

DAILY NEWS

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Publication Office, corner Fifth and Main Streets
Entered at the Post Office at Terre Haute, Indiana,
as second-class matter.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 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 Judges of Supreme Court,
BYRON K. ELLIOT, Third District.
WILLIAM A. WOODS, Fifth District.

For Secretary of State,
EMANUEL H. HAWN.

For Auditor of State,
EDWARD H. WOLFE.

For Treasurer of State,
ROSSELL S. HILL.

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. BICHOWSKY.

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

THREE more vessels have arrived at New York from Norway, laden with ice, which was quickly disposed of at from \$6 to \$7.50 per ton. The consignees say that this gives them a very fair margin of profit, and if the ice market continues as strong as at present they import more. The barks averaged forty-five days on their passage to this country, and the loss by melting was only between 15 and 20 per cent. The ice is still eighteen inches thick, and is clear as crystal.

THEY have a new way of collecting debts in Minnesota, according to the St. Paul Pioneer Press: "A party of creditors recently took an unfortunate debtor and hanged him to a tree until he was nearly dead, when they lowered him and asked if he would pay. He recovered his breath sufficiently to say he had no money. They pulled him up a second time, and came nearer killing him than before. This time he did not hesitate, but instantly satisfied their claims. And yet Minnesota is a State that repudiates her in debtors."

This morning ushered in the great day for Indiana. The day upon which the people will decide whether they will go on in prosperity and happiness, or whether they will accept the Democratic party with its untold evils. We trust all our citizens have examined the field with calmness and deliberation and that their votes have been cast with a view of continuing the wise administration of the Republican party. We trust that we will be able to announce to our readers the glad tidings of great joy in the election of Porter and the whole Republican ticket.

THE Treasury Department on last Monday directed the transfer of \$10,000,000 in gold from the sub treasury in New York to the assay office, to facilitate exchange on account of foreign gold coming in for exports from the United States. Since the beginning of the present fiscal year transfers of gold like the above have been made to the amount of \$30,000,000. These transfers show pretty nearly the amount of foreign gold that has come in, but they do not give the full amount. It is estimated that since the first of July last the amount of foreign gold that has arrived at New York foots up about \$35,000,000.

A lady who objects to profanity because it is both wicked and vulgar, writes to know what she ought to say when a clothes line breaks and lets a week's washing fall into the mud. She ought to say: "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth," but probably she will not think of it.

RAILROAD SMASH UP.

Smash ups are now almost as common as one could wish for. Not considering the three or four which have occurred near our city on the best roads in the state in which four or five men have been killed and quite a number wounded, we read of one, again on Saturday on the Pennsylvania railroad within the limits of Pittsburg in which twenty-five persons were killed and as many wounded.

Following this, the I. & St L. New York Express, Sunday night, ran into a freight train at Nokomis, exploding an oil can and setting on fire the train and burning all the cars, baggage and postal, destroying mails but injuring no one severely. Now, these terrible accidents do not occur without some reason, and if our railroad companies cannot get safe and reliable men to operate their business, they had better stop running their trains.

Hancock Hurrahing for Rag Money.

Among the most remarkable and instructive events of the campaign are General Hancock's dispatches about the Maine election. When it was announced that the rag-money candidate had been elected, General Hancock hastened to telegraph:

"Accept my congratulations on the glorious result of your campaign. It will inspire our friends with confidence, and strengthen them in the preliminary battles which remain to be fought elsewhere, and which need all our forces."

This dispatch, we repeat, is very instructive. In our system of government an election brings a party, and not an individual, into power; but a President, with the veto and the nominating power, exercises a vital influence upon administration. It has been universally objected to General Hancock's nomination that his ignorance of public affairs, and his consequent necessary helplessness, would throw him irretrievably into the hands of other men. To this it has been answered that, on the contrary, he had an unusual acquaintance with public questions and would be his own master.

Now the dispatch to Mr. Plaisted, and the other dispatch to Mr. Pulitzer saying that the probable election of Mr. Plaisted in Maine would "lead to pure and efficient administration of our public affairs," show both General Hancock's sympathy with the most reckless financial theories and his extraordinary conception of the proprieties of his position. He is a high officer of the army. It is certainly right that officers should hold opinions as citizens, but it is equally certain that an officer in the army should not be an eager politician. What General Hancock does, any other officer may do, and it is obvious that respect for the army and confidence in it would instantly disappear if officers of every degree should be forward to take a vehemently partisan position at elections. General Hancock's dispatch to Mr. Plaisted is an utter derogation from the dignity and character of his position as an officer of the army. If he desires to take part in public affairs as a partisan politician, it is his duty to resign his military commission.

But his dispatch is much more significant when considered as that of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Every one who is familiar with our recent political history knows that the danger to honest money and finance lies in the success of the Democratic party. The Democratic Convention, as a blind, declared for honest money, as it declared for a free vote. But as the Democratic is the only party which systematically, openly and flagrantly destroys free voting, so it is the one of the two great parties whose success threatens financial disaster. This has been stoutly denied by Democratic orators. Even Mr. Bayard has insinuated that financial honor and stability would be more secure under Democratic ascendancy. But the Democratic candidate at once puts Mr. Bayard to shame. He joyfully breaks silence as a candidate to shout for a supposed rag-money victory. What is the significance of Mr. Plaisted's candidacy, over whose supposed election General Hancock was so jubilant? Mr. Plaisted is not and has never been a Democrat. He is a Republican who left his party to accept a rag-money nomination. He was supported upon a platform whose distinctive clause was this:

"That all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for the use and convenience of the people, should be issued and maintained by the Government, and not by the banking corporations of the country, and when so issued should be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private."

