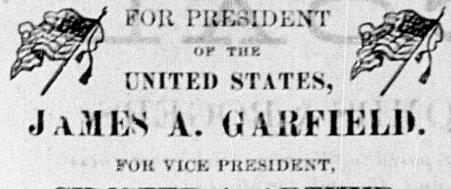


# DAILY NEWS

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1880.



## STATE TICKET.

For Governor, ALBERT G. PORTER.  
For Lieutenant Governor, THOMAS HANNA.  
For Judges of Supreme Court, BYRON K. ELLIOT, Third District.  
WILLIAM M. A. WOODS, Fifth District.  
For Secretary of State, EMANUEL R. HAWN.  
For Auditor of State, EDWARD H. WOLFE.  
For Treasurer of State, ROSWELL S. HILLS.  
For Attorney General, DANIEL P. BALDWIN.  
For Superintendent Public Instruction, JOHN M. BLOSS.  
For Reporter Supreme Court, FRANCIS M. DICE.  
For Clerk Supreme Court, DANIEL ROYSE.  
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. BICHOVSKY.  
For Representatives, WILLIAM H. MELRATH.  
DICK T. MORGAN.  
For Surveyor, GEORGE HARRIS.

## THE NEWS HAS THE LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

### WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK.

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 Democratic ticket. —[Wade Hampton, at Staunton, Va. July 26.]

### CONKLING'S SPEECH.

As we predicted several days ago that the speech of Senator Conkling would bring thousands of people to this city, our predictions were verified, for never in the history of Terre Haute have so many people gathered for the purpose of hearing a man speak as gathered yesterday afternoon to hear the matchless eloquence of Senator Roscoe Conkling.

His audience of many thousands was quiet and respectful. Not one sign of the boisterous element was visible in that vast concourse, but every man and woman seemed riveted with the words as they dropped from the lips of this most illustrious of living orators. His keen perception, his dignified bearing, his great retentive faculty, make him a human magnet. For instance in speaking of the Democratic party years ago after recounting their wholesale robbery of the administration he said:

To the department of Texas was assigned Twigg, who on one morning, without drawing his sword, and without a word of remonstrance, surrendered an empire greater than France, and gave up in one day an empire greater than all of Europe between the Alps and the Rhine and the Pyrenees, an empire greater than all Germany, an empire out of which you could carve all of Germany, which has 212,000 square miles, and then have enough left to raise all of the cotton that grows on earth, and then have enough left to feed all of the men and women engaged in raising it; that empire—a general assigned by a Democratic Secretary of War to hold and protect, had surrendered without striking a blow.

No man but Conkling would have condensed such a ponderous history into such a compass.

He fans the fire of enthusiasm in the hearts of his hearers and rouses the pride of every man against the cruel whip and sting of oppression.

Speaking of slavery and the emancipation proclamation he said:

Here in the South were four millions of people painted by Nature's brush; four million people in the image of our Maker, four million people who had been for generations oppressed by men who didn't earn their own living, but who wrung it from the unresisted labor of men they trod upon and oppressed; four millions of people who possibly will stand as well as their more favored countrymen on that great day, when all may stand before an intelligence which weighs before unfavored hand, in an exact scale the motives and deeds of men, a power which measures words and atoms in the same unerring balance. There were four millions of slaves in the South. Mr. Lincoln said they should at least be allowed to work for us; to dig for us; we know already that they prayed for us. Mr. Lincoln issued the proclamation of emancipation, saying that not in all this broad Republic should the sun ever rise again upon a master, or set upon a slave. What did the Democratic party do? They went into

the State of New York and especially the city of New York, and they told men and women, especially those who had come from other lands and were unfamiliar with our home affairs, that the purpose was to loosen the blocks of the South and to let them come in one wave of black labor from the south to the north and crowd out white labor, cutting down wages and degrading it to the level of the slave. They maddened men and women by that cry till it was with fear and bewilderment at this appalling prospect the draft riots broke out; men and women were going from the dance of politics to the dance of death, revelling in murder, in the mutilation of the dead and finally the sending up from that imperial Christian city the smoke of an asylum of colored orphans, to tell in heaven of the inhuman bigotry and barbarity of man. Everywhere, in every State they opposed emancipation.

Is there another man on the face of the globe who could paint such another picture of human oppression and human cruelty as this?

We cannot conceive of words in any language linked together to form such a chain of sublime feeling in the heart of every good man and woman as these words of Senator Conkling.

He stabs with his oratorical spear the heart of every known wrong and plays with the shafts of humor upon the failure of Democratic schemes.

