

# THE TERRE HAUTE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

## The Weekly Gazette.

The DAILY GAZETTE is published every afternoon except Sunday, and sold by the carrier at 30c. per fortnight, by mail, \$8.00 per year; \$4.00 for six months, \$2.00 for three months. THE WEEKLY GAZETTE is issued every Thursday, and contains all the best matter of the six daily issues. THE WEEKLY GAZETTE is the largest paper printed in Terre Haute, and is sold for: One copy per year, \$1.50; six months, 75c; three months, 40c. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the end of the year will be considered a new engagement.

Address all letters:

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1879.

IN the death of Joseph Hooker the country loses one of the heroes of the civil war. As brave as a lion, and as gentle as a child he did his duty and his whole duty on every occasion. The turf covers no more gallant soldier or worthier man.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Senator from Michigan, died at Chicago Saturday morning. An account of the death was published in the GAZETTE for Saturday, and additional particulars will be found in the telegraphic columns for today. Deceased was a person of whom the GAZETTE in no way approved. If he were alive and we had occasion to comment on his actions or his utterances it would be in terms of severe criticism, as we have often done before. In such criticism, we should at least be sincere. We can pay no tribute to this memory which would not falsify our former utterances and belie our present belief. Since, however, nothing but good should be said of the dead, we hold our peace. He may have been a better man than we supposed him to be and we hope he was.

IN a recent issue of the New York Nation criticises a speech of Secretary Sherman made in his canvass of that state. It says:

"Mr. Sherman's account of the actual condition of the South is so extraordinary in a public officer, part of the Federal Administration, and bound by his very position to know the essential untruthfulness of his representations, that it calls for the severest censure.

"At a time when the crop, which is peculiarly associated with negro labor, is annually on the increase beyond the production of the palmiest days of slavery, the Secretary of the Treasury dares to say that 'whole communities' at the South 'are slowly decaying, in all the elements that would tend to make them prosperous and happy.' Mr. Boutwell himself, looking out of his car window, would hardly have returned from the South with such a report as that.

Mr. Sherman has not lately been South, except into Kentucky, where he was very careful, the other day, not to indulge in talk like this, or to allege that a controlling minority in some of the Southern States \*\*\* has reduced the body of the negroes at the South to a condition but little better than that of slavery." This language might have passed in the days when outrages were manufactured for political purposes, but it is ridiculous now.

Mr. Sherman asserts that "no Republican can speak, pointing out the errors and wrongs of the laws devised by the ruling class, could be made in these Southern states without danger of life or liberty." This is not true; but if it were, we should like to ask him whether freedom of speech is likely to be promoted south of Mason and Dixon's line by reckless and extravagant declamation north of it concerning Southern society?"

### THE T. H. & W. ROAD.

Less than two miles of unaided track now remains on the extension of the Terre Haute and Worthington Road. Of the fourteen miles between Clay City and Worthington, the whole distance has been completed, except the small portion we have mentioned. And as the track was laid it was well balanced, so that it is as good fix almost as an old road. By Saturday the road will be completed, and on that day the first train will come through to the terminus. This work has been done quietly. No stir has been made here about it. But it has been prosecuted with energy and is now approaching completion. What is more to the effect is that it is an exceedingly important factor in the business development of Terre Haute. A rich country, the trade from which has hitherto gone away from Terre Haute, is now made tributary to it. At Worthington connection is made with the Indianapolis, Vincennes & Cairo road. The whole length of the road is now forty-

four miles, and it ends at a town and a railroad station, instead of in the woods, as it did when the ingenious gentlemen who projected the enterprise left it to the charities of an unfeeling world. A very sensible change will be made in the running of the passenger train. Instead of going down in the morning from this place and coming back in the afternoon, it will leave here in the afternoon, stop at Worthington all night and come here in the morning. This will not be as pleasant as the old way to the train men who live in Terre Haute and do not relish the idea of being away from their families of nights, but to the traveling public it will be very much more convenient. The bulk of the travel is necessarily made up of people coming up from points on the road to Terre Haute to do their trading. They can now come up in the morning, be here several hours, and then return, without staying all night. Unless we are greatly mistaken, hundreds of people will come here to do their shopping, and a good trade it will be, too, for our merchants. Another great advantage to the people on this road, and we feel like congratulating them on their good fortune, lies in the fact that they will now be granted their earnest petition and be given each day their daily GAZETTE. If they are not forgiven their trespasses after it will not be our fault.

### THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

One very excellent feature of the election in New York City, yesterday, was the defeat of Tammany and success to the anti-Tammany County ticket. With the loss of these officers and the patronage attached to them, Tammany will be shown of a large part of its strength, which has always been attributable to the cohesive power of public plunder. The dissolution of Tammany Hall, or its reorganization without John Kelley and under purer and better management may be expected in the near future. He has forfeited his right to be called a Democrat, and with his downfall the party will be in position to carry the State. The vote cast for the remainder of the Democratic State ticket testifies to this fact. It must not be forgotten that the Republican scratching extended no farther than Cornell. They voted for the remainder of the Republican ticket with one exception. The Republican state ticket therefore received the full vote of the party, and the relative strength of the two parties may be judged by that vote. Had those Republicans who scratched Cornell the nerve to vote for Robinson, which they do not seem to have done, being content with the exertion of only half their power to accomplish a purpose which they thought desirable, it is probable that Mr. Robinson would have been elected. His defeat indicates nothing with reference to the political complexion of the state. He drew votes which the party cannot expect in future contests, and met with opposition which will not exist next year. It means that Kelly, out of spite, drew more Democratic votes away from him than his excellent record as Governor attracted to him from the ranks of the opposition. This is the whole significance.

But on the state ticket below Governor party lines were closely drawn and the whole strength of the opposing parties was exerted. Judged by this standard New York is Democratic and her thirty-five electoral votes may be counted upon to head the column which, a year from now, will give the presidency to a Democrat. With New York and Indiana certain, or as nearly certain as anything in politics can be said to be, the prospects for a Democratic triumph next year may be said to be in a salubrious condition. It must not be forgotten that returning boards no longer exist, except as a malodorous recollection, and that J. Madison Wells and his confederates will not decide the next contest.

### ONE OF JOHN CHINAMAN'S ANTICS.

San Francisco, among its other peculiarities, numbers this additional feature. Every little while a person is mysteriously shot on the streets or a bullet crashes through a window, or hits a horse, or falls on the street. As a rule no sound of a pistol shot is heard when these accidents occur. Naturally this sort of thing was not to be quietly endured and so the authorities set to work to ferret out the cause of this phenomenon. At last they have about come to the conclusion that it is attributable to one of the vagaries of the Chinese intellect. It is of course to be understood that the statements of Californians implicating Chinamen in the perpetration of offenses against the law are to be accepted with many grains of allowance, for the average inhabitant of the Pacific coast is as prone to attribute all deviltry to the hated Chinaman as the average citizen with a screw loose in his mental machinery is to ascribe every trick not instantly explicable to the doings of the spirits. But in this case the evidence seems to be tolerably clear. John Chinaman, it seems, delights in noise,

This might naturally be inferred from the fact that he is the inventor, and to this day the principal maker of those infernal instruments of torture known as fire crackers. John delights in pistols. When he is enthusiastic the noise of a pistol is a relief to his surcharged feelings. Under the influence of good news, therefore, John mounts to the roof of his house pistol in hand, and discharges that weapon in the air. Not exactly knowing that the leaden part of the cartridge is a necessary feature of it, or at any rate not caring anything about it, he pops away into space. Perhaps he thinks the bullet may penetrate the azure vault above his head; perhaps he thinks it may fall harmlessly to the ground; but the most likely hypothesis of all is that he doesn't care a continental what becomes of it so he experiences the gratification of hearing the sound. Fired from these altitudes the ball flies fast, and the sound is hushed in the roar of the streets and its last faint echo has died away before the catastrophe of a broken window or a hit individual calls public attention to the fact that "the times are out of joint." Having discovered the cause Californians are cudgelling their brains for a remedy, which does not seem altogether easy of attainment.

