The Evening Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870.

The Ticket.

The ticket nominated by the Republican party of this county, on Saturday, is certainly an unexceptionable one. There is not a man on it, against whom there can be urged any serious objection. They are all well-known and respected, many of them having filled important official positions before, and filled them too, to the entire satisfaction of the people. The ticket being a good one, the Republicans of the county have nothing left them but to elect it. This can be done, if the proper course is pursued. But to do it there must be work—energetic, systematic work. If there are any divisions in the party, they must be healed—any personal differences, they must be settled. If any man, or set of men, have been intrusted with working positions, and will not work, he or they must be removed, and their places given to men who will work. If there is any man in the party who, as a party wheel-horse, backs instead of going forward, he must be taken from the harness, and put in a place where his backing can do no damage. In short, the Republican party in Vigo county must be organized. To do this thoroughly *four* things are requisite: *First*, the requisite political knowledge and foresight to enable the leaders to understand the issues upon which the campaign is to be made, and the penetration to follow a line of policy to its natural and certain conclusion. *Second*, to so organize each township and ward in the county that the whole can work in harmonious action, and the entire strength of the party can be known before the election, and brought to the polls on the day of election *Third*, the candidates and the leaders must work, work incessantly and all the time. If they do not do this they ought not to encumber the party with their desire for office or their leaderships. *Fourth*, there must be raised a sufficient amount of "material aid." You cannot go into a campaign without being first supplied with the "sinews of war." The aspirants for the places of honor and profit must be liberal, and men who desire the success of the party must be so too.

We have been thus particular, because we find the Republican party throughout the entire county unorganized, and in no condition for a successful campaign. Its strength has been dissipated for the want of proper organization, and its power, as a party, weakened in every township in the county.

A majority of the voters of this county are Republicans. There is hardly a doubt about this. Every man who is, or ever has been a Republican, prefers that party to any other political organization. But the great mass of men desire to belong to the successful party; when a party is thought to be in the minority, it loses members rapidly. The crowd huzzas for the topmost dog in the fight.

To perfect the organization of the county, much depends upon the central executive committee. If it is inefficient, it is difficult to do anything, If it is slow to action, nothing will be done in time. If it is not harmonious, nothing can be done. The committee so far as we know, is a good one. It should commence work at once. Commence right, and *"push things."*

The Daily, Weekly and Newsboys' edition of the *Gazette*, have at the head of their leading columns, the county ticket. We propose to do all that within us lieth, to elect that ticket. Believing the ticket ought to be successful, we do not propose to give it a milk and water support, but an earnest, candid, untiring assistance.

Now, Republicans of Vigo county, what say you? Are you in favor of carrying war into the enemy's camp, and never cease fighting until victory perches upon our standard? If so, take off your coats, roll up your sleeves, and pitch in.

Bad Morals.

We have no idea who sends telegrams from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, but whoever he is, he ought to be told by the conductors of that paper, that he should telegraph nothing but facts, and keep his conclusions to himself; for his conclusions are generally seasoned with personal feelings, either on one side or the other of the item of news which he dispatches.

On Saturday, he sent over the lines to that paper the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—McFarland, the great unhung lunatic, is still in this city, consulting with his attorney, the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, with a view to having the divorce recently granted his wife set aside. A reporter of the New York *World* attempted to interview him, but he appeared to be enjoying a lucid interval, and refused to answer any questions.

Public sympathy here is almost entirely with Mrs. McFarland, who was universally respected by all who met her during her residence in this city.

