

DAILY NEWS

E. P. BEAUCHAMP, Editor and Proprietor.
Publication Office, corner of Fifth and Main Streets
Entered at the Post Office at Terre Haute, Indiana,
as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
JAMES A. GARFIELD.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
STATE AT LARGE.

WILLIAM W. CURRY.

JAMES M. SHACKELFORD.

District Electors.

1st Dist.—Francis B. Posey.

2d Dist.—Aden G. Cavin.

3d Dist.—Nicholas R. Pecknappa.

4th Dist.—John W. Link.

5th Dist.—William P. McDonald.

6th Dist.—Benjamin S. Parker.

7th Dist.—William Wallace.

8th Dist.—Ared F. White.

9th Dist.—James Tullis.

10th Dist.—William D. Owen.

11th Dist.—James O'Brien.

12th Dist.—Lindley M. Nindle.

13th Dist.—Henry G. Thayer.

THE NEWS HAS THE LARGEST
DAILY CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

Notice to Nationals.

IS IT A SALE?

It is now pretty well understood that the Democratic party, through its managers, have perfected what they deem a fair purchase of the Nationals in this State. The only question to be determined is, can the contracting parties "deliver?" One Stephen H. Dillaye, styling himself the representative of the National party, has been in close communication with McDonald and English at Indianapolis for the last few days, trying to bring about a fusion between the Democrats and Nationals. In other words Stephen H. Dillaye has sold the Nationals to English, and is now trying to hoodwink the honest Nationals into a delivery. We have very serious doubts as to whether the honest National can be bought and sold at the pleasure of unprincipled and scheming politicians. The National element in this locality is not made of that kind of material, and he who tries to bribe such men as H. R. Franklin, Superintendent Allen, B. Holmes, and the members of the Executive Committee and a host of others we might name, to vote the Democratic ticket, will find himself in a very hot element.

The plan however which Dillaye and the Democrats have adopted to *mislead* the honest National, is, that tickets shall, and are now printed, with the names of Weaver and Chambers heading the ticket, and all of the Democratic Electors following. This is expected to elect the Democratic Electors, and is the result of Dillaye's negotiations with the Democratic managers. The price paid was \$15,000.

Nationals, will you be bartered and sold, by bold public schemers to the men who tried to murder your brother, your father, your friends; who tried to take the life of all that was near and dear to you, and for which you have suffered every privation possible, the Nation. Do not be misled, this is the most critical moment of your lives, you are bound in your convictions on the money question, and have fought bravely, fought nobly, that question now is a minor issue. One of the two men, Garfield or Hancock is as sure to be elected next Tuesday as the day rolls around, and the question for you to decide is which shall be eligible to the Vice Presidency.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY.

The manner in which the President and Vice-President are elected, is perhaps not very well understood by our readers, and to throw a faint light on the bunglesome manner in which it is done, it is necessary to say that the method is a compromise of the constitution. The constitutional provision in regard to the election of a President and Vice-President is as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress. But no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Formerly the manner of choosing electors varied; in some States the Legislatures selected them, in others they were elected by the people in all the States. As the number is made to correspond with the number of Senators and Representatives from each State, we have come to designate the two corresponding to the Senators as electors at Large, and the remaining District Electors, one selected from each Congressional District, though such distinction or such districting is not known to the Constitution. Under this arrangement Indiana is entitled to fifteen electoral votes equal to the number of members she has in both branches of Congress. The voter will be required to vote for fifteen citizens of the State for electors.

The fifteen having the largest number of votes will be elected, and will constitute the Electoral College of the State. The electors thus elected will meet at the Capital of the State on the first Wednesday of December succeeding the election, and organize the Electoral College by the selection from their own body of a chairman and secretary. When thus organized each elector will vote by ballot for a President of the United States, after which in the same manner for a Vice President. The full proceedings of the college, with the result of the votes, will be made out in triplicate, each copy signed by all the electors. One copy of these proceedings will be forwarded to the President of the Senate at Washington, by special messenger selected by the Electoral College, another copy forwarded by mail, the third deposited with the District Judge of the United States for the district of Indiana. After these duties are discharged, the Electoral College adjourns *sine die*, and cannot again be called together. All these proceedings and the further proceeding of counting the vote and determining the result by Congress, are governed by the twelfth article of the Constitution, as follows:

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballotts the person to be voted as President, and in distinct ballotts the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all such persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The President of the Senate, in presence of the two houses of Congress, shall count the votes, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, shall be President, and if no such person shall have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. In choosing a President, the vote shall be taken by States. Each State shall have only one vote, and a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. Should the House of Representatives not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if not, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. Two-thirds of the Senate shall vote. No person constitutionally ineligible to the Presidency shall be eligible to the Vice Presidency.

SULLIVAN.

The Democrats of Sullivan are on their high horses because of the arrest of a few high-living voters a couple of days ago by U. S. Marshals Briggs and Farley.

