

The Weekly Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

West's Liver Pills Cure Dyspepsia.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 10.—GOLD, \$1.00 1/2.

Go to St. Louis on the 20th inst.

The corn is growing with a hip and burrah.

ONLY \$3.75 for round trip to St. Louis on the 20th.

J. C. KOLSEM & Co. will not remove to Sixth street.

ONE dollar for the round trip to Vincennes on the 14th.

A NUMBER of extra freights on the E. & T. H. Railway to-day.

BARNUM will be here on August 10th, with "the greatest show on earth."

WORK is progressing rapidly in tearing down the First ward school building.

The Indian sign would indicate our present moon as a dry one. Thanks, if only true.

A MAN shows his character by what he laughs at, and his culture by the way he does it.

At Eiser's fruit store, corner of Main and Ninth streets is the best collection of native and imported fruits in the city.

LEW PETERSON on north Fourth street, near the Vandallia road, has the best meat market in the north end. Try him.

The time draws near for the great excursion to St. Louis on the 20th inst. Read the list of attractions in another column.

MONTICELLO, is the name of real splendid cigar which every body likes, kept at the stand in the lobby of the Terre Haute House.

THE current season this year has been short; raspberries still hang on, and now and then a tray of gooseberries may be seen at our dealer's stands.

TICKETS for the excursion to Vincennes on next Sunday, can be had at either Pienings or Breinings or at the Terre Haute House or National Hotel.

THE Oratorio society have decided to change their headquarters from its late location at Turner Hall, to the more convenient Normal school hall.

THE Universalist Sabbath school people are preparing to take a picnic excursion to Fort Knox, a delightful spot near Vincennes, some day next day.

THE Mt. Rose Christian Temperance Union and Literary society has a weekly paper edited by Misses Tillie Schaffer and Kittie Leake. It is entitled "The Mt. Rose Temperance Times" and is read at the Tuesday night meetings and adds much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

In this issue Dr. Von Moschieser presents the testimony of a few of his patients, well-known in this community, who have been successfully treated by him. The doctor's efforts in behalf of the afflicted in this city will long be remembered kindly by those whose lives he has made so much happier and pleasanter.

THE Ringgold Band and Governor's Guards will take an excursion to Vincennes on next Sunday morning, leaving here at 9 A. M., and returning in the evening. The day will be spent in a delightful grove there. Dinner will be served by the La Plant House for 25 cents each. The fare charged will be but \$1. At the grounds there will be erected an elegant platform.

Tickets are for sale at F. R. Jenny's, Main and Fifth street cigar stand, H. L. Breinings and at the Terre Haute and National Houses.

The grand hall of the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, has nowhere in this country a rival in point of magnitude and architectural beauty; it embraces 226 feet in length, 96 feet in width and 70 feet in height. It is lighted from all sides by sixty-one windows, arranged in two lines, the lower row being ten feet by twenty-six in the clear opening, and the upper ten by twenty-three feet. The building will be open, free of charge, to excursionists going on the grand excursion from this city to St. Louis, over the Vandallia line, on Saturday, July 20th.

THE GAZETTE doesn't wish to draw invidious distinctions between the various workers for the success of the 4th of July. Nearly all the committees did well. The subscribing citizens did likewise nobly. But for modesty the GAZETTE might say that the daily newspapers acted well their part. But of all the efforts put forth, those of some of the members of the finance committee deserve most to be commended. Mr. Regan, Mr. Schloss, Mr. Staff, Mr. Filbeck and some others labored untiringly, and Terre Haute will never cease to hold them in grateful remembrance. The Fourth of July is past, after a glorious and noteworthy observance of it, and all just bills will be settled promptly.

MESSRS HULMAN & COX have about completed the alterations enlarging their two counting rooms, so as to meet the demands of their extensive wholesale grocery business, which is probably one of the largest in the state. Large fire and burglar proof vaults have been built in on the first and second floors, and the offices greatly enlarged and arranged in attractive manner, complete with every convenience for the requirements of their business. The office on the first floor is fitted with sample shelves for the proper exhibition of their great variety of goods, and of themselves, are quite a sight to witness. Speaking tubes connect direct from the desk of the business manager, chief clerk and cashier, to all principal points throughout the vast establishment. It is no doubt, one of the best fitted establishments in the State, justified by their large trade in this section of the country.

