

DAILY NEWS

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1880.

DIPHTHERIA in a very malignant form has appeared in different parts of the city.

MR. ED. SELDOMIDGE has had to close his doors against the swarm of applicants who want a "place" as a special contributor. His office is like a new house of representatives, always crowded.

PROMINENT Milwaukeeans have subscribed \$100,000 to establish a new Republican morning paper in that city, with the Hon. Horace Rublee as editor-in-chief, and Dr. Kaine, late of the *Sentinel*, as managing editor.

KEENAN, of Okolona States notoriety, has started a fiery scorch sheet at Memphis called the *Solid South*. In his salutatory he prays God "the day be not far distant when the Union will become a thing for worms to feed upon."

The Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin refused the application of Mr. Parnell, Biggar, Sullivan, Sexton, and Dillon, for postponement of their trials until the 25th of January, which was made on the ground that they had a constitutional right to be in their seats at the opening of Parliament.

FIFTEEN stores and houses in Nevada, Iowa, were burned on Thursday night. Loss \$40,000. The bagging factory of S. & M. Walton, in Spring Valley, Ohio, was burned on Thursday. Loss \$30,000. The Mandell House, in Prairie du Chien, was burned the same day, and the inmates barely escaped with their lives. The cotton house of the Pepprell Manufacturing Company, in Biddeford, Maine, was burned yesterday. Loss about \$25,000.

THE French people are getting exultant over the approaching issue of the new Panama Canal stock. Fabulous sums of money are being spent in advertising the new scheme, and it is said that the enterprise has been the "cordial of life," to a score of sickly Paris papers, which but for the manna from on high, could not have existed another year. Sixty one Paris Dailies vie with each other in new inventions to amuse advertisements. The public have begun to look upon the new stock as a western leador.

A FIRE on the lower floor of a clothing store in Toronto, yesterday morning, spread so rapidly that the occupants of the upper stories were compelled to escape by ladders. Four persons were burned, two of them, it is believed, fatally. The Beckwith House, in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was burned last evening. A lady who boarded in the hotel perished from suffocation, and a waiter girl is missing. Another lady jumped from a fourth-story window, and escaped with bad burns and bruises. The loss on the building is \$60,000.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REPORT.

D. W. Minsal was kind enough to send us yesterday the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in pamphlet form, for which we are obliged. The report is a very able presentation of all matters from a financial standpoint, and the policy of the government. Along with the usual tables, receipts, estimates, etc., etc., the Secretary sends some very important recommendations. The Secretary shows that there will be a large surplus revenue during the next three years, and propounds the question, whether it will be better to continue the present internal revenue taxes, and apply the surplus to the further reduction of the public debt; or whether it will be better, to so modify the taxes now imposed, as to correspond with the surplus. It is very evident that the great Secretary, favors the further reduction of the public debt, rather than a reduction of the taxes. He suggests, however, that should the taxes be repealed, that it should not be those on bank circulation, spirits, or tobacco and fermented liquors. This is a very wise suggestion, of the Secretary's, and is sound doctrine. The luxuries should pay the burden of the taxes. With reference to the refunding question, the Secretary makes a very clear and succinct statement. He says the amount of the bonded debt which will fall due on or before July 1st, 1881, is \$687,350,000. In providing for the payment of these bonds, he recommends that Congress authorize the issue of \$400,000,000 of Treasury notes bearing interest not to exceed four per cent, and running not to exceed ten years, and that they shall not be sold at less than par. Also for the sale of \$400,000,000 of bonds, bearing 3.65 per cent interest per annum, and payable in fifteen years, while the aggregate amount of treasury notes and bonds, recommended to be issued, only a sufficient amount would be sold to take up the maturing bonds. The Secretary is very sanguine that with this authority the outstanding five and six per cent bonds, can be redeemed within a year, and the public debt reduced at least \$12,000,000 per annum. The Secretary's views upon this subject are very valuable, and will no doubt receive the immediate attention of Congress.

Ben Butler has been for some time past giving the public a vast amount of cheap wind, in talking about going to Ireland to defend the indicated agitators. Such talk is preposterous as he ought to know, for no foreign man is permitted to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE reaction against the anti-Jewish movement in Germany is becoming more perceptible. The Provincial School Commissioner has recommended the government to dismiss two teachers, for their show of animosity toward the Jews. Dr. Moritz, late editor of the *Leipziger Grenzboten*, feels constrained to publish a card announcing that his connection with that paper ceased before the anti-Jewish articles were published in its columns; and a semi-official statement is made to relieve Prince Bismarck from the responsibility of those articles, which attached to him on the supposition that they were inspired by him.

