

DAILY NEWS

E. P. BEAUCHAMP, Editor and Proprietor.
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It will be the policy of this paper to advocate the interests of the Republican party under all circumstances, believing as it does that the prosperity and welfare of the general government depends upon the success of the Republican party and its principles. In this connection we desire to call the attention of every true patriot to the fact that loyalty to one's self and family begins by a desire to have the affairs of the Government administered honestly, thus bringing about a higher state of civilization, better society, resulting in the immediate good of every individual.

In order to accomplish this it is necessary to begin at the very foundation of this great superstructure, Government. The architecture is most beautiful, grand and sublime in its completion; the material used, however, is most essential in the durability of the structure. It is understood, therefore, that this great Government of whose protection and name we are so proud, is founded upon the principle of social or home government.

The various departments of the Government, both legislative and judicial, have their origin in its simplest form, away down among the people, here among us. The legislature has its origin in our councils, commissioners, &c. The judiciary, beginning with the justice of the peace, circuit courts, &c., and the two growing together form one grand column, and being crowned by the Executive, we thus find the three in one, and the climax of the whole is our beautiful motto, "E pluribus Unum."

After we have this grand and beautiful structure, it is most essential that we should keep it in good repair. The timber used should be well seasoned and doubly tested before permanent placement, and if in our experience we have found that the material heretofore used was not good, that a general disintegration is about to take place; that in the former material we were loth to use it, having some fears of its soundness, and that since its placement we have found out beyond a reasonable doubt that it is rotten to the very core, then it is our solemn duty to use every endeavor to remove it and replace it with strong and substantial material, just such as we now have in view at Republican headquarters. It is a material that has been tried. A material that, when put in the balance scale was found not wanting. A material that withstood the tepid and fiery blasts of rebellion. A material that all along through that terrible reign of treason has ever borne that old ship high above the waves in that bloody and tempestuous sea of human rights.

It is just these very local elections that either strengthen or weaken the General Government, as the various offices are filled with either good or bad men. And when we refer to good or bad men, we refer to the political doctrine of these men, backed up by their respective parties, for in the selection of these men to administer our local affairs, you choose between the representatives of the two great political parties. The doctrine and principles of these two great parties are very different, and as wide apart as the two poles at the axis upon which this universe revolves. Assuming now that the principles upon which this Government was founded were, "the greatest good to the greatest number of people," we would naturally ask ourselves, which of the two great parties of to-day, is the champion of these principles, and we can only arrive at the truth by a careful examination of the records of these two great parties.

We do not desire to bring up or discuss the issues of the war, but to discuss the record of the Democratic party of to-day without discussing the issues of the war, would be like a man being translated without the event being called a miracle. For it must be remembered that the Democratic party had held substantial sway for more than 30 years prior to 1860. True it is that the Whigs had twice elected their President, but in both instances death and Democracy had soon captured the administration. Since March 4, 1861, Republicanism has governed the country. The principles and policies of the respective parties have borne their respective fruits. We may therefore very properly compare and contrast Republicanism as exhibited in 1880 with the results of the Democracy as shown in 1860.

The good book says, "By their fruits shall you know them." When the Democratic party took control, she took charge