In the afternoon posters were stuck up about the town of which the following is a copy:

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of Sullivan who feel that the rights of free men have been outraged by the arrest of Mr. Jake Billman and others, by a United States Marshal on a trumped up charge of attempted bulldozing, are requested to meet at the

COURT HOUSE TO NIGHT

to give expression to their feelings in this emergency.

Sullivan, Ind., Thursday, Oct. 28, 1880.

About a dozen of the great, lawless

and denounced the outrages pro

ceedings. Jimmy Farley, Jimmy Briggs, Jimmy Wolfe, Perry Blue, Joey Wolfe, Jimmy Briggs, were the leading spirits

there is some danger of these hooligan

men carrying the country for Garfield on

Tuesday.

MR. BLACKARD, former editor of the *Muncie Star*, is represented as city editor of the *News*. This is a mistake.

Albert Overholt still presides as the city

editor of the *News*.

THE Chicago Tribune estimates the loss

on the lake by the recent great storm at over half a million dollars' worth of property; seventeen vessels totally destroyed in which ninety-three lives were lost.

TARIFF ISSUE.

As many good men seem to have been misguided by the false pretenses of Republican leaders it will be well enough to look the whole question in the face as it really exists.

At Cincinnati the Democratic party declared for a tariff for revenue. The Republican party at Chicago declared for a tariff for protection. Practically the platforms are the same. There can be no such a thing as any tariff that does not give protection to the manufacturer of any article upon which tariff duties are charged, if brought here for sale by any outside dealer. The American manufacturer has a certain profit to the extent of the duties charged, over the foreign producer, because he must first pay that amount before he can come into the market. The whole argument of both parties has been, that the main object of a tariff was to acquire revenue to pay the expenses of the government, including interest on the public debt, pensions and public improvements. If a tariff is made so exorbitant that the foreign manufacturer will not pay it for the privilege of selling his commodities here, the government derives no revenue from it and it becomes a monopoly, to make a few men very rich at the expense of our own people. Nobody will say he wants that done. Any tariff to be a good tariff, must be rational and so adjusted that it benefits all American citizens equally. Any other would be vicious. That is just where the Democratic party stands to day and as much perhaps, can be said for the majority of Republican voters—*Gazette*.

We don't know of a better way to answer this than by extracts from Gen. Garfield's tariff speech in the House of Representatives on June 4th 1878.

Gen. Garfield in speaking of the Constitution authorizing Congress to regulate and control the great motive power, tariff, says: The men who created this Constitution also set it in operation, and developed their own idea of its character. That idea was unlike any other that then prevailed upon the earth. They made the general welfare of the people the great source and foundation of the common defence. In all the nations of the Old World the public defence was provided for by great standing armies, navies and fortified posts, so that the nation might every moment be fully armed against danger from without, or turbulence within. Our fathers said: "Though we will use the taxing power to maintain a small Army and Navy sufficient to keep alive the knowledge of war, yet the main reliance for our defense shall be the intelligence, culture and skill of our people; a development of our own intellectual and material resources, which will enable us to do everything that may be necessary to equip, clothe, and feed ourselves in time of war, and make ourselves intelligent, happy and prosperous in peace."

Our fathers had been disciplined in the severe school of experience during the long period of colonial dependence. The heavy hand of British repression was laid upon all their attempts to become a self-supporting people. The navigation laws and commercial regulations of the mother country were based upon the theory that the colonies were founded for the sole purpose of raising up customers for her trade. They were allowed to purchase in British markets along any manufactured article which England had to sell. In short, they were compelled to trade with England on her own terms; and whether buying or selling, the product must be carried in British bottoms at the carrier's own price. In addition to this, a revenue tax of 5 per cent. was imposed on all colonial exports and imports.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballotts the person to be voted as President, and in distinct ballotts the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all such persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The President of the Senate, in presence of the two houses of Congress, shall count the votes, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, shall be President, and if no such person shall have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President.

In choosing a President, the vote shall be taken by States. Each State shall have only one vote, and a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.

Should the House of Representatives not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if not, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. Two-thirds of the Senate shall vote. No person constitutionally ineligible to the Presidency shall be eligible to the Vice Presidency.

Was It Scott?

Three days after the election the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* said: "At an early hour yesterday morning a wild-eyed man was found by the police wandering about the outskirts of Indianapolis. He was one of the Supreme Court Judges, who thought the boys would like to hear of his decision declaring Indiana an October State, and the only words he uttered were, 'Kick me, stranger, and kick me hard.'—*Saturday Courier*.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.

A noted physician of New York, writes to a friend: "I have in my mind a sufferer from gravel and a complication of kidney disorders, that was permanently cured by the use of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads." The druggists sell them.

It is Scott, the author of the

tragedy of the *Woolsey* and *Farley* trials.