

# DAILY NEWS

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES,  
JAMES A. GARFIELD.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
CHESTER A. ARTHUR

THE NEWS HAS THE LARGEST  
DAILY CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

GOVERNMENT Revenue receipts yester-  
day aggregated \$1,500,000.

ABOUT 500 Germans from Cleveland  
visited Gen. Garfield at Mentor yester-  
day.

Now that the snow has cast its shadows  
on the home of both poverty and plenty  
we trust that our people will see that none  
suffer from cold or hunger.

Of Senator Conkling at home, a corre-  
spondent of the Chicago Times says:

"During the time that he is free from  
Senatorial duties he devotes himself with  
great ardor to the practice of his profes-  
sion. He usually works until very late  
at night, or rather 2 or 3 o'clock in the  
morning, and as a natural consequence  
takes his matutinal oatmeal and coffee at  
an hour when smaller men are consider-  
ing the difficult problem, what they shall  
have for lunch. The Senator, being ex-  
cessively nervous, requires the most abso-  
lute stillness when he is at work, and cer-  
tainly the house is the quietest in which I  
have ever been. The domestic machinery  
seems to work with absolutely no friction  
at all; and the servants glide about noise-  
lessly as shadows. They are all of shadowy  
complexion, having once been slaves  
in the Jefferson family."

A FEW nights ago Rev. Henry Ward  
Beecher made a speech to an enthusiastic  
audience at Cooper Institute over the re-  
cent Republican victories. Mr. Beecher  
said:

"I hardly think that any man in this  
great assembly can feel the same joy that  
I feel in the tidings that came to-day from  
the State where my youth was spent and  
where the opening scenes of my public  
life took place. Indiana—(applause)—  
was my early home and my elder children  
were born there. The word 'Hoosier'  
has never ceased to be music in my ears.  
When I went there there was not an abo-  
litionist speaker from the north to the  
south of the whole State. I suppose that  
I delivered the first anti-slavery sermon  
that was ever delivered in the city of In-  
dianapolis, the capital of that State. My  
heart has gone with that State and is with  
her, and while I do indeed congratulate  
you, I also send to the Far West, to every  
one of her sons and to every one of her  
daughters who inspired them with patri-  
otism, my greeting, my thanks and my  
gratitude. (Loud cheers.) I am not  
thrilled with the victory of Ohio.  
(Cheers.) When a great and good man  
does a good deed no man lifts up his  
hands in surprise. (Cheers.) Ohio is used  
to do such things. (Laughter.) It is a  
matter of course. And whenever an em-  
ergency takes place that involves a  
real and national emergency and the na-  
tional welfare New York is accustomed  
to do the same thing. (Applause.) She  
may amuse herself at intervals. (Laugh-  
er.) There's a good deal of her, but when  
time grows serious and the thoughtful  
men among laboring men, mechanics,  
merchants and professional men look on  
and see that the signs of storms are in the  
political heavens there is felt over the  
whole State a disposition to rescue the  
national welfare from its imperiled con-  
dition."

THE snow of this morning seems to be  
the wing of the grand snow storm of Wis-  
consin and Chicago on Sunday. The  
Times speaking of the Chicago storm  
says:

No storm that has occurred for years  
has so vividly reminded our people of a  
other occasion, nine years ago, when an  
appalling blast of fire and wind swept  
across the city, and laid it to waste. The  
storms were very much alike, and many a  
heart grew chill with apprehension at the  
recollection of the dreadful experiences  
of that October night nine years ago,  
when thousands of men, women and chil-  
dren were driven before the wall of flame  
to seek refuge in the icy waters of the  
lake, naked, homeless, and all but dead.  
The memory of that awful period is still  
fresh in the minds of thousands of readers  
of the Times, and it does not take  
much to awaken it. Yesterday's storm  
did it effectively. The gale was an angry one.  
The wind filled the streets and bubbled  
over the tops of the houses. It shrieked  
and howled hoarsely and angrily, as  
though cheated of its prey, and it roared  
with a depth and intensity which seemed  
to tell of an irresistible force behind,  
crowding and pushing it along over the  
face of protesting nature. It was sullen  
and vicious, and its language could almost  
be understood. Storms which play havoc  
with signs, and dead walls, and loose  
things of every description, are not un-  
common, in this latitude, but that of yes-  
terday was not like one of these rude,  
bolsterous blasts which have nothing  
vindictive or more than playfully mal-  
icious in their composition. As well liked  
the big, good natured mastiff at play with  
a red eyed, open-mouthed and ferocious  
bulldog as to institute comparison be-  
tween those merry meteorological freaks  
and this savage hurricane.

The Nevada (Cal.) Herald has been  
shown a curiosity in the shape of a trout  
which had become petrified in the root  
of a tree. The fish measures about six  
inches in length, and shows very plainly  
the spots on its sides and back. It is  
very perfect and looks almost as if ready  
to glide through the water. It was  
ashed out of a mining-claim about two  
years ago. It must have run into the  
hole in the root of the tree for a hiding  
place and there have been caught and  
petrified.

## WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

The *Inter-Ocean* pays a very high com-  
pliment to the Republicans of Indiana  
when it says that "the whole nation is  
thankful in its heart. Speaking of  
the obstacles and discouragements sur-  
rounding their Republican brethren it  
says from the day of Hancock's nomina-  
tion at Cincinnati up to Tuesday last, the  
State was the strategic point which both  
parties were bending their utmost ener-  
gies to capture and hold. As in ancient  
days the chiefs of hostile bands met in  
single combat in front of their respective  
legions, and decided the battle on their  
single test of prowess, so the two great  
parties of the country hazarded their  
hopes upon Indiana. The Republican  
and Democratic millions outside of that  
State stood inactive, but absorbed,  
witnesses of the combat, and now that it  
is over, and the victory has been wrested  
from the hands of the Democratic giant,  
a feeling of gratitude and admiration  
swells in the hearts of Republicans all  
over the land.

It has been years since the public heart  
was so roused over a contest. The interest  
in the election was so great that busi-  
ness was practically suspended for a week  
before it took place. All classes of Re-  
publicans put their shoulders to the  
wheel, resolved to win if hard, deter-  
mined, earnest work could do it. There  
were no common men at the head of the  
various committees, and they did no  
common work; but their arms were up-  
held, and their efforts seconded by the  
people, and harmony of action and a pull  
together achieved the great victory.

There are men who not only "darken  
nations when they die," but who cripple  
society and communities, and leave a  
wide gap that cannot at once be filled.  
Such men are few, but Oliver P. Morton  
was one of these, and his death was to  
the Republicans of Indiana what the sud-  
den fall of Napoleon would have been to  
his armies. It has seemed impossible to  
fill his place, and the Indiana Republicans  
have been marching on ever since, bravely,  
resolutely, but leaderless and without  
confidence. At last they have filled the  
vacant chair of the great chief, not by  
any one man, but by a unity of forces,  
a completeness of organization in which all  
Republicans participated. The victories  
which were once largely the fruit of one  
powerful brain have been reproduced as  
the result of happy combinations and pa-  
triotic resolution to succeed. Never be-  
fore were the Republican forces so per-  
fectly organized and so thorough prepared  
for their work. The result is that a  
leader has been discovered, and that  
leader is General Hancock. The place  
occupied by Morton is occupied by him  
in the suggestion of Mr. Hancock's South-  
ern counselors. If this is not true, it is  
easy to remedy it. It is easy for  
General Hancock to say that in prom-  
ising to veto any bills for the payment of  
those who were "in rebellion" he  
meant, any who aided, abetted, or sym-  
pathized with word or act with the South-  
ern Confederacy, and place himself on  
record as opposing that iniquitous  
scheme for taking millions out of the  
Treasury—the refunding of the cotton  
tax.

