

DAILY NEWS

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MONDAY, JULY 5, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
JAMES A. GARFIELD.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ALBERT G. PORTER.
For Lieutenant Governor,
THOMAS HANNA.
For Secretary of State,
EMANUEL HAWN.
For Auditor of State,
EDWARD H. WOLFE.
For Treasurer of State,
ROSWELL S. BILL.
For Attorney-General,
DANIEL P. BALEWICH.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
BYRON K. ELLIOT. Third District.
WILLIAM A. WOODS. Fifth District.
For Clerk Supreme Court,
DANIEL S. ROYSE.
For Reporter Supreme Court,
FRANCIS M. DICE.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
JOHN M. BLOSS.
For Congress,
ROBERT B. F. PEIRCE.

Vigo County Ticket.

For Clerk,
MERRILL N. SMITH.
For Treasurer,
CENTENARY A. RAY.
For Sheriff,
JACKSON STEPP.
For Commissioner, Third District,
JOHN DEBAUN.
For Coroner,
DR. JAMES T. LAUGHEAD.
For Senator,
FRANCIS V. BICHOWSKY.
For Representatives,
WILLIAM H. MELRATH.
DICK T. MORGAN.
For Surveyor,
GEORGE BARRIS.

ENGLISH had better get a five-dollar bill changed. He may need it before the campaign closes, especially if he starts a little English National Bank newspaper.

This is the way the Democratic campaign is to be managed in Mississippi. The *Star*, of that State, says:

Inaugurate social ostracism against every white man North or South that gives his support to the building up of the Republican party, disown any man who will go on or assist in making the bond of any man elected on the Republican ticket; refuse to have dealings of any sort with the Republican party, and show to the world that you are in truth and deed a true Democrat.

W. L. Royal, one of the Virginia delegates to the Cincinnati convention, has written a letter to the Richmond *Commonwealth*, in the course of which he says there was at the time of the nomination of Hancock "no sense, no reason, no judgment, anywhere," and, after explaining why he refused to cast his vote for Hancock, he adds:

The Louisiana banner bearing the General's portrait, being brought to the stand and waved in the face of the convention, caused the nomination. A phrenzy seized every one. Every one thought it indicated that he was nominated, whereas he lacked a hundred and fifty votes. Every one was then in a hurry to have his vote changed for Hancock. But for this singular coincidence, I do not believe General Hancock would have been nominated.

Mr. Cessna, chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Central Committee, has been accused of being a little lukewarm since the nomination of Gen. Garfield, but he puts all such stories at rest, in the following extract from a letter written to the Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette*. In that letter he says:

Our nominations at Chicago have united all the elements of the party, and I have yet to meet the first man who ever pretended to be a Republican who is not earnestly at work for Garfield and Arthur. Among the Democrats there are some who were convinced by their leaders that the late war to suppress the rebellion was an "unholy war—a war of abolitionists waged against the best friends of the Democrats to deprive them of their constitutional rights," and now they are hard to convince that it was the very best thing they could do to nominate a candidate whose greatest laurels were won by gallantry in fighting in that war on what they considered the wrong side. I have no more doubt about the result in Pennsylvania in November next than I have about the vote of Allegheny County.

Mr. English said in 1858:

"Sir, I claim to be one of the old Democratic guard—one of those who never gave an opposition vote, never varied a shadow of a shade from Democratic, or pandered in the slightest to Free Soil principles."

"Sir, those who are familiar with my political history know there is no stain of Free Soilism in my record."

And such is a true picture of William H. English. He never "pandered in the slightest to Free Soil principles." Of course he did not. For Free Soil principles were not very popular in 1858. "There is no stain of Free Soil on his record." Of course there is not. For all the time the liberty-loving North was agitating to make this a free Government for all men, Mr. English was endeavoring to keep four millions of people slaves. He pandered to a sentiment that disgraces true manhood, and made his record with slave owners and slave catchers—there let him remain.

THE FOURTH.

