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—TO THE—

People of Terre Haute

Our business here will be permanent, and that we will continue to sell at factory prices the renowned

SNABE & CO.,

HALLET-DAVIS,

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304 MAIN ST., TERRE-HAUTE, IND.

LYON'S KOSOTHUM.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

A GIFT TO THE GRAY.

Gray's Hair Restorer is not a dye, but a clear, fragrant oil, and acts gently as a tonic to the hair follicles, and capillary circulation of the scalp, whereby it restores the natural color and growth of the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. Unlike all other hair-restoratives, it is entirely free from Sulphur, Nitrate of Silver, and all other deleterious chemicals. It is an elegant Hair Dressing, and is sold in all the principal cities. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations. The scalp does not stain the skin, nor will the most delicate fabric. Address: A. J. KOSOFF & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

From a Lady of Clay County.

BRADLEY, Ind., July 7, 1884.

Messrs. A. Kiefer & Co., Indianapolis:

Gentlemen: Having but little faith in hair restoratives, I was, after much hesitation, induced to try a bottle of Lyon's Kosothum.

My hair was gray, coarse and harsh, and so brittle that it would break off. Upon using the Kosothum a speedily and desirable change took place. My hair became soft, shiny and growing again, and is now as soft, shining and growing as when it was in its prime. I am, therefore, heartily in all respects for which it is recommended.

Mrs. FANNY B. WALKER.

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COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer,

SAUEL T. JONES.

For Sheriff,

W. H. FISK.

For Judge of Circuit Court,

GEORGE W. FARIS.

For Prosecuting Attorney,

DAVID W. HENRY.

For State Senator,

DICK J. MORGAN.

For Representatives,

FRED LEE.

For Commissioners,

F. C. DANALSON.

First District, L. W. DICKERSON.

Second District, LAWRENCE HEINL.

For Coroner,

PETER KURSMAN.

For Surveyor,

FRANK TUTTLE.

The Democrats have discovered that the people want free trade, and it is on that issue that they are going to win the election in Indiana. [Indiana Sentinel, September 6.]

"I have no personal grievance with Mr. Cleveland. I shall speak from the record, and I will ask to be ostracized from all decent society if I cannot point to corruption stalking straight to the door of the executive mansion and knocking at the door and coming out of the door, with all that corruption sought at the expense of the people. If I cannot prove that I am not what I profess to be," [State Senator Grady before the Tammany committee, September 8, '84.]

Lamb's excuse for voting for the Morrison bill is on the order of the poor girls plea; the baby was such a little one.

We especially call Congressmen Lamb's attention to the speech of Senator Voorhees, reprinted this morning, and beg of him to rise to the plane of reasoning prevailing in it, when next he denounces the tariff policy of the past twenty years.

If Maria Halpin is the bold, unprincipled woman the Democrats report her to be, then she is just the kind of a woman who would hang about the White House on all public occasions, making "scenes," and demanding the attention of the police, if Cleveland is ever permitted to live in that home of our presidents.

It is now made public that the remarkable editorial entitled "Let it Die," which appeared in the Chicago Times November 10, 1880, and which is being largely used this year as a Republican campaign document, was written by Mrs. Sullivan, wife of A. M. Sullivan, ex-president of the National Irish League.

Our faith like unto the grain of mustard seed, has at last been rewarded. And we find on the editorial page of the Gazette a reference to the tariff issue. It is not a definite declaration but it is enough. The signs which we have occasionally found in the editorial comment and there is no longer any doubt that our contemporary belongs to the free traders.

Belya says it is wrong to charge her with being a divorced woman. She is a widow and has been married twice, both husbands dying an easy, natural and happy death, no doubt. Belya says she does not care for ridicule, "but," she added, as an ominous expression came over her face, "they must not assail me as they have assailed the other leading candidates." We are glad to learn from this that Belya considers herself as one of the leading candidates, and also encouraged in our hope that personal slander is to be checked.

With equal force Mr. Lamb might have found fault with the party in control of this state because there are over a million dollars in the state treasury. The money could be called a surplus, and the people could be said to have been robbed of it just as he charged that the money in the national treasury had been wrong from the people and was lying idly there. The money in the state treasury is for a specific purpose, and will be so used as soon as the next legislature meets and passes the appropriation bills which the late democratic legislature failed to pass.

The next time Mr. Lamb charges the present tariff system with throwing men out of work let him read the sentence of Senator Voorhees speech, where he says that the system increased the manufacturing establishments in Indiana from 1870 to 1880 to such an extent that "at least 75,000 laboring people find employment at wages which support themselves and a quarter of a million others—women and children, the aged and infirm—who are dependent upon somebody's active industry for subsistence." Let Mr. Lamb give this to his hearers as an antidote.

