

The Weekly Gazette.

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Address all letters:

WM. 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 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 speech, 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 in as good fix almost as an old road. By Saturday the road will be completed, and on that day the first grain will pass 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 that 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 street, 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 devilry 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 far, 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.

Aside 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 Congressmen 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 hindrance 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 that 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 commended 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 race over Barksdale's shooting of Dixon, and 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 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 fair 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 role of lover, in a remarkably short time completely won her confidence. Recently—very recently—while 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, but he also decorated the limb with a number of vulgar caricatures which sometime 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. BRAKEMAN. With cheerful eyes I look around— PASSENGERS (Chorus). What is this city which we see? What is this station we have found? BRAKEMAN. This here's Galeburg; you—hear-me? SECOND BRAKEMAN. Change cars for the town of Peery, For Quincy and Kansas City—let. 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. BRAKEMAN. You will get tired and hungry beside: CHORUS AS BEFORE. You bet your boots, bet your boots. BRAKEMAN. 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). Lead us a dollar, lend us a dollar. SECOND BRAKEMAN. Sit up in your seats, the conductor comes: PASSENGERS (Chorus). He does, by jimmie 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 does the train—?" "Oh, say 'o you know—?" "Is this the right train—?" "Is the fare—?" "Ain't we running too fast?" "Ain't this train awful slow?" "Do we make a connect—?" "Are ye there?" ENTER BRAKEMAN. Put on your hat and grab your valise, I've think you can make it, say? No! The train don't stop, but we'll slow up if you want to jump off at Pea-No! ENTER DINING CAR CONDUCTOR. If you don't nibble 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, brislie 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 Boston, Portland, Montreal, Buffalo, New York and all points in Canada, New England, and the north, operating 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 goods from all points in Indiana and Illinois, and the southwest. For information apply to A. B. SOUTHARD, General Agent, Indianapolis.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

City Engineer's Office, Terre Haute, Oct. 31st, 1879. Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, at its regular meeting, Tuesday evening, Nov. 4th, 1879, for paving the sidewalk between Poplar and Farrington streets, in accordance with specifications on file at this office. The council reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids to be accompanied with a bond signed by two disinterested parties. 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.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

Cuticura

Blood and Skin Humors.

Cuticura Remedies for the Treatment of Blood and Skin and Scalp Humors. When of Scrofulous, Cancerous, or Syphilitic origin, the Cuticura Resolvent is the principal remedy, and if there are at the same time Ulcers, Sores or other External Affections, then the Cuticura, assisted by the Cuticura Soap, must be used externally. If the disease is of the skin and scalp, the principal remedy will then be the Cuticura, with the Cuticura Soap, and such use of the Resolvent as is suggested by the following conditions. In all Skin and Scalp Diseases, when the skin is hot and dry, the blood feverish, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated, or when the virus of Scrofula or Poison of Mercury is known to lurk in the system, or when the Constitution has been shattered by Malarial and Anti-Periodic Fevers and Debilitating Diseases, always take the Resolvent, while using the Cuticura. A cure thus made will be permanent and satisfactory.

Eczema Remedies. The Cuticura Remedies Succeed where a Consultation of Physicians Fails.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen,—I have suffered over thirteen years with skin diseases in my hands and limbs, causing constant irritation, depriving me of rest and attention to business. I sought many remedies here and elsewhere, also use of Sulphur Baths, without permanent cure. Last May a physician called my disease Eczema Rodent—spots appeared on my hands, head, and face, eyes became much inflamed and granulated, causing at length impaired sight. Internal and external remedies were prescribed by a leading physician for six months, was then introduced to another, and a consultation of several leading physicians was had, when a definite plan was decided upon, but all to no purpose. After following advice for four months without any permanent cure, I bought two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, two boxes of Cuticura, and some Soap, and can testify with great pleasure to the effect they have had in my case, in eight days being nearly cured. The physicians pronounced my case the most aggravated one that has ever come under their experience and practice. I recommend and highly induce the Cuticura Remedies. Yours truly, F. H. DRAKE. Agent for Harper & Bros' Publications, Clifford St., and Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich., Jan. 24, 1879.

Salt Rheum On Face, Head, and Parts of Body. Head Covered with Scabs and Sores.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER,—I commenced to use your Cuticura last July. I have only used one large and one small box, and one bottle of the Resolvent. My face and head and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered very bad one. One very skillful physician said he would rather not treat it and some of them think now I am only cured temporarily. I think not, for I have not a particle of Salt Rheum about me, and my case is considered wonderful. My case has been the means of selling a great many of your Cuticura Remedies in this part of the country. Respectfully yours, MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE. Decatur, Mich., Nov. 17, 1878. CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA SOAP, are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 850 Washington Street, Boston, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake. By mail, 30 cents; three cakes 75 cents.

COLLINS' No other remedy in the world can so quickly and safely remove the most violent paroxysms of Pain. They distribute throughout the nervous system a gentle and continuous current of Electricity, which instantly annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Paralyzed Parts, Cures Sore Lungs, Paralysis of the Heart, Pains in the Liver, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica. Get the genuine.