### THE ISSUES IN NEW YORK.

A side from the disgraceful fight on Governor Robinson made by John Kelley, who, to accomplish his nefarious purpose, united with Cornell, the contest between the Democrats and Republicans was a type one and illustrates well the radical difference between the two organizations. It was a local election pure and simple for state and county officers. No Senator is to be elected by the Legislature and no Congressman were chosen. The Democrats, true to the traditions of the party and in strict accordance with the logic of their doctrine, proceeded to make—and did make—the fight on local issues. At the basis of their belief is the fundamental doctrine of the constitution that all powers not expressly conferred on the general government by the constitution are reserved to the states. They believe in local self-government; that the states should regulate their own private affairs and counties theirs, with out let or hinderance from the general government. They believe that the people of any State can regulate its own internal affairs better than Congress or any other central power at Washington. What is more they believe that those things nearest home are most precious and deserve the most attention, and that since a Governor and state and county officers manage those things nearest and most important it is of supreme concern to them that they should be worthy and well qualified. Jealous, therefore, of federal interference with local elections, and believing in the vital importance of home concerns they fought a state fight on state issues, and did not propose to elect local officers on the question of whether or not the South was managing its local affairs satisfactorily. They kept in mind the history of the man who made a fortune by attending to his own business. They said that since a County Clerk in New York city had nothing in the world to do with managing the local affairs at Yazoo, Mississippi, they could not see the propriety of making his views in relation to distant question of casuistry a touch stone to test his capacity for managing the business he was to be chosen to conduct. They said that Governor Robinson had broken up a corrupt canal ring and other rings that were robbing New York, not Mississippi; that he had placed the penitentiaries of New York, not Mississippi, on a paying basis; that he had reduced the expenses of conducting the charitable institutions of New York, not Mississippi; that he had paid debts of New York, not Mississippi; that he had greatly reduced the taxes which they in New York, and not the people of Mississippi, were compelled to pay. They said his record in the management of those affairs over which he had exercised and was to exercise control, and not his views on questions with which in the very nature of the case he could have nothing to do, ought to decide the merits of the case. They said it would be supremely foolish for them, after the fierceness of their opposition to all interference in their affairs by federal officials elected on federal issues, to throw away the fruits of such opposition by voluntarily making outside questions the basis for the election of local officers. All the way through they fought in this fashion. And a gallant and true fight it was, in strict accordance with the traditions and doctrines of the party. We hope to see all fights made by the party conducted on this plan and we know we shall deserve victory even when we do not secure it.

The Republicans were equally true to their ideas. They believe in increasing the jurisdiction of the general government. They think the Nation, with a big N, is of superlative importance and that States and local affairs are of small concern. They favor federal interference in local elections and when they can not secure it they do the next best

thing for them and make the fight on national issues. Mr. Cornell was commanded to the voters of New York as a man who ought to be elected instead of Robinson, because he is opposed to the rebel brigadiers in Congress, because he is in a rage over Barksdale's shooting of Dixon, because he wants Grant president again, and because of other issues equally pertinent to the proper expenditure of New York money, and the management of New York affairs.

The fight was a good one, and we are proud of the Democratic party for its position.

