

THE TERRE HAUTE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The Weekly Gazette.

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W. M. C. BALL & CO.
GAZETTE, Terre Haute, Ind.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Criminal Judge
THOMAS E. LONG.
For Criminal Prosecutor,
ALBERT J. KELLEY.
For Auditor,
ANDREW GRIMES.
For Treasurer,
NEWTON ROGERS.
For Sheriff,
LOUIS HAY.
For Recorder,
JAMES PHILLIPS.
For Coroner,
HENRY EHRENHARDT.
For Commissioners,
First District—JOHN W. WILSON
Second District—JNO. S. JORDO
For Representatives,
I. N. KESTER.
ROBERT VAN VALZAH.
For Surveyor,
TULLY SIMMONS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET FOR 1878

For Secretary of State,
JOHN G. SHANKLIN, of Vanderburgh Co.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery Co.
For Treasurer of State,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen County.
For Attorney-General,
THOS. W. WOOLEN, of Johnson County.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JAMES H. SMART, of Allen County.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

"WHATEVER is, is wrong" in the belief of "flat" money advocates.

GARTH thinks that Thurman will be the Democratic candidate for President in 1880.

THE prospects for an Indian war this summer are excellent. After every war the Indian problem is just that much nearer solution.

MOODY advises his converts if they cannot be light houses to be candles, forgetting that candles are wick-ed and given to be snuffed.

PATRICK GILMORE, the musician, is creating quite a furore in Paris with his band. He plays every day and evening at the Trocadero, which is the main building of the exposition.

"JENNIE JUNE" is one of her letters speaks of Parisian ladies "Dressing for the Bois." Over here they dress for each other.—[x.]

Not so: They dress because they have to. Eve costumes are not fashionable now, though eve-ning costumes are.

THE Old Catholics of Germany, at their fifth synod, lately held at Bonn, by a vote of 75 to 22, decided to abolish the compulsory celibacy of the priests. This is a very considerable innovation and marks an epoch in the history of European religion.

A WEEK ago, in commenting on the judicial contest, the GAZETTE remarked, in substance, that it could be happy with either were "other dear charmer away." We rise now in our place in meeting to say that we are miserable with both. Too much sweetness.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was married to Bridget the other night. His "Midsummer Night's Dream" is only just begun—Albany Argus. Do you refer to the "Taming of the Shrew"?—Ex. "As You Like It" Saratoga Register. It will prove "Love's Labour's Lost" in theographic. Not if they give "Measure for Measure" in the matter of love.—Norristown Herald.

This seems to be "much ado about nothing."

DR. J. C. AYER, a patent medicine man, who died last week, left an estate variously estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. His fortune was made by a lavishly liberal and judicious use of printer's ink. No other man in the country ever spent so much money in advertising, Barnum alone possibly excepted.

THE Washington Standard, a Fiat Money paper, published at Washington D. C., which it was supposed would revolutionize things in this country, expired on Saturday. The proprietors tried to pay the printers in their own individual fiat money, but they objected, and there being a suspension of specie payments, the paper itself was suspended. The Standard will wane no more forever.

Mrs. Bohler, of Pottsville, Pa., opened an egg the other day, which she found contained a smaller egg, about the size of a robin's egg, and in it was found partially developed, a perfectly formed snake. Mrs. Bohler did not open the snake.—[Ex.]

The egg yolk has described an immense Para-Bohler in traveling. It is nine years, six months and two days since the head Adler of the Philadelphia Press started it out into a cold world, half hatched, and even then he poached it from some other old hen.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Times interviewed General Sherman the other day on the subject of the new army bill that passed Congress. Sherman seems to have talked wider than ordinarily. The interview, in part, was as follows:

"Well, General, how does the law affect general officers?"
"It affects them greatly. For instance, General Sheridan, at Chicago, is not allowed a horse, while a colonel major on the staff bank of the Mississippi river is allowed two horses. The law even starves the old black horse that Sheridan rode at Winchester, which was alive at last accounts. The old fellow will have to be shot now, for the government will not feed him."

