

# DAILY NEWS

E. P. BEAUCHAMP, Editor and Proprietor.  
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 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 R. HAWN.**  
For Auditor of State,  
**EDWARD H. WOLFE.**  
For Treasurer of State,  
**ROSWELL S. HILL.**  
For Attorney General,  
**DANIEL P. BALDWIN.**  
For Judges of Supreme Court,  
**BYRON K. ELLIOT, Third District.**  
**WILLIAM A. WOODS, Fifth District.**  
For Clerk Supreme Court,  
**DANIEL ROYSE.**  
For Reporter Supreme Court,  
**FRANCIS M. DICE.**  
For Superintendent Public Instruction,  
**JOHN M. BLOSS.**

For Congress,  
**ROBERT B. P. PEIRCE.**

## Vigo County Ticket.

For Clerk,  
**MERLE 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 HARRIS.**

The Russian harvest is very poor.

AYOON KHAN has some Russian officers  
in his command.

Forty-three deaths have occurred from  
yellow fever in Havana during the past  
week.

The Afghans are now near Chaman  
Chokl. So we can expect some chaman  
chokl British in a few days.

The editor of the *Tribune* who has  
been sued forty-five times for libel was  
expelled from France yesterday. He is  
an Irish American.

ENGLAND is having all she can do to  
keep Ireland in the straight and narrow  
path. She sent five hundred soldiers  
there yesterday.

We received a communication entitled  
"A Mistake in Parents," without any sig-  
nature and written on both sides of the  
paper. Communications should be writ-  
ten on one side and name given, not for  
publication necessarily but as an act of  
good faith; otherwise they cannot appear  
in our columns.

THERE has been considerable comment  
on the Congressional apportionment of  
the Southern States, and it was generally  
supposed that those states would lose  
instead of gain in population—but the cen-  
sus returns show that the Southern States,  
under the next apportionment, will gain  
Congressmen instead of losing. Esti-  
mates based upon the earlier returns sent  
in by census supervisors give to Virginia  
a population of 1,000,000, a gain of 400,000  
since 1870; North Carolina figures out a  
total of 1,385,000 against 1,071,361 ten  
years ago. South Carolina has not in-  
creased any, nor has she lost, while  
Florida has gained at least 60 per cent.  
Georgia shows a steady gain during the  
past ten years, especially in her cities.  
Missouri has gained since 1870, 215,323  
in forty-three counties, and counts upon a  
total population of 2,376,000, an increase  
for the State of 653,980 over the last cen-  
sus. In Tennessee the increase ranges  
from 3 per cent. in some localities to 102  
per cent. in others. Kentucky estimates  
her population from returns for forty-two  
counties at a total of 1,734,331 against 1,  
321,011 in 1870—a gain of over 400,000.  
West Virginia reports an average increase  
of 60 per cent. Arkansas has a total of  
750,000, a growth of over 50 per cent.  
Louisiana is shown by returns from eleven  
parishes, scattered over the State, to have  
increased 21 per cent., and Texas has  
made an average gain of over 90 per cent.,  
giving her a total population of over  
1,500,000.

New wooden vessels for containing arti-  
cles of food and for culinary purposes, can  
be rendered fit for use by the removal of  
the unpleasant extractive matters by a  
solution of washing soda, thus: An ordi-  
nary barrel should be filled half full of  
water, and a solution of about two pounds  
of soda in as much water as will dissolve  
it poured in, and the liquids thoroughly  
mixed by shaking the barrel, which should  
then be filled to the bung with water, and  
allowed to remain from 12 to  
14 hours; then, after withdrawing the  
discolored liquid, it should be well rinsed  
and filled with pure water, and should  
remain a few hours more, when it will  
be fit for use. Other wooden utensils  
may be similarly treated.

