

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1890.

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. 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 Representative,
WILLIAM H. MELBATH.
DICK T. MORGAN.
For Surveyor,
GEORGE HARRIS.

THE NEWS HAS THE LARGEST
DAILY CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HAN-
COCK.

Consider what Lee and Jackson would
do were they alive. THESE ARE THE
SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH
THEY FOUGHT FOUR YEARS.
Remember the men who poured forth their
life-blood on Virginia's soil, and do not
abandon them now. Remember that upon
your vote depends the success of the Demo-
cratic ticket.—[Wade Hampton, at Staun-
ton, Va. July 26.]

BULGARIA will declare her independence
on October.

PADUCAH, Kentucky, had a slight frost
yesterday morning.

THE official Republican majority in
Vermont will be about 25,100.

ABOUT \$500,000 in gold were purchased
in London yesterday for the New York
market.

THE Milwaukee Sentinel hits the peg
squarely when it says that, if General
Grant keeps on saying such good things
and writing such good letters, he will
"find himself stronger in the affections
and confidence of the Republican party
than he ever was before; and that is say-
ing a great deal. He is throwing the
full weight of his character and prestige
in the balance, and the general effect it
will have in the campaign cannot fail to
be very considerable. He has won
friends from among those who would not
have been his friends if he had been nomi-
nated. He is showing himself in a new
light, and adding a new phase to a char-
acter which will stand among the most
illustrious in history. Instead of reclin-
ing on past and lasting honors, he has the
courage and manhood to run the risk of
making enemies by utterances upon sub-
jects upon which the people differ."

WE have spent many sleepless nights
in agony, thinking of the sad fate of the
lost tribes of Israel, but we are at last re-
lieved. The latest discovery has been a
Russian traveler and journalist, W. J.
Reminowich-Dantschenko, who has found
them in the Caucasus, and of course has
written a book about them. They were
found in the mountains of Daghestan, in
a place where travelers never came be-
fore. They are warlike and resemble the
the Cossacks in appearance, but they fol-
low the old Moslem law as it existed be-
fore the time of Ezra and the second
building of the Temple, without any
knowledge of Talmudic traditions and
forms, and they claim to have lived where
they now are ever since the time of
Psalmonassar. They keep the Moslem
law in regard to a man's marrying a de-
ceased brother's wife, and make a first
rate red wine, which they drink regard-
less of Solomon's admonitions.

Is It Possible
That a remedy made of such common
simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake,
Dandelion, &c., make so many and such
marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop
Bitters do? It must be, for when old and
young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor,
Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having
been cured by them, we must believe, and
doubt no longer. See other column.—
Post.

THE WRECKERS.
It is reported that another attempt was
made last night to wreck the train on the
I. & St. L., about half a mile west of the
spot where Geo. Morris was killed night
before last. Not the slightest conjecture
can be made as to the object of these vil-
lains. If robbery was the object, they
could have almost succeeded night before
last, because there is no spot between
Indianapolis and St. Louis that could so
well protect the murderers and afford a
place to hide their plunder as the spot
where the fast passenger train was
wrecked night before last.

These wreckers are banded together,
and are evidently led by a man who
knows all about section work. No one
could in so short a space of time un-
bolt those fish joints and draw the spikes
that fasten the rail to the ties.

These villains have within three years
made nine attempts to wreck trains all
within two miles of St. Mary's. In these
attempts there have been two very bad
wrecks in which a brakeman and con-
ductor have been murdered and thou-
sands of dollars worth of property de-
stroyed. How a man can be so devoid
of every principle of humanity as to mur-
der hundreds of men, women and child-
ren without any provocation whatever, is
more than we can tell.

All good citizens will assist the officials
of the road in bringing these demons to
speedy justice. A thorough examination
of the matter will be made to-morrow
by attorneys John T. Dye and Ed Seldom-
ridge of the railroad, and we sincerely
trust that they may be able to find a lead
to the perpetrators of this heinous crime.

In 1866 George W. Julian made a speech
in Congress in which he said of the Demo-
crats in the South:

Sir, in heart and purpose, they (the ex-
cels) are less conquered than before the
war. If possible they hate the Yankees,
with their free schools and free institu-
tions, more than ever. I believe their
wrath is more intense, more consuming fire.
Down into the recesses of their souls
they dig out the old hatreds, the old
soldiers' indoor air, its peace. Upon
the freedmen, and the civil rights
bill they pour their bitterest and most
heartfelt hatred. A man has been found
amongst us who does not defend
the right of God and man to vindicate
the rebel cause. Everyhouse as their Sen-
ators and Representatives in Congress and
for the highest offices in the States the
most conspicuous, guilty of their un-
repentant traitorous acts. They insult
the old flag and scorn our national songs.
They commemorate the deeds and honor
the tombs of their grandest villains, and
refuse to the loyal colored people of the
South the coveted privilege of strewing
flowers over the graves of our heroes who
died that the republic might live. They
crown treason as the highest virtue, and
elevate murder to the rank of a fine art.
Their newspapers are reeking with the
foulest and most atrocious sentiments,
and their manifest purpose is to scatter
the baleful fires of discord and hate
throughout the South.