Now McFarland is the man who killed, as he ought to have killed, A. D. Richardson. A jury of his peers have tried him for this killing and he has been found "not guilty." His attorneys put in a plea of insanity, but he was not acquitted on that plea, but because he was justified in the act. Richardson had declared his intention of marrying McFarland's wife, as soon as she could be divorced from her husband. This was the understanding between Mrs. McFarland and Richardson. In order that this understanding should be consummated, Mrs. McFarland leaves New York, and comes to Indiana. She stops at Indianapolis, and employs attorneys to prosecute her suit for seperation from her husband. This is all done without McFarland's knowledge, and in order that there should be no possibility of him finding it out until the decree of separation was granted and the woman placed in the legal condition to become the wife of another, she leaves Indianapolis and goes to the small village of Martinsville, and files her bill in that court. Why all this? Simply because she did not want McFarland to know what she was doing, and if she commenced her suit in the Marion Circuit Court, and give notice through the Indianapolis papers, her deceived husband, although in New York, might see the notice, and resist the application. At Martinsville, however, the notice which she was compelled to give her husband, would only have to be published in the paper of that out-of-the-way village, and there was ninety-nine chances in every one hundred against McFarland ever finding out anything about it, until his wife should become the wife of another.

The trick was sharp and succeeded admirably. Poor McFarland knew nothing of what was going on at Martinsville, until he was informed that his wife was divorced from him and and was about to marry Richardson. He killed Richardson, and now comes to Martinsville and asks the same court that granted the decree separating him forever from his wife and from his children, to set it aside, and hear him in defense to the bill filed by his wife. That he does not wish to be tried, and have a judgment rendered against him, unless he has a hearing, or at least has knowledge of the suit.

This is the case as we understand it, and for this, the Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a dispatch calling McFarland, "the great unhung lunatic," and saying, public sympathy at Indianapolis is almost entirely with Mrs. McFarland. We do not believe a word of the public sympathy at the capital being in that direction. We think the telegraphic correspondent of the *Commercial* misrepresents the good morals of Indianapolis, or knows nothing about them, which latter in all probability is the most likely.

Public morals, and public decency demand that there should be a new hearing in this case, and the Judge before whom the case was originally tried, should grant one. Indiana has been disgraced enough in cases like this one already, and the "sympathy" of the whole people is for stopping it.

From the New York Tribune.

The New Funding Bill.

The House Funding bill differs very materially from that of the Senate. In fact there can scarcely be said to be any resemblance whatever between the two. Mr. Schenck's measure provides for the funding of $1,000,000,000 in a thirty-year bond at a single rate of interest, whereas the Senate bill funded $1,200.000,000 in three bonds at three different rates. That of the House bill is 4 per cent, the lowest of the three rates adopted by the Senate, and the time which the bond has to run without option of redemption is reduced from forty to thirty years. We believe that the evidence adducted justifies the House Committee of Ways and Means in the belief, very clearly expressed in its bill, that a short bond at low rate can be readily negotiated abroad or at home. In explicity declaring that the bond shall not be taxed and in fixing a low rate of interest, the House Committee has done well and wisely.

The clauses which seek to add attractions to the proposed bonds are less positively good than the bonds themselves. The new bonds are to be used only in the redemption of the 5.20s, at their par value; but it remains to be seen if holders of these bonds, though now redeemable at notice, will willingly exchange it for a bond having only an advantage in the time it has to run and the great disadvantage of a lower rate of interest. As a further inducement to capitalists to take the proposed bonds, it is provided that, in redeeming them, the rule that the first taken shall be the last redeemed is to prevail. The redemption of the 5.20 bonds with the surplus coin in the Treasury is ordered, the first issued to be first redeemed, in the belief that it will hasten the exchange of the 5-20s for the proposed thirty-year bonds. For the purpose of making the new bond still more attractive, the Secretary of the Treasury is to be authorized to receive coin deposits in sums of not less than $100, at three per cent. interest, twenty-five per cent. of which is to be held as a reserve, and the rest applied to the redemption of the 5-20s. There are other minor provisions (one canceling the Sinking Fund) which have the same end in view, and which, though heretofore untried by us, have the appearance of being well adapted to that purpose.

