

DAILY NEWS

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OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

The Indianapolis Journal, in a pungent and incisive editorial, inveighs against the pernicious "bureau method" that was practised by Mr. Tilden in the campaign of 1876, and boldly charges that this method is now being utilized by some Republican candidates for Presidential and State nominations. The Journal insists, that this method of electioneering for nominations is not in harmony with the Republican idea and deserves a signal rebuke from the Republican party wherever it is inaugurated. The Journal evidently thinks that "the office should seek the man," and therefore urges the nomination of E. B. Washburne for President, and William Heilman for Governor, without regard to the expressed wishes of these gentlemen; the one having declared in favor of Gen. Grant for President, and the other in favor of Gen. Shackleford for Governor.

Mr. Heilman appears to be resolute in his declaration, and his friends are resolved that he shall be re-elected to Congress from the First district, believing as they do, that he is the only Republican that can be elected. The political complexion of the next Congress may depend upon his vote, and perhaps he is wise in declining the race for Governor.

We have in our midst a quiet gentleman of unquestioned character and abilities, whose nomination would be a tower of strength, if he could be prevailed on to accept it, and whose election by a large majority would be morally certain. We refer to William R. McKeen. We believe that he combines within himself as many, if not more elements of popular strength than any man in the State. His connection with great and successful enterprises, his strong personal qualities, his clean record and his eminent administrative qualities, furnish ample security that he would make an able and faithful chief magistrate of the State. While he is a staunch Republican, he has the confidence and respect of all parties, and no man in the State is more widely and favorably known. His nomination would be equivalent to an election. If the nomination should be tendered to him with substantial unanimity, we do not believe that Mr. McKeen would feel at liberty to decline.

The meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club, last night, shows that there is not one jot or tittle of abatement in the interest the young Republicans are taking in political affairs. They do not propose to take a season of rest between the April and May elections, nor between the May and November elections. They have their war paint on and intend to keep up the fight. Men of all parties, Democrats and Nationals, as well as Republicans, recognize the power of this organization of over five hundred young Republicans, and it is safe to say the opposition realized its strength and prowess in the recent township convention. It is very gratifying to know that among the many recent additions made to its membership, there are quite a number of young men of Democratic and National antecedents. They are making the right start in life, and may they stick to it.

To-morrow the Daily News will have been published two weeks under its present proprietorship, and it desires to say to the public that it is eminently satisfied with itself. It has received a recognition and reception beyond the fondest expectations. It seems to just exactly fit the place it was intended to occupy, as nicely and as snugly as the key-stone in the arch. Its circulation has increased several hundred copies, and the advertising columns speak for themselves. The Daily News is neither egotistical nor arrogant enough to claim that the city and its people could not get along without it, because it knows they could, but they can get along so much better with it, it will add so much to their prosperity and comfort, tend so much to infuse into the community the warmest and healthiest Republican sentiment, that they ought to support it as one man, so long as it does not deviate from the true course.

We are glad to see that the authorities have taken the advice of the News and are now fencing the grade west of the bridge. If this had been done several years ago several homes now blighted by sorrow and death, would be sweetened by sunshine and joy.

SENATOR VOORHEES' nose is beginning to be a factor in politics. He declined to go on with the exodus investigation because the colored witnesses "have such an offensive odor about them that it makes me sick."—*Craefordville Journal*.

Mr. Journal, we would advise you to keep quiet, else you might get hoofed.

THE NEWS thinks it about time for the Council to investigate Mr. Welch, the driver of the wrecked steamer. His conduct at the polls on election day correspond with his conduct yesterday.

ON account of the increased subscription and demand for the Daily News, eleven hundred copies not being sufficient, we will to-day issue twelve hundred and fifty.

Mohammedan Indifference to Suffering.

Blackwood's Magazine.

I recollect having seen at Nikopolis or Sistova—I forget which—great piles of bones ready for exportation, among which were some human skulls. I also recall to mind that two months previously, when I was visiting some chemical manure works in the North of Scotland, the manager showed me his bone stores from the Black Sea, and said that human bones were often found in cargoes from that quarter. Again, a few weeks after my visit to the Shipka, I saw a considerable number of men's skulls and other bones in shallow open holes in the Acropolis at Athens, which the local dragoman told me were the remains of Greeks and Turks who had fallen in the war of independence fifty years ago. That Mohammedans and other rude races are indifferent about burying the bodies of those in whom they have no special personal interest I can well believe. With them the feeling of sympathy for physical suffering is almost non-existent. If so callous about the living, why should they care for the dead? Over and over again in India I have been disgusted by the cruel way they leave a dog, when disabled by a boar, to die a lingering death in the jungle—from starvation, or being eaten while still half alive by beasts of prey—when a prod with a spear would have ended the poor brute's misery. It is the same with other animals. Of the 70,000 camels which died during the year 1878-79 Afghan campaign, I suppose a large majority died in one or other of the above horrible ways. Of those that did not, we may safely conjecture the happy dispatch was either due to the humanity of British officer or to the promptings of the Mohammedan stomach.

Chinese Printing.