## CHARGES AGAINST ARTHUR.

OUR Democratic friends are parading  
before the people what they claim to be  
the charges against General Arthur for  
his removal from the New York Collec-  
torship. Now, in answer to these charges  
the *Inter Ocean* reviews the whole ground  
and says that no charges were made  
against Collector Arthur, and no letter of  
the President or the Secretary of the  
Treasury conveyed such an impression.  
The first excitement as to the New York  
Custom House cases was caused by New  
York politicians, who sought, by indirect  
methods, to convince President Hayes  
that a change would be desirable. An  
investigation was ordered, and the com-  
mittee reported that the Collector's office  
was admirably managed, and that General  
Arthur was a model officer, possessing the  
confidence of the business men of  
New York. At a conference early in  
1877 the President intimated to General  
Arthur that he wished him to remain in  
office, and that he should not displace the  
appointees of General Grant except for  
good reasons, or in cases where the good  
of the service demanded a change.

At a later date the order as to office-  
holders not taking part in campaign work  
was issued. Mr. Cornell, Naval Officer at  
New York, was at that time chairman of  
the New York Republican Committee,  
and accepting Postmaster General Key's  
interpretation of the order, he preferred  
to not resign his place as Chairman or  
give up his legitimate political work. Mr.  
McCormick, and others holding positions  
on National or State committees, did re-  
sign, however, and the action of Mr. Cor-  
nell was made to appear as defiance of  
the President's order.

The President, placed in an embarrass-  
ing position, decided to remove Cornell,  
but Secretary Evarts objected to this on  
the ground that Mr. Cornell's prominence  
as a politician would cause the move to be  
misunderstood. He suggested that all the  
principal officers of the Custom House be  
notified that their resignations were de-  
sired. This, he argued, would relieve the  
President from embarrassment, would de-  
stroy chieftainship in New York politics  
and would enable the President to fill the  
places with men in sympathy with his own  
ideas of civil-service reform. Cornell and  
Arthur declined to tender their resigna-  
tions, and they were suspended or re-  
moved Nov. 1, 1877. Successors were appoint-  
ed a few days later, and these were not  
confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Conkling  
took the position that the President's own  
civil service rules declared in effect that  
no officers should be removed without  
cause. On his motion a letter was ad-  
dressed to Secretary Sherman asking the  
President to give his reasons for removing  
Naval Officer Cornell and Collector Jones,  
of Chicago. In reply, Secretary Sher-  
man denied the right of the Senate to  
question the President as to his reasons,  
holding that their expression of disap-  
proval was limited to the rejection of ap-  
pointments. Thereupon the appointments  
were rejected, and Cornell and Arthur re-  
mained in office.

On the 6th of December the Republi-  
can delegation in Congress from New  
York sent a letter to the President asking  
that Cornell and Arthur be retained. The  
President stated that a change had been  
decided upon, and two hours later sent in  
again the names of Roosevelt and Prince  
as their successors. An exciting debate  
followed, Senator Conkling leading the  
party opposed to the confirmation of the  
nominations. It was stated during this  
debate that Secretary Sherman was op-  
posed to sending in the names after he  
had been once rejected, but that Secre-  
tary Evarts claimed that under the cir-  
cumstances the retention of Cornell and  
Arthur in office was detrimental to the  
public service. They had taken no part  
in the contest themselves, and personally  
there was little feeling against them, but  
as they had become the central figures in  
a political struggle, he claimed that the  
President should insist on their removal.  
The struggle, one of the most memorable  
in the history of the Senate, ended in the  
appointment being again rejected.  
Here the matter rested until after the  
adjournment of Congress. On the 11th  
of July, 1878, the President removed Gen-  
eral Merritt, a compromise man, his suc-  
cessor, and appointed Colonel Burt Naval  
Officer, in place of Cornell. This action  
caused little excitement, and Arthur and  
Cornell retired quietly from office.

## MR. PHILLIPS.

We again call the attention of our Re-  
publican friends to the importance of  
making a thorough preparation for the  
coming election in the Sixth ward. Not  
only is it to be a Republican victory, but,  
by the election of Mr. Phillips, the city  
will have a representative that, above all  
others, will represent with fidelity the in-  
terests of the poor people. It is a ques-  
tion of the greatest import to every man  
in the Sixth ward to see that he casts a  
vote for him. We know that the Demo-  
crats are filling that ward with imported  
voters, and we further know that they  
will use every avenue of fraud to convey  
a majority to their nominee, but, if our  
Republicans friends in the Sixth ward go  
to work with a vim for Mr. Phillips, he  
can be elected by an overwhelming  
majority.