THE JUDGESHIP.

A Violent Wrangle in the Convention Over the Chairmanship.

After a Recess the Committee Broke up in a Row.

Both Men Nominated.

Sullivan, Ind., July 6. (Gazette Special Telegram.)

Convention called to order at 10:30 by Peter Kester, chairman of the Vigo county committee. The names of Judge Carlton of Vigo, and Dr. Coffman, of Sullivan, were placed in nomination for chairman. The chair decided that the convention must be called by counties, and not by wards and townships.

This met with fierce opposition from the Patterson men. McNutt stated that Vigo county in caucus, decided as a unit, and attempted to speak in face of husses and yells from the crowd. Col. Cookerly counseled harmony. The confusion became so great that the chairman announced a recess of a few minutes.

After an intermission the convention reassembled. A violent scene of confusion then ensued, which ended in a decision of the convention and both candidates were nominated by their respective factions.

From the Sullivan True Democracy. Sullivan, Ind., July 6, 1878. The convention was called to order by D. Crawley, chairman of the Sullivan county Democratic central committee. On motion Dr. S. S. Coffman was made permanent chairman of the convention, and F. V. C. Davis secretary. On motion the call of the counties was made by townships and wards in pursuance to the call for the convention. The following townships and wards in Vigo county were represented as follows:

James M. Bolton—Fayette tp. Wm. Rudisell—Pierston tp. Leander Davis—Nevins tp. Linas Moyer—Riley tp. Charles St. John—Prairieport tp. Helmsley Simmons—Honey Creek tp. John Graham—Otter Creek tp. Peter Hughes—Lost Creek tp. H. Clearwater—Sugar Creek tp. J. H. Blake—Harrison tp. M. K. Lee—Prairie Creek tp.

CITY OF TERRE HAUTE. 1st ward—Pat. Stack. 3rd ward—Lew Thomas. 4th ward—Pat. Osborn. 5th ward—James Wharey.

The following townships in Sullivan county were represented and answered to call, to-wit:

Hamilton tp.—3 votes. Hadden tp.—2 votes. Turman tp.—1 vote. Fairbank tp.—1 vote. Cass tp.—1 vote. Jefferson tp.—1 vote. Gill tp.—1 vote. Curry tp.—2 votes. Jackson tp.—1 vote. County at large.—1 vote.

Mr. Blue, of Sullivan, moved that Hon. C. Y. Patterson, of Vigo county, be nominated for Judge of the 14th Judicial Circuit, which motion was unanimously carried. On motion of Pat. Stack, Mr. Jas. B. Patten, of Sullivan, was unanimously nominated for Circuit Prosecutor. On motion the proceedings of the convention was ordered to be published in the Democratic papers in this circuit.

F. V. C. Davis, Secretary. S. S. Coffman, Pres.

Mr. Kester, of Vigo county, who is very much of a gentleman, laboring under a mistaken idea that he was holding a convention, adjourned his caucus "sine die" and then went down in the court house yard and had a consultation of some kind or other, we did not hear what they proposed to call it. The fact is that when a few gentlemen from Terre Haute could not have their own way, they meet the emergency by bolting the house and having their own way in the yard. These were all very clever gentlemen, and when the heat of the occasion passes, and they see how foolish they have acted in running away because they could not carry matters by storm, they will be glad to accept the situation and forget this piece of their folly.

The nomination of Hon. C. Y. Patterson was an excellent work of the convention, and will meet the approbation and approval of the people of this Judicial Circuit. As a man and officer nothing can be said against him in any way, and his universal popularity will add great strength to the Democratic ticket in the coming contest. The nomination of James B. Patten for Prosecuting Attorney will meet with the approval of the people.

It is a good ticket and will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The convention adjourned to the National Hotel, and gave three cheers for Judge Patterson, who came out and in a neat speech thanked his friends for the nomination and forgave his opponents. Other gentlemen were called out and made good speeches. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and the feeling for Judge Patterson was such as only an ardent constituency can show for a trusted and faithful officer, and a high-minded and honorable gentleman.