of a nation strong in unity, with prosperity upon every hand, a Nation loved and respected at home, honored and feared abroad. Having ruled for 30 years, the Democratic party surrendered to the Republican administration a country distracted and disgraced by a civil war, dismembered by secession, dishonored by treason, in every conceivable shape, and most damnable black, a country bankrupt in both money and credit. Seven States had seceded; a hostile Government had been organized; a hostile Congress had been in session for more than a month at Montgomery, Alabama; a President and Vice-President of the Confederacy had been inaugurated; levies of troops for the overthrow of the Government and Union had been made, and hostile armies were marching upon our National Capital; Fort Moultrie, Fort Jackson, Fort Pulaski, Fort Morgan, Castle Pickney, and many others had all been captured by the rebel troops more than six weeks before the last Democratic administration expired; the United States arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 200,000 stand of arms, had been captured two months before the Republicans came into power; the Pensacola navy yard, the Baton Rouge arsenal, the New Orleans mint and custom house and the Little Rock arsenal had all been seized by the Confederate troops four weeks before Lincoln's inauguration; the United States steamer "Star of the West" had been fired into by rebel batteries when attempting to furnish supplies to starving United States soldiers at Fort Sumpter; the rebel General Twiggs had surrendered the United States property in Texas to the State authorities. A rebel Secretary of War had sent the arms of the Nation South to arm its enemies. A Democratic Secretary of the Navy had ordered our ships to the utmost ends of the earth, that they should not be available to defend the Union against its foes. And, worse than all the rest, a Democratic President by and with the consent of his party, had proclaimed to the world in his annual message, that no power had been delegated to Congress nor any other part of the Federal Government to coerce a seceded State. Add to these legacies and we find entailed by the Democratic party to the country, a protracted and bloody war, which cost the people of the North alone the lives of a million of her bravest men and seven billions of treasure, which scattered the weeds of mourning in every Northern household and left a vacant chair at every hearthstone. Still add to these charges volumes more, and they will still be incomplete. And now let us look at the other side, for a stranger to our history, listening to the arguments from a Democratic view, would conclude that the country had always been peaceful, united and prosperous under Democratic rule.

From the perilous depths of treason, imbecility, and dishonor the Republican party has, through twenty years of incessant struggle with the poisonous spirit of the Democratic party, brought the country to its present condition. Contrast the grandeur, greatness, and glory of the Republic of 1880 with its impotency, shame and dishonor of 1860, and you will to some extent measure the claims and merits of the two parties. The Republican party raised the dollar from 140 below par, to 103 above par, for at one time a gold dollar was worth 240 in greenbacks, the lawful and legal tender of the country, and to-day the 4 per cent. bonds are worth 103. Therefore the verdict of the country and the financial world must be that the Republican party has advanced the nation's credit more than 100 per cent. On account of Democratic misrule the Republican party was compelled, and in order to save the life of the nation raised and expended \$5,000,000,000. The demoralization and business disturbances of a great war were superadded to the crushing taxation necessary to carry it on, and yet all these have been bravely overcome. Already three-fifths of the war expenditures have been paid, the Republic redeemed from disunion, and placed financially and politically in the front rank of the nations of the earth.

In commenting on the proposed amendments, the Terre Haute Evening Gazette publishes the following gauze-like argument:

"Again, if this amendment becomes a part of the organic law of the State, it settles the status of every voter, that is, he cannot vote unless he has been registered in his ward. This will disfranchise many, because he won't be registered before he can vote, which will not be done in many cases. Some may be absent at work or on business, and may be ignorant of the law and fail to register."

This is exactly what every fair minded, honest man desires. 1st.—That the status of every voter be settled, that he knows exactly where he is to cast his vote, and there will be no question as to its legality which cannot readily be settled. 2d.—That it will be necessary for every voter to be registered according to law. Who can object to that? Will it not be just as fair for one party as another? Will it not exclude floating votes from townships and wards where either party has an unnecessary majority? Any man or any party that objects to Amendment No. 1 because it will require every voter to register,

simply objects to it because it will bar him or his party of some fraud he intends to commit.

But the Gazette makes the pitiful excuse that some may be absent at work or on business, and may be ignorant of the law, and fail to be registered. We doubt if there ever was a law enacted that did not work an injustice on a few individuals, but we think those who "would be absent at work or on business," would be very few. It is probably true that there would be a few Democrats who would be ignorant of the law and thus neglect to register, and consequently lose their votes; but we promise that if the constitution of the State of Indiana is amended as the Republican party propose to amend it, that every Republican within the border of our State will know all about it, and if a few benighted Democrats do not hear of the constitutional amendments, it will be their own fault.