—Good speakers at the Sixth Ward  
meeting, at the corner of Thirtieth and  
Ohio streets, Thursday evening.

Other topics of conversation having  
been exhausted, Augustus told Sarah that  
the army worn was advancing, and that  
it destroyed every green thing in its way.  
His present departure was probably on  
account of her reply: "Then you had  
better look out for yourself."

## The Good the Republican Party Has, and the Evil It Has Not, Done.

When the Republicans came into  
control of the Government they were  
confronted by an armed rebellion; the  
authority of the Nation was defiled in  
nearly one-half of the Union; they were  
opposed by a hostile and rebel Govern-  
ment; the army and navy of the Union  
were dispersed; the arsenals were de-  
pleted; the Treasury was beggared; the  
credit of the Government was de-  
stroyed, and all this was the work of  
the Democratic party. The Republican  
party proved equal to the perilous situ-  
ation.

They denounced Southern nullifica-  
tion.

They declared secession impossible.

They affirmed the supremacy of the  
Nation.

They called out the militia to sustain  
the laws.

They raised enormous armies and na-  
vies to suppress rebellion.

They encouraged enlistments.

They raised money to sustain the  
war.

They emancipated the slaves.

They armed the negroes.

They sustained and upheld President  
Lincoln.

They conquered the rebellion.

They preserved the Union.

They were merciful to the captured  
rebels.

They disbanded and restored the vast  
army to a peace footing.

They adopted the Constitutional  
amendments giving freedom, the fran-  
chise and civil rights to the slaves.

They cared for the soldiers and sail-  
ors of the Union.

They cared for their widows and or-  
phans.

They found war and restored peace.

They found slavery and they gave  
freedom.

They abolished the "wild-cat" curren-  
cy of the States.

They gave the people the best secured  
currency in the world.

They have saved the people from the  
loss of millions of dollars each year in  
broken bank bills.

They have saved the people millions  
of dollars each year by making the cur-  
rency of equal value in every part of  
the country.

They have restored the credit of the  
Government.

They have reduced the interest-bear-  
ing debt of the Nation \$627,537,194.

They have reduced the annual inter-  
est charges from \$159,977,697 to \$79,  
633,981—a saving of \$71,343,716 a  
year.

They have maintained the National  
faith and honor.

They passed the Resumption act.

They defeated inflation and opposed  
"flat money."

They made the greenback worth 100  
cents on the dollar.

They have fostered American indus-  
tries.

They have protected American me-  
chanics.

They have collected the public reve-  
nues at a less percentage of cost than  
ever before.

They have handled the moneys of the  
Government at a less percentage of loss  
than ever before.

They have secured peace to the coun-  
try at home and abroad.

They have made the name American  
respected in all quarters of the world.

They have secured for the Union a  
foremost place among the Nations of the  
earth.

And all this the Republicans have  
done in the face of Democratic obstruc-  
tion and hostility.

Why should a party with this record  
be set aside to give place to a party that  
opposed and resisted these measures at  
every step, and would, if possible, have  
defeated every one of these Republican  
acts of wisdom, to which the country  
to-day owes its unity and prosperity?

The Republicans have done some no-  
ble things—things that will be remem-  
bered as long as there is history. But  
there are some things they did not do:

They did not use an army to force  
slavery into Kansas.

They did not fire upon Fort Sumter.

They did not attempt secession.

They did not plunder the Nation of  
its arms.

They did not inaugurate rebellion.

They did not drive American com-  
merce from the seas.

They did not "huzza" over Union  
disasters.

They did not "huzza" over Rebel  
victories.

They did not mourn over Rebel de-  
feats.

They did not oppose enlistments in  
the Union army.

They were not draft rioters.

They did not hang Union colored men  
in the City of New York, or burn their  
asylums.

They did not rebel against the Union  
in that city, or require troops and gun-  
boats to overawe them into obedience  
to the law.