The following report of the judicial convention at Sullivan, has been handed in for publication. It embodies the Davis version of the proceedings. The report copied in the GAZETTE of yesterday, from the Sullivan True Democracy, gave an account which does not appear to be right to the friends of Mr. Davis. Thus both sides will have had a hearing through the columns of the GAZETTE. The report is as follows:

Pursuant to a call of the joint committee representing the central committees of Vigo and Sullivan counties, which committee constitute the 14th Judicial Circuit of the state of Indiana, the delegates representing said counties, met in convention at the court house, in Sullivan, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1878, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the offices of Judge and Prosecuting Attorney for said circuit.

Whereupon, it was agreed between David Crawley, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, of Sullivan County, and Peter Kester, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, of Vigo County, that said Kester should call said convention to order, and preside thereon, until a regular organization thereof should be effected.

In pursuance of such arrangement, and at the hour mentioned, the said Kester did proceed to call said convention to order, and an organization thereof was attempted; whereupon a large number of disorderly persons, other than the delegates to said convention, crowded into the court-room, and by continued disorderly and violent noises and disturbances, prevented such organization from being accomplished.

That after about two hours of unsuccessful effort to effect an organization, the said Kester declared said convention adjourned.

That thereupon the said Kester, with a large number of delegates, repaired to the Court House yard, when the said Kester again called said convention to order and proceeded to organize the same.

Upon motion, Judge A. B. Carlton was chosen permanent president of said convention, and John E. Lamb secretary thereof.

Hugh M. Brown presented the name of Sydney B. Davis, as candidate for circuit judge, and there being no other name presented, and the counties being called, the vote resulted as follows:

Vigo county, for Davis 19 votes Sullivan " " " 4 "

Whereupon, Mr. Davis was declared by the president to be the regular nominee of said convention, for the office of circuit judge.

The nomination of circuit prosecutor being next in order, Richard Dunnigan presented the name of James B. Patten, Esq., of Sullivan county, and no other name being presented, the said James B. Patten was nominated by the unanimous vote of all the delegates present, and he was thereupon declared the nominee of said convention.

Whereupon it was, on motion, ordered that the secretary present a copy of these proceedings to the Democratic papers of this Judicial Circuit with a request that the same be published.

Each of the gentlemen nominated appeared before said convention, accepted the nomination, and returned thanks to the convention.

The convention then adjourned. J. E. LAMB, A. B. CARLTON, Secretary. President.

SHAW'S GARDEN. A trip to Shaw's Garden should be one of the first objects in a stranger's visit to St. Louis, as these beautiful botanical gardens are considered the finest on this continent.

They contain about 40 acres, which are planted with almost every known species of vegetation. The walks and hot houses are kept with the utmost neatness, requiring the constant attention of thirty-five gardeners.

The large conservatories on the north side, contain the tropical plants. Amongst these, special attention is directed to a tree of great size, a very fine specimen of the Pandanus Uilias twenty-five feet in height and eighteen in breadth.

Free admission will be granted to these gardens, to all who go on the grand excursion to St. Louis over the Vandallia line Sunday, July 20th.

The following has been rec'd: COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. Cincinnati, July 4.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Times.

In pursuance of a call a number of commercial travelers met at the Galt House, July 3, 1878, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of establishing a Commercial Travelers Association, but, owing to the many attractions in this and adjoining cities, the attendance was not large enough to justify immediate action. Believing the idea a good one, those present authorized Mr. Carl Eldridge, Secretary pro tem, to consult with others in regard to arranging a future date for meeting this fall at the Galt House. Those present expressed sincere thanks to W. E. Marsh, Jr., proprietor of Galt House for the many favors shown.

C. Eldridge, Secretary pro tem, Commercial Travelers Association of Ohio, Ind., and Ky.

DR. PRICE'S FLORAL RICHES Surpass any Toilet or Cologne Water ever made. A rich, fresh, flowery odor, for the handkerchief, the toilet and the bath—permanent and delightfully fragrant. For the sick room—reviving and gratefully refreshing.