We are free to confess that our Democratic brethren are slow to learn or conceive of anything that possesses as much merit as the first proposed amendment; but if we could amend it in such a manner as to give them a chance to ring in a few good Democratic votes from Saline City, Clay county, for the weak wards in our city, they could readily comprehend it and see that each man in their party was not "ignorant of the law." And in the editorial column of the Indianapolis Sentinel we have the following famous argument:

"A man found guilty of murder, rape, arson or highway robbery can vote, and if amendment No. 1 should be adopted a citizen found guilty of not registering can't vote. If he is found guilty of not living in a certain township sixty days, the penalty is disfranchisement. If he has not lived in his precinct thirty days he will have to stand aside on election days. So far as voting is concerned, he takes his place besides the men found guilty of the worst crimes known to the criminal code, and men of Indiana are asked to so degrade themselves next Monday."

According to the argument of the Sentinel all of our foreign friends who have not resided in the United States one year, so far as voting is concerned, take their place beside the men found guilty of the worst crimes known to the criminal code. And on the same theory every new resident of the state or county who has not resided within the borders of our state long enough to give them the rights of citizenship, is to be classed along with criminals.

Such argument may do for a democratic paper—and may be very plausible democratic doctrine—but we trust that it will find no lodgement in the mind or any reasonable man. According to their own doctrine and their line of argument, all foreigners before they have taken out their naturalization papers, and become entitled to the rights of American citizens, all women and children, and all the colored population of the United States before the 14th amendment to the Constitution; were nothing more than a band of criminals "so far as voting is concerned."

Who will say that it is degrading to be compelled to reside in your precinct 30 days before being allowed to vote? On the contrary, who would not say that it is degrading to be a bona fide resident of a voting precinct for years, then on election day some tramp from an adjoining village and another township steps up to the polls and enjoys the same privilege you enjoy? The strong Democratic opposition to the amendments is prima facie evidence of fraudulent intent.

VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENTS. We hear some persons object to the amendments for the general reason that they are opposed to a change. They say the old is well enough; we don't want anything new. That which was good enough for last year will do for next year. We are glad such views are the exception, and not the rule. The Chinese cling tenaciously to the old, and they have made very little progress for a thousand years. The American people are alert for improvement; and improvement can come only through change, based upon clear thought, and evident reasons. We believe that no one who does his own thinking can find any honest reason for opposing the amendments. They are clearly in harmony with that spirit of progress which is characteristic of the people of Indiana. We don't want our constitution defaced by anything that conflicts with the laws of the United States, simply because we are too indifferent or careless to erase it. Neither do we want to be hampered by any provision that stands in the way of the enactment of just and necessary laws. The statement that the old is well enough is a common one with a peculiar class of people. This idea has often stood in the way of progress and reform. It is the expression of a class of persons who are too indifferent to look at facts as they are, or too short sighted to see the merits of a case, and to reason accordingly. We hope every voter will give the proposed amendments a little careful thought, and if they do this we are sure that they will erase the "No" and vote the "Yes."

It appears from the dispatches that the white plumed knight from Maine is becoming dazed with his former greatness and success as a politician and statesman. And it is now "the mistakes of Blaine in stead of the mistakes of Moses."

GOVERNMENT.

Every man has his own peculiar theory of government, and because he can only see its good or ill through the medium of his own theory his reasoning upon that which is good is apt to become warped and stultified unless he follows carefully his thread of reasoning from cause to effect. If during any particular administration the people have been blessed with prosperity and happiness he is ready, through his theory, to attribute all to the out-come of his political wisdom; and upon the other hand, if adversity covers the broad land he is ready to attribute the misfortunes to want of party wisdom. In fact the country seems to these observers to be "prosperous or unfortunate in accordance with their own peculiar theory." There are men in this city of the very highest social standing—men of the very highest order of intellect, both Democrats and Republicans, who look upon our federative system of government as a stupendous fraud; on the other hand, men of the same character and standing in intellect and statesmanship look upon it as the perfection of human government, and are loud in their praises of the wisdom and forethought of the men who founded it. But it can be truthfully said that the founders of this Government collectively had the one central idea of republicanism, founded upon reform and pure government, and we will be called upon next Monday to say, by our votes, whether or not, we are still willing to put our trust in the old Republican party, the only party created by the spontaneous will of the people in the interest of civilization, progress, liberty and equality.