THIRTEEN hundred immigrants were brought to San Francisco on the last steamer that arrived at that port from China. California being already overrun by Chinamen, the arrival of such a great number, and the threatened introduction of many more, caused the six great Chinese companies of the State some reflection. They finally agreed upon the necessity of sending a circular to the mother country, in which the destitute condition of Chinamen in the United States is described in strong colors. The mines, they say, have been worked till they yield the precious metal no longer, and in other branches of labor the Chinaman is despised. He is everywhere oppressed, and his life is one of bitterness. For these reasons they advise all Chinamen, and more especially Chinese women, not to leave their native land.

A WRITER in *Putnam* for June avers that for regularity of outline, and delicacy and freshness of tint, the faces of American girls are unsurpassed. But they dress too "loudly," too much in colors, too positive and decided, and are in this respect far behind the French women, though they are yet in advance of all others, English, German, or Italian. And it is a disappointment to hear them speak. What they say is, perhaps, well enough, but the tone and mode in which they say it is not well enough. Their voices are commonly too thin and shrill, and, when they are not, are pitched in too high a key. Sometimes they come through the nose a good deal more than is desirable. They have a metallic ring, or at least a reedy quality, like the *vox humana* of the organs, and are not that soft, low and gentle quality which Shakespeare pronounced so excellent in woman.

MEN of art and letters in England are greatly excited over an outrage recently perpetrated at Oxford. A few weeks ago the library of Christ Church was entered and several busts, together with a marble statue of Venus, of great value, were carried out by certain undergraduates. In the course of the night a pile was made of fagots and mats, the sculptures were put upon it, the whole set on fire, and the works of art totally destroyed. There has been as yet no official statement concerning the outrage and its perpetrators, but the facts are tolerably well known in under-graduate circles. The report is that two distinct sets of men were engaged in the business. The one took the statues out of the library as a joke. The other set found them and destroyed them. Between the two sets the house has lost a fine bust of the late Dean Gassford, by Woolner, and other works of the greatest value.

ONE of Brigham Young's bishops has a novel method of killing off the grasshoppers. It consists in driving a flock of sheep hurriedly over the field. It is necessary that the sheep should be kept in a compact herd, and when driven early in the morning on a cool day, while the insects are sluggish and inclined to lie still, one or two times across the field will completely clear it of grasshoppers. The plan, although new in this country, has been practiced in Australia for years, and found to be the only practicable mode of killing off these pests. We hope the Saints will so effectually tread out the hoppers that none will live to reach Indiana.

IT is said that 53 languages are spoken in the cigar and tobacco shops of New York.

The Seven Wonders of the World.

The ancient world had its seven wonders, which were much talked about, and which people traveled hundreds of miles to see. But the seven wonders of our time are much more useful and quite as remarkable.

The seven wonders of the world were:

First. The Egyptian pyramids; the largest of these is 693 feet square and 460 feet high and its base covers 11½ acres of ground.

Second. The mausoleum erected to Mansolus, a king of Caria, by his widow, Artemesia; it was 63 feet long and 36 feet high.

Third. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus; this was 525 feet in length and 220 feet in breadth.

Fourth. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon; these walls are stated by Herodotus to have been 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 50 miles in length, and the statement is deemed creditable by modern antiquarians.

Fifth. The statue of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens, made ont of ivory and gold, and which was famous for its beauty rather than its size.

Sixth. The Collossus of Rhodes.

Seventh. The Pharos of Ptolemy Philadelphus; this was a light house, 500 feet high, on the island of Pharos, near to Alexndria, in Egypt; a wood fire kept burning on its summit during the night, to guide ships into the harbor.

The seven wonders of the world now are: The art of printing, optical instruments, such as telescopes and microscopes, gunpowder, steam engine, labor saving machinery, electric telegraph and the photograph.

A Broken-down Millionaire a Negro Minstrel.