A CARD. Terre Haute, Ind., July 6th, 1878. To the Officers and Members of Court Morton No. 7, I. O. F.:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of \$925 from Mr. P. B. Kaufman, treasurer of said court, being the insurance money in full due on the policy held by my late husband, Fred Beach, and also return my sincere thanks.

MRS. HENRIETTA BEACH. Mr. George Cummings of St. Louis is in the city.

THE PEOPLES PLACE.

An Institution as Solid as the Mills, Which is Proving a Daily Blessing to Terre Haute.

A blind man is the only person in this city who has not noticed the brilliant appearance made at the large clothing establishment of Owen, Pixley & Co. No gentleman can resist the temptation, when passing, to look in.

For the complete tour of inspection which the writer has made, the day time is, perhaps, the best.

When Mr. Cochran, the manager, (who, though comparatively new to Terre Haute, is winning friends here very rapidly), is not absolutely immersed in business.

It was in some respects like a trip down the St. Lawrence and through the "Thousand Isles." It was a continual surprise. Mr. C. directed attention to more than a thousand bargains, and cheap things are certainly highly interesting these times.

The store is a very handsome one. The walls are lined with signs directing the visitors attention to certain cardinal principles which the house observes in trading.

One of the first things shown was a gauze undershirt, really elegantly made, for only 30 cents.

On, in an adjoining place, were heavy sixteen ounce shirts, for laboring men, stoutly put together, and of good material, for only 25 cents.

In neck ties the house distances competition. Mr. Cochran next showed a Scotch suit of unique and attractive pattern which has been marked down to NINE DOLLARS. It seems almost incredible.

Other plainer suits for sums clear down to four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) were shown.

These prices may be explained in this way: About the 1st of June the mills, to close the unsold spring production, received bids from manufacturers for all remnants of woolsens on hands. At this season of the year there are but few manufacturers who can take such quantities of cloth for spring trade, as the ordinary wholesale trade is over by June 1st, except for linens, alpaca, and other things.

This being the fact, competition is light, and those fine casimers, which rule so high in early season, are sold at a terrible sacrifice after the season is over, and that with a manufacturing force over six hundred men and women, and with a half a score of large retail stores throughout the country, Messrs. Owen, Pixley & Co. were able to take advantage of these forced sales and place upon their counters within ten days from date of purchase the same style that custom tailors were using, and at about one-third or one-half their value. What was true of the Globe Woolen Company were we informed were true of other celebrated mills whose productions are chiefly used for fine trade. We were informed that this firm had obtained and used these fine goods for a number of years.

Splendid all-wool cassimere suits were displayed for \$9 reduced from \$12; some reduced from \$16.50 to \$12 and from \$9 to \$7.

There were some elegant all-wool cassimere pants at from \$2 to \$4 reduced from \$4 to \$6. This house is offering rare bargains, is conducting business on excellent principles and will succeed.

ALCOHOL.

[Continued From Second Page.]

Besides the effect of alcohol as a stimulant to the circulatory system, some claim for it a value as a nerve stimulant." Prof. Hammond, who is inclined to advocate its use in this respect, and of course could not give us an overdrawn summary here, says:

"It is of all other causes the most prolific in exciting derangement of the brain, the spinal cord and the nerves."

Prof. Richardson says: "The effects had on the nervous centers starts them directly on the path of nervous exhaustion."

Professor Edward Smith says: "As its direct action is to lessen nervous force, and as it is an irritant of nervous tissue, it is difficult to disassociate its vaunted nerve stimulation from nerve irritation. Whether it be beneficial or detrimental, it must be chiefly due to its effects upon the nerves. With the light of neuropathology at our hands, we should consider well its effects, in establishing its claims as a curative neurotic."

Zeimsen (vol 17th p. 336) speaking of the stages of the effects of a dose of alcohol, says: "If the results are at first limited to the cortical portion of the brain in the first instance, they may gradually extend so as to embrace almost all the central organs; the centers of motion and sensation, and for consciousness, the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord may all be involved in the action of this poison."