Now when we think of the present as-
pect of Democratic supremacy we are led
to believe that the words of Mr. Julian
are about true.

Of course, if Democracy is successful
in this campaign the victory will belong
to the Southern Democrats, and we might
as well let them take charge of affairs.

An exchange says that "It is these men,
so well described by Mr. Julian, who hate
the people of the North, hate our free
schools and our free institutions, who in
their very souls despise the Union and
the soldiers who defended it, that are now
claiming the control of the government,
and who will control it and rule the whole
country if two or three Northern States
can be persuaded to join the solid South
in voting for Hancock and English. We
do not misrepresent this matter. It is not
only true, but of the highest importance,
and causes the most serious apprehension
to the best men of the country."

It is the certainty that Democratic suc-
cess at this election will be simply the re-
stitution of the old rebel element to
power, and the great danger of so doing,
which has stirred the hearts of the loyal
people of the North as they have not
been stirred since the war. It was this
feeling which impelled a brave soldier to
declare: "I can not rush to the embrace
of such men as Hamburg Butler, nor
shake hands with Ben Hill of Georgia
over the graves of Union soldiers." Democratic success will mean on the part
of the North a base surrender of every
thing gained or preserved by the war—a
surrender of the victors to the van-
quished, of loyalty to disloyalty, of
patriotism to treason. It would mean
dishonor to the graves of our fallen
heroes, and display on the part of the
living a disgraceful "pusillanimity or
guilt."

Oh! now we hear it. How pleasant it
is to gather the little fellows on the "half
shell" and swallow him while reading this
appreciative morsel of literature from the
London *Lancet*:

"Our practice in regard to the oyster is
quite exceptional, and furnishes a strik-
ing example of the general correctness of
the popular judgment on dietetic ques-
tions.—The oyster is the only animal sub-
stance which we eat habitually, and by
preference, in the raw state; and it is in-
teresting to know that there are sound
physiological reasons at the bottom of this
preference. The fawn-colored mass
which constitutes the dainty part of the
oyster is its liver, and this is little else
than a heap of glycogen. Associated
with the glycogen, but withheld from ac-
tual contact with it during life, is an ap-
propriate digestive ferment—the hepatic
diastase. The mere crushing of the dainty
between the teeth brings these two bodies
together, and the glycogen is at once
digested without other help, by its own
diastase. The oyster in the uncooked
state, or merely warmed, is in fact, self-
digestive. But the advantage of this pro-
vision is wholly lost by cooking, for the
heat employed immediately destroys the
associated ferment, and a cooked oyster
has to be digested, like any other food, by
the eater's own digestive powers."

Cultivate One Talent.
One talent, well cultivated, deepened
and enlarged, is worth a hundred shal-
low faculties. The first law of success
at this day, when so many matters are
clamoring for attention, is concentration;
to bend all the energies to one point,
looking neither to the right nor to the
left. It has been justly said that a
great deal of the wisdom of a man in this
century is shown in leaving things un-
done, and a great deal of his practical
sense in leaving things undone. The
life of universal scholars is past.
"Life is short, and art is long." The
range of human knowledge has in-
creased so enormously, that no brain
can grapple with it; and the man who
would know one thing well must have
the courage to be ignorant of a thousand
things, however attractive or inviting.
As with knowledge, so with work. The
man who would get along must single
out his specialty, and into that must pour
the whole stream of his activity—all the
energies of his hand, eye, tongue, heart
and brain. Broad culture, many sided-
ness, are beautiful things to contemplate;
but it is the narrow-edge men, the men
of single and intense purpose, who steel
their souls against all things else, who
accomplish the hard work of the world,
and who are everywhere in demand
when hard work is to be done.