We challenge General Hancock to  
make this simple statement. We as-  
sert it as our firm belief that he dare not  
do it. If he dare not, let him remain  
silent and practically confess that his  
letter was a cunning device to allay the  
anxiety of thousands of Democrats in  
the North who fear this question of  
Southern claims, and to do so without  
substantially pledging himself against  
anything which the South demands.

General Hancock may call this South-  
ern claim question a bugbear, but that  
will not answer.

The question is one which is bound to  
come up and to be settled ere long in  
one way or another.

In 1878 Mr. Conger, of Michigan, in-  
duced a joint resolution proposing an  
amendment to the Constitution pro-  
hibiting the payment of all claims to  
parties not loyal to the Government  
during the war, and sixty-one Dem-  
ocrats voted against it, fifty-two being  
Southern Democrats. If these gentle-  
men were anxious to get this "bugbear"  
out of politics, why did they oppose its permanent settlement by  
constitutional amendment?

There are between two and three  
thousand millions of dollars depending  
upon the action of the Government in  
regard to these claims. The man who  
says the South will not attempt to se-  
cure this vast sum, or such part of it as  
she can obtain, ought to be sent to an  
institution for the feeble-minded. The

first step, and perhaps the final one, in  
the payment of such claims will be  
taken when this country is turned over  
to the Democratic party. If the busi-  
ness North does not realize this fact  
now, it most certainly will when both  
prevention and cure have become im-  
possible. —*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

The First Duty of the Democracy.

There is one sequitur of the disastrous  
Democratic defeat in Indiana and Ohio  
which should suggest itself at once and  
with great emphasis to the leaders of  
that party, which is to permit General  
Hancock to gracefully withdraw at  
once from their ticket. To continue  
him upon the track when he is hopelessly  
distanced is a species of gratuitous and  
refined cruelty. If he were an old  
party hack, accustomed to run in all  
kinds of races, and used to being  
beaten, the case would be different.  
The old scoundrel who has been beaten  
over and over again in the last twenty  
years are hardened to it. Their records  
are so scored with defeats that one  
more will not injure them, and cannot  
affect them in the future. They have  
no pride to be wounded, nor sensibilities  
to be shocked. General Hancock is a  
man who has had the itch, but not the  
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To ruin him now, when there is no  
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The Democrats can avoid this now by  
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to nurse his personal magnificence and  
elegance on Governor's Island, the  
spoiled darling of the softer sex and the  
superb chevalier of Democratic  
gullibility.

Now is Cipper Tilden's opportunity.  
The substitution of "Old Usurp" would  
bring a new issue into the cam-  
paign, or rather revive an old one. The  
Democracy and the Sun can once more  
raise the cry of "fraud," and thus di-  
versify the campaign. Tilden and  
English would be a wonderful team.

Old Cipper Allev at the head and Shy-

## Dare Hancock Explain?

Ben Hill says he endorses Hancock's  
position on Southern claims, and at a  
meeting held in New Orleans the other  
night a resolution was passed appro-  
ving Hancock's letter in every partic-  
ular. Other meetings in the South have  
similarly approved the position of the  
Democratic candidate; but the move-  
ment is so evidently the result of a pre-  
concerted device and understanding  
that it is likely to excite suspicion rather  
than allay distrust. There is such a  
thing as protesting too much.

People are set to wondering also how  
it happens that the very men who have  
been introducing bills into Congress  
looking to the payment of these same  
claims, and who have defended the  
South as guiltless in the war, and therefore  
entitled to the same consideration as  
the North, should all at once turn  
round and denounce these claims, and  
declare that rebels can receive no re-  
ward for their iniquity.