"The next claim on alcohol as a medicine, is to aid in the assimilation of food," to aid digestion. This claim has been so often urged that we cling to it, as we have done to its claims as a heat producing agent, simply because it is a popular and professional impression. Science tells us that alcohol coagulates albumen. Experiments show beyond a doubt that it is a solvent of pepsin, both in and out of the system.

In small quantities it may arouse a torpid stomach, as any other local irritant would stimulate. It may be, and is, an appetizer in a morbid or suspended appetite, but its use is very restricted in this respect. Other remedies fulfill these indications with much more satisfaction.

Prof. H. C. Woods, Jr., in his materia medica for 1876, presents the following as the claims made by others for alcohol as a medicine: "In the advanced stage of disease, when the typhoid state is well-developed, then alcohol should be given boldly, to quiet by stimulation the nervous and circulatory system; to afford a food which shall in a measure replace the natural pabulum; to aid in the digestion of milk and other simple nourishments; to aid in lowering temperature by checking the tissue waste; of fever; in a word, to enable the system to stand the drain upon the vital powers, and at the same time check such drain."

But what is claimed here for alcohol is still a question not decided in its favor. Alcohol in large doses is an anesthetic, and paralyzing rather than sedative, and if this be true, there is an interference with the ordinary nutritive powers. Ezra Hunt, M. D., in the same paper referred to before, says:

"While we realize in alcohol the one capacity of acting as a stimulant, where there is sudden failure of heart action, or where by reason of impeded circulation the blood fails to reach the capillaries in due amount, its sphere of use is exceedingly limited both as to time and amount. In all cases where day after day this effect is sought we are in danger of some of the accompanying ills or alcohol, and find ourselves more and more able to rely on water and ice and quinine, as antipyretics; on milk, and eggs, and other nutrients; on amonid, essential oils, and others as exhilarants, and on emulsions, cod liver oil and other fats for a quick replacement of wasted tissue."

ALCOHOL IN TYPHOID FEVER. Prof. A. L. Loomis (on the pathology and treatment of typhoid fever) says: In the milder cases he entirely excludes it; as a means of reducing temperature, he does not mention it; but relies on cold and quinine, and sometimes on quinine and digitalis. "It is not claimed by those who contend that alcohol may assist in the assimilation of food in diseases where there is a rapid waste of tissue, that it has any of the essential elements of food, or that it will in any way nourish the system in health. Can it, then, assist in the digestion of food in disease? Prof. Hammond says: "Alcohol retards the destruction of tissue." "By this destruction, force is generated, muscles contract, thoughts are developed, organs secrete and excrete." Or in other words, alcohol interferes with all this; and in no sense an originator of vital force. "To assume that alcohol in disease or the too great demand of labor, delays metamorphoses of tissue, is to say that alcohol takes hold of excrementitious matter, purifies it, extracts from it what has escaped the usual process of animal chemistry." We are fast finding out that in disease, the demands created by accelerated waste, is of the same nature as in health, and that such foods become the real medicines."

In my own experience with alcohol as a remedy, I must say I have arrived at no satisfactory results. Many years ago I thought I had derived the greatest benefit from alcohol in typhoid and kindred grades of diseases, in the combination of milk-punch, egg-nogg, etc. But absolute experience convinced me that my patients improved just as well on milk and eggs, without the punch or nog. So of late years I seldomly prescribe the alcohol. I have known physicians, in days gone by—one especially—who have often affirmed to me, that in the treatment of pneumonia, whiskey was their sheet anchor; and I know that this same sheet anchor in this one case, succeeded untimely, in anchoring him permanently four feet below the surface of mother earth; and many of the others are fast approaching the same haven of rest.

