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## THE DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1879.

The Indianapolis News has a bona fide circulation more than one-half larger than that of any other daily paper in Indiana.

The noble scritcher was abroad in the land yesterday.

BUTLER says he is in the field for next year. He is like the chap who tried to throw the man across the river—"didn't expect to do it at one throw."

The treasury contains \$32,322,634 in silver dollars; \$17,755,986.76 in fractional silver coin and \$3,537,224.31 in silver bullion. The gold coin and bullion amounts to \$171,517,713.65.

NEARLY two dozen salaried government officers, ranging from collector Beard at \$3,000 to John Putnam at \$1,000, were on the republican stump in Massachusetts during the recent campaign.

BUTLER failed to become the crested jay-hawk of the mountain yesterday; he is still merely the bald-headed snipe of the valley, or a dead duck, or a lone, lone widdler, or something of that sort.

CARDINAL MANNING is hard at work seeking a modification of the inside arrangements of the Catholic church in England, in order to make it easier for the Ritualists to come into the church. He hopes to have the rule of celibacy of the clergy repealed and the granting of certain powers to the English Catholics as a national church. The high church clergy, who are Catholics at heart, naturally wish to retain their family relations and Manning wants to oblige them.

A SOUTH CAROLINA law of last year avoids federal supervision of state elections by providing that at each voting precinct there must be two boxes "kept separate and apart and not in the same apartment." One is used for the ballots of presidential electors and congressmen and the other for state officers. This is not a bad regulation and might result in correcting other evils, any great disparity for instance between the totals of the two boxes would show something was wrong.

And I want every man to remember that in voting for Cornell his vote" for the best sentiment of the republican party in its best days.—Blaine's New York speech.

Isn't this humiliating enough? Cornell's own supporters confess that he is a "machinist," a man that scoffs at anything like a pure civil service, and who regards the use of the public service as a means for the advancement of his party, and not for the good of the people. His nomination was deplored by some of his supporters, but they pleaded that he was the only man, as Mr. Evarts put it, by casting a vote for whom it was possible to vote for republican principles. This certainly was bad enough; republican principles had to be espoused through the espousal of a "practical politician" like Cornell. But now comes Blaine to say that such a vote is vote for the sentiments of the republican party in its best days. What a libel upon early republicanism!

SIGNS all over the south point to a renewal in the spring of the wave of colored emigration, the spray of which fell chiefly in Kansas this year. Associations are being organized, funds collected, agents sent out and plans matured to have all in readiness against the springtime for a fair start. A citizen of Mississippi thinks that 60,000 negroes will leave the Mississippi bottoms. Six hundred are making ready to leave Shelby and San Augustine counties, Texas. The Times, of Valdosta, Ga., says the negroes in that region are selling off their goods to get money to take them to Kansas, while North Carolina papers report similar signs there. It is said the secret associations by which the republicans organized the colored vote are being revived, and the colored churches and ministers in all regions are making it their business to systematically forward the movement. There seems no doubt that next spring will witness a very great colored exodus. It will not go to Kansas either as the little sprinkling it did last year, and other states may expect to number among their citizens more colored ones than they have now. As the News has said before this movement is a solution of a great question. It will

benefit the southern states and will benefit the northern. A preponderance of colored population in any community is a great evil, and will be until the disparity between the races is far less than it is now, and until the prejudice which yet exists in most respectable quarters disappears. It will cause those who stay in the south to be better treated, and may modify the views of some gentlemen who theoretically embrace the race just now. The actual presence of a considerable number of negroes in a community, would make a practical question of what is now mostly fine spun sentiment. But best of all is the effect of the colored race. It will be a great step for them, and that they will take it shows the improvement they have made since they became freedmen.

## The Results of the Elections.

Electoral returns at this writing are too meager to base any detailed discussion upon, to point a moral or adorn a tale. Generally it may be taken that the results are favorable to the republicans and unfavorable to the democrats, and an official count will hardly extract any comfort for the latter party. The whole set of the tide seems to be toward the republicans, and though there may be local exceptions, they will simply prove the rule. The republicans have carried everything they were expected to, and in many places with gains.

Connecticut and New Jersey, which were looked upon as probable pillars of democracy, show by this election what an uncertainty such a calculation is. They return republican legislatures. They had them before, but the fact that they keep them shows that in the places where the democrats had the most hopes of doing something, they do nothing. Massachusetts probably presents a phenomenal result. Butler is defeated, but it is likely with a greater vote than he had before. Long's vote (republican) is considerably less than Talbot's vote was, while Adams received about the same number Abbott did. In New York, around which the greatest interest centers, the regular democracy is certainly the sufferer, though it may have some compensations. Robinson is undoubtedly defeated and Cornell elected.