Misplaced Gallantry.

Many of the fair sex, upon entering a car and finding all the seats occupied, expect some gentleman to resign his seat in their favor and remain standing the remainder of the journey, or until some one leaves the car, and now-a-days it is considered very rude to allow a lady to go the whole length of the car without some one offering her a seat. Now, we seem to think differently, and with all due respect to the ladies, and hoping they will not consider us ungallant or as mortals not possessing sufficient amateness to admire, as we undoubtedly do, the sex they adorn, we will present our views on the subject.

We are of the opinion that, generally speaking, a young lady is as able to undergo the standing as a gentleman, and many of them more so, in a physical sense. It is often the case that when a man returning from his office or shop after the tiresome duties of the day, takes a car to obtain a little rest, the car gradually becomes full, and before it has traveled many squares, a belle of society, or some other female enters; custom makes it his duty to rise and stand. We think this unjust; it may be that this man has been up since six o'clock in the morning and been toiling hard the entire day, while on the other hand, the female to whom he gives his seat has slept in bed until nine or ten in the morning, and even after she arises from her slumber, while away the hours in her easy chair (having passed through the terrible ordeal of masticating her breakfast), perusing the latest romance; and perhaps now she is returning from some friend's residence, after spending an afternoon in giving vent to her loquacious powers, or some other easy recreation. This is clear to our minds that young lady is far more able to stand than the aforesaid man.

There is still another fact that we notice, and it is the principal feature of our subject; namely that this gallantry on the part of gentlemen is not shown to all females alike. For instance, let an old, infirm lady, may be with a basket from market (or some other cumbersome load), enter the car; it is generally the case she is left to look around, nobody seems to see her, until moved by shame some one offers her a seat. But let a young, dashing, and handsome belle enter, with her music roll, or novel, and she is hardly through the door of the car, before half a dozen gallants will spring up and proffer her the space for which they had paid. Now, we wish to ask our readers if the old lady is not far more entitled to a seat than this youthful blade; nevertheless, that is our opinion, and we consider it the duty of every gentleman who gives up his seat, to do it for the aged and homely as well as the young and beautiful. We wish to refer also to the discourtesy ladies generally show to each other in the street cars; it is very rarely the case that a young and robust female sacrifices her seat to accommodate an older and weaker sister. When they themselves are uncharitable to one another, our opinion is that they should not be so hasty in condemning a man, who if it were not for physical debility, would gladly surrender his seat.

Receipt for Washing Feathers.

I will give Fanny my way of washing and curling feathers. I have never tried washing any but white or black feathers. Wash in warm soap suds and rinse in water a very little blued, if the feather is white, then let the wind dry it. When the curl has come out by washing the feather or getting it damp, place a hot flat iron so that you can hold the feather just above it while curling. Take a bone or silver knife and draw the fibers of the feathers between the thumb and the dull edge of the knife, taking not more than three fibers at a time, beginning at the point of the feather and curling one-half the other way. The hot iron makes the curl more durable. After a little practice, one can make them look like new feathers. When swan down becomes soiled it can be washed and look as well as new. Tack strips on a piece of muslin and wash in warm water with white soap, then rinse and hang in the wind to dry. Rip from the muslin and rub carefully between the fingers to soften the leather.

Time Wasted in Doing Chores.

The difference between the cost and price received for farm products is not profit. In some places there is more money made in selling cattle at ten dollars each than there is in another place where they sell for fifty dollars. In the Northern States, where cattle or sheep must be fed six or seven months of the year, what should be profit is swallowed up in the hard labor expended in the care of animals.

Stock for market should be kept growing every day of their lives. The writer by no means favors neglect, but he wishes to call attention to a few common errors in arrangement for care of winter stock.