ITALY.

Roman papers announce that a Philhellenic Committee of Action, composed of Garibaldian officers, has been constituted, with the aim of rendering succor to Greece, within legal limits, should she commence war.

Suggestions to County School Officers.

1. Let your deliberations be friendly, and keep your thoughts constantly on the success of your school.
2. To make your school a success, furnish a suitable place, and suitable and sufficient material to work with.
3. Divide the school year so as to have no school during July and August. A few districts still follow the practice of having school during these months, but in nearly every instance it is a failure.
4. Employ your teacher by the year, or for the year, giving him a contract each term if satisfactory. Twenty-eight districts employed in that manner last year, and with scarcely an exception the schools made more and better progress than any others in the county.
5. Get the best qualified teacher that your means will command. One that has not got to the top of the ladder in his own estimation, but one that is still advancing. You cannot afford to employ the same teacher to teach the same lesson in the same manner term after term, as the pupils would soon tire of such monotony. If you desire a female teacher, get one who will not devote her whole time to making tidies, crocheting or gossiping. If you desire a male, get one that will not spend his time in loafing or idleness; and in either case obtain one that is capable, from his own exertions, to teach the same lessons more practically and more thoroughly than he ever taught them before. It is your privilege and your duty to know what the person has been doing, that you intend to employ. The person that cannot get a better certificate now than when he was last examined is not the person you want to teach your school. The teacher who does not attend any of the places for self-improvement is not the teacher you are looking for. The person who is actively engaged in other business, and imagines he can make a few dollars out of you besides, is not the person to create and maintain a thorough interest in your school, and therefore do not employ him.
6. Select the best men you have in the district to perform the arduous duties which naturally belong to a school board. Elect persons that will be above partisan interest, or favoritism; persons that are good judges of what a school is and ought to be; persons that will not hesitate to act justly and promptly in all cases of emergency.
7. Secure a uniformity and sufficiency of books. Deal directly with the publishers to secure cheapness. No pupil has any right to attend school and waste his own time, other pupils' time, and the teacher's time; and yet that is just what occurs when pupils have not the necessary books. If you don't want your children to grow up in ignorance, and be vicious, disorderly citizens, give them the necessary books. If you do not wish your children to beg or borrow when grown, destroy the habit now, and establish one of independence by furnishing them with books, pens, ink, pencils, slates, etc.
8. Supply the school with plenty of blackboard. There is no school in the county so small but what it is absolutely necessary to have a board completely across one end of the house. Your school yard should be supplied with two good out-houses, and if possible make arrangements to enclose it so that your summer teacher may be able to improve it.
9. Have as much school as possible, and if possible divide into three terms, with short vacations. Have a uniformity of books. Cheap teachers generally make dear schools. Thorough teaching can only be done by persons who thoroughly understand the subjects to be taught. Labor for regular attendance and the least possible amount of tardiness. See that the property is taken care of. Do not hesitate to dismiss a teacher when he ceases to labor in your interest. Visit your schools as frequently as possible. The Superintendent is willing to assist you in any manner at all times. Consult him, especially with reference to the employment of your teachers.—D. D. Parsons, Co. Supr.

Why an Old Texan Made His Will.

One day last month when trade was dull, a grocer's clerk procured a piece of sole leather from a shoemaker, painted it black and laid it aside for future use. Within a few days an old chap from back in the country came in and inquired for a plug of chewing tobacco. The piece of sole leather was tied up, paid for, and the purchaser started for home. At the end of the sixth day he returned, looking downcast and dejected, and walking into the store he inquired for the clerk. "Member that tackerker I got here the other day?" "Yes, sir." "Well, what's the other brand?" "Yes, 'Regular plug tackerker, was it?" "Well, then, it's me." It's right here in my jaws," sadly replied the old man. I knowed I was getting purty old, but I was alius handy at bitin' plug. I never seed a plug afore this one that I couldn't tear to pieces at a chew. I set my teeth on this one, and bit and pulled and twisted like a dog at a root, and I've kept biting and pulling for six days, and there she am the same as the day you sold her to me." "Seems to be a good plug," remarked the clerk, as he snelt of the counterpane. "She's all right; it's me that's failing," remarked the old man. "Pass me out some fine cut, and I'll go home and deed the farm to the boys, and get ready for the grave myself."

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Many have been the remarks made about the "temperance work" in this city, some saying that the "election times" would totally suppress the work; others that it was only a "boom" for political gain; that it was detracting from one party and increasing the power of another, &c. Yet, the status of the work to-day demonstrates the fact that a large majority of the workers have had the good of "mankind at heart," and although there are not as many in the "temperance work" to-day as there have been at some other times, the general interest is on the increase.