It is the supposed adoption of this doctrine—a doctrine fatal to the interests of labor, and therefore of the public welfare—which General Hancock impetuously hails as "glorious result." It is to obtain this "glorious result," that the Democrats in Maine voted for Mr. Plaisted, and their vote shows conclusively that the declaration for "honest money" in the National Democratic platform is an utterly false pretense. Let any intelligent man compare Mr. Bayard's speech in South Carolina not only with the familiar facts of the general Republican position upon the financial question, but with the eager congratulations of General Hancock upon the "supposed success of purely inflation and rag-money candidacy, and he will see what Democratic success involves. The Democratic candidate identifies his party with flat money and inflation and universal financial disturbance, and the Democrat who is known as a "hard-money man," and who for that reason was discredited by his party, cries Amen. General Hancock, who as a candidate salutes a rag-money victory as glorious, could not as President consistently discard rag-money counsels and counsellors. If, as he says to Mr. Plaisted, his supposed election is glorious, and if, as he says to Mr. Pulitzer, Plaisted's election would promise pure and efficient administration, there is no reason whatever why General Hancock, if he were elected, should not invite Mr. Plaisted to the Secretarieship of the Treasury. If there were not already adequate arguments enough against the election of General Hancock, he has himself furnished a conclusive argument, which will not be lost upon the intelligence of the country.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Should Not Be Trusted.

Why should the Democratic party be trusted with power? Its leaders give no answer save that "change is desirable." What would be the character of that "change?" Let the record answer. We give below the evidence of that record on all the great questions of the canvass, resumption, public expenditures, rebel claims, pensions, and the treatment of Union soldiers. On every one the testimony is black, damning. To put the Government in the hands of the party which has made that record, not far in the past, but within the last five years, is not to vote for a change, but for chaos. Read the facts; remember them; show them to your doubting neighbors:

RESUMPTION.

VOTE ON THE PASSAGE OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

In the Senate December 22, 1874.

For. Against.

Republicans..... 32 1
Democrats..... 0 12
Liberals..... 1

Totals..... 32 14

In the House January 7, 1875.

For. Against.

Republicans..... 23 23
Democrats..... 0 71
Liberals..... 3

Totals..... 23 99

VOTES FOR THE REPEAL OF THE ACT.

In the House August 5, 1876.

For. Against.

Republicans..... 56 56
Democrats..... 21 27
Liberals..... 3 3

Totals..... 88 88

APPROPRIATIONS.

LAST APPROPRIATION BY A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

Year. Amount in Current. In Coin.

1876. \$147,714,910 81 \$129,932,718 03

FIVE APPROPRIATIONS BY DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSSES.

Year. Currency. Coin.

1877. \$124,129,010 02 \$15,041,104 12

1878. 88,356,983 13 16,234,415 53

1879. 172,016,809 31 171,672,755 59

1880. 162,404,647 76 162,401,647 76

1881. 154,118,212 94 154,118,212 64

Totals..... \$701,018,663 66 \$699,460,156 64

Average each year in currency. \$140,203,752 73

Average each year in coin. 137,878,631 12

Increase each year in coin over 1873..... 8,204,613 09

Total increase in five years. 41,024,065 45

REBELL CLAIMS.

VOTE IN FAVOR OF AN AMENDMENT FOR AN APPROPRIATION PROVIDING THE PAYMENT OF ALL CLAIMS MADE BY DISLOYAL PERSONS, JUNE 20, 1878.

For. Against.

Confederates..... 1 44

Border Democrats..... 12 12

Northern Democrats..... 33 0

Republicans..... 102 0

Totals..... 145 61

Absent and not voting..... 84

PENSIONS.

PROVIDING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF THE ARREARAGE OF PENSIONS FOR UNION SOLDIERS, FEBRUARY 3, 1870—FACTS AND FIGURES, RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO MR. FORBES BELTZHOOVER.

For. Against.

Confederates..... 3 31

Border Democrats..... 0 12

Northern Democrats..... 29 9

Republicans..... 108 3

Totals..... 140 81

THE SPARKS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

APPROPRIATING \$25,000,000 FOR ARREARS OF PENSIONS, FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

For. Against.

Confederates..... 5 68

Border Democrats..... 5 6

Northern Democrats..... 53 3

Republicans..... 118 1

Totals..... 183 67

THE SPARKS BILL IN THE SENATE.

VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT TO EXCLUDE REBEL SOLDIERS, FEBRUARY 28, 1879.

For. Against.

Confederates..... 0 6

Border Democrats..... 0 7

Northern Democrats..... 24 2

Totals..... 24 29

VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT TO EXCLUDE JEFF DAVIS, FEBRUARY 28, 1879.

For. Against.

Confederates..... 0 11

Border Democrats..... 0 5

Northern Democrats..... 0 5

Republicans..... 23 1

Totals..... 23 21

UNION SOLDIERS.

VOTE IN THE HOUSE ON A RESOLUTION GIVING PREFERENCE TO THE UNION SOLDIERS ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE FORCE, MAY 20, 1880.

For. Against.

Confederates..... 3 46

Border Democrats..... 4 20

Northern Democrats..... 2 20

Nationals..... 6 0

Republicans..... 75