

## TEMPERANCE.

The Convention at the Fair Grounds.

Only About Five Hundred Present.

Speeches Made by Two or Three Persons.

Election of Officers.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

MORNING.

The convention of the temperance societies in the county, met at the Fair grounds this morning. The attendance was very slight. Not near all of the nearly seven clubs in the county were represented.

The exercises around the speakers stand opened with music by the band.

Rev. J. H. Mateer offered prayer and was followed by singing from the choir. Prest. A. Z. Foster next formally introduced Rev. J. H. Mateer, of Sullivan Co., who occupied the attention of the crowd for some time on the subject of temperance. He spoke of the progress of the societies in Sullivan county. Introducing some statistics on the subject he prefaced them with some remarks in which he said he did not think much of statistics.

"If" said he "I have a corn on my toe, though I haven't, because I have got better sense, would it do me any good to know a large number of figures respecting corns? What cure is it to me to be shown the exact number of corns in the world and the precise number of feet on which they grow? It is no satisfaction and of little importance to me to know that all the corns in the world piled together will make a heap as large as a haystack or Lookout Mountain."

He then proceeded to give a few of the results of statisticians on the subject, but declared that no figures can compute anything but the expense.

Mathematics have no power to calculate misery. The speaker next proceeded to declaim against the custom of treating in saloons. He thinks it very bad. His idea is that treating lowers men's manhood.

Men can't go to a bar without asking all who are there to drink with them. No one thinks of inviting all the people in a butchery to take a pound of meat. The evil, he thought, in treating comes from the great amount of drinking which it entails.

The orator next spoke of young men who drink. He would not advise young ladies to refuse the hand of their lovers because they had drunk. He knew of a couple who for twelve months have been kept a part on this account. Jim, that is the fellow's name, went to the reunion at Farmersburg, an institution which sadly needs reforming, and while there got drunk. The young lady at once declined to perfect the little arrangement which they had contemplated.

The speaker said he had advised her not to throw him off entirely. She might be able to save him. Accordingly she told "Jim" that he must wear the blue ribbon.

"No," said Jim, "I won't give up my liberties."

"Very well," replied she, "neither will I."

And so for twelve months, nearly, she has held him at arm's length. A few nights since he capitulated and now it is all right. There will soon be a wedding.

He reviewed at some length the less degree of physical endurance at the present day among men, than formerly. We have improved our means of living. We have invented all sorts of appliances for lessening the labor required to live comfortably. But we really work just as hard as ever. We make things easier but we require more.

He closed with a graphic description of the way things used to be conducted in Cass township, Sullivan county, when men used to come to town riding long-tailed and long-necked horses. They treated each other for a while and then, astride of their ugly animals, rode whooping and yelling around the square three or four times and out into the country, their long yellow hair streaming in the breeze.

Mr. Shiel, editor of a temperance journal, related his experience. He has drunk up until fourteen months ago.

Twice he has experienced delirium tremens. Up until he was twenty-seven years of age he disgraced himself and his family.

He gave many amusing incidents that occurred when he was on a drunk.

He had made many attempts to stop, but had always failed. Once he had signed the pledge for a year and was drunk within a few hours afterward. The only way he had ever managed to quit was by determining that he would stop if he died in the attempt. He had a very humorous way about him and told a number of anecdotes in highly enterprising manner. He has a knack at German accentuation which is very good.

For his part he advised the girls to shun the boys who drink.

He closed with a mention of his paper The Monitor.

Mr. Foster, the president next introduced the Davis family, who gave some good music.

Major Wilkins was next introduced. He spoke previous to the adjournment for dinner, as he was compelled to return to Marshall on the afternoon train. He said, upon the outset, that he was neither a temperance lecturer by profession or practice. He had come at the instance of the committee, to do what he could for the cause.

He argued that all persons admit that temperance is an evil. There is, he thought, no negative to the proposition. Intemperance is a wrong, physically and morally.

He asked what drinking does for man. Does it make man stronger, abler, better? Does it soften his heart. Does it teach him kindness of heart and lead him to an affectionate disposition? No, it does none of them things. Intemperance is but the culmination of drinking and intemperance means the blunting of all the best qualities of manhood and the detraction of the noblest attributes.

He thought no young men can start out in life with the determination to use liquor as a beverage, and keep it up for fifteen years without becoming confirmed drunkards.

He could point out dozens of cases, that have come under his own

observations, in which the young men who, years ago, set out in life's struggle with himself, are now either stumbling drunkards, or occupants of graves. These were the young men who refused to sign away his rights and liberties. There is no "right" to drink whiskey. In the abstract there is such a "right," but there is none in the true sense of the word.

He thought the greatest liberty which this country gives is sometimes abused. There is no law to prevent a man from self slaugher and all other other acts of self injury. And yet no one has a real genuine right to indulge, to the fullest extent, this liberty. There is no right to commit a wrong no matter who may be the sufferer.

He closed with an eloquent exposition of the mission of the temperance people. With malice toward none but with charity for all this army, he said, is marching on to the relief of all the people. It will stand between the unnatural father and the wife who he once pledged to support and protect, and the children whose duty it is to guard.

He looked forward to the day when there will be no license granted to sell liquor.

This speech was the most eloquent given during the day.

Major Wilkins is a large man, of fine presence, and excellent resonant voice and clear enunciation. After his remarks had concluded, the delegates were requested to come forward to the front seats and attend to the business of the convention. Mr. W. W. Byers was made temporary chairman, and Mr. A. M. Green, secretary.