"What have you done with your horses, General?"

"Well, I've given the whole d—d thing away, horses, harness and carriage. You can't sell a horse in Washington, and I ordered to be shot, because I couldn't give him away."

"Have you any of your war-horses left?"

"No; thank God they are all dead, and I shall not have to apologize to them for the meanness of Congress. I should hate to be obliged to tell them that the government wouldn't feed them."

Now it occurs to us that Sheridan might, perhaps, get along in Chicago without the use of a horse. He can ride in a horse car, perhaps. No law forbids him to ride with common people in the people's carriage. There is no comparison between his situation and that of men on the plains who have occasion to go somewhere occasionally, and can go in no other way than on horseback. As to Sheridan's old black horse that he rode at Winchester, perhaps Sheridan himself is the best person to "gush" in the vicinity of his pocket over him. If Sheridan is proud of the horse, and has any sentiment about him, he will care for the horse, feeding him out of his abundance in case he has an abundance, and he has, and if he is impecunious, stinting himself a little. But if he has no sentiment of decency on such subjects, he can imitate the example of the great and only Hiram Grant, who, when he had plenty, sold the horse that bore him through the Vicksburg campaign, to a drayman.

General Sherman will find it a difficult task to arouse the people on the subject of army officers outraged by cutting off their allowance of horses. He must seek some other point of attack.

News from all quarters indicates that the wheat crop of this country for this year is something immense. Cheap wheat means cheap bread, and that means plenty to eat for everybody. From the New York Herald we take some interesting statistics on this subject, as follows:

"The winter wheat has matured, a part already garnered, the remainder soon to be. The only adverse contingency is the effect of possible weather between harvest and threshing. Spring wheat is so far advanced and so remarkably vigorous that it can resist any except an extraordinary adversity. A large yield may, therefore, be confidently expected. Notwithstanding croaking on one side and gushing on the other the minimum yield of the whole country has never been less than ten bushels, and the maximum record has never reached fourteen. A medium crop upon 30,000,000 acres would be 360,000,000 bushels, but the present must be more than a medium crop. With the crop indications as here presented, the reader can form his own conclusions. At thirteen bushels the product would be 300,000,000; at fourteen, 420,000,000 bushels. The very sanguine need not go beyond that figure which is nearly 50 per cent. larger than the fine crop of 1869.

With a large crop and medium prices the home consumption will be likely to be 235,000,000 bushels; 45,000,000 more will be required for seed; 70,000,000 will probably be needed abroad; making a demand for 350,000,000 bushels, with a probable surplus sufficient for any possible increase in the foreign demand, caused either by war or unforeseen injury to the European crop, for waste and losses by fire or accident. While there is sure to be bread in abundance it will not be a drug in the market, and, from present outlook, will not be sacrificed in the hands of the farmer.

England is declining in wheat production; her bread imports are rapidly increasing. The first four months of the present year to May I have witnessed an immense importation of wheat and flour, and 61 per cent. of it has gone from this country, amounting to an equivalent of 24,000,000 bushels of wheat. The following are the figures for four months of three years past:

| Wheat— | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Russia, o/wts | 2,805,886 | 1,774,894 | 1,500,118 |
| Unit'd States | 8,901,592 | 12,643,470 | 10,984,184 |
| All countries | 14,663,347 | 12,591,189 | 16,411,713 |
| Flour— | | | |
| Unit'd States | 990,431 | 588,716 | 1,426,060 |
| All countries | 2,812,883 | 2,110,625 | 3,187,908 |

This is a remarkable contrast with the past. For fifteen years prior to 1872 the proportion contributed by Russia was 24 per cent. and by the United States 27 per cent. of all. Since that date our proportion has been constantly advancing, and that of Russia declining.

BACON gave the great original impetus to the philosophy, whose objective point is "fruit" in opposition to the aristotelian methods which began and ended in "words." He sought to enthuse all men with a desire to invent the means which might enhance man's enjoyments of the good things of life, and still lessen arduous and unnecessary labor. But Bacon was an old fogey. There is no point in laboring for wealth when it can be legislated.