The state ticket is in doubt, both sides claiming it. The republicans have the legislature. If the democrats carry their state ticket minus Robinson, it may mean either a Kelly or a republican victory according as this result is accomplished in the state or in the city. That the anti-Tammany candidates in New York county beat the Tammany candidates may not imply a defeat for Kelly, as republicans voted for them in trade for Kelly votes for Cornell. This gentleman's total vote in comparison with the remainder of the republican ticket will tell whether or not the independent republicans have been an appreciable force in the campaign. If he runs a respectable number behind the ticket in the state it will be a victory for the independents, for it will show that they are a factor which must be taken into account in the election next year. No one expects a divided democracy in New York in the presidential campaign, whether Tilden be bottled or not by the result this year—although this is likely to be the moral of Robinson's defeat. In 1880 the republicans must calculate on a united New York democracy and if the independents have cast a respectable number of votes this year they can not be ignored in 1880. It will take the fullest details and some fine mathematical demonstration to show with whom rests the victory in New York this year, and what that victory means. It might be hazarded now that Tilden is done for, the democrats have had a set-back and that the independent republicans have scored one for future use. If the republicans have carried their state ticket it holds out the hope that with a candidate next year who will command the independent vote, they may carry the state. Yesterday's work generally means a democratic defeat all along the line.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

The largest number of letters and other mailed documents received in a day by any one London firm, is reported by the British postmaster general to be 3,000. The New York Sun, while it has never received nearly so many as this, says its daily correspondence is enormous, and larger than that of any newspaper in the country, and that it is remarkable how intelligently expressed the vast majority of it is. Letters from persons of all ages, sexes and conditions on almost every possible subject, and yet in spite of occasional offenses against syntax and orthography, they are tersely and clearly put; a great compliment, this, to the general intelligence of this country.

The wild eyed child of Indiana who wrote the posters announcing the coming of Grant ought to apply for the place of poet-laureate in case such an office were created. Such a mixture of goose-flesh, glorification and gush we doubt has ever been hurled at "the honored guests of kings and principalities in returning from a tour around the world in glory," as the poster puts it. To fitly characterize it recall a scene in the senate during the good old days of the corruptocrats when "Subsidy" Pomeroy rose with a resolution of sympathy for France, avert her duel with Germany, "Whereas," read "Subsidy," "since the noise and clamor of battle have subsided we can hear more plainly the groans of the wounded and dying" etc. Saulsbury, of Delaware, who was in his usual condition, rose and bawled out "Mr. President." Colfax recognized him, and then the Delaware senator waving a long arm toward Pomeroy once or twice as he teetered to and fro, roared, "Mr. President, j-just listen to that! Just listen to it!" A suppressed titter rippled over the floor of the senate, while an unsuppressed one in the galleries called out Colfax's gavel. Pomeroy mopped his boiled-lobster face, and asked for a vote in spite of Saulsbury's gavel appeal, "Oh r'ead a'gen! Do read a'gen!"

The office Grant wants is very plainly to be seen. At Omaha the other day he said, "Even your wrost mayor has been trying to hold out inducements to me to come and settle in Omaha. If I should do so, from what I have seen around me since I came to your state, I am sure I should be a formidable rival of his the first time he wanted to

be elected to an office." At Dublin or some other city of Great Britain of which he was made a citizen a couple of years ago, he said at the time he might take it into his head to run for mayor. So it is mayor Grant wants to be. Let us have peace.

The opposition to General Grant must abandon all speculation, all personal slander, all groundless imputation of his motives, and state clearly and unmistakably the really sincere opposition to his re-election. These are an unwritten law and the written record of two unsuccessful candidates.—Louisville Post and News.

We expect the working of universal male suffrage on our public affairs and on the voters themselves has not been such as to cause in thinking men that confidence in its elevating power which gives to women suffragists their zeal. —[Cincinnati Gazette.]

We must not expect immunity from credit inflation, and price inflation, and their consequences, because the greenbacks and bank notes are at par and nominally convertible, nor yet because we are importing large quantities of gold. Inflation is possible with a good currency. Evidences are not wanting that there is now too strong a tendency in this direction.—[Chicago Times.]

## GRANT'S PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

His Home and Residence in Galena—His Estate and How it is Invested.

[Under Ocean Interview at Burlington.]

"How much have you ever lived in Galena, General?"

"Not very much. I was there in 1861 eleven months, and in 1863 a few weeks, and I don't think I have been there for more than a day or two at a time since, and then I stopped with friends, although my house is always there furnished and ready for me, a family who live in the back part taking care of it."

"What do you meet any old friends and acquaintances of yours in Galena now?"

"No, not over a half dozen whom I used to know."

"Then Galena has changed more than any other town in the United States, I presume?"

"From the richest and most prosperous town of its size in the west, to about the poorest. It used to be the shipping point for all the lead mines in that region; but a few years ago the mines were closed, and Chicago, then from southern Wisconsin, and they kept coming into that section, every time cutting off some of Galena's territory, until its population had been reduced from 12,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, and from a fast mining town changed to a slow town supported by a farming country."

"Won't it be hard, General, for you to content yourself there?"