There are in the city besides the Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance, an organization of Royal Templars, a Temperance Club at the G. A. R. Hall which is largely attended. President G. M. Otterman, Vice-President S. G. Rossman, and Mrs. Dr. Hollingsworth, at Plymouth Chapel, meeting on Thursday evenings. President S. G. Rossman, Vice-President Mrs. L. E. Scott, and at the U. B. Church in the east part of the city. President Mr. Hedges, Vice-President Mrs. Reagan. We are authorized to say that the temperance workers and many others who are not directly connected with the work are determined to have a Sabbath ordinance enforced.

And the following letter which came into our hands will show something of the zeal which is in the workers: FRIEND—recognizing you as the leader of the present council, I thought I would write you a few lines in regard to the petition sent up by the temperance people, wishing that you will try to have some action taken upon the subject at your next meeting. You can but admit that the keeping open of the saloons from night till morn and all day on the Sabbath, is an "everlasting" shame and a disgrace to our city. I have had a conversation with the mayor on the subject and he tells me that you, (the council I mean) have the power to enact that ordinance, and that he will see that it is enforced. Hoping this will meet with your approval and that we shall receive your hearty co-operation in the cause of right. I remain respectfully,

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Sabbath, and our City's Youth.

Written for the News. Sabbath in Terre Haute, as well as all other cities, is not a day that brings joy and happiness to every household. All concede that it is human to err, and that with the temptations of to-day, the boys—we call them boys because they are yet in their teens—are forming habits and associations that are certain to prove their ruin; and that, too, on the Sabbath day in Terre Haute. The devoted mother who sees her son depart in the morning, whither she knows not, only to return when her tears and heart aches have ceased with slumber, cannot say that her Sabbath was a "day of rest." She can only hope and pray that her son may be spared from the temptations of the hour, and that the evils that are sapping the life's blood of so many of our city's youth may not cross her threshold, of course, some mother will say, "I've no fears of my son, he'll take care of himself." Yes, there are hundreds of young men in our city who have taken advantage of such mothers, and they are filling premature and dishonored grayer every year. But what are the temptations in question? The laws on our statutes are violated with impunity every Sabbath, and the minor is permitted to take his drink at the bar; deal the cards at the table, or "buck" the faro and keno banks when he can evade the police. These are only a few of the temptations and vices offered to the youth of Terre Haute on the Sabbath. They cost money; destroy intellect, and blast every hope for the future. But who is responsible? We claim that nine cases out of ten the father and mother are responsible. A boy must be taught from youth to mind. He must be made to know what is right and what is wrong. This accomplished home must be made attractive. Persuasion, kind words and smiles will make any boy love home. So will a cheerful scolding, fault-finding home make any boy seek what he is pleased to call "more pleasant quarters," and in finding them, he falls by the wayside, a victim to the power of habit. Will our fathers and mothers do what they can to save our city's youth from the temptations of the hour? BENJAMIN.

The great Irish monarch, Brian Borohme, or Boru, was killed at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. He left his son Donagh his harp, but Donagh having murdered his brother and been deposed by his nephew, retired to Rome, and carried with him the crown, harp, and regalia of his father. These regalia were kept in the Vatican till Pope Clement sent the harp to Henry VII., but kept the crown, which was of massive gold. Henry gave the harp to the first Earl of Blarncarde, in whose family it remained until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it passed by marriage into other hands. It was deposited in 1792 in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, where it now is. The harp is thirty-two inches high, and of good workmanship, the sounding-board is of oak, and the extremity of the uppermost arm is capped in part with silver well wrought and chased. It contains a large crystal set in silver, and under it was another stone, now lost.

Nature's Sluice-Way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system. Druggists sell it both liquid and dry, and it is equally efficient either way.—Independent.

One Experience from Many. "I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said 'Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy.'—The Mother. —Home Journal.

Business Directory.

CAL. THOMAS. OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, 629 Main street, Terre Haute.

Attorneys at Law.

McLEAN & SELDOMIDGE, Attorneys at Law, 420 Main Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

S. C. DAVIS, S. B. DAVIS, Notary. DAVIS & DAVIS, Attorneys at Law, 23 1/2 South Sixth Street, over Post Office, Terre Haute, Ind.

Physicians.

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THE FAIR! DON'T BUY YOUR HOLIDAY GOODS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE STOCK AT THE FAIR, 325 MAIN ST.