In his speech yesterday he said:

The National Convention of Democrats met at Chicago—they held a great Ecumenical Council which gets together once in four years—and for the last twenty years has been getting together to determine exactly the "substance of things hoped for the evidence of things not seen." The great Democratic party met most of them—at Chicago. Not all of them. Jacob Thompson, Beverly Tucker and a long list of worthies—I won't stop to name them—met at the Clifton House, in Canada.

Well, that was owing to a partiality they had for aristocratic associations—the nobility of England—the gentry—the Governor General of Canada. A people of whom Lord Thirlow said that the greatest thing that could be said in their favor was that they were the accident of an accident. They were fond of going there, and these Southern Democrats seek high places—they roost high.

These words have the genuine ring of Conkling's originality and satire. His speech in this city has done the Republican party unmeasured good. No one has yet been found who heard him, but who is better satisfied than ever, that a change in our National Administration will be ruinous to our country. We congratulate our Executive Committee on their good fortune in procuring the services of Senator Conkling, and urge them to their best endeavors in circulating his speech, so that every man and woman in this county may read it before next Tuesday.

### INJURY TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A German physician of the very highest reputation, Dr. Treichler, has recently sounded a note of alarm to the effect that ill-directed and excessive brain work is inflicting serious injury to school children. In a paper read before the German association of natural historians and physicians, he claimed that habitual headache was greatly increased of late, among boys and girls, and that "this headache not only destroys much of the happiness and cheerfulness of life, but that it produces impoverishment of the blood and loss of intellectual tone." "Undoubtedly," he says, "the principal cause of the headache is intellectual overtaxation entailing work at night, and the insisting by parents on the too earnest taking up of a variety of subjects, music among the rest." Another case is "a state of dilation of the blood-vessels of the brain, by which the removal of effete material and the repair of the nervous tissues are both seriously impeded." He also says that "The method of instruction now—days pursued is not only a cause of disease, but also perfectly useless, because instead of increasing knowledge, it produces mental confusion, and becomes simply a Dianades, or like carrying water in a sieve." Excessive and especially nocturnal labor "produces a state of exhaustion of the brain in which the molecular changes necessary for the reception and assimilation of learning are not completed; so that new ideas cannot be really grasped, and confusion is produced at night with regard to subjects which have been learnt in the day." The Chicago Tribune notes it as a little remarkable that an eminent American physician, who has long been interested in educational matters, recently gave expression to almost identically the same views. As the same paper suggests, the concurrence of such authorities ought to induce educational officials to give this matter serious attention, to ascertain if we are cramming the brains of our children at the expense of their health.

When the breezes blow, wafted by a passing fan in the hands of lovely women, it's well to have the air redolent with the perfume of the carnation ink in which your business address is printed. This will make the market for decent fans very good.

Patronize every agent that shows you an advertising tablet, card, directory, dictionary or even an advertising Bible, if one is offered at a reasonable price. The man must make a living.

But don't think of advertising in a well-established, legitimate newspaper. Not for a moment. Your advertisement would be nicely printed and would find its way into all the thrifty households of the region, where the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman in other lines and into the families of the wealthy and refined, all who have articles to buy and money with which to buy them, and after the news of the day has been digested, it would be read and pondered, and next day people would come down to your store and patronize you, and keep coming in increasing numbers, and you might have to hire an extra clerk or two, move into a larger block and more favorable location and do a bigger business, but of course it would be more expensive—and bring greater profits.—*New Haven Register*.

It is the lot of genius to be opposed, and to be invigorated by opposition.

### Fusion and Confusion.

The Democratic managers would do well to come to some general understanding as to the proper course of treating the Greenback party. Their present practice of fraternizing with the Greenbackers in the North and bulldozing them in the South shows that somebody lacks the proper cue. The press and politicians of the South see little cause for congratulation in the partial defeat of the Republicans in Maine, purchased by the almost complete ouster of the Democratic party in State. General Hancock, on the contrary, does not view it in that light, and on the first announcement of the Fusion success sent his dispatch of congratulation to General Plaisted, the Greenback candidate for Governor. After his nomination by the Greenback State Convention, General Plaisted appeared before it and made a speech. He addressed them as "Fellow-Greenbackers" and said: "I accept this nomination because I believe that I stand in full accord with the Greenback party." Yet it was on the supposed success of this man, who never voted a Democratic ticket in his life, that General Hancock found encouragement for his own success and hastened to send congratulations.