The Gazette, with its usual dilatoriness, has begun the use of detached portions of the "Mulligan letters," to prove Mr. Haine to be a dishonest man. It apologizes for its course by professing its great respect for Republicans in this city, and its desire to inform them of the merits of the charge, which all other enterprising Democratic newspapers in the country had exhausted as a campaign issue some time since. Doesn't the Gazette know that there are larger charges against Mr. Haine, that his kidneys are in a bad condition, that he owns the Hocking valley coal mines, and that he strangled his grandmother? You must "catch on" with more alert neighbor, else when election day comes you will discover that you have not handled one-half of the stuff that more enterprising newspapers have given to their readers.

There are those who, like Beecher, profess to admire Cleveland for the sentiment expressed in the remark he is alleged to have made, "Tell the

Truth." The Rev. James Freeman Clarke tells of an hour he spent alone with Cleveland and describes the Democratic candidate as bowed down in humiliation and repentance for a sin of the past, protesting that for the last ten years he had lived a pure and upright life. "He did not pretend that he had not done wrong; he did not wish me to think of him as better than he was," says the Boston clergyman who learned that Cleveland had "shown his repentance in the true way by doing works meet for repentance." It is held by these canting hypocrites that, though he had done wrong, Cleveland was too high-minded and honorable to lie about it. Now we hold that if such be his character there needs have been on his part a further act before he could lay claim to the heroic nature imputed to him. He acknowledged the sin. Then why not treat the boy as such. He lived with the mother for several years. Then why not treat her as the mother of his son. Oh, no! The boy was put in a public orphan asylum to be cared for at public expense, and the mother, she was thrown into an asylum and is now branded as a bad woman by Cleveland's intimate friends. Heroes won't do in this case. There is too much brutality about it, and the world-minded defenders of the Democratic candidate who refer to the case as an "early indiscretion" (he was past thirty then), ask as much leniency of the public in thus turning the affair, as even a worldly-minded public will tolerate.

The Gazette of Saturday referred to Mr. Blaine's speech at Columbus, in which he called attention to the fact that the wealth of the State of Ohio had increased from \$1,000,000,000 in 1860 to \$3,200,000,000 in 1880 under a protective tariff, and says that "Nothing could have better illustrated the evils of the system Mr. Blaine champions than the notorious condition of affairs now existing in Ohio." This is a common argument of the free traders like our evening friend, and is meant to have an effect where an appeal to the facts would not answer the purpose. If our opponents propose to put in the balance the "hard times" or lull in trade that have come over the country since the election of 1880 brought the Republican party into power, and with it the present tariff system, we propose to put in the other side such facts as the one which Mr. Blaine stated, and to base the test upon a period of years.

We could with much propriety charge that such depression as now exists in this country is the result of the effort of the Democratic house to break down the protective system. We were in the midst of great prosperity at the time of the election of 1882, when the Democrats obtained a majority in the house. With the election of the Republicans, the protective system was quickly and decided slackening in trade. Manufacturers refused to enter into contracts reaching into the future, capital grew timid, and there was a general shrinkage in trade. The alarm has not ceased. It is greater in fact to-day as the election becomes more imminent when there is even a possibility of the party of free trade coming into power in the executive and legislative branches of the government. This fact is verified here in Terre Haute. The proprietor of one of our rolling mills said recently, when about to start up his mill, "I don't care whether I run or not, and I don't want to start up at all if I did not believe Blaine will be elected." It is a foolish plea to make to the workman that the protective system is the cause of the present lull in the business of the country. It is short-sighted.

The true test, as we said, is by a comparison of a given number of years when the protective system prevailed, and the same number of years of free trade. And to make the point more direct we simply call attention to the fact that but for the present tariff we would not to-day have our mill, rolling mill, car works, and many other industries here. Would the Gazette prefer their absence to an occasional depression? No intelligent man can be brought to take such a narrow view of this question that he will not see the great benefits that are to be seen. The Gazette was followed the same night by Congressmen Lamb in this fault finding with the protective system. "We desire to call their attention to the speech of Senator Voorhees in the senate, July 13th, 1882. It is a masterly defense of the system, which he shows has so greatly benefited Indiana. We would like also to publish his Atlanta speech, but we have no copy of it. In that speech he said no man could view the growth of the industries at his 'Voorhees' home without believing in the system of tariff that protected and fostered them. We are sorry to say the Senator is not making any speeches of that kind this year.