No. 11,590. The State of Indiana, Vigo County, in the Vigo Circuit Court, at its November term, 1879. Etna Life Insurance Company, vs. Thomas High, Hester High, Mark M. High, Harriet High, Mary Kessler, Simeon Kessler, Tilman Cammack, et al in foreclosure. Be it known that on the 30th day of October, 1879, said plaintiff filed an affidavit in due form, showing that said Mark M. High, Mary Kessler, Simeon Kessler and Tilman Cammack, are non-residents of the state of Indiana. Said non-resident defendants are hereby notified of the pendency of said action against them, and that the same will stand for trial on the 29th day of December, 1879, being at the November term of said court in the year 1879. Attest: JOHN K. DURKAN, Clerk. C. E. HOSFORD, Atty for Plt'ff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 15th day of November, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., I will offer at public sale the following real estate, in Vigo County, State of Indiana, to-wit: A tract of land commencing at the south east corner of the northeast quarter of the south east quarter of section six (6), town ten (10), range nine (9) west, running thence west twenty-four (24) rods and twelve (12) feet, thence north nineteen and one half (19½) rods, thence east fifty-one (51) rods and twelve (12) feet, thence south nineteen and one half (19½) rods, thence east twenty-seven (27) rods to the place of beginning. In all about six and one-half acres.

TERMS OF SALE: One third (⅓) cash, the balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months, the purchaser to give notes with approved security and bearing 5 per cent interest.

JOHN R. CUPPS, Administrator of the estate of Thompson B. Cupps, deceased.

Farmers Attention!

J. F. ROEDL, whose grocery is situated on the corner of First and Ohio streets, is supplied with the goods you want and he sells them on terms to please you. He has ALT MEAT, TABLE GROCERIES, FANCY GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, and a general line of desirable goods. Cash paid for country produce.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

K. S. L. LOTTERY

BY STATE AUTHORITY. The Kentucky State Lottery. SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.

Has during its existence paid more money in Prizes than any Lottery, Domestic or Foreign, whose tickets are sold in this country. No drawings have ever been postponed even for a single day, and prizes have always been cashed without deduction on presentation.

\$15,000 FOR \$1

THE NEXT DRAWING

Takes Place

NOV. 15.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of \$15,000 is.....	\$15,000
1 Prize of 5,000 is.....	5,000
1 Prize of 2,500 is.....	2,500
1 Prize of 1,250 is.....	1,250
1 Prize of 1,500 is.....	1,500
5 Prizes of 1,000 are.....	5,000
5 Prizes of 500 are.....	2,500
20 Prizes of 250 are.....	5,000
100 Prizes of 50 are.....	5,000
200 Prizes of 20 are.....	4,000
500 Prizes of 10 are.....	5,000
1,000 Prizes of 5 are.....	5,000
27 Approximation Prizes amounting to.....	2,700
1,862 Prizes amounting to.....	\$40,700

Tickets, \$1.

Club rates upon application. Address all orders to WILLIAMSON & CO., 609 Broadway, New York.

Or M. J. RICHMOND, Covington, Ky. List of drawings published in the New York Herald, Sun, Star, Zeitung, Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, and Louisville Commercial. All out-of-town ticket holders are mailed a copy of the official list as soon as received. The next following drawing November 29, 1879.

Wanted at once, good, reliable agents in every town. Address as above.

N. B.—As we ran short of tickets in the last two drawings, and consequently were unable to fill all of our out-of-town orders, we would respectfully request our patrons to send in their favors at their earliest possible convenience.

IMPORTANT Announcements IN Life Assurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States makes the following announcement to the public:

The dissatisfaction which prevail throughout the community with regard to onerous conditions contained in life assurance contracts and the judicial decisions based thereon, together with the public endorsement of the liberal usages of this Society, as shown by its largely increased business, has led the management seriously to consider whether the contract could not be simplified and certain conditions erased therefrom which have been the subject of much criticism and misconception.

After a careful examination of the experience of some of the best companies in Great Britain, who have shown a greater liberality than has been customary in this country, this Society feels justified in adopting a form of contract in which the following important concessions are made to policyholders throughout the United States:

1. Policies will be made incontestable after three years from their date.
2. Each ordinary policy will provide for a definite surrender value in paid-up assurance in case the policy is forfeited after three years from its date.
3. Each Tontine policy will contain a definite surrender value in cash in case of withdrawal at the end of the Tontine period.
4. The contract will be concisely and clearly expressed, containing only such provisions as are necessary to protect the policyholders.
5. The above concessions will hereafter inure to the benefit of all policies already issued and in force after three years from their dates respectively.

3 Cent Counter. Every Live Merchant should keep pace with the times, by putting in Cent Counters. I have the largest and only complete stock in the West. Prices Bottom. See Price List and Order Sheet free on Application. C. M. LININGTON, 65 & 67 Jackson Street, CHICAGO.