National Banner.

'Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God.'

J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, '69.

FOURTH VOLUME.

With this number we enter upon the fourth volume of the NATIONAL BANNER. We have no other promises to make as to the future, save the assurance that the principles of Democracy will, as in the past, be boldly, fearlessly and vigorously advocated through these columns, and that no pains will be spared to make the BANNER a welcome visitor at the fireside of all who favor a speedy return to the principles of our fathers, and the restoration of our country to its former greatness and glory. In return we expect that each and every subscriber will be prompt in "rendering unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's," thereby enabling us to "fight the good fight" without encountering pecuniary embarrassment.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Waterloo City *Press* gives in its last issue the following synopsis of an address upon "Woman's Rights," recently delivered there by Rev. Crary, of South Bend. Notwithstanding the fact that we are not an advocate of the extreme doctrines advocated by him, yet we cheerfully give it place in our columns, that our philosophical readers may judge for themselves as to its merits. It is a stern, terrible truth, that nine-tenths of the "women of the town" are driven to commence lives of shame, which ultimately lead them to houses of prostitution and premature death, by the low prices paid them for their labor. We have always been in favor of paying women the same wages as men for all kinds of labor for which they are mentally and physically qualified. We think it is time that the entire press of our land unite their efforts to compel employers to properly remunerate them, and thus aid in blotting a large share of this hideous crime from our land. The *Press* report of the lecture is as follows:

The speaker introduced his subject by saying that there were other questions upon which he was better posted; and therefore he would be modest in any statements he might make. He then instanced the low price at which women, striving to maintain themselves, especially in New York and the large cities, were compelled to labor, claiming that the reason was that the law did not protect them, and that if they were allowed the ballot, employers would be compelled to deal more equitably with them. He rejected the idea that it would be degrading to women to attend elections and vote along with men, showing that they attended political rallies, shows, public lectures and other places of amusement and recreation, along with the same class of men with whom they would be compelled to vote, and no one sees any impropriety in it. He also claimed that it was rank injustice to hold women amenable to laws in the enactment of which they had no voice; and he said that it was contrary to the letter and spirit of that clause of the Declaration of Independence which declares that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." He was of the opinion that a woman on trial for crime should be tried by a jury of her own sex, else that principle that all persons are entitled to trial by a jury of their peers, would be violated. If the ladies will take our advice in a matter of such supreme importance, they will not be urgent in their demand for this right; for our experience is that a woman charged with any misdemeanor, finds the least justice, much less mercy, among her own sex. The same rule applies to the statement made by the speaker in the outset, viz: that the improper acts and crimes of men are sooner forgotten than those of women. It is simply because women never forgive the improprieties of their own sex, while God bless them, they are ever ready to look and forget our little pecadilloes, and forgive them too. This is not the case with men.

The above are but a few of many points urged by the speaker in support of his position. He closed by predicting that the principle he advocated was sure to prevail in this country in a short time, in which we fully agree with him. The audience gave him a close and respectful attention, and all appeared interested, if not convinced.

We have our doubts about female suffrage being established in so short a period—if ever. When the American people properly return to their senses, the clamor for an extension of the elective franchise will surely cease.

THE SOLDIERS' ADMINISTRATION.

An exchange calls to mind how enthusiastically the Grand Army of the Republic—"*not* a political organization," you know—rallied to the bugle call of Grant. Ah, we were to have a soldiers' administration. Rebels were to take back seats, and the brave fellows who met the enemy amid the flashing of steel and the volleying of guns were to have their reward. Loyalty was to take a rise in the market, and disloyalty was to experience a corresponding depression. What a soldiers' jubilee we were to have when Grant became President!

Well, the "conquering hero came," and how have the soldiers fared? First, a distinguished Major General (Hancock) was sent into exile. Next, another distinguished Major General (Blair) was removed from the commissionership of the great Pacific Railroad. Then another Major General (Herron) had a distinguished Confederate General (Longstreet) appointed to a lucrative office over him. A Confederate Colonel (Crowe) was made Governor of New Mexico over a gallant Federal officer; and now we have a draft-sneak, Joseph C. Brand by name, appointed consul at Nuremberg over General Lefevre, one of the most gallant of soldiers, who fought his way from a private to the stars of a General, and who forced his commission from the War Department by acts of daring heroism on many a hard fought field. Verily, are soldiers being rewarded with a vengeance.

Read It.