Killed the Wrong Man.
A western editor has just murdered his foreman, and public feeling is very much against him. It is argued that he should have killed his proof reader.

What They All Sign For.
Yonkers Gazette.
The great desideratum of a woman's existence is a husband; but the pinnacle of the desideratum is a baby to sing and kiss and roll, and grudge her nose in.

Barth Candy.
Boston Transcript.
When Fogg bought some candy, which was apparently one-third term-alike, he handed back, after tasting of it, with the remark: "I only want what I pay for. I don't want the earth."

How Miss Kellogg Shocks Prim Belles.
Springfield Republican.
Clara Louise Kellogg is rusticated at Birmingham and "paralyzes" the local belles by running around the streets in calico dresses and without her best front hair.

Extreme Vengeance for the Fly.
Burlington Free Press.
A St. Louis physician says that the common house fly is heavily loaded with trichina. It is heavily loaded with dynamite, that

wouldn't prevent us from taking a crack at him when he lights on the sensitive portion of our epidermis.

An Object in Walking.
Norristown Herald.
A physician says it is not healthy to walk unless one has some object to walk for. A man who started out a few days ago on a collecting tour, and returned home with the outside of his head, and a shingle in his eye, was out of himself by a chunk-headed dog, says sometimes it is not healthy to walk even when one has an object to walk for.

Loss of a Valued Friend.
New York Sun.
An undertaker came into the house looking despondent, and presently tears welled into his eyes.

"What is the matter?" asked his wife. "Something gone wrong at the office?" "You know that Dr. B. had been sick for a day or two?" "Yes."

"He died this morning."

The Merry Coachman.
Philadelphia Record.
The merry coachman, he Who whippeth with his whips, The pretty daughter, she Who lipeth with his lips; Until, enamored, she Slyly slipped him whips, And at the last, with her She skipeth when he skips.

WISDOM AND OTHERWISE.
His Boston Love.
My love is a lady of culture deep— She dwelleth in Boston town. And she is a lady of wealth untold, Yet taketh she boarders in, And feedeth them high on my festive bean, And scoldeth me to tidily in.

My love hath her castle in street and lane, Her garden you sure have met, It bangeth from terrace and window pane And telleth of "Rooms to Let."

Bleached yeast is the latest iniquity in the New York market.

"Poletic College" is the name of a school situated near Sparta, Ga.

The English journals announce that his lordship, the laureate, will give the world a new poem this autumn. It will take the form of a sonnet.

Workers in bleacheries where chlorine is largely used are singularly exempt from all germ diseases, but suffer from special ailments induced by inhaling that gas.

The looms used in the state of New Jersey for the manufacture of home-made silk are almost fac-similes of those employed in China and India for the same purpose.

Three Michael Angolos, sculptors, are now recorded on the municipal lists at Florence. They do not model, however, and content themselves with chipping statues out of as much by the day.

The waters at a popular seaside hotel this summer were nearly all college students. They formed a well-organized trade union the first week of the season, and when the proprietor endeavored to fine a waiter for breaking a pitcher, made a strike. It lasted thirty minutes, when the fine was remitted.

During a recent ball storm in a village of Lombardy, a tiger broke out of a menagerie cage and took refuge in the church. An army of peasants gathered, and the church door was barricaded, and then the frightened animal was loosed, and he was killed with balls from an opening in the roof, dyeing the floor with his blood.

At the next meeting of parliament a royal message will be sent up requesting a provision to be made for Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the prince of Wales. The young prince was born in January, 1864, and is only one year in January next, so that no time has been lost in inviting the country to do him what it has already done for most of the royal princes.

Prince Albert Victor's education is not yet completed, and it is probable he will remain at Cambridge until 1890.

Dr. George E. Post, a medical missionary from America to Beirut, Syria, has acquired an enviable reputation for skill among the Turkish officers, and would have a large income if he was willing to receive pay for his services. But his work is almost wholly unremunerated, and he has no text books of medicine and surgery are printed in Arabic, and he is now preparing a work descriptive of the diseases of the East.

The Boston Medical Journal thinks it is hard to get accurate knowledge from the questioning of most patients, as they often imagine they are being badgered. A sample case of some of the queries and replies is given as it occurred before a class: "What did your father die of?" "Don't know." "Did he ever have a headache or breath?" "Yes." "When?" "Just before he died."

"Do you know whether he had consumption?" "No." "How old was your father when he died?" "One hundred and two."