The Chinese assert that the art of printing was discovered in China about fifty years before the Christian era. Until the discovery of the art of paper making, A. D. 95, they printed on silk or cloth cut in the form of leaves. The method used by the Chinese in printing their books is as follows:

In printing, the Chinese do not use a press as we do; the delicate nature of their paper would not admit of it; when once the blocks are engraved, the paper is cut, and the ink is ready, one man with his brush will print a large number of sheets in a day.

The block to be printed must be placed perfectly level, and secured firmly. The printer has two brushes; one of them a stiffer kind, which he can hold in his hand, and use at either end.

He dips it into the ink and rubs the block with it, taking care not to wet it too much, or leave it too dry; if it were wetted too much the characters would be slurred; if too little, they would not print.

When the block is once got into a proper state he can print three or four impressions without dipping his brush into ink.

The second brush is used to rub over the paper, with a small degree of pressure, that it may take the impression; this it does easily, for, not being sized with alum, it receives the ink the instant it comes in contact with it.

It is only necessary that the brush should be passed over every part of the sheet with a greater or smaller degree of pressure, and repeated in proportion as the printer finds there is more or less ink upon the block. This brush is soft and of an oblong form.

Ingersoll on Labor.

Col. Bob Ingersoll in a Boston speech some time since thus expressed himself on the labor question:

"Every man ought to be willing to pay for what he gets. He ought to desire to give full value received. The man who wants \$2 worth of work for \$1 is no honest man. The man who wants others to work to such an extent that their lives are burdens, is utterly heartless. The toil of the world should continually decrease. Of what use are your inventions if no burdens are lifted from industry—if no additional comforts find their way to the home of labor?"

Why should labor fill the world with wealth and live in want?

Every labor-saving machine should tend the whole world. Every one should tend to shorten the hours of labor.

Reasonable labor is a source of joy. To work for wife and child, to toil for those you love, is happiness, provided you can make them happy. But to work like a slave—to see your wife and children in rags—to sit at a table where food is coarse and scarce, to rise at four in the morning—to work all day and throw your bones on a miserable bed at night—to live without leisure, without making those you love comfortable and happy—this is not living—it is dying, a slow lingering crucifixion. The hours of labor should be shortened. With the vast and wonderful improvements of the nineteenth century, there should be not only the necessities of life for those who toil, but comforts and luxuries as well.

What is a reasonable price for labor? I answer: Such a price that will enable a man to live; to have the comforts of life; to lay by something for his declining years; so that he can have his own home, his own fireside—so that he can have the feelings of a man.

I sympathize with every honest effort made by the children of labor to improve their condition. That is a poorly governed country in which those who do the most have the least. There is something

wrong when men have to beg for leave to toil. We are not yet a civilized people. When we are, pauperism and crime will vanish from our land.

There is one thing, however, of which I am glad and proud, and that is, that society in our country is not petrified; that the poor are not always poor. The children of the poor of this generation may and probably will be the rich of the next. The sons of the rich of this generation may be the poor of the next; so after all, the rich fear and the poor hope.

It is the glory of the United States that the poor man can take his son on his knee and say, "My son, all the avenues of distinction are open to you. You can rise. There is no station, no position, to which you may not aspire. The poverty of your father will not be a millstone around your neck. The public schools are open to you. For you there are education, honor, fame and prosperity."

These thoughts render holy every drop or sweat that rolls down the face of honest toil.

I sympathize with the wanderer, with the vagrant out of employment, with the sad and weary men who are seeking for work. When I see one of them poor and friendless—no matter how bad he is, I think that somebody loved him once—that he was once held in the arms of a mother—that he slept beneath her loving eyes and waked in the light of her smile. I see him in the cradle, listening to lullabies, sung soft and low, and his little face is dimpled as though by the rosy fingers of Joy. And then I think of the strange and winding paths—the weary roads that he has traveled from that mother's arms to vagrancy and want.

There should be labor and food for all. We invent. We take advantage of the forces of nature. We put shackles upon the unseen powers. These slaves should release from bondage all the children of men.

Newspaper Slander.

A journalist has the same right to assail the private character of a citizen that a highwayman has to attack and cudgel the unarmed man who walks the streets, and no more. Of the two, the malignant and unscrupulous journalist and the man with a slung-shot, the former is the worst, from the fact that the wounds given by him have in them a virus that do not heal. This does not mean that honest journalism should cease to antagonize every crime of individuals against the public, for as long as newspaper articles are backed up by facts, they are safe protectors of society. When they leave this honored path, and nose around for possible scandal, catching up the barest threads of truth and winding them around their victim, they are simply "busy-bodies," described in the sacred Word as having "tongues set on fires of hell." A gossip in any neighborhood can keep the whole community in an uproar and by the ears, and a newspaper, with the ears of its editor ever eager for a whisper of slander, will keep a community anxious, while a thousand good things will be passed unnoticed. The tongue has always been an unruly member, and protection from its venom is more difficult than from the bludgeon of the highwayman.

A prayer preferred by a somewhat simple New Englander, who was overheard offering his petition behind a stump of bushes in the field, was: "Oh, Lord, I want a new coat—good cloth—none of your coarse, flimsy kind of stuff, but a good, thick, warm, comfortable broad-cloth—such as Bill Hale wears."

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