We ask every Republican to read the article on our first page, under the caption of "Gen. Grant's Administration," copied from the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading radical paper of the Northwest. It may set Republicans to thinking, whilst Democrats will undoubtedly enjoy the fulfillment of their predictions.

The great rebel Gen. Lee had an interview with Grant last week. Treason!

WHERE THE FARMERS COME IN.

Ex-Commissioner Wells' reply to Judge Kelley's sophistical and silly letter, was a regular bombshell thrown in the midst of the Radical scribblers on political economy. It set Mr. Greeley to burning the red and blue lights and rattling the sheet-iron thunder of his peculiar and erratic philosophy, until he has kicked up quite a stiff stage storm—in Mr. Greeley's noddle. The most plausible, and at the same time wishywashy argument we remember to have ever come across, says the Missouri *Democracy*, is contained in the following paragraph, which we extract from a recent *Tribune* leader:

"Let us, for argument's sake, assume the truth of Mr. Wells' conclusion—that the residents of our cities and manufacturing villages are paying 78 per cent. more (in currency) for their food than they did (in gold) just before our late civil war—who receives the advantage? The cost of transportation has certainly not increased in that ratio; so our farmers must be receiving in the average about twice as much (in currency) for their produce as they did (in gold) in 1860. Is this a national misfortune? Bear in mind that a large majority of our people draw their sustenance right from the soil—are sellers rather than buyers of food."

One serious fault of the *Tribune* genius is, in arguing great questions, the overlooking and overleaping vital facts in order to arrive at preconceived conclusions. The facts overlept in the above paragraph are these: Farmers are consumers and buyers as well as producers and sellers of food; their appetites are as keen, their stomachs as capacious, and their progeny as numerous, as those of any other class of citizens. If they sell food higher, it costs them more to raise it; and costing more to raise it, it costs them, as it does everybody, more to eat it. They pay, as well as others, enormous prices for what they buy; it costs them double what it did to feed their hired men; their taxes are more than doubled; the tariff, by diverting an undue amount of labor into other pursuits, makes a constant scarcity of food, from which all classes suffer. The *Tribune* has been railing and exhorting, for nearly thirty years, against the tendency of our people to flock into the cities when they would be so much better off in the country. But, with the most glaring inconsistency, it has been clamoring during the whole period for high tariffs, which produce the very mischiefs against which it directs its exhortations. It is the aim and effect of a protective tariff to withdraw people from agriculture, and encourage them to make something which can be imported more cheaply than it can be produced at home. If the *Tribune's* constant advice to city laborers to seek homes in the country were followed, there would be such an increase of producers of food as would lower its price. Would the *Tribune* regard that as a calamity? If not, why does it pretend it to be a blessing that the present prices of food are so high?

Mr. Wells has clearly demonstrated that the wages of labor have not advanced in proportion to the expense of living, and therefore that the condition of the laboring classes—that is, of the great mass of the community—is worse than it was during the war. Mr. Greeley, finding himself unable to refute this demonstration, tries to turn the tables upon Mr. Wells, and make it appear that the farmers are better off by reason of the higher prices they receive for what they sell. But farmers sell their crops in order to buy other things with the proceeds; and if the prices of their crops are measured not in money, but what the money will purchase, they are not as high as before the war. Deduct from the price of the crop the additional cost of producing it, and then reckon what the remainder will exchange for, and you will find that a farm brings much smaller returns than it did before the country was cursed with a high tariff and a bloated currency. There would be as much sense in saying that the condition of the laborer is better because his nominal wages are higher, as to say that the condition of the farmer is better because the prices he gets for his crops are nominally higher. If the net surplus of the farm will exchange for less of other things, the nominal prices of his crops are no advantage.

The Office-Gamblers at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* gives us a most fearful picture of the corruptions prevailing in and around the Executive department at the national capital. We quote:

The fearful depravity manifested in official circles here far exceeds anything ever before known, and it has become so open and palpable that leading radicals are expressing great disgust. In a conversation last evening a radical editor who, in the better days of the republic, had been a prominent democrat, declared that no government on earth could long continue under the corruption as now openly practiced here in high quarters, and his only belief was that the only salvation for this country was to reinstate the old democratic party. His brother, also a radical convert from the democracy, exclaimed, "Treason, treason." "You may call it what you please," said the first speaker, "but no person knows better than yourself the truth of what I say." General Sickles, who was present during the conversation, remarked, "I don't know about reinstating the democracy, but I do know I leave here this evening thorougly disgusted at what I have witnessed." During the conversation it was stated to be a fact that a brother-in-law to President Grant was regulary engaged in selling, and at high prices too, his letters of recommendation for office. In a word, the Federal capital is now regarded by all parties here as a vast gambling hell, in which the public offices are played for, won and lost as coin of gold and silver would be at Baden-Baden. It is even charged by the suspicious and ill-natured people that the appointment of Mr. Fisher as Commissioner of Patents was determined on by Secretary Cox from the day the latter received his commission; and that in a few weeks the law partner of Cox will open an office in this city and run an extensive establishment. It is further charged that Fisher has been counsel in a number of large patent cases, involving millions of dollars, and that these cases will all be transferred to the new Washington office. Such is the common talk in the department here, whenever the subject is mentioned some of the disappointed applicants can be heard to whisper, "Harvesters are now in the ascendant."

The Boston *Post* says: There are a full half dozen women in Boston who publicly ride the velocipede. They display quite as much skill and more grace than men do. This is not strange—woman, muscularly, considered, are not so different from men as some people suppose.

WHEN WILL THE UNION BE RESTORED?

The people of this country, in most surprising and reprehensible apathy, seem, says the *National Intelligencer*, to have fallen asleep and forgotten the main end they have had in view in prosecuting a long and devastating war. The question, the paramount question, which cost so much in national life and national means, and for which so much has been suffered, one is almost constrained to believe, has slipped out of the public mind and become lost in the by-play and designed confusion of the dominant party, carried on to cover up their real designs—the perpetuation of their power. How seldom do we hear the deep-meaning murmur of the people, complaining that the Union has not been restored four years after the measures of peace to the consummation of restoration are supposed to have begun, and asking those responsible for the still divided Union—the Radical party—why is this? How seldom, we say, do we hear the rolling of this deep complaint though the Union is practically just as completely divided now as it was five years ago! Are the people, narcotized into the purposeless and insane condition of a dreaming child, becoming accustomed to a dissolved Union, and becoming satisfied with it, willing to allow the tremendous sacrifices which they made for the Union's sake—*solely* for the Union's sake—to have all been in vain? Are a dissolved Union and the supremacy of the Radical party—two things that began together, that go together, and that will end together—all that they desire? Are these two things the boon, the blessing which through manifold and untempered trials they sought? Was it for these they fought; was it for these they offered up kith and kin and all things else as a sacrifice; was it for these they mortgaged all their possessions and earnings now and in the future to pay an amazing debt of five thousand millions? Whatever their dreaming moods might say, we will not insult their roused and active consciousness, by answering for them in the affirmative. It was *not* for these—far, far otherwise. But let them not forget what it *was* for. Let them ask, and not cease to ask: Is the Union restored, as it should have been, and as we promised, long ago? And when the answer rises, It is not; let them thunder, Why? and continue thundering, Why: until guilty and quaking Radicalism, hearing in the voice of the people the voice of God, shall answer their interrogatory, and give an account of what it has done, of what it has failed to do, and wherefore. Such an answer, such an account would be its utter and ignominious condemnation. In any case let not the people forget their claims and their country. Let them not lie down in a drowsy and unreasonable faith that all will yet be well, when there is not a single feature of the public policy that is being pursued, that has been pursued for years, that is projected for the future, which justifies, or in any proper sense permits this belief, that all is well. The plain truth is, that all is *not* well—far from it. There was never more uncertainty and cause for serious misgivings in our national affairs than now. There is a cloud, with dark possibilities, stretching over all. Even the party into whose incapable and dishonest hands control is lodged are rent and divided as to what to do. Upon their own President, even in the first days of his official life, they look with distrust and suspicion. An omnipotent Senate lords it over all. And the party, all in all, is to-day, like a band of robbers, quarrelling over the spoils.