The cause of the separation of the colonies from the parent government, was because England sought to tax her American colonies, without there being represented in the British parliament. Taxation without representation was the exciting cause of the American revolution, which resulted in the separation of this country from Great Britain, and the declaration of our independence on the fourth day of July, 1776. Until then Americans had looked to England for everything. She was the parent government as she is now of Canada. The colonists were, at the time the parent country endeavored to impose such heavy restrictions upon them, a young and weak people, numbering not to exceed 7,000,000 of inhabitants. They were however a hardy and brave people, and were a freedom-loving race. They had learned the song of liberty from the voice of the storm, and freedom from the mountains and forests. They had no ships, no army, no generals and no government, but they determined to procure all these. They were poor, but were resolved not to be taxed unless they had a voice in fixing that taxation. Old England sent her ships and armies to subdue and subjugate the rebellious colonists, and the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, where the charm of Britain's power was first broken, and the shot fired which echoed all over this continent, and whose reverberations have encircled the globe. Up to that hour independence and individual freedom was not known on this continent. They were all subjects of King George III, and he was a shallow-brained debauchee. In our youth we drove the British redcoats from our soil, and now, in our more mature manhood, if it becomes necessary we can sweep them from the seas.

What a wonderful progress has been made in everything which goes to make human beings more intelligent and happy, since we became an independent people, and how this fact impresses itself upon all thinking men, that personal and individual happiness depends in a great degree upon personal and individual freedom and independence. Let us, then, prize the liberty we all enjoy in this country, and be prepared at all times, and at any moment, to defend it, let the attack come from whatever quarter it may. Life is not worth enduring without personal and individual liberty and freedom.

Nothing could be more ridiculous than the effort of the snobs to run General Hancock as "The Superb."

What is there "superb" about him?

He weighs 300 pounds and upward.

Daniel Lambert weighed over 500, and never enjoyed political promotion on that account.

He is six feet high.

General Winfield Scott, after whom he was named, was six feet seven, with a much more imposing presence, and yet he was familiarly and sportively termed "Old Fuss and Feathers."—*New York Sun*.

Don't get boiling mad about it. The *Sun* is going to support him, all the same. It is not half so scarce about "shoulder-straps" and "the military" as it "lets" on to be.—*Inter-Ocean*.

And it is the first time since the war began and closed that the Indiana Democracy has shown any respect for Federal shoulder-straps. They always had a decided preference for the other kind. They preferred that the ground color upon which the shoulder-straps were fastened should be butternut or gray, rather than blue.

English should see to it that national bank literature is circulated among his Democratic brethren. They have been terribly ignorant upon the subject.

Household Hints.

To Preserve Flowers.—A small quantity of nitrate of soda put into the water every time it is changed will preserve cut flowers for more than a fortnight.

Table Linen.—The purest white table linen should be used for the tinted and painted china, or white and green is a favorite combination, then the delicate colors can be arranged in exquisite and picturesque relief.

To Clean Water.—A Dutch hotel-keeper in the Transvaal clarifies the turbid water of the district by throwing half a dozen dried peach kernels, slightly cracked, into a large butt of water. This renders the muddiest water clear.

A Sour Drink.—Take one gallon of water, one pint of cider vinegar, one pound of sugar, two spoonfuls of ginger; stir well together and add a lump of ice. Some like a trifle of soda stirred in each glass so as to have it foam and sparkle.

Lamp Chimneys.—To clean lamp chimneys, hold them over the nose of a teakettle when the kettle is boiling furiously. One or two repetitions of this process will make them beautifully clean. Of course they must be wiped upon a clean cloth.

To Make Moss Adhere to Wood Crosses.—Dissolve gum tragacanth to a thick emulsion, and, after putting a first covering of moss on the cross, put it away to dry. The second or third time every part can be partly covered, and it will adhere.

To Remove a Finger Ring.—A tight ring may be removed from the finger by the following process: Thread a needle flat in the eye with strong thread; pass the eye of the needle with care under the ring, and pull the thread through a few inches toward the hand; wrap the long end of the thread tightly around the finger, regularly, all down to the nail, to reduce its size. Then lay hold of the short end of the thread and unwind it. The thread, pressing against the ring, will gradually remove the tightest ring without difficulty, however much swollen the finger may be.

Very few men acquire wealth in such a manner as to receive substantial pleasure from it. Just as long as there is the enthusiasm of the chase, they enjoy it, but when they begin to look around and think of settling down, they find that part by which joy enters is dead within them.

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The "Ch