"No, I think not. When I was in Japan I went in the mountains and stayed ten days almost alone. It was a novel experience for me, but I enjoyed it. I shall not be able to do much more than call Galena my home after awhile. It is a good place to live now, as on my income I can live there much cheaper than in a large city, and live better than most of my neighbors then. My income is not large enough for me to live as I would like, and I will have to find something to do after a while. I have two farms here, one a broad, level, open prairie, and one a hillside, both of which I could sell and get better off. My land in Chicago is thirty-nine acres, just outside the western limits of Chicago. Eleven years ago I was offered \$1,500 an acre for it, and now, after paying taxes on it all that time, I couldn't get \$250 an acre for it. But I did better in some other investments, and I could never have traveled abroad as long as I have. I had stock in the Adams express company, which went up; and I bought right after the fire in Virginia City, Nev., Union and C. & C. stock, when no one else would have it, and sold it for \$130, and made \$50,000 or \$60,000 there."

"Does Grant like to live in Galena?"

"Oh, yes, Galena is a good town, with good schools and churches."

"Do you always attend the Methodist church, general?"

"Yes; my father and mother were both Methodists, and I have always preferred that church."

The Big Chicago Failure:

[New York special.]

The failure of Stettner Brothers & Co. caused intense excitement here. The impression in the trade is that the failure is a bad one. They have paid for very few of their fall bills, and have not paid for any since October. Their sales amounted to over \$500,000 the last year, and their credit was very high.

Their paper was sold recently in this market to the extent of \$300,000, of which all except \$22,000 has been paid. The judgment of those best informed is that all confidential debts have already been paid or secured. Most of their paper was held by relatives and friends. Nearly all commissions houses in this city, the Tribune says, are sufferers.

[Chicago Times, yesterday.]

General Chances in 1880.

[Gen. Grant's View.]

The general was asked whether he considered the chances as good for republicans success now as he did before the election of 1876, and he replied,

"Well, if they aint we will be beaten, for those fellers in the south will see to it that they publish it in the south. Look at Louisiana, Mississippi, or any other southern state. We have a solid south, but the chances in the north are very much better, I think, than them. We don't need to carry only two of the northern states which we lost last time, or New York alone."

## Concerning Chandler.

General Grant: "I have been reading to-day what the papers say of Chandler's death."

Gen. Grant, when some mention had been made of the "machinist," and "and it amounts almost to a universal expression of it now, I will be curious to see what the southern papers say. Some of them will be cautious, but papers like that one in Okolona (what's its name?) will say what they think. I am sorry people think down there as they do, but as long as they do I am glad there are papers like that one to tell us of it."

An Argument Against Flat-top.

[Evansville Tribune.]

The circulating medium is now in the hands of the government, which controls it as far as we see it. It is an argument against flat-top.

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What Makes Home Happy.

[Edward Everett Hale.]

If home is the kingdom of God, it is, because the spirit of God is there. It is because the woman who is the queen of that home makes home the center of her thought, her hope, her prayer.

It is because the man who has sworn to love her, to honor her and to cherish her, knows that he best keeps his oath by making her home and his home glad, and cheerful, and quiet; and it is because he does not neglect it and desert it. To those two there grow up children who know that the noblest duty is the duty next their hand; who are glad to surprise their mother with a new pleasure or relieve her from an old care; children who find their father their best companion, and who have no secret from him of boyhood's or girlhood's joyous sorrows.

What is the Cotton Crop.

[Washington letter.]

The largest cotton crop ever gathered in Texas in one year before the war, was 200,000 bales, and the yield for 1878 was 1,000,000 bales, and the increase is due to white labor, as the emigration to that state since the war has not included any negroes.

The total cotton crop of this year is estimated at 5,000,000 bales, and it is claimed that more than half of it is the production of white labor.

Wedding in Mammoth Cave.

[Boiling Green Democrat.]

Next Wednesday a certain romantically inclined couple from hereabouts will be united in marriage in Mammoth Cave. The party, consisting of eight couples in all, will leave here Tuesday, taking with them the Rev. Jesse Grider, who will have the honor of conducting the solemn nuptials.

A Chicken that Drinks.

[Little Rock, Ark., Gazette.]

There is a chicken at the store of J. George T. read "Subsidy," "since the noise and clamor of battle have subsided we can hear more plainly the groans of the wounded and dying" etc. Saulsbury, of Delaware, who was in his usual condition, rose and bawled out "Mr. President." Colfax recognized him, and then the Delaware senator waving a long arm toward Pomeroy once or twice as he teetered to and fro, roared, "Mr. President, j-just listen to that! Just listen to it!" A suppressed titter rippled over the floor of the senate, while an unsuppressed one in the galleries called out Colfax's gavel. Pomeroy mopped his boiled-lobster face, and asked for a vote in spite of Saulsbury's gavel appeal, "Oh r'ead a'gen! Do read a'gen!"

An African Railway.

A project for a railway through central Africa is now said to be well under way, the route to lie from the river Zambezi through Livingstonia, to the northern coast of Zanzibar. Mr. Stanley, it is said, started the work in 1862 to enable the army during the war of 1863 to enable the army during the war of 1863 to enable the army during the war of 1863 to enable the army during the war of 186