Several years ago, whilst on a visit to this city, I was stricken down with pneumonia. I, of course, like other people, sent for a physician. Of course he treated me on scientific and physiologic principles. Amongst other remedies of minor importance, he prescribed for me the best old bourbon whiskey, to be used in large doses, (that is for me). After using it for over two weeks, and growing neither better nor worse, as I thought, and being rather expensive as a remedy, requiring about a quart every two days to supply myself and nurse, and an occasional visitor, (and I would say in all justice to the young man who stayed with me, that he was very faithful in his attendance). I decided to withhold the remedies, contrary to the wishes of my attendants, especially that of my nurse. After this I began to improve rapidly, and was able to be about in a few days. The doctor said (to other people) I was just like all doctors, I would have my own way, there was no use trying to treat me as he did other people. The results were, that I made a speedy recovery and saved any more whiskey bills, and the young man who stayed with me so faithfully, (especially while the whiskey lasted) a temperate, upright boy, so far as I knew, contracted an appetite for spirituous liquors, which resulted in drunkenness, and eventually disgrace.

The object of this paper is simply to open the subject for discussion, and it has already exceeded the length intended in the outset; only intending to prepare the way for the expression of opinion as to the medical properties of alcohol, and not to present definite and positive conclusions in that respect. So far, what has been said, is upon the supposition, that the alcoholic liquors used have been of definite and known composition, and free from all impurities. But I desire to speak very briefly of the uncertain strength, the impurities and adulterations of spirituous liquors of all kinds, as having an important bearing in setting the question as to its reliability as a remedial agent. We all know that the alcoholics, where they are regarded as free from adulteration even, have no definite uniform strength. When we prescribe either brandy, whiskey, wine or beer, we do not know their per cent of alcohol, and we have no means of knowing short of chemical analyses of the specimen in question. If we prescribe Quinine, for instance, that Powers & Weigmann, for know that a powerful strength. So of all the alcoholoids. And if we prescribe the fluid extracts, we know that Dr. Squibs preparations are reliable. In the use of any medicine we must know its strength. We also know from absolute tests made by chemists, that eight tenths of all the commercial liquors, both domestic and imported are adulterated in one way and another, and that these adulterations are so skillfully prepared, that they contain little or no alcohol, and that they bid defiance to the ordinary tests to detect them. Then a just conclusion would be, that, "The purity of alcoholic liquors is in general not as well assured as that of articles used for medicines should be. The various mixtures when used as medicines should have definite and known composition and should not be interchanged promiscuously."

"The First Dose Gives Relief." Trial Bottles Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, 25 Cents.

The distressing cough, which threatened serious results, is quickly cured before developing a fatal pulmonary affection. For all throat, breast and lung disorders, Asthmatic or Bronchial affections, Whooping Cough, Liver Complaint, Blood Spitting, &c., no remedy is so prompt and effective as Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

I have made use of this preparation for many years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of all severe and long standing coughs. I know of two patients, now in comfortable health, and who but for its use I consider would not now be living.

ISAAC S. HERRIN, M. D., Siraustown, Berks County, Pa. Price:—Trial bottles, 25 cents; large size, 1.00; six for \$5. A single 25 cent bottle will oftentimes cure a recent cough or cold, and thus prevent much suffering and risk of life. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Sold by leading druggists.

OBITUARY.

John Duncan.

Last Wednesday afternoon Mr. John Duncan died at his residence, on south Sixth street from a disease of the throat, after an illness of some weeks. Mr. Duncan has for thirty-five years been a resident of the United States, and has followed the business of pork packing. In fact, all his life, since the attainment of age, has been devoted to this business. He was born in Belfast, Ireland in 1810, and learned the business of packing pork under Sir Edward Cory, who taught his apprentices, a number of young men, who afterwards became widely known in this country as packers.

Mr. Duncan removed to the United States in 1835, and was associated with Waun, McBirney & Co., of Cincinnati. He was later a member of the firm of Hugh, McBirney & Co., of New Orleans. In 1858 he packed pork at Eugene, with Samuel Groendyke.

He made his residence here in 1861, entering the firm of H. G. Williams & Co. Since that time everybody has known him. For many years he was an extensive packer, but for the past few years he had almost retired from active business. Mr. Duncan was honorable and fair in his dealings, and was generally respected as he was widely known. The funeral took place this afternoon, and was largely attended.

REPUBLICAN WARD MEETINGS. The Republicans met on Saturday evening at various ward headquarters, to appoint delegates to the county and congressional conventions. The result is appended:

FIRST WARD.