They were not "Knights of the Gold-  
en Circle."

They did not commit the atrocities of  
Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury and Ander-  
sonville.

They did not oppose emancipation.

They were not "Ku-Klux."

They did not commit the butchery at  
Fort Pillow.

They did not commit the horrible  
massacre at New Orleans.

They did not murder Dixon.

They did not butcher the Chisholm  
family.

They did not massacre black men at  
Hamburg.

They did not scourge, and hang, and  
shoot, and murder men for opinion's  
sake.

They did not organize the Louisiana  
White League or the South Carolina  
rifle clubs.

They did not drench the South with  
the blood of inoffensive colored men.

They did not invent the "Mississippi  
lan."

They did not use the tissue-ballots.

They were not "Moonshiners."

They did not resist the National au-  
thority.

They did not set up their States above  
the Nation.

They did not try to destroy the Na-  
tion's credit.

They did not try to pauperize the  
American mechanic.

They have not been an impediment to  
National growth.

They have not been a hindrance to  
the people's prosperity.

Can the Democratic party say as  
much? The people can trust a party  
that has not done these things, but they  
cannot trust a party that in whole or in  
part did do them. —Exchange.

## Wanted, a Bungstarter.

There is, in the flexible lexicon of the  
backwoods regions, such a word as  
bungstarter. This expressive phrase,  
which has a loose existence beyond the  
pale of dictionaries, describes or hints  
at the great want of the Democratic  
party, or to speak in loftier strain, it  
epitomizes the great need of the hour.  
Ever since the nomination of Hancock  
the standing advertisement at Demo-  
cratic headquarters has been, "Wanted  
—A Bungstarter." This has been the  
substance of every enthusiastic note  
written to Mr. Tilden, the burden of  
every story poured into General Han-  
cock's ear, the spirit of every murmur  
at the door of English. Mr. Watter-  
son has seen it in his waking dreams,  
Mr. Hendricks has heard it with a  
smile, and Mr. Kelly has looked upon it  
with a wink. But no one has succeeded  
in starting the bang.

There are many ways of starting a  
bung, and many circumstances that call  
for expeditious work in freeing the  
bung-hole of a barrel from all imped-  
iments. A rude bungstarter may be  
fashioned like an iron poker, and any  
strong-armed man may use it with ef-  
fect, under proper direction. In the  
primitive ages, it is stated that as a  
last resort a stone has been used to ad-  
vantage in removing a bung. The bung-  
starter of the period, however, is a vast  
improvement on this, and when it be-  
comes necessary to remove certain sub-  
stances of a stubborn character from  
barrels, it is a necessity in any well-reg-  
ulated establishment.

The legendary barrel, said to contain  
the spirit of the Democratic campaign,  
has not, up to date, been successfully  
tapped. Mr. Thurman gave the spigot  
a turn the night of the nomination, but  
nothing came of it. The Democratic  
Convention Committee turned the faucet  
with great ceremony at Governor's  
Island, but there was the merest drib-  
ble from the barrel. Mr. Kelly knew  
what was wanted, and he bored in with  
his little gimlet, but the vent did not  
result as expected. The National Com-  
mittee tugged at the faucet as an old  
tooper about to expire with thirst, but,  
if Senator Wallace may be believed,  
succeeded only in getting the thing out  
of order.

Then arose the wild cry for a bung-  
starter. Senator Barnum thought he  
knew who had one. It was personal  
property, of course, but if certain things  
were done it could be borrowed. In  
the meantime the press took up the cry.  
Hendricks was implored to come for-  
ward could he bring nothing better than  
a poker, and could he do nothing more  
than pound vigorously for effect. But  
he struck not a blow. The Greenback  
leaders were asked to try their hands,  
but they remained in the dim distance.  
At last it was officially stated that  
Mr. Tilden would come to the rescue  
armed with the best bungstarter that  
the New York market could afford.