In the Temple of Cybele, an ornamental building in the Buttes Chaumont park, in Paris, the dead body of an elderly man was found fastened in an upright position against the paliading, being attached to the railing by his arms and legs. The body was placed around the neck. The skull was fearfully fractured by blows from stones. The police suppose that the unfortunate man had been murdered by his assassins, who then fastened him by the neck to the paliading in order to make it appear as suicide.

The late Duke of Wellington was fond of talking in a half humorous way about his stoical indifference to the hardships in which he found himself. Recently the duke's very intimate friend of his eloped and her father was inconsolable. Hearing of his state of mind, the duke wrote to him as follows: "My dear friend, I am glad to see you are not a philosopher like me. I am old, deaf, lame, and blind. I owe thousands to my creditors, and I am in support of the still I am happy." This may account for the very restricted settlement he has made on his widow.

Dr. Evans, the celebrated American dentist of Paris, says that crammed children are almost destined to early toothlessness, and that the best thing to do with a bantling is to treat it like a young calf and turn it out to grass. The crown prince of Austria has hardly a tooth in his mouth, and he is placed around the neck. The skull was fearfully fractured by blows from stones. The police suppose that the unfortunate man had been murdered by his assassins, who then fastened him by the neck to the paliading in order to make it appear as suicide.

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MR. VOORHEES

Red Hot for Protection.

He Demolishes Free Trade and Its Advocates, Demolishes the Flimsy Pretext of Tariff for Revenue Only.

Extracts from a speech of Mr. Voorhees in the United States senate, July 13, 1882, pp. 5,991, et seq.

It is not within the range of human skill to so frame a tariff as to result in nothing but the collection of revenue, nor can human wisdom separate its direct and tremendous effects upon the industries and prosperity of the country from the bare naked existence of a tariff. It is at this point that the extreme contrary views now before the senate begin to assert themselves. On one hand there are those who declare their readiness to enact a system of tariff not so much with a view to revenue as to the promotion and protection of certain great objects in our midst; while on the other we hear a loud and persistent cry that nothing but revenue, revenue only, can possibly enter into the consideration of a subject which in fact, however embraces directly and indirectly, in addition to the collection of revenue, nearly all the material and essential of the laboring and business classes of the United States.

Yet the people of Indiana, with all their tremendous capacity for agriculture, are not content to ignore all the other branches of remunerative industry. They are reaching forth for the hand of commerce and intelligence to develop all the bounties of nature and to pluck fruits in all the fields of labor. And in paying a tariff tax for goods and services, they are not content to develop all the bounties of nature and to pluck fruits in all the fields of labor. And in paying a tariff tax for goods and services, they are not content to develop all the bounties of nature and to pluck fruits in all the fields of labor.

Some interest is occasionally manifested to know where Rescoe Conkling stands in the pending presidential contest. Persons who are friendly to the distinguished statesman, and who might be supposed to know the general drift of his opinions say that he is taking no part whatever in the struggle either directly or indirectly, and that he utters the precise truth when he declares that he is wholly out of politics.

Therefore, it is a matter of course that he is not endeavoring to return to his old seat in the senate, which Laramie occupies, but does not fill.

All this, however, does not prove that Mr. Conkling's retirement from politics is to be perpetual. Far from it! No doubt he is now, but he will not hereinafter be ready for the contest then. He will not return to public affairs till he has secured the name next winter without molestation from him. He will not be ready for the contest then. He will not return to public affairs till he has secured the name next winter without molestation from him. He will not be ready for the contest then. He will not return to public affairs till he has secured the name next winter without molestation from him.

It will not be forgotten that Warner Miller's term expires on March 3, 1887. Rescoe Conkling may be prepared to meet the political arena two years hence, with his eyes on the senatorial chair where Miller now sits.

Mr. Conkling's present retirement from politics leaves the Stalwarts in the state at full liberty to act as they please, and judging from appearances heretofore, there seems to be no question that they will support Blaine as unanimously, though probably not as enthusiastically, as the Half Breeds.

LETTER FROM MR. BLAINE.

Three Full-Grown Campaign Lies Terribly and Flimsily Contradicted.

WHEELING, W. Va., October 5.—Mr. Blaine has written the following letter to Hon. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio:

"Hon. Wm. McKinley, M. C., Canton, O.: 'My dear Sir:—I have your favor stating certain charges against me, which you wish to be cleared up. I am sorry to hear that you are so busy, but I will answer you promptly and decisively.

First:—It is utterly untrue that I ever advocated a reduction of twenty years as a requirement of naturalization. On the contrary, I always opposed the party that suggested it. I think I have been mistaken in my own mind, but I have never voted in congress to admit those foreigners who had honorably served in the Union army to citizenship without the delay required of others.