sum of five hundred dollars, received by him through the confessional.

He received it from a person who said it was to satisfy an indebtedness rightfully due the heirs of the lady's father. The debt had remained unpaid for at least 25 years, as the parent of the lady had been dead over 20 years.

THE U. S. TREASURY.—The Government has suspended payment, on all claims on the Treasury except those of the most pressing necessity. The money has been exhausted, and the current receipts are scarcely equal to one half the current expenses. The loan of \$10,000,000 has not been negotiated, and Mr. Cobb's position is by no means just now an enviable one.

Mrs. Forrest, the late wife of the tragedian, is in New York city, making a desperate effort to obtain the \$3,000 a year alimony, which was granted to her by the terms of the divorce. She has not yet been able to place her hands "on the first red" of it, payment having thus far been staved off by one legal protest or another. The amount now due is represented to be about \$10,000.

The Jeffersonville Advocate says: Mr. Philip Jesse, aged 120 years, died in New Garden, Russell co. Va. on 1st of December. It is stated that a short time before his death he was able to attend to his own household affairs, and that while in his one hundredth year he cut and split one hundred rails in one day. He was a man respected by all who knew him.

Arrangements have been effected between the Ohio & Mississippi and the Illinois Central and Tennessee Railroad, by which passengers can be ticketed through from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and intermediate points. Time to New Orleans, seventy hours.

The Methodist at New Castle have determined that, in their new church, families sit together or otherwise, as they prefer. This system of family sitting has so much good sense to recommend it, and it works so admirably in preserving order and in keeping the children under proper parental authority, during the hours of worship, that it is making friends everywhere.

The Conestoga Reporter says: A returned Californian of the name of Rice, ten years absent, passed through here on last Thursday, to his home in West Andover, where he exhibited to the astonishment and wondering gaze of his aged parents, \$10,000 in gold which he carried with him. His parents are said to be quite poor.

A statue has been, after the lapse of many years, erected in Trafalgar square, London, to the memory of Dr. Jenner, the celebrated discoverer of vaccination. The money for this purpose was obtained from various sources; but to America belongs the honor of contributing more largely towards the statue than any other country.

FOOD DEAD.—A man named John Page, who lived about 8 miles west on the National Road was found dead on Saturday morning, at Macksville, in the immediate vicinity of a dogery. Cause: Bad whisky and exposure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning on the subject of the Tariff.

Mr. Hunter of Va., offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to change the law at the present session.

Mr. Bigler offered a substitute as follows: Resolved, That the revenue being insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government, it is wise and expedient to increase the import duties to meet the deficiency.

Bigler's substitute was voted down, Hunter's resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Slidell thereupon offered a resolution which was adopted, that it was the duty of Congress to look rather to the reduction of expenses than to the increase of the revenue.

There was much excitement during these proceedings, during which Hunter expressed the opinion that with the revival of business there would be sufficient revenue for the purposes of the Government.

Bigler, it is understood, spoke of the suffering industrial interests and urged an increase of the duties. He said the public debt was sixty-four millions and would be one hundred millions by the 30th of June, 1860, without the thirty millions to be added to the foreign intercourse fund, looking to the purchase of Cuba.

Measrs. Toombs and Benjamin were willing to favor specific duties on the great staples of the country, but were against attempting any change at the present session.

Vermon, of Ga., favored an increase of the Tariff as absolutely necessary. While not favoring specific duties he was willing to give thirty per cent on Iron.

Mr. Douglas, of Ill., thought it was important that the Democratic party should settle its policy as to whether it would favor specific or ad valorem duties.

Mr. Hunter replied that all seemed to agree on the policy, that the Tariff should be for revenue, but that the mode of assessing the duties was not a party test.

Mr. ———— was quiescent in this view, remarking that the Senatorial Democratic caucus while held for a conference never sought to bind men to vote for its measures.

The result of the caucus caused much excitement among members of Congress and others.

The President will probably send a message to Congress early next week showing a deficiency of twenty millions, and urging the necessity of arrangements to relieve the Government from its present financial embarrassments, and reminding Congress that only four weeks of the present session of Congress remain.

The House committee on Indian Affairs have unanimously agreed to the terms of a bill relative to the Indian reserve lands in Kansas, known as the Myer reserve, embracing nearly 2,000,000 acres, and all pre-empted by whites. Its details have not transpired, but it is understood to be satisfactory to both the settlers and the Indians, and will enable all the settlers to obtain titles after one year.

The committee on Elections decided, this morning, in favor of Fred B. Chapman, a rightful delegate from Nebraska, in place of Ferguson, the sitting member. This contested case has been pending from the commencement of the present Congress.

SENATE.—The session to-day was set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia. Previously, however, Mr. Gwin introduced a motion to reconsider the Pacific Railroad bill, prefacing it with a few remarks, stating that his object was to make the estimates more specific, to prevent bids by men of straw, and to include in the invitations for estimates, proposals for a branch road to Oregon.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn., said a few words to show that the bill, as passed, is adequate as it stands.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., spoke in support of Gwin's views.

Mr. Stewart, of Mich., moved to lay the motion on the table, but the hour of one o'clock, the vote thereon was postponed till Monday.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the best bills relating to Washington City, deliberating all day till 6 o'clock, on the question of a horse railway along Pennsylvania Avenue, and without any decisive action.

House.—A message was received from the President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of War, recommending the repayment to Gov. Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, of \$7,000, advanced by him to Gov. Stevens, for the purchase of munitions and subsistence stores during the Indian war in Washington Territory.

Houston asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing a loan of \$15,000,000.

Objections were made from the Republican side.

Palmer asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means, to report a bill to revise the Tariff as to make the revenue adequate to the expense of the Government, economically administered, and discriminating in favor of agricultural products, and substituting specific for ad valorem duties. Objections from the Democrats.

The House went into committee of the Whole for the consideration of private bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. HOUSE.—A memorial was presented from citizens of New York asking for the passage of a law to stop further traffic and monopoly in the public lands, and to parcel them out for exclusive use of actual settlers.

Eddie, of Pa., moved to discharge the committee of the Whole from the consideration of the bill extending the Chaffee India Rubber patent for seven years.

The report of the committee on patents speaks of the great utility of the improvement, the profits from which have been remunerative to the inventor.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., asked whether the patent had been in existence for 20 years, whether it did not expire a year and a half ago, and whether the object of the bill was not to make private what is now public property.

Mr. Eddie replied that the report stated all the facts, but of this he was willing to repeat.

The motion to suspend the rules was disagreed to, yeas 86, nays 85.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., asked a suspension of the rules in order to introduce a resolution setting apart the 8th, 9th and 10th of February for the consideration of Territorial business. Agreed to, yeas 108, nays 82.

Ward, of Maine, made an ineffectual attempt to have a day set apart to consider the bill granting certain land titles in Maine, to carry out a provision in the treaty of Washington.

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Legislative.

The following joint resolution, received the following action in the House of Representatives, on last Monday.

By yeas 108, nays 82, the House adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That the President be and he is authorized to suspend the operation of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1877, relating to the admission of Kansas as a State.

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