Mr. John Hart, who is creating such a great *furore* in Kelly & Leon's Minstrels by his perfect delineations of negro character, was once a millionaire. When the oil fever broke out in Pennsylvania, Mr. Hart owned a hundred acres of wild land near Tideoute, Pennsylvania, worth about 16 cents an acre. He was then running a canal boat on the Deleware and Hudson Canal. In the fall of 1864, several immense oil wells were discovered on Mr. Hart's land. Stock companies were formed in which he was a prominent shareholder, and at one time he was offered $500,000 for his interest. This was refused. He left the Canal, built a most magnificent private residence, wore diamonds of almost fabulous value, and seemed made of money. At one time he was a prominent candidate for Congress, but failed to secure a nomination through the inertness of a trusted friend. Fortune's wheel suddenly turned backward, Mr. Hart was inveigled into more oil speculations, and within three years was without a penny. He then turned his attention to negro minstrelsy, and is said to be superior to either Dan Bryant, T. D. Rice or Dan Emmet in his delineations of negro character. He speaks four different languages, and has traveled in Europe and Australia. He was once wrecked in the straits of Magellan, and spent two months in destitution on the island of Terra del Fuego. He is now playing an engagement at Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, at a salary of $100 a week.—*New York Sun.*

Death of a Noted Tenant of the French War Office.

The French papers announce the death of Jacko, the famous parrot in the War Office in Paris. Jacko was first brought into the office in 1830, by Marshal Soult, and he remained for 40 years at his post, unaffected by revolutions or party conflicts. After a time he came to be looked upon as an indispensable appendage of the War Department, and when there was a Cabinet crisis people used to ask who was to get, not the War Office portfolio, but the War Office parrot. Though he served under 18 different Ministers, he always remained consistent to the principles which were instilled into him when he first entered the office. Both under the Republic and the Second Empire he remained a staunch royalist, and there were few members of his party who spoke their minds with such frankness. One day his repeated cries of "Vive le roi" so annoyed Marshal Leroy de Arnaud when he was War Minister, that he ordered the indiscreet bird to be turned out. Jacko had a friend, however, in the porter, who took him into his lodge and taught him to add, "De St. Arnaud" to his usual cry. The bird was then put back into his room, and as the Marshal was passing screamed out, "Vive le roi de St. Arnaud!" "A la bonne heure," said the Minister, and Jacko was at once retaken into favor. Of late years the clerks tried to teach him "Vive l' Empereur!" but he never could bring out the entire sentence without tremendous efforts. He got on very well as far as "Vive l'Empe——" but at this point he seemed to choke, his feathers stood on end, and his eyes rolled with an anxious expression as if he felt his conscience reproaching him. At last he would jerk out the last syllable "—reur" in a hoarse, sepulchral tone. He died immediately after the Duchess of Berry, and on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon I., three days before the *plebiscitum.*

Ruskin on War.

Mr. John Ruskin, in a recent lecture on war, delivered at the Royal Whitney College, Woolwich, addressed himself especially to the ladies present, and informed them that they, as representatives of the female sex in the upper classes, were responsible for the existence of war in the world. The only real reason for it he said, "is simply that you women, however good and religious, however self-sacrificing for those whom you love, are too selfish and too thoughtless to take pains for any creature out of your immediate circles." In further pursuance of this fantastic "plain talk," Mr. Ruskin states that if war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses and ravaging peasants' fields, merely broke china upon the drawing room tables of the rich, no war in civilized countries would last a week; and moreover, that the ladies of the "happy classes" might put a period to war at any moment, with less trouble than they take any day to go out to dinner, by simply wearing deep mourning for the fallen while any war proceeds.

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The Signs of the Times are Unmistakable!

THERE'S TROUBLE IN THE CAMP OF THE ENEMY!

The cries of Opposition Stores grow fainter! They are giving up all efforts at competition! They are marking their Goods up to their old prices!

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Are marching on flushed with one of the greatest victories ever achieved over the old fogy high priced system of selling Dry Goods and Carpets.

Where is now that boasted arrogance that was to drive us from the field in less than thirty days? Where are the Merchants that promised to defeat us if it cost them ten thousand dollars to do it? A few poor prints sold for a few days at our prices, and they give up the contest and cease all opposition.