In the South, on the other hand, the supporters of General Hancock cannot see that the Greenback party is entitled to any more rights or any better consideration than the Republicans. In Alabama, during the recent Greenback campaign in that State, Mr. De La Matry's appearance in behalf of his party was the signal for hisses from the assembled Bourbons, who termed him "the Indiana Buffalo." Mr. Randall, of Iowa, while endeavoring to present the claims of the Greenback ticket in this same State of Alabama, the only Southern State in which that party has yet made a serious general contest, was advised by his friends to stop, as his life was in danger. General Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President has not yet recovered from the indignation which his Alabama experiences aroused in him. While the Democrats were last week rejoicing over the news of Greenback success in Maine, General Weaver announced to a Cooper-Union audience how his party and the Republicans alike were treated in Alabama. He said: "Why, when a man votes down there the judges of election, who sit behind a screen, so no one can see them, look at his ballot, and if it suits them, they put it in the box; but if it doesn't suit them, they tear it up and put another that does suit them in the box. Such is the condition of affairs in the South to-day." Mr. Bragg, one of Alabama's Democratic Electors-at-Large, finds Greenbackers and Republicans equally obnoxious. "Greenbackism is," he says, "a Northern animal," and every man who votes against the Democratic party is, in his opinion, an enemy to his country and w<sup>th</sup> than a negro.

Here is certainly what Mark Twain would call a "discrepancy." The Greenbackers find the Democratic party giving them blessings in the North and curses in the South. In the one section they receive the gentlest and most assuring pats upon the back; in the other their chances are more favorable for bullets in the back, which they presume to trespass upon Bourbon soil. General Hancock congratulated the Greenback candidate for Governor of Maine on the same day that the Greenback candidate for President denounces the ruling body of General Hancock's supporters in "unmeasured terms." In the first flush of confidence in the election of a Greenback Governor in Maine General Hancock terms it a "glorious result" which would give confidence and strength to our forces." The Greenville (S. C.) News, on the other hand, termed it a victory "dearly purchased by the loss of the individuality of the Democratic party."

The Republican party is irreconcilably opposed to the doctrine and tendencies of both the Democratic and Greenback parties. For campaign purposes, however, it would be useful for it to know whether it has to contend with two parties or one. If two, why this Democratic hurrah about Maine when the first news proclaimed the success of the Greenback candidates only? If they are acting together, why this hostility of the Southern Democrats to their Greenback associates? It would be interesting to know which party has swallowed up the other. Do the Democrats re-echo the Greenback demand for the unlimited right of coinage? The wild financial vagaries of the Greenback party find ready acceptance among the Democrats. There is little, therefore, to prevent their consolidation in the North. The Bourbons of the former slave States, confident and arrogant, invite no alliance, and will tolerate no division of power. Before the Greenbackers of the North consent to further and more intimate union with a party whose end and aim is to hand over the National Government to the dictation and domination of the Southern Democracy, we would recommend a re-reading of the testimony given by Weaver, of Iowa, De La Matry, of Indiana, Harper, of Illinois, and Randall, of Iowa, the Greenback speakers who went down to Alabama, relative to the late Greenback campaign in that solidly Bourbon and Southern State.—*Philadelphia Press*.

Custom is a violent and treacherous schoolmistress. She, by little and little, slyly and unperceived, slips in the foot of her authority, but having by this gentle and humble beginning, with the benefit of time fixed and established it, she then unmasks a furious and tyrannical countenance, against which we have no more the courage or the power so much as to lift up our eyes

—*Montaigne*.

The Popular Demand.

So great has been the popular demand for the celebrated remedy Kitney Wort, that it is having an immense sale from Maine to California. Some have found it inconvenient to prepare it from the dry compound. For such the proprietors now prepare in liquid form. This can be produced at the druggists. It has precisely the same effect as the dry, but is very concentrated so that the dose is much smaller.—*Locust Mail*.

### POLITICAL BREVITIES.

Maine has taught the Democrats as well as the Republicans the best time to crow is when you are out of the woods.

The first result of the report of a Fusion victory in Maine was disturbed money market and a decline in the prices of securities. Significant!

Hon. Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, thanks God for a solid South, and says, "she was solid for Jeff Davis in 1860 and will be solid for Hancock in 1880."

General Hancock has congratulations for the Greenbackers of Maine, and none for the Democrats of Arkansas and Alabama. Why does he slight the bretheren?—*Detroit Post*.

"You bring considerable weight to the Democratic party," said Ben Butler, as David Davis walked down from the fence. "Yes," said David, "but I come down square—not spon-

fish."—*Male-buyer Barnum has disclosed his plan of campaign a little too early in the day. He ought to have kept it quiet until the deciding election in November and then brought it out as a final coup.*

This is Ben Butler's biography: 1877, a Republican. 1878, a Labor-Reformer. 1879, a Greenbacker. 1880, a Democrat. 1881, a political reminiscence.