When will the Union be restored? If it could not be restored in five years after the close of the war, and through the means of peace, by the party in whose hands restoration has rested, how many years are necessary? Verily, indeed, what a sham and a shame it is, this trifling from year to year, now on this pretext and now on that, which the people of the United States, with the integrity of the Union, and with the best interests of the country? Mark what has been going on in Congress. Mark the efforts there, not to restore States to the Union, but to cast them out! To-day States are readmitted to the Union, (when and how did they get out?) to use the parlance of the Radical party, and to-morrow they are turned out. At this rate, when the people wake up in the morning, they have no means of knowing whether a designated State is in the Union or out of the Union. What a state of affairs, to be sure? What a profound statesmanship must have been brought to bear upon our Federal affairs to accomplish such mighty and magnificent results! Five years, with all the resources and sagacity of the Radical party, spent in reaching this great desideratum—complete uncertainty as to whether certain States are in the Union or not! Five years have demonstrated chiefly this: that the Radical party have betrayed the country, and that we have indeed no Union at all. This stands out clear and cloudless enough to any unjaundiced eye. How long is this criminal paltering with serious interests to go on? When will this treacherous play of partnership cease, and the real duties of statesmanship begin? How long shall a party be allowed to dominate to the sole end of ruin? We doubt whether if any other people under heaven would submit to the same amount of jugglery and duplicity as the American people, and with their amazing forbearance—a forbearance which, in our judgment, long since ceased to be a virtue. It is strange, it is astounding, that they submit to the crafty devices of a party whose whole history is one of treachery and double dealing, and who have never yet undertaken anything, even when they talked most loudly of "patriotism," "loyalty," and "devotion to the Union," of which perpetuation of party supremacy was not the sum and substance.

When will the Union be restored? We cannot tell. We know of none who can tell. We do not, indeed see much prospect of its being restored. We have not changed our minds of the Radical party. Restoration is utterly incompatible with the existence of that party. Let the party be broken up and cast out, and restoration would come almost of itself. The party is the sole impediment to restoration. It stands like a wedge between the broken parts of the Union, preventing their coming together, and keeping them sore and inflamed. Take away the wedge and cast it into the fire, and the broken parts will come together, and, by the healing influences of time, soon form one Union as firm and as strong as ever, with no doubt as to how many States compose it, and with an absolute certainty, unlike as it is now, that the States which were in the Union yesterday are in it to-day, and will not be cast out to-morrow.

General Logan, the head of "the Grand Army of the Rebublic," calls that army's attention to the fact that the 30th of May is the day set apart to decorate the graves of the dead soldiers of the Union.

SUSTAINED.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, just rendered in the well-known Texas case, confirms and sustains the doctrine of the democratic party, that the States excluded from the Union by act of Congress, nevertheless *are and have always been States of and in the Union, and their citizens are and have always been citizens of the United States.* At the same time it overthrows and annihilates the theory of the radical party, that those States are not out of the Union and that their citizens are not citizens of the United States, but that in order to re-habilitate States and people in their former rights, both must be reconstructed. This decision, also, virtually annuls the reconstruction acts, because if the States upon which those acts operate are now and have always been States of and in the Union, and if the people of those States are now and have always been citizens of the United States, it follows that laws which regard these States as out of the Union and a large portion of the people of those States as not entitled to the rights of citizenship, must be null and void.

The opinion of the Court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase, holds that the *State of Texas is now and has always been a State of and in the Union, and that the people of that State are and have always been* (since its annexation) citizens of the United States.—We quote the language of the Chief Justice:

"The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union composed of indestructible States. The union between Texas and the other States was complete, as perpetual, and as indissoluble as the union between the original States.—There was no place for reconsideration or revocation except through revolution, or through consent of the States. Considered, therefore, as transactions under the Constitution, the ordinance of secession adopted by the convention, and ratified by a majority of the citizens of Texas, and all the acts of her legislature, intended to give effect to that ordinance, were absolutely null. They were utterly without operation in law. The obligations of the state as a member of the union, and of every citizen of the State, as a citizen of the United States, remained perfect and unimpaired. It necessarily follows that the state did not cease to be a state, nor her citizens to be citizens of the union."

Thus, then, is the Democratic party sustained by the highest judicial authority known to our government, and thus is the radical party condemned by the same august tribunal. Texas, a state of and in the Union, is kept out of her place in our federative system, and her people, *citizens of the United States*, are made aliens and political outcasts, by congressional usurpation.

"The Man On Horseback."