Etiquette in Bygone Days.
Greenview Murry, in discussing the
transfer of the seat of the government
from Versailles to Paris, speaks of
the rigor of etiquette in bygone days.
Louis Quatorze, strolling one day in the
park on the arm of Mme. de Maintenon,
and followed by his court, of about 500
persons, came unexpectedly upon a ser-
vant girl armed with a broom, pail and
duster, who had been scrubbing in one
of the pavilions. She ought by rights to
have made her way back to the offices
of the palaces by a roundabout road,
but, being late, she had taken a short cut,
and this had brought her in view of the
king. His majesty removed his feathered
hat and made her a low bow, and as
etiquette required that a person saluted
by the king should be bowed to by the
whole court, the poor girl, as she stood
trembling and ashamed, received enough
homage to make her well-nigh mad. First
the princes and princesses, then the sec-
retaries of the state, the dukes and peers,
the knights of his majesty's orders, the
bishop, the chaplains, the lesser nobility,
all had to make a profound obeisance,
while the ladies stopped and courted to
the earth; finally the king's guards
had to carry arms, and a whole tribe of
lackeys, bearing lap-dogs, cloaks, fans,
and smelling bottles, had to do their
duty in the same humble fashion to
their colleague—the blushing girl with
the broom and pail.

Javanese Mechanics.
The Island of Java, in the East Indian
archipelago, is under the government of
Holland. At Surabaya the government
has a large machine shop where many
castings are made, but where the chief
business is the manufacture of steam
boilers for the navy. A traveler describes
this establishment, in which over nine
hundred Javanese were laboring vol-
untarily. The Javanese are of the Malay
race, and most of the overseers are na-
tive, but few Europeans being employed
in the whole works. These Malays per-
form their allotted tasks quietly and
steadily, without loud talking or unneces-
sary noise. Some of them are so skillful
that they receive nearly two guilders, or
75 cents, per day. Here the standard
weights and measures for the govern-
ment are made. Some of the workmen
had been in the shops as long as fifty-
seven years. This is all the more re-
markable, because these natives are
usually unable to labor at the age of
thirty-five or forty, on account of their
dissolute habits. Most of their machin-
ery is not as nicely finished as that im-
ported from Europe, but it appears quite
as durable. Yet the fact that the Javan-
ese have the capacity to do some nice
work was proved by one in charge of
the engraving department, whose fine
cut lines would have been creditable to
many a European.

Telegraphs in Olden Times.
The electric telegraph is a device of
the present generation, but the idea of
conveying intelligence to a distance by
a system of signals is a very ancient one.
Homer refers to the use of fires by night
and smoke by day for this purpose, and
in the Bible we find an allusion to set-
ting up a "sign of fire" as a warning of
war.

An old Greek play begins with a scene
in which a watchman descends from a
tower in Greece, and announces that
Troy is taken. "I have been looking
out for years," he says, "and now it is
done." Whether the fall of Troy was
actually telegraphed in this way to
Greece may be questioned, but there can
be no doubt that the method had long
been familiar, and been employed for
sending news to great distances.

In China it was known from a remote
period, perhaps even before the time of
Homer; and the most barbarous nations,
at a very early date, seem to have had
their signal fires for giving the alarm of
war from hill to hill, as the Scottish
Highlanders did until a comparative re-
cent day.

More improved methods of telegraphy,
in which letters of the alphabet were
displayed on boards fixed to high posts,
were devised as early as the time of
Aristotle, or nearly 500 years before the
Christian era.

Not Growing Worse.
Is the world growing worse? We do
not think so. All observing intelligent
men know that the world, however ap-
pearances contradict it, grows steadily
better. One reason of the contrary
seeming true is that we have facilities
for gathering all the news in the world,
and presenting it in a single day.
When we take up the journal, the vil-
lains of the entire civilized globe is
thrust upon our attention; whereas,
only a few years ago, we got it in frag-
ments, at intervals, and often but a small
portion at most. Another is that, dur-
ing the periods of commercial de-
pression and monetary pressure, men, in-
stead of trying to avoid failure in busi-
ness, are tempted in a hundred ways
that they would not be in prosperous
times. Moreover, their irregularities are
hidden by subsequent success, while
their misdeeds are forced into light—
there is no method of covering them up.
Sinners are "found out" now-a-days, and
cannot lead wicked lives undiscovered.

Woman's sphere—that she will never
get married.

Ladies' stylish hats are appearing in
shades to match everything, but they
are all a shade to high for most pocket-
books.

Never use slang. It may not always
apply. Listen as A. comes into B's room.
Says B.: "How do you like my new
shoes?" A.: "Oh, they're immense!"
"Darn a fool," says Harkins, who was
vexed at his wife. "So mote it be," said
Mrs. H. flourishing a darning needle,
whereabouts are you worn out?"

"Do you see any grapes, Bob?" "Yes,
but there is dogs." "Big dogs, Bob?"
"Yes, very big." "Then come along—
these grapes are not ours, you know."