Hancock's mouth, like Wade Hampton's, must be shingled over. Then keep writing materials away from him. There's no safety with it. It's a job ought to have been attended to the day before the Maine election.

Hampson and Belzhoover take their places side by side as a shining pair of campaign catastrophes. They will serve as forcible examples of the already well-established fact that it is wiser to keep silent under a just accusation than to try to be your own N. Y. Tribune.

### About Letter Writing.

From H. H. Morris' Manual of Social and Business Forms. As a rule, every letter, unless insulting in its character, requires an answer. To neglect to answer a letter, when written to us, is as unkind as to neglect to reply when spoken to.

In the reply, acknowledge first the receipt of the letter, mentioning its date, and afterwards consider all the points requiring attention.

If the letter is to be very brief, commence sufficiently far from the top of the page to give a nearly equal amount of blank paper at the bottom of the sheet when the letter is ended.

Should the matter be more extended than the first page, it is well to commence a letter above the middle of the sheet, extending as far as necessary to the other pages.

It is thought impolite to use a half sheet of paper in formal letters. As a matter of economy and convenience for business purposes, however, it is customary to have the card of the business man printed at the top of the sheet, and a single leaf is used.

In writing a letter, the answer to which is of more benefit to yourself than the person to whom you write, enclose a postage stamp for the reply.

Letters should be as free from carelessness, interlineations, blots and postscripts as possible. It is decidedly better to copy the letters than to have them appear.

A letter of introduction or recommendation should never be sealed, as the bearer to whom it is given ought to know the contents.

### BUSINESS LETTERS.

1. In letters of business use as few words as possible.

2. Business letters should be promptly answered.

3. Use a clear, distinct writing, avoiding all flourish of penmanship or language.

4. Come at once to your subject, and state it so clearly that it will not be necessary to guess your meaning.

5. Give town, county, state and date explicitly. It is frequently of great importance to know when a letter was written.

6. Read your letter carefully when finished, to see that you have made no omissions and no mistakes. Also carefully examine your envelope, to see that it is rightly directed, with postage stamp affixed.

7. Copy all business letters of your own, by hand, or with the copying press, made for the purpose.

8. Send money by draft, post-office order, or express, always stating in the letter the amount, and by what means sent. Thus you have something to show for money, guaranteeing you against loss.

9. Write date and from whom received across the end of each letter, and file for future reference, fastening the letters together with rubber bands, or binding in a letter-file adapted to the purpose. The possession of a letter sometimes prevents litigation and serious misunderstanding.

In ordering goods state very explicitly the amount, and quality, color, shape, size, etc., and on what terms wanted. Whether you wish the same sent freight or express. Much inconvenience is experienced among business men because of a neglect to designate explicitly what is wanted.

Should the writer wish to make suggestions, ask questions, or add other matter to the letter, which is foreign to the subject, such words should be placed entirely separate from the order. Of fifty or a hundred letters received to-day, by the merchant, that one which is mixed up with complaints, enquiries, etc., will probably be laid over till to-morrow, or until such time can be gained as will enable the merchant to read it through. Had the order been explicitly stated, and the suggestions placed elsewhere, the goods would have been forwarded immediately.

Send your order, also, early enough to give yourself plenty of time to wait for the goods to arrive.

### I AM ALL PLAYED OUT.

is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renewes the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. It can now be had in either dry or liquid form, and in either way is always prompt and efficient in action.—*New Bedford Standard*.

The place to buy jeans, flannels, vests, and blankets is at the Vigo Woolen Mill. These mills sell nothing but their own manufacture, and keep constantly on hand a large stock to select from. Give them a call.

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### Is there a Central Sun?

It is singular, remarks Mr. R. A. Proctor in the Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle*, how strongly some errors retain their hold on men's minds. When Madler announced his belief that Alcyone, the chief star of the Pleiades, is the central star of the universe, men's minds were attracted by the thought that the stellar system, like the solar system, revolves around a center. Yet astronomers knew perfectly well that the evidence on which Madler based his theory was exceedingly feeble. Sir John Herschel also pointed out how unlikely it is that the centre of the Milky Way, if such a centre there really is, can lie so far away from the mean plane of the Milky Way as the Pleiades. I have shown since that the only piece of positive evidence advanced by Madler is the drift of the stars of the constellation Taurus in one direction, is in reality no evidence at all; for the simple reason that a similar drift can be recognized in other regions of the stellar heavens. I believe that no astronomer