The Harold Skimpole class of financiers are dreaming their way into public notice, and are called, in compliment, "flat money thinkers."

HAVING discovered methods of transmitting, increasing and repeating sounds, Edison is just now engaged in trying to devise a system for deadening it. He is at work in the interest of the New York elevated street railway, one of the great objections to which is the noise it makes.

All of its interests are rapidly gliding

THE YOUNG MEN WE WANT. The safety and prosperity of the government depends absolutely upon correct moral principles. These must be woven into its constitution, they must be the life blood of its laws, and they must give direction to the operations of justice and the securing of civil authority. All national character is modified and shaped by the education of its children and youth. In all popular governments with free principles the cultivation of the mind is of paramount importance. No man is fitted to become a governor until he has learned to govern himself, and to secure the most good from liberty we must understand its proper restraints.

In examining the history of nations we find that where there has been a lack of intellectual culture there has been without exception moral debasement. Legislators cannot be true to their duties without wisdom; laws will not be founded upon equity that are not framed by cultured minds, and freedom will lack security against overthrow that is not sustained by intellectual and moral culture. In ignorant nations restless demagogues rise up and disturb the national peace, and the bonds of society are sundered because magistrates are without dignity, laws are without force, and order is supplanted by revolution.

Moral culture is equally as important as intellectual. To keep alive correct moral sentiments and thus perpetuate the happiness and safety of civil government, correct moral precepts must be engraved upon the minds of the children and be transplanted from generation to generation. Our young men are the hope of the church and of the nation.

It is related of that German schoolmaster, John Trebonius, the instructor of Martin Luther, that he always appeared before his boys with uncovered head. He often said, "who can tell what may yet rise up amid these youths. There may be among them learned doctors, sage legislators, or princes of the empire." Even then there was among them that solitary monk that shook the world. It is plain that the fathers and pillars of our republic are fast sinking into the grave, and we who follow them will soon have acted our part upon the theater of time and gone to the retritutions of eternity. Our young men must soon bear the responsibilities which rest upon us. Facilities for popular education will not fit them for this duty. There must be the frequent interchange of correct moral feelings and sentiments. We cannot commence too early nor prosecute too faithfully the work of forming the characters of our children by proper education. Mere book learning is not enough. That often fills them with pedantry and pride but not with wisdom. We want young men of liberal education, of well established, moral habits. The culture of the heart should keep pace with the culture of the head. To educate a base youth is to arm him against society, and turn out a sharper to prey upon his fellow men. No young man's life will be a success unless his mind receives a virtuous bias, and all the faculties of his soul are directed in such a channel that his habits will ever be characterized by integrity.

Near the summit of one of the loftiest mountains in the Rocky range, more than ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, are two fountains, so near that it would require but little labor to connect them. As we follow the course of one of these infant rivers, we find it from some slight inclination of the plain, taking an easterly direction. After traveling for some distance the broad plateau in which it rises, descends from valley to valley, receiving, every few miles, a fresh impulse from some tributary stream, until, at length, united with a thousand others, it finds an ocean-home in the gulf of Mexico, through the mouth of the "great father of waters." In retracing our steps and following in like manner the course of the other, we descend gradually in a westerly direction until we are led through the mouth of the Columbia into the bosom of the great Pacific ocean. At their terminus they are about 5,000 miles apart, but at their outlet they were neighbors. So it is with children and youth. They may start in life upon the same plane, but their destiny as a result of education and moral bias will be as different as that of these mountain streams. Some of them will follow down one course of lawlessness to another until they find the broad sweeping gulf of condemnation. Others will follow one virtuous path after another, until they find themselves surrounded with honor and blest with bountiful stores.

It must be admitted by all reflecting minds that the future of our country depends largely on the young men of the present. Every individual in society has his niche. All classes in society have their assigned and proper position. To young men is assigned a position of importance unequalled in some of its features by any other of which the body politic is composed. If all who are over twenty in our land to-day were virtuous and intelligent, and all under that age were ignorant, and base, the result in twenty years more would be a fallen nation, a degraded and ruined republic. The relations of young men to society are of the most momentous character.