A bachelor cynic remarks that it is
singular how early in life a child gains
the reputation of resembling the richest
and best looking of his relatives.

The average woman is composed of
two hundred and forty bones, one hun-
dred and sixty-nine muscles, twenty-
nine old newspapers, and two hundred
and ten hair pins.

An apothecary in decorating for Wash-
ington's birthday, placed a jar of cala-
mus root in the show window and la-
beled it "Sweet flag of my country," but
no one saw the point.

A man may be a day-dreamer; he may
take no interest in every day affairs; in
the busy world he may be as a drone in
a hive, but just step on his pet corn and
see how quickly he will wake up.

Said a railroad engineer to an Irish-
man whose cow had been lamed: "But
she didn't get out of the way when I
rang the bell." "Faith, thin," said Pat,
"ye didn't shtop when she rang her bell,
maythar."

The gay and festive soda-fount
Now sizzles in the land,
And Deacon and good Mrs. Jones
Around the counter stand,
The lady's gentle nectarine
Within the glass is fizzes;
The deacon slyly finks and says
He'll take "the same" in his'n.

A new clerk in a drug store was dis-
charged the other day because he didn't
know how to look wise, roll his eyes,
and say seventy-five cents without turn-
ing red in the face as he handed out a
little powder that had cost the concern
two cents and a fraction. Emotion and
business don't jingle.

A colored child had a fall from a sec-
ond-story window the other day, and
his mother, in relating the occurrence
at a grocery, said: "Dere dat chile was
a comin' down feet fast, wid ebery
chance of bein killed, when de Lawd, he
turned him ober, de chile struck on his
head, and dar wasn't so much as a but-
ton flew off."

The melancholy days have come, the
saddest of the year; the husband wears
an injured look—house cleaning time is
here. The wife goes madly tearing
round with scrubbing brush and broom—
the dull and sombre thud of mop is
heard in every room. Now with a wild
and frightened glare—a glare devoid of
hope, the husband tumbles down the
stairs upon a cake of soap, or with an
awkward, clumsy flop and with a smothered
wail, he trips o'er some protruding
mop and sits down in a pail.

The following is said to be a funeral
sermon lately preached in Ohio, by a
Buckeye clergyman: "I have been begg-
ed, importuned and entreated to preach
this 'ere sermon, but I don't want to
do it. I never liked the man; I never
knew nothing 'od of him. He had
horses, and he had mules, and he had
cocks, and he had them, I have heard he
was occasionally good at fires. The ben-
ediction will please remove the body and sin,
the following hymn:

With rapture we delight
To see the cuss removed.
It was at a revival meeting in Hopkin-
ton, Iowa. Several had related their ex-
perience. Mr. W. was called. He arose
and spoke as follows: "Brothers and
sisters—you all know why I joined the
church last winter. Shortly after I came
out on the Lord's side, a man, one of the
devil's agents, offered to bet five dollars
that I would not hold out a year. I
overed that bet with five dollars. The
time isn't quite up yet, but will be in
two weeks. Five dollars will come good
to a man these hard times. Thank the
Lord. Brothers and sisters, if any of
you should see any man who wants to
invest any money in the same way, just
send him on. Pray that I remain faith-
ful."

A Popular Delusion.
A great many persons have an idea
that it is unlawful to touch or attempt to
aid a man found dead or dying, and that
the first duty is to notify some official.
Lives have been sacrificed under this
delusion. The first duty is to render
every possible aid, and then promptly to
make the facts known to the authorities.
The contrary idea has been obtained
from the laws of other nations, which
are as absurd as they are inhuman. Re-
ferring to the law of Russia in this mat-
ter, an eastern exchange says:

"Among the most extraordinary of the
tyrannical regulations of the Russian
police is one which strictly forbids any
one to touch a dead or dying man with-
out the direct sanction of the police. In
consequence of this arbitrary enactment,
it is no uncommon thing to see a man
lying bleeding and helpless from a very
severe fall in the streets of Moscow, or
St. Petersburg, without anybody daring
to assist him.

To what an extent this curious tyranny
is carried, may be judged from a single
instance. An English gentleman resid-
ing at Peterhof, a coast-town about six-
teen miles from St. Petersburg, one morn-
ing found his Russian groom hanging by
the neck in the stable, and cut him down
at once, just in time to save his life. The
next day he received a visit from the
local Inspector of Police, who, far from
commending his prompt humanity, vehe-
mentely abused him for daring to trans-
gress the law.

The Englishman heard him to the end
without a word, and then said, quietly:
"Well, Mr. Inspector, I'm extremely
sorry to have done anything, but I will
make all the amends in my power. If
I find you hanging anywhere, I pledge
you my honor I won't cut you down."