With deserted stores and idle clerks they pass up and down in front of our establishment wondering why it is that we are always so busy. Ask any of the vast

CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS

That daily fill our Store and they will tell you "for years these high priced Stores have been demanding of us the most extortionate rates, and it was only when

FOSTER BROTHERS

Came down upon them like an avalanche that they in the least degree showed any signs of being willing to sell for a "moderate profit." We appeal to the public to say if this is not the

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

But this is not all, for they invariably add, "hereafter we will do all our trading at FOSTERS."

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Fine and handsome Muslins for 8 cents, others charge 12½.
Extra yard wide Muslins only 10 cents a yard.
Common Muslins 6 and 7 cents, same as others sell at 8 and 9 cents.
Good Prints 5, 6, and 7 cents; best Sprague Prints 8 cents.
Best Spring DeLaines 11 cents, worth 20.
Elegant Brocade Alpacas 18 cents, others charge 25 cents.
Good line of Alpacas—our price 20 cents.
In fine qualities of Dress Goods we have a new stock, just arrived, at the prices of common goods in high priced stores.
Black Silks from $1 to $4 per yard, generally sold at from $1,50 to $6.
Beautiful line of Percales at 25 cents, others charge 40 cents.
Elegant line of Fancy Goods ot Panic Prices.
Parasols for 40, 50, 60, 70, 85 cents, $1, $2, $2,50 and $3.
All Silk large Sun Umbrella $1 and $1,25.
Shawls $2, $2,50, $3,00, $3,50, $4,50 and up to $50.
These goods are nearly one half cheaper than can be found in other stores.
Lama Lace Points, fine quality, at $5.
Piles of other goods equally cheap.

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COLLARS, Bridles, Curry Combs, Horse Blankets—agent for Frank Miller's Harness Oil, &c., (*Old Postoffice Building,*) South 4th st., Terre Haute, Ind. 1d12m

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Hon. G. F. COOKERLY, Mayor.
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DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scripture maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood, as the cause of many diseases, and, like many popular opinions, this of bad blood is founded in truth.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad Digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in *roughness* of the skin, then in ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE diseases, and, when long continued, results in serious lesions of the Brain, Liver, Lungs, or Urinary Apparatus. Much, very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula of some form.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the Blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life, and good spirits, fair skin, and vital strength will return to you.

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LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

Being the only known medicine that EFFICIENTLY *stimulates* and CORRECTS the *hepatic secretions* and functional DERANGEMENTS of the LIVER, WITHOUT DEBILITATING the system. While it acts *freely* upon the Liver *instead of copious purging*, it *gradually changes* the discharges *to a perfectly natural state.*

Symptoms of Liver Complaint and of Some of those Diseases Produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a raising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF

WONDERFUL EFFICACY

In the Cure of Diseases of the

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these Affections it is as near a specific as any remedy can be. It does its work KINDLY, SILENTLY, and SURELY. The *Relief* which it affords is both *certain* and *perceptible.*

Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the IMPORTANCE of their HEALTHY ACTION.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the Blood those effete matters which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the Urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to Urinate more frequently than natural, or when the Urine is high colored, or scalding, with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the Kidneys, the Urine being imperfectly secreted in the Kidneys, prove irritating to the Bladder and Urinary passages. When we recollect that medicine never reaches the Kidneys except through the general circulation of the Blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the Fountain of Life Pure.

KOSKOO!

Meets with Great Success in the Cure of

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over-work, (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful rate.

The symptoms to which the diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows: A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; Periodical Headache, Dizziness, Noises or Ringing in the Head; Confusion of Ideas; Temporary Loss of Memory; Dejection of Spirits; Starting during Sleep; Bad Dreams; Hesitation in Answering Questions; Dullness of Hearing; Twitching of the Face and Arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to Paralysis, Delirious, Insanity, Impotency, Appoplexy, &c., &c.

KOSKOO

IS NOT A

Secret Quack Remedy.

FORMULA AROUND EACH BOTTLE.

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