County delegates: Cyrus Beach, Geo. E. Farrington, Jas. H. Turner, Jas. K. Allen, Mason Duncan, I. F. O'Reilly and Jas. Henry.

Congressional delegates: E. M. Gilman and Col. Edwards.

Committeemen: R. G. Wheeler, A. T. Hayes and J. K. Allen.

SECOND WARD.

Congressional delegates: L. A. Burnett and I. N. Pierce.

County delegates: W. E. Hendrich, S. T. Reese, A. B. Felsenthal, A. M. Buckingham, M. N. Dill, C. B. Lee and H. E. Madison.

Congressional delegates: A. M. Buckingham, M. N. Dill and A. B. Felsenthal.

THIRD WARD.

Congressional delegates: Edwin Erney and I. Gilman.

County delegates: P. K. McCoskey, E. R. Bagby, S. C. Stimpson, Henry Traquair, John Rees, W. H. Hensil and William Sutbrink.

Committeemen: E. Erney, George Gordon and C. Kreitenstein were chosen.

FOURTH WARD.

County delegates: Joseph H. Briggs, C. K. Gifford, J. L. Humaston, W. A. Watson, John R. Thompson, J. H. Hudson and Ira Langford.

Congressional delegates: Thos. J. Gist and Lyman C. Miller.

Committeemen: Dr. Gifford, Wm. K. Burnett and J. H. Thompson.

SIXTH WARD.

County delegates: Frank Mills, W. S. Clift, John M. Clift, W. H. Stepp, Thomas Butler, Walter Ferrell and A. B. Salsich.

Congressional delegates: Frank Mills and A. B. Salsich.

Committeemen: W. S. Clift, W. H. Stepp and George Fisher.

County delegates appointed: James McCutcheon, Benj. Wilhelm, John H. Reynolds, Frank Storz, Joseph Barnett, William Lutz, W. E. Lee.

Congressional delegates: Joseph Barnett and W. E. Lee.

Committeemen: J. H. Reynolds, Frank Storz and W. E. Lee.

A SAD AFFAIR.

A YOUNG LAD FIFTEEN YEARS OLD HANGS HIMSELF. Rather a sad affair took place at Charleston, Ill., last Saturday afternoon which cast a gloom over the entire city.

Charles March, a smart and intelligent youth, about fifteen years of age had been left in charge of his father's undertaking establishment while he was away from the city attending an Odd Fellows' celebration. Shortly after Mr. March's departure the deceased was accused of stealing a knife from a hardware merchant, named Harry Stoddert, which so worked upon the poor lad's feelings that it caused him to take his life.

When Mr. March returned home about 7 o'clock in the evening, he found the shop closed and his son nowhere to be found. Supposing that something had happened, he went up stairs to his son's sleeping apartment and finding the door fastened he forced an entrance and found the lifeless body of his son hanging from a joist, with his feet only two inches from the floor. On a stand near by, was the following note:

My time has come. Harry Stoddert accused me of stealing a knife. I told him that Belle Jeffries gave me the knife last Christmas. So I will take my life rather than be accused of stealing.

Good bye,

CHARLES MARCH.

THE MASONS.

The following is the programme of exercises at the great Masonic gathering in this city, on the 12th:

1. Music.

2. Invocation by the chaplain, Rev. S. M. Stimson.

3. Opening ode, "Hail brothers, written for the occasion by Judge Thoms B. Long, and sung by the Terre Haute Oratorio society, with full orchestra under the directorship of Prof. Anto Shide.

4. History of Masonry in Vigo county, by Hon. W. Edwards.

5. Music.

6. Oration, "The Universality, Harmony and Charity of Masonry," by Dr. Thomas R. Austin, P. G. M.

7. Music.

8. Benediction by the chaplain.

TOO MUCH AT STAKE.

Steele & Price have too much at stake to put in the market anything which has not been found not only harmless, but positively beneficial. Their Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only one made by a practical physician, with special regard to its healthfulness.

Rev. Mr. Martyn will preach Plymouth chapel at 7:30 on this evening.