Thousands have been cured of dumb
ague, bilious disorders, jaundice, dyspep-
sia and all diseases of the liver, blood and
stomach, when all other remedies have
failed, by using Prof. Guinette's French
Liver-Pad, which is a quick and perma-
nent cure for those disorders. Ask your
druggist for the great remedy, and take
no other, and if he does not keep it send
\$1.50 in a letter to the French Pad Co.,
and receive one by mail post-paid. J. J.
Baur Terre Haute, Ind., sole agent for
Vigo county.

"I Don't Want a Plaster."
said a sick man to a druggist, "can't you
give me something to cure me?" His
symptoms were a lame back and disordered
urine, and were a sure indication of
kidney disease. The druggist told him to
use Kidney Wort and in a short time it
effected a complete cure. Have you these
symptoms? Then get a box to day—be-
fore you become incurable. It is the cure;
safe and sure.

Miscellaneous.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Clerk,
THOMAS A. ANDERSON.

For Treasurer,
DAVID M. WALLACE.

For Sheriff,
LOUIS HAY.

For Coroner,
HENRY EHREHARDT.

For Commissioner, Third District,
NEWTON BLEDSOE.

For Senator,
I. N. KESTER.

For Representatives,
DAVID N. TAYLOR.
JAMES WHITLOCK.

11w5

CARPETS!

A new stock of Carpets, in new styles
and great variety, at reduced prices, just
received for the fall trade by

BROKAW BROS.

OIL CLOTHS

—AND—
LINOLEUM.

A full line of very handsome patterns,
very cheap, by

BROKAW BROS.

WALL PAPER

Larger variety than ever kept heretofore.
Will be sold at popular prices, by

BROKAW BROS.

WINDOW SHADES

In every quality and pattern, with all
the popular makes of shade fixtures, cheap
enough, by

BROKAW BROS.

Dealers in all kinds of house-furnishing
goods. 418 Main street.

SAMUEL S. EARLY,

Wholesale Provisions

Pork, Lard Bacon,
Sugar Cured Hams.

18 MAIN STREET.

ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

Vigo Agricultural Society,

—AT—

TERRE HAUTE, IND.,

—ON—

September 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18.

Beautiful Grounds,
Ample Accommodations,
Large Premiums.

Plenty of Amusements.
Long List of Special Premiums,
Races every Afternoon at 2.

Archery on Thursday P.M.
Bicycle Races on Friday.

Usual Rates on Railroads.

Premium list can be had of the secretary by
mail, at the stable of Beauchamp & Miller, or at
the Recorder's office, and the Woolen mill of U. R.
Jeffers.
W. T. BEAUCHAMP, Pres.
U. R. JEFFERS, Sup't.
JOS. GILBERT, Sec'y.
W. S. CLIFT, Treas.

L. KÜSSNER,

Palace of Music

213 OHIO STREET,
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

Oldest music house in Western Indiana.
Always the largest stock on hand kept in this
city. Pianos and organs rented so the rent will
pay for them.

City Directory.

CAL. THOMAS, Ward

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER

629 Main street, Terre Haute

Headquarters Commercial Trade

JUSTICE HOUSE

JOHN MOSHER, Prop'r.

Northwest Corner Main and Meridians

BRAZIL, IND.

Physician.

DR. A. H. GILMORE

Eclectic and Botanic Phys.

After a study and practice of thirty years
thirteen years of that time in the city of
Hante, has permanently located in the city
of Hante. The doctor treats all manner of dis-
eases successfully; he warrants a cure of all
and all serious and chronic formations, the
use of the knife, or harsh medicines, is
entirely free. Office, between Second and
streets, on Main. Residence, 318 North E.
Will be at office during the day, and at res-
idence at night.

Attorneys at Law.

McLEAN & SELDOMRIDGE,

Attorneys at Law,

420 Main Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

S. C. DAVIS, S. B. DAVIS, Jr.

DAVIS & DAVIS,

Attorneys at Law,

22½ South Sixth Street, over Post

Terre Haute, Ind.

A. J. KELLE

Attorney at Law,

Third Street, between Main and Ohio

CARLTON & LAM

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Corner of Fourth and Ohio, Terre Ha

C. F. MCNUT

Attorney at Law,

322, Ohio Street, Terre Haute, Ind

A. B. FELSETHAI

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Ohio Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUFF & BEECHER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Terre Haute, Ind

Miscellaneous

ALL ORDERS

PROMPTLY FILLED

—AT—

U. R. JEFFERS,