For the most perfect protection from fire, farm buildings should be small and scattered, one in a place, over the farm; but for convenience in the care of animals they should all be in one group. For very large farms, the extra cost of moving the hay and grain to barns and the manure back again to the fields must not be lost sight of. The corn crib stands some rods from the barn or hog-pen, where the grain is fed out. The sheep barn is not near the cattle barn; the pig-pen is off by itself, and the chicken-coop is set in another place. The corn-stalks are loaded and stacked where they must again be loaded before feeding. The corn is carried by hand, a bushel at a time in a basket. This trip is made several times a day for months of each year. The corn is shelled, if shelled at all, by a hand sheller. In some cases the straw and stalks are cut by machinery ill adapted for the work. The arrangement requires too much hard labor. Roots are dug, drawn and buried in the field; again drawn to the barn, handled, cut, handled again to mix with straw, and then carried by hand to feed to animals, some of which are six or ten rods distant. Into several isolated stables the basket is lifted, over a sill two feet high, and then carried past animals to each stall. Manure is thrown out daily through numerous small openings, high up back of each stall, or it is loaded on wheelbarrows, or shoveled or thrown for some distance out the main door. From the time of cutting to feeding, more thought should be given to the saving of labor. More study should be devoted to arranging everything for convenience. Hay, straw and grain move easily when moved but a little way and then down an inclined plane.

Can not something be done, on most farms, to save time and labor in watering domestic animals? Is there not some way to save handling, once or twice out of six or eight times, all the hay and grain and coarse fodder of the farm, and yet not neglect the health and comfort of the animals?

Some farmers we know, with two men, take better care of a certain number of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, than others who employ four or six men for the same number of animals. Each set of men is equally faithful. In one case, things are handy; in the other they are not. Some have tried and like the plan of hauling manure, as it accumulates, directly from the stalls to the field. Some others are equally neat and successful with cow-stables from which the manure is removed but once in a year, those who have tried it, say the cows keep cleaner, with less bedding, than when the bedding is daily removed. There is much less offensive smell about the premises. The mangers are made to lift up as the litter accumulates. Probably most readers will condemn this plan without trying it, but the fact remains that some who have tried it will never return to the old way of removing the manure every day.

How many gates or doors are out of order or inconveniently arranged? How many steps are, several times a day, wasted for want of proper thought and management? Instead of making everything according to some plan, a little at a time is added. A shed is placed here, another there, an addition is hitched on in a place not suited for it, etc.

Perhaps the above will set the reader to thinking. If this is accomplished, something will be gained.

From the Novel of the Future.

"There was a loud noise like the report of an overcharged cannon, the burst boiler sent the splintered iron and steaming vapor high in the air. Marianne, the engineer's lovely daughter, was carried with the debris, and ascended with frightful velocity in the direction of the clouds. As she flew heavenward, the employees held their breath and shut their eyes—the spectacle was fearful to witness. But Young John, assistant, who had admired Marianne from afar, was alive to the emergency. Seizing a flying machine, upon which he had just obtained a patent that morning, he strapped it to his broad, manly back, and, spreading the wings of the machine, vowed he would rescue the girl of his heart or die. On he flew in the direction his loved one had taken. He reached her just as her red head had plunged through a cloud. It was but the work of a moment to clasp her to his bosom. "Saved!" came from the crowd below, who had been watching the scene through telescopes." etc.—Oil City Derrick.

Reville Not.

If others revile, let us not revile again. Nothing is ever gained by a spirit of re- crimination or anger. Kind words to an enemy are like coals of fire upon his head.

One of the most eminent men that Scotland ever produced once penned the following words in reference to himself: "I had an early and great veneration for moral excellence, and, after having been cold or sullen in the days of my earliest youth, I have gone to bed and cried for want of moral sympathy, and from a strong resolution to be forever after kind and good, no matter how others might treat me."

There was sound philosophy in these resolutions. How much better, how much sweeter and pleasanter, is it to carry a smile upon the brow and kindness on the lips, than to carry a frown and utter bitter, bitter words!

A pleasant look costs so little that it seems wonderful, indeed, that we cannot always have one, and greet our fellow men with love and courtesy. Let us try it henceforward!