Among other desirable Christmas presents which are being sold very cheap at this store are: Wax, China and Indestructible Dolls, Doll Furniture of all kinds, Vases, Toys, Slides, Doll Parambulators, Mirrors, Velocipedes, Bicycles, Tool Chests, Books, Fancy Boxes, Paper and Envelopes, Plated Goods, Jewelry, Kalo Meda Goods, Brackets, Stands, Baskets, Chromos, Express Wagons, and Musical Instruments. 60y1

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The People's Paper.

"OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE."

The Terre Haute Daily News

Possesses many advantages as a daily newspaper over all other competitors circulated in the City of Terre Haute.—THE

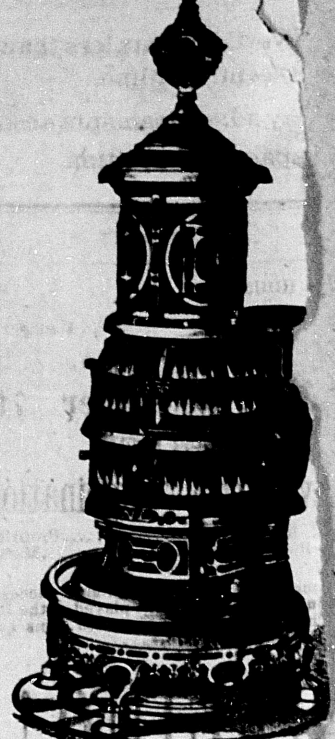
News is a modern newspaper in the full sense of the term. It belongs to that class of papers which is flourishing most signally in the East and West, and filling the especial want of the people of to-day viz.: a cheap, spicy paper which furnishes all the news in the most reliable form.

Many of our people cannot afford to take the costly city papers, while others find neither the time nor the inclination to peruse their lengthy and indistinct columns printed in small type. The News presents in compact shape the telegraphic and general news, which is spread out interminably in the metropolitan journals.

Its editorial columns, while dealing largely with National and State politics are especially devoted to city, township and county affairs. And the miscellaneous literary selections are culled with great care, and with a conscientious regard for the instruction and morals of the community. The sound and healthful influence of a hearty laugh is recognized by the News corps, and no effort is spared to lay before our patrons the latest and choicest productions of the Twains and Burdettes of the land.

The city department of the News is well looked after. Each day it contains a complete record of the events occurring in our midst. Sensationalism in statement and matter is studiously excluded, and our patrons are able to rely upon the substantial accuracy of each and every item. The News is circulated more largely and in more towns than any other daily paper in western Indiana. The Daily News is the only fearless outspoken and enterprising daily west of Indianapolis. The News has increased her circulation over one thousand within the last thirty days, and has now a less circulation of about 3000. The News can be ordered through the News boxes, or direct from the News office, corner Fifth and Main streets.

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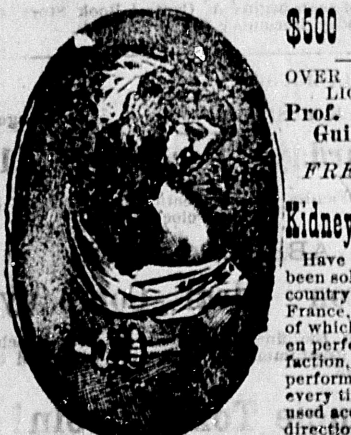
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Ladies, if you are suffering from P. Weakness, Leucorrhoea, or any disease of Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

YOU CAN BE CURED! Without swallowing nauseous medicines, by 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 sent \$2.00 and you will receive the Pad by mail.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PEOPLE. Judge Buchanan, Lawyer, Toledo, O., says: "One of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads cured me of Lumbago in three weeks' time. I had been given up by the best Doctors in Toledo. During all this time I suffered agony and large sums of money."

George Vetter, J. P., Toledo, O., says: "I suffered for three years with Sciatic Kidney Disease, and often had to go to crutches. I was entirely and permanently cured after wearing Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad four weeks."

Quire N. Scott, Sylvania, O., writes: "I have been a great sufferer for 15 years from Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. For weeks time was unable to get out of bed; took barbituric medicine, but they gave me only temporary relief. I wore two of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and I now know I am entirely cured. Mrs. Helen Jerome, Toledo, O., says: "For years I have been confined, a great part of the time to my bed, with Lumbago and weakness. I wore one of Guilmette's Kidney Pads and was cured in one month."

H. B. Green, Wholesale Grocer, Findlay, writes: "I suffered for over 25 years with lame back and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. I was cured by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pads. Price \$1.50 by mail. Send for Prof. Guilmette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver, 1¢ by mail."

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