When General Hancock's letter ap-  
peared the country did not know the  
circumstances which brought it out. It  
seemed like an honest statement of his  
views, given on the impulse of the mo-  
ment, regardless of consequences. Now  
it is known that it was the fruit of long  
and careful consideration, that his first  
and unpublished letter on the subject  
was pronounced totally unequal to the  
work of quieting the public mind, and  
that the second letter was produced after  
much time had been consumed in re-  
flection and an interchange of views.

The *Inter-Ocean* does not assert it as  
a fact, but it implicitly believes that  
the Southern leaders were consulted  
regarding the second and published letter  
of General Hancock, and that it was  
prepared with special care, and accord-  
ing to their suggestions.

There is something rather remarkable  
about this letter when carefully read  
and considered. As we have stated  
before there is not a word in it that ex-  
cludes the consideration and approval  
of nearly every claim on file in Wash-  
ington. The promise not to approve  
any bills for the reward of those who were  
"in rebellion" does not cover the  
dangerous point at all, and what  
seemed at first glance an omission of  
form simply, we now believe to have  
been purposely kept out of the letter at  
the suggestion of Mr. Hancock's South-  
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easy to remedy it. It is easy for  
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Old Cipper Allev at the head and Shy-

lock at the tail of the ticket is accord-  
ing to the eternal fitness of things.  
Sammy would unquestionably open his  
bar'l again, now hooped up tight. Such  
a substitution would put new working  
capital into the campaign.

But if the Democracy are not satis-  
fied with that "change," and want to  
do a graceful thing and something pec-  
uliarly taking, let them put Bayard,  
from the little whipping-post State of  
Delaware at the head of the ticket if  
they want to make an excitement on  
the track, let them put on Hendricks,  
who will straddle any two horses they  
can furnish. If they want to do the  
high patriotic act, let them take Carter  
Harrison, and have it understood that  
he shall let loose the American Eagle,  
and make it lively again for that un-  
terrified bird. There are plenty of patri-  
ots in the Democratic party who can  
be put up and knocked down without any  
injury to them. But this is not so with  
Hancock.

If the Democratic party has any  
decency, any sympathy, any tenderness,  
any pity, any fellow-feeling left in  
it, it will allow him to pull off and  
save him from the avalanche which is  
rushing towards him with such fearful  
momentum. They should not allow  
him to go down to history like McClellan,  
battered, smashed, wrecked and ruined  
by this storm that is coming up in the  
Northern sky. He has been pretty  
badly handled already for his  
Order No. 40; for his attempt to re-  
store the levee thieves of Louisiana, for  
his slang about "nigger domination,"  
for his reactionary proclivities, and for  
his lack of promptness in military action  
at critical moments in the War; but he  
still stands well with the people as an  
able and gallant corps commander,  
when acting under command of  
able officers, like General Grant, and  
not left to his own indiscretion. He is  
still, for a Democrat, considered to be  
a decent and respectable man, and his  
political friends should allow him to re-  
tire with that reputation. They have no  
right to keep him in a false position  
when there is no hope that he can make  
anything by it. They have no right to  
keep him in the companionship of those  
against whom he fought. If they will  
not take him off voluntarily, he should  
ask them to take him off and insist upon  
it. —*Chicago Tribune*.

The pad fails to cure. This Great Remedy  
will positively and permanently cure Limbago  
Lame back, Sciatica, Gravel, Dropsy,  
Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence,  
and Disease of the Bladder. Bladder  
Kidney Cancer of the Bladder, Bladder  
Kidney, Pain in the Back, Side or Liver, Nervous  
Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder  
and Urinary Organs whether contracted by  
acute disease or otherwise.

Ladies, if you are suffering from Female  
Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or any disease of the  
Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

YOU CAN BE CURED!

Without swallowing nauseous medicines, by sim-  
ply wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S  
FRENCH KIDNEY PAD.

WHICH CURES BY ABSORPTION.

Ask your druggist for Prof. Guilmette's French  
Kidney Pad, and take no other if he has not got it.  
Send \$2.00 and you will receive the Pad by return  
mail.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PEOPLE

Judge Buchanan, Lawyer