The barrel would be opened with ap-  
propriate ceremonies, and the Hancock  
boom would be placed on its feet and  
started on its torrent-like course. The  
momentous hour came on Wednesday  
evening, and the man was there. The  
man and the hour met, and thousands  
of anxious Democrats stood expectant.  
They waited with bated breath for the  
bung to fly and for the outpouring that  
was to follow. But Mr. Tilden thought  
best not to meddle with the bung.  
Ever cautious, and shrewd as a matter  
of habit, he tapped the tail end of the  
barrel, and, while eager eyes were  
fixed on faucet and bung, treated the  
audience to a taste of the spirit of the  
campaign of 1876. Much to the con-  
sternation of the Hancock managers,  
the meeting was turned into an ovation  
to Tilden, and Hancock and Eng-  
lish, and all things to them ap-  
pertaining, were lost sight of. Mr.  
Randall, with characteristic boldness,  
but much against his will, put his  
thumb in the surreptitious augur hole,  
and, all bespattered with the wastage,  
called loudly for a bungstarter. As he  
settled down to the work before him,  
he promised that a most skillful hand  
at that business would come soon. He  
came in the person of General Ewing,  
who pounded on this side and that with  
all the energy of an enthusiastic nature.  
He yielded to J. Randolph Tucker, who  
got the barrel in position, and suc-  
ceeded in creating the impression that  
the solid South stood behind him in ser-  
ried ranks, ready to elect Hancock at a  
moment's notice. But, at the close, it  
was discovered that the Democrats of  
New York City had met to show their  
loyalty to Tilden; that in doing this  
they had disgraced and enraged the  
Tammanyites and demoralized the Han-  
cock men by brevet; and when the  
costs had been counted in cold blood,  
the managers found solace only in hang-  
ing out the old sign: "Wanted—A  
Bungstarter." —Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

## Saving Clover Seed.

The very high price which farmers fre-  
quently have to pay for cloverseed should  
induce them to save at least a sufficiency  
for their own supplies, and undoubtedly,  
if well followed up, make it a very pro-  
fitable business as a money crop. A far-  
mer, who is vouchsafed as one of the best  
clover seed savers, gives the following  
hints as to the saving of the seed: "The  
second crop is for the seed, and is really  
fit for no other purpose, as it salivates  
the seed fed on it. The best time to cut for  
seed is a very nice point to determine.  
It should be cut when a majority of the  
heads turn brown, and before any begin  
to shell off the little seed pods, each of  
which contains a seed. Cut the second  
crop of clover just as though it were for  
hay, rake it into winrows and let it lie  
and take one or two showers; then put it  
into very small cocks while damp, about  
one good pitchforkful in a place, and  
when it is dry put it into stacks and cap  
with something that will turn water, or  
what is still better, if you have a shed or  
barn, put it there and let it remain until  
you get a huller to take it out for you.  
Let our farmers save all the clover seed  
they can, and thus help to make thou-  
sands of dollars for the State, now sent  
out each year for clover seed to sow.

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the Recorder's office, and the Woolen mill of U. R.  
Jeffers.

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U. R. JEFFERS, Sup't.  
JOS. GLENNY, Sec'y.  
W. S. CLIFT, Treas.

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THE ADVANTAGE OVER OTHERS OF  
A DAILY INCREASE.

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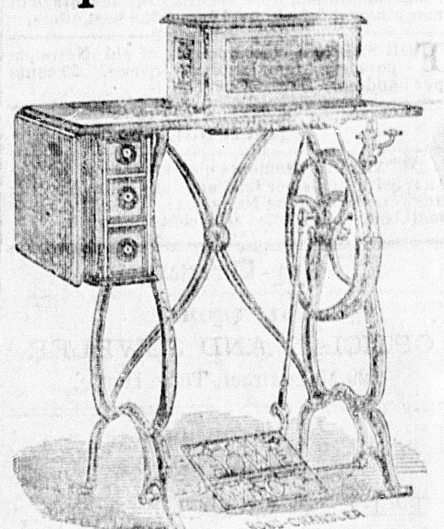
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Protrusion of the  
Prostate, Impotence,  
and all Diseases that  
follow as a con-  
sequence of Self-  
abuse, or a Premature  
exhaustion of the  
system.  
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of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the  
Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age,  
and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or  
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