Such is the purifying, healing operation of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, that formidable abscesses and purulent ulcers, as well as the most obstinate skin diseases, are cured by it. It expels fresh and highly anti-putrescent.

Silvers looks grow dark from the use of HILL'S HAIR DYE.

K. K.

SOME years ago the residence now owned by Capt. Burdick, north Seventh street, was encircled and taken into the city corporation. It was then the property of Wm. H. Stewart. This was done in order to make Mr. Stewart eligible to the office of mayor, to which office he was then elected. Another addition should now be made, taking in Moaniger's too. The idea is a good one. If the Tivoli were only in the city limits the walk wouldn't be near as long,

into their hands. The fathers who are now the conservators of the public are swiftly receding from the stage of action, and their work is being committed into the hands of the youth. It is therefore of transcendent importance that they should start aright.

ONE of the questions which The Express frequently asks when urging the claims of flat money, is this:

"It is true that the government makes a dollar of a comparatively valueless piece of paper called the greenback?"

The government has for the past sixteen years made a piece of paper called a dollar; but it has neither been the almost valueless paper, nor the ink, nor the seal, nor the color, which gave it even the fluctuating worth it possessed.

Except for the expressed and solemn promise on its face that it shall be paid, it could not, for any period, have passed current. No matter how comprehensive a nation's credit, it is worthless if no attempt or promise of liquidation is made. The idea may be barbarous; still it is deeply rooted in all men's minds that money must be value or the representative of it. It must be universally honored. If there is anything which is for sale, in the whole range of human desires or necessities that it will not buy it suffers a depreciation. From this fact comes the power which nations exert over the metals. The stamp and legal tender quality are potent, and some thinkers have been led to consider them all powerful. And this superficial view has given rise to the "flat" school of financiers.

MISSOURI editors met lately in state convention at Springfield. Of course the knights of the quill expected to travel from their domiciles to Springfield on passes. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and correspond with the superintendents. The St. Louis Journal drops, like Silas Wegg, into poetry on the subject, giving the replies of the various superintendents. The closing stanza is too beautiful to be lost. We give it as follows:

And like a sweet song there is wafted us down,

This musical note from the word-painting Brown,

"I will carry a car load of editors free

Over the picturesque route of the M. K. & T.

Adown to the land of the shrub and the vine,

The cottonwood, palm tree, the citron and pine,

Where all that is pleasing delights mortal eye—

Where the flow'r's never fade and the trees

never die;

Where the brooklets run brookingly down to the sea,

And the steers ramble ramblingly over the lea;

Where the Indian scalpingly scalps his fresh

scalps,

And the heart of the patriot palpably palps."

Fever and Ague Cured for 50 Cents.

DR. SWAYNE'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. (Without camomile or quinine,) a quick and sure cure in every case for ague and fever, and in all cases of tertian, quartan, and all diseases having their origin in Malaria. They are a great tonic and preventive as well as cure of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. They act on the liver, and brace up the system to a vigorous and healthy condition. No. with the price of these pills are sold for 50c, yet we will warrant them as effectual in all cases as any pills or mixture; let the price or compound be what they may; and being entirely free from all poisons, and being entirely free from all side effects, as in the case with many other remedies. Sent by mail; so any address on receipt of price, (in currency or postage stamps), 50 cents a box, three boxes \$1.25, six boxes \$2.50. Address letters, Dr. Swayne & Son, 380 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia.

HOT SPRINGS.

(Correspondence to the GAZETTE.)

A short time ago, the State Medical Association of Tennessee, met at Memphis, and after a brief session adjourned for Hot Springs, Arkansas, with the compliments of all the railroads running to that point. On arrival at the depot, at 6:30 A. M., the party was met by the profession and escorted to the Grand Central and Arlington Hotels for breakfast. At 8:30 A. M