

# DAILY NEWS

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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. 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,  
**JAMES T. LAUGHEAD.**

For Senator,  
**FRANCIS V. BICHOWSKY.**

For Representatives,  
**WILLIAM H. MELRATH.**

For Dick T. MORGAN.

For Surveyor,  
**GEORGE HARRIS.**

THE Russian harvest is very poor.

AYOOB KHAN has some Russian officers in his command.

FOURTY-THREE deaths have occurred from yellow fever in Havana during the past week.

THE Afghans are now near Chaman Choki. So we can expect some chaman choki 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 signature and written on both sides of the paper. Communications should be written on one side and name given, not for publication necessarily but as an act of good faith; otherwise they cannot appear in our columns.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 census returns show that the Southern States, under the next apportionment, will gain Congressmen instead of losing. Estimates based upon the earlier returns sent in by census supervisors give to Virginia a population of 100,000, a gain of 400,000 since 1870; North Carolina figures out a total of 1,885,000 against 1,071,361 ten years ago. South Carolina has not increased 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, 215,553 in forty-three counties, and counts upon a total population of 2,375,000, an increase for the State of 653,980 over the last census. 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 articles 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 ordinary 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 Collectorship. 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 committee 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 appointee 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 resign, however, and the action of Mr. Cornell was made to appear as defiance of the President's order.

The President, placed in an embarrassing 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 desired. This, he argued, would relieve the President from embarrassment, would destroy 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 resignations, and they were suspended or removed Nov. 1, 1877. Successors were appointed 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 addressed to Secretary Sherman asking the President to give his reasons for removing Naval Officer Cornell and Collector Arthur, of New York, and Collector Jones, of Chicago. In replying, Secretary Sherman denied the right of the Senate to question the President as to his reasons, holding that their expression of disapproval was limited to the rejection of appointments. Thereupon the appointments were rejected, and Cornell and Arthur remained in office.

They have maintained the National faith and honor.

They passed the Resumption act.

They defeated inflation and opposed "fat money."

They made the greenback worth 100 cents on the dollar.

They have fostered American industries.

They have protected American mechanics.

They have collected the public revenues 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 country 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 obstruction 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 noble things—things that will be remembered 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 commerce from the seas.

They did not "huzz" over Union disasters.

They did not mourn over Rebel defeats.

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 Golden Circle."

They did not commit the atrocities of Belle Isle, Salisbury and Andersonville.

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 man."

They did not use the tissue-balloons.

They are not "Moonshiners."

They did not resist the National authority.

They did not set up their States above the Nation.

They did not try to destroy the Nation's credit.

They did not try to pauperize the American mechanic.

## 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 defied in nearly one-half of the Union; they were opposed by a hostile and rebel Government; the army and navy of the Union were dispersed; the arsenals were depleted; the Treasury was beggared; the credit of the Government was destroyed, and all this was the work of the Democratic party.

They denounced Southern nullification.

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 navies 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 peace footing.

They adopted the Constitutional amendments giving freedom, the franchise and civil rights to the slaves.

They cared for the soldiers and sailors of the Union.

They cared for their widows and orphans.

They found war and restored peace.

They found slavery and they gave freedom.

They abolished the "wild-cat" currency 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 currency of equal value in every part of the country.

They have restored the credit of the Government.

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

They have reduced the annual interest charges from \$150,977,697 to \$79,633,981—a saving of \$71,343,716 a year.

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