The following committeemen were called to elect permanent officers for Temperance Union:

Fayette—W. W. Qua.

Otter creek—

Nevis—Dr. Melrath.

Sugar creek—H. T. McLin.

Harrison—A. Rief.

Lost creek—Dr. Dickerson.

Prairie creek—Rev. Hevenor.

Honey creek—Nelson St. Clair.

Riley—W. M. Moss.

Prairie creek—

Linton—Dr. Dolson.

Pierson—

Before reading the by-laws the people began to get clamorous for dinner, and the meeting adjourned for half an hour.

AFTERNOON.

Most of those who were present on the grounds brought their dinners with them, and so at the recess they all went off to eat them, leaving the score or more of vendors of "Rocky mountain lemonade," sandwiches, etc., with faces as blank as a tomb-stone. Lemonade was the strongest thing sold, and according to no one was "full" except the vendors. They were full of anguish. There wasn't business enough to run one stand.

When the people re-assembled around the platform, the band gave some music.

Col. Ray, of Indianapolis next spoke. He is an ardent believer in legal prohibition. He thought that the American people always frame their best opinions into laws and he argued that there should be some expression of public sentiment in a liquor law. He made a lengthy speech, talking with great vigor. He left immediately after his speech to catch a train.

The Davis family sang a regular temperance song:

"Have Courage my boy to say No" In introducing Capt. Tyler Mason, the President Mr. A. G. Foster said it was almost a farce to mention the name. Everybody knows him in connection with the temperance agitation. The Capt. who like nearly all the speakers of the day, is a very large man, is a believer in the efficiency of law, for the prevention of intemperance. Like Colby, he thinks we will drink as long as whiskey is made.

Mrs. Aydelotte, a relation of Mr. N. G. Buff, recently from Philadelphia, gave some entertaining readings. When the GAZETTE representative was compelled to leave the election of officers had not taken place. A number of persons attended the convention late in the afternoon.

**"The First Dose Gives Relief."**

Trial Bottles Dr. Swaine'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, Hooping Cough, Liver Complaint, Blood Spitting, &c., no remedy is so prompt and efficient as Dr. Swaine'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 severe and long standing coughs. I know of two patients, now in comfortable health, and who but for its use would not now be living.

ISAAC S. HEEZIN, M. D.

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Price—Trial bottles 25 cents, larger bottles 1 or 5 for \$1. 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. Swaine & Son, Philadelphia. Sold by leading druggists.

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Farming Implements

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Major Wilkins is well known in our city, and his representations as to his goods will be readily vouch'd for by a large number of our best citizens and leading merchants.

**Township Trustees, Contractors,**

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ROAD SCRAPERS

Until you come and see Slesser's Steel Scraper, best implement of that kind in existence.

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We do repairing and adjusting of all kinds and makes of Sewing Machines, at small expense, and guarantee satisfaction on all of them.

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**SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH INSTANTLY RELIEVES.**

**6,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.**  
The following is a testimonial from Mr. O. Boworth & Co., Denver, Col., large and influential druggists. They report unprecedented large sales and universal satisfaction. No other remedy is so prompt and efficient as this. They speak of the following gentlemen as among their best clients:

**SORELY AFFLICTED.**

J. O. Boworth & Co., Denver, Col., Gentlemen.—Promoted by a fellow-feeling for those afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. I have been sorely afflicted with this disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy without avail, until I bought a bottle of the above CURE. I am now taken with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed my cure. I believe it is constitutional as well as a local remedy. I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, RADICAL CURE for Catarrh.

Very truly yours, WM. AMPTINE, Denver, Sept. 28, 1875, with J. W. JENSON, Bissell & Co.

**GREATLY AFFLICTED.**

Mr. O. Boworth & Co., Denver, Col., Gentlemen.—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for four years, and have tried every known remedy without avail, until I bought a bottle of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was again taken with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed my cure. I believe it is constitutional as well as a local remedy. I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, RADICAL CURE for Catarrh.

Very truly yours, A. W. SMITH, Denver, Oct. 4, 1875.

**TRIED EVERYTHING.**

Messrs. J. O. Boworth & Co., Denver, Col., Gentlemen.—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, & it has given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, and this is the only thing that gives me relief. I therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefit.

Very truly yours, W. S. DECKER, Denver, Oct. 1, 1875.

**REV. J. H. WIGGIN SAYS :**

One of the best remedies for Catarrh, nay, the best remedy we have found for this disease, is SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. It is not unpleasant to take through the nostril, and there comes with each bottle a small glass tube for use in Inhalation. It is a most effective remedy, and that is the only thing that takes each morning on rising; there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hacking during the entire day, but an unexpected cleanness of the eye, ear and throat.

Rev. J. H. Wiggin, in Dorchester (Mass.) Beacon.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's IMPROVED RADICAL CURE, which is given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, and this is the only thing that gives me relief. I therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefit.

Very truly yours, A. W. SMITH, Philadelphia.

**COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS**

For Local Pains, Lameness, Soreness,

Weakness, Numbness and Inflammation

of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen,

Bowels, Bladder, Heart, and Muscles, are

equal to an army of doctors and acres of

plants and shrubs. Even in Paralysis,

Epilepsy or Fits, and Nervous and In-

voluntary Muscular Action, this Plaster,

by Rallying the Nervous Forces, has

affected Cures when every other known

remedy has failed.

Price 25 Cents.

Ask for Collins' Voltaic Plaster, and

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