### TATTOOING A GIRL'S LEG.

A CINCINNATI DRUMMER'S MAD PRANK.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A letter from a responsible party in Hagerstown, Ind., tells the following odd story: "A few days since a 'gentleman' came to town, representing himself as a 'druggist drummer' from Cincinnati. He was of good appearance and had a gentlemanly address, and in consequence he was not very long in establishing himself in the good graces of our fast young ladies. (Right here let me say that we have some of the fastest girls in Hagerstown that there are in all Indiana.) Mr. 'Druggist' fastened on one of these characters mentioned, and, playing the rôle of lover, in a remarkably short time completely won her confidence. Recently—very recently—the twain were out together, and while the lady was under the influence of wine, which 'ye drummer' had persuaded her to take, the latter, who is somewhat of an artist in the tattooing, got the consent of the lady to ornament her leg with his name. The name of the gentleman we withhold—not out of respect for him but for the house he is doing business for. Not only did the fellow prick his name into the fair skin of the lady's limb, but he also decorated the limb with a number of vulgar caricatures which some time in the future will undoubtedly cause her unbounded shame and remorse. The limb is in rather a critical condition, owing to cold caught while the operation was being performed or from poison infused in her blood by the colors used, and it will be surprising if the decorated girl does not suffer weeks of pain and anguish before her leg is in dancing order again."

### A RAILWAY RITUAL.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

RAKEMAN.

With cheerful eyes I look around—

PASSENGERS (Chorus).

What is this city which we see?

What is this station we have found?

RAKEMAN.

This here is Galesburg; you—hear me—

SECOND BRAKEMAN.

Change cars for the town of Peoria,

For Quincy and Kansas City!

This train goes right on to Aurora,

Mendota, Plano, Kewanee,

FIRST BRAKEMAN.

You have near two hundred miles yet to ride:

PASSENGERS (Chorus).

We're homeward bound, homeward bound.

RAKEMAN.

You will get tired and hungry beside;

CHORUS AS BEFORE.

You bet your boots, bet your boots.

RAKEMAN.

Listen, oh, strangers of all tribes and nations,

This train won't stop at no more dining stations,

Go in the dining car then for your rations.

PASSENGERS (Chorus).

Lend us a dollar, lend us a dollar.

SECOND BRAKEMAN.

Sit up in your seats, the conductor comes:

PASSENGERS (Chorus).

He does, by Jiminy crickets!

CONDUCTOR.

I haven't much time at this end of the line,

So you want to be sharp with your tickets.

CHORUS (all together).

"What time do the train—" "Oh, say, do you know?"

"Is this the right train?" "Is the far—"

"Ain't we running too fast?" "Ain't this train awful slow?"

"Do we make a connec—" "Are we there?"

ENTER BRAKEMAN.

Put on your hats and grab your valises,

Dye thinking you can make it, say? no?

The train don't stop, but we'll show up.

If you want to jump off at Pleasanton,

ENTER DINING CAR CONDUCTOR.

If you don't know something, why, you can't travel far;

Don't stop to dress, but come just as you are;

Dinner now is ready in the new dining car.

Come, bristle up and eat.

CHORUS OF PASSENGERS.

Yum-e-diddle, um-e-diddle, yum, yum, yum,

Yum-e-diddle, um-e-diddle, yum, yum, yum,

Yum-e-diddle, um-e-diddle, yum, yum, yum,

Yum, yum, yum, yum, yum!

### Great Eastern

### Fast Freight Line.

The new and short route to and from Portland, Montreal, Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia is ready. The line is now in full operation via the Chicago & Lake Huron, Grand Trunk (of Canada), Erie and Central railroads, and their connections east and west.

### THROUGH CARS—NO TRANSFER.

This line is equipped with new and large cars, especially adapted to the shipment of grain from all points in Indiana and Illinois, and the southwest. For information apply to A. E. SOUTHERN, General Agent, Indianapolis.

C. F. BURTON, Attorney.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

City Engineer's Office, Terre Haute, Oct. 24th, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, on the 24th day of November, 1879, for paving the unfinished sidewalks with brick on both sides of Third street, between Poplar and Fanning streets, in accordance with specifications on file at this office.

The council reserves the right to reject any bids to be accompanied with a bond signed by two disinterested sureties.

Bidders names to be endorsed upon the outside of the envelopes containing the bids.

By order of the Common Council.

GEO. H. SIMPSON, City Engineer.

and a general line of desirable good cash paid for country produce.

### MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENT

## Cuticura

&lt;p