The New York *Express* furnishes this pleasant picture. The present military complexion of things is not a pleasant contemplation for a republic. It is:

1st. A military President.
2d. A military family with the President.
3d. A military Executive Mansion.
4th. A military guard around the White House.
5th. Then comes General Sherman in command of the U. S. armies, and announces to the country the members of his staff. And who are they? Who but men controlling the head of every bureau attached to the War Department, and completely swallowing up the whole department. The Adjutant General, Inspector General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Paymaster General, Judge Advocate General, Chief of Engineers, and the Chief of Ordnance, all heretofore the subordinates of the Secretary of War, are now declared to be but the staff officers of the General commanding the army.
6th. A military Secretary of War, with military sympathies all round.
7th. Ten States under military rule.
8th. Georgia out in the cold. Ditto Louisiana. Ditto Virginia, Texas and Mississippi.
9th. Arkansas under scalawag militia, and North Carolina under negro militia.

If this is reconstruction, it is a failure. If it is Republicanism, it is a greater failure; but if it is military despotism, then we can understand it. We but discharge a simple duty to our countrymen when we entreat them to watch, and, as far as they can, arrest these innovations upon the Constitution of the country and the examples of the Fathers.

None but the Genuine.

Black and tan, ginger-bread, molasses, and *café au lait* miscegens are not to be taken at full valuation as genuine "colored" citizens, after all. The Washington *Chronicle* objects to Edwin Belcher, appointed to the Assessorship of the Third Georgia District, on the ground that "he "is not considered a colored man by the "laws of the State, since he has less than one-eighth of African blood in him," and was even permitted to retain his seat in the Legislature when other more pronounced darkies were expelled. But, says the *Chronicle*, "there is no doubt of Mr. Simms being a colored man." He is a brother of Thomas Simms, who was returned to slavery from Boston in 1851.—He has been a slave and is now a freedman; and, with these qualifications and undoubted Africanism, he applied for the postmastership of Savannah. Moreover, "he is a good Republican and an energetic worker for the party." Therefore, several Senators and Representatives have indorsed Simms's application; and, as Grant always respects "the will of the people," or says he does, he will probably appoint this genuine negro to the most important office in one of the finest cities of the South.

Death of Judge Johnson.

Judge Nimrod H. Johnson, a distinguished and highly honored jurist of this State, died very suddently at the residence of his father, in Cambridge City, on the morning of April 28th. He was in his usual health, having the night previous returned from Indianapolis.—Feeling unwell, he intended to take some compound tincture of gentian, but instead got hold of tincture of aconite, which produced his death within an hour, despite the efforts of medical gentlemen to save his life.

A spring wagon has been invented by a gentleman in Maysick, Ky., which he proposes to run without any kind of animal or steam power. He has already perfected a small model, which runs up or down hill very rapidly. The power is received from an immense coiled steel spring, which will run for half an hour without being wound up. In going up the hill the spring exhausts itself, but in going down hill it winds itself. The inventor claims that he can carry very heavy loads over any ordinary road.

Grant's appointments appropriately begin, "know all men by these presents."

A Missouri negress has been sent to languish in jail for six months because she burned up a baby.

Mrs. Bloomer, the original inventor of the peculiar style of breeches which bears her name, is running the masculine Bloomer as Republican candidate for Mayor of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A young lady in California broke her neck while resisting the attempt of a young man to kiss her. Moral for young ladies: Don't resist attempts of that kind.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

POLITICAL DEATH OF U. S. GRANT.

The administration of Grant, although but two months old, has died the death, nay, it is not only dead, but stinketh. The boast of independence made by the new President in his inaugural address, was "mere sound and fury, signifying nothing." He surrendered to the politicians in Congress within three days after he took the oath of office. Since then he has shown himself the helpless tool, the imbecile slave, of the corrupt and desperate office-jobbers who infest the federal capital. Through their malign influence he has appointed to office men who are infamous on account of their notoriously corrupt practices, and he has filled the diplomatic service, as is admitted by the journals of his own party, with appointees utterly unfit to represent the government at foreign courts. Such appointments as that of Ashley, of Ohio, whose well-known connection with the rotten jobs of the Congressional lobby and whose intimacy with the profesional perjurer, Conover, defeated his re-election to Congress in a radical district, by a large majority, are the rule, leaving but a few like that of the historian Motley to form the honorable exceptions. The surrender of Grant to the Washington "rings," his disgusting nepotism in the appointment of his own and his wife's relations to lucrative offices, and his blundering and bungling generally, have driven from him the honest and decent men who supported him for the Presidency, and we now find such leading journals as the New York *Herald* and Charles A. Dana's *Sun* denouncing and ridiculing his administration. The former in a recent article, held the following language:

"The 4th of March, 1869, was to be the new era of reform, retrenchment, economy and the restoration of the government to something like its original functions and practice. The new President had uttered words to that effect. The popular hero who, by his military genius, who had conquered the rebellion and closed up the war was looked to with hope to bring about the much needed change. But he has been subjugated and brought under the power of the old corrupt rings which control the whole machinery of the government. A few weeks after his inauguration he has succumbed to the Senate ring of corrupt politicians, around which all the other corrupt rings in and out of Congress—the whisky ring, the Pacific Railroad ring, the national bank ring, and all the other corrupt rings revolve. That is the centre and power of them all. There never can be any reform in the government and country until the power of that irresponsible and unscrupulous oligarchy be broken up. With the surrender of Gen. Grant little hope remains that this can be accomplished during his administration; unless, indeed, the people become within that time so impatient and disgusted as to turn out the present members of Congress and elect better ones."

The *Herald* adds that "there appears to be but one end to this state of affairs, and that is a revolution—an uprising of the people at the ballot-box." But the *Sun* speaks of "frightful blunders and floundernigs" on the part of Grant. We transfer its article, as follows:

"A telegram sent all the way from Washington the *Commercial Advertiser* announces that the hostility of the *Sun* to Gen. Grant's administration is attributed to our not being appointed collector.

In the first place we are in no wise hostile to Gen. Grant. We are so friendly to him that his frightful blunderings and flounderings have given us the same pain and anxiety which we believe, they have occasioned to all his sincere friends. Even the enthusiastic Senator Sprague, in his eulogy upon Gen. Grant last Tuesday evening, prefaced his prophecy of a brilliant future for the new President by admitting frankly that *his star had paled in the beginning!*

Next, we have to add that we have never said anything of Gen. Grant so severe as the *Commercial's* correspondent, that he might have had the support of the *Sun* for the miserable sop of the Custom House, *and didn't secure it!* That would make him out a bigger fool than anybody, even his bitterest enemy, ever represented him, or believed him to be.

This reminds us of a story told of Grant out in Ohio, where he was born, and which everybody out there seems to credit. The story is that when Ulysses was a boy, old man Grant said to him one day:

"Ulysses, get on to that horse and ride him down to neighbor Blank's and tell him that I want to swap horses with him. Here is fifteen dollars. Take that. Swap even if you can, and if not, offer him fifteen dollars to boot."

Ulysses mounted, and whether he "taught Dave to pace" on the way or not we are not informed. But, arrived at the place of destination, he found neighbor Blank, and delivered himself thus:

"Father sent me down here to trade horses with you. *He told me to swap horses even if you would, and if not, to offer you fifteen dollars to boot.*"

We suppose the correspondent of the *Commercial* believes this story."

There is ample proof in the above extracts, that the independent portion of the radical press consider the new administration a complete failure.—Bennett and Dana do not mean to be bound to a political corpse. There are other people, too, belonging to the Grant party, who will pray ere long, to be delivered "from the body of this death." There is a storm approaching. The stench of the corruptions of the radical rings at Washington oppresses and poisons the political atmosphere, and there is nothing surer under the sun, than that the popular element will assert itself and purify the air at Washington, no matter what may be involved in the shock which will be produced.

For three years past the banks of England, France, and Germany have contained $500,000,000 of unused idle capital. During the same period the stream of gold has been steadily flowing through numberless channels from the United States into the same insatiate coffers.

The damage done by mice in Maine the past season can hardly be estimated. Millions of young fruit trees have been killed, young forest trees injured, and grass ruined. In a Dixfield orchard, containing one thousand six hundred grafted trees, only about five hundred can be saved.

NEIGHBORHOOD ITEMS.

DeKalb County.

Auburn raised $4,000 more toward the new railroad....A new brewery, built of stone and brick, is in process of erection at Waterloo. A beer garden is to be added. Putting on airs....R. O. & S. W. Sinclair have removed from Waterloo to Sac City, Iowa, where they have opened a hardware establishment....A fine lot of chickens were recently destroyed at Waterloo by allowing them to drink strong pork brine....The Waterloo fire engine works splendidly. It throws water 132 feet through 300 feet of hose.... A Good Templar's convention will be held at Auburn, commencing on the 30th of June....Some startling developments are promised when the municipal school fund of Auburn passes over into the hands of the new officers....Quoit pitching is the leading sporting game at Auburn... We clip the following interesting items from the Waterloo City *Air Line*:

DARING BURGLARY.—On Sunday night, April 25th, between the hours of one and three o'clock a. m., the store and dwelling of M. Markle, Esq., of Corunna, were entered by burglars, and money to the amount of $600, and clothing, boots and shoes to the amount of $100, were taken. The robbers administered chloroform to the family, and so stupified them as to successfully plunder. In the back yard was found Mr. M.'s pocket-book, containing a note of $300 and a 50 cent scrip, besides some other papers. Search is being made for the robbers, but no suspicion rests on any person yet.

J. Boag, of this place, has the contract for supplying a number of dumping car wheels and axles for the new railroad.—They will be used for grading, near Angola.

The thieves who have been committing depredations in Noble and DeKalb counties, of late, are supposed to have "pals," in the towns where the stealing is done.

The Auburn *Times* has the following:

DEPOT LOCATED.—Last Saturday a corps of Engineers located the Depot grounds, west of the village, on lands owned by J. Brandon and Philip Fluke. Quite a large number of our citizens were present, and the best of feeling prevailed, as the prospect for the road was reported certain. The Depot has been conveniently located, and as near the village as could be wished.

R. R. INJUNCTION.—We learn that an injunction has been placed on the rail road company, to prevent them working on the grounds north of Fort Wayne, which has been donated by the city for a Depot. It is a curious state of facts, that DeKalb county should have to exert herself to the utmost, to build a railroad to Fort Wayne and the citizens of that place throw cold water on the enterprise.

We learn that the Brief of the counsel for the county, in the case of "DeKalb county vs. L. J. Blair, et. al." has been filed in the Supreme court, and the case will probably be heard in May. The people of the county are anxious to see this case decided, as it will set at rest several legal points that have never been decided by the Supreme court.

Whitley County.

An extensive hoop and stave factory is to be erected shortly at Columbia City. Looking up, eh?....The *Post* complains of the miserable condition of the Railroad depot, and denounces it as a standing disgrace to the company....Auditor Wunderlich continues to have very poor health....The *Post* says "the Appraisement of Real Estate is nearly concluded. The Board of Equalization meets the first Monday in June. Those who think their property is appraised too high, can then have a chance to be heard."

The *Commercial* contains the following:

The new school house is fast approaching completion, and will be an ornament to the town as well as a credit to the citizens of the place.

From all parts of the county we learn that the wheat crop was never more promising at this time of the year than at present.

Elkhart County.

The Goshen *Democrat* contains an able defence of the democratic city government, and tells the *Times* some whole some truths about radical pretences of economy....The railroad engineers have completed the preliminary survey of the line from Goshen, through Middlebury, to the State Line, in the direction of White Pigeon. The total distance is a fraction over fifteen miles, say 9½ miles to Middlebury, and six miles from that point to the State line. A rough estimate of the expense of right of way, engineering and preparation of the road bed for the ifon is given at $60,000—an average of $4,000 per mile....Prof. Barrett is "doing" Phrenology at Goshen. ....Prof. Stuckenholz has left Goshen. We have *particular* reasons to regret the "transfer"....Mr. Valentine Berkly, of Harrison township, recently brought to the Goshen *Times* office an egg—the production of a common breed hen—that weighed nearly 4 ounces, and measured 6 inches in circumference and 8 inches around the long way. Whose hen can beat that?....The Treasurer of Elkhart county received in two days on taxes, $24,000.

Lagrange County.

We clip the following items from the Lagranga Standard:

A SINGULAR DREAM.—Mr. Thomas Seeker, a workman in Mr. Rice's Cabinet Shop, dreamed on Thursday night of last week that he saw the block that was burned on Saturday, on fire, and so impressed was he with the dream that he took his tools all home with him on Friday night.

A subscriber, way up in Michigan, renewed his subscription several weeks in advance of its expiration, and says, as soon as that expires, he will "take a five years subscription in advance, and then, in 1875, pay in advance for a perpetual subscription." Bully for C. Harris. We would be willing to have a thuosand such Harris's as that.

There were two fires in the country last week—one the house and barn, including contents of both of G. H. Perkins, in Clay Township, and another, a house on John Will's farm, four miles ast, occupied by a tenant. The loss in each case was some $300. We are pleased to learn that in the case of Mr. Perkins, a poor man, the most of his loss has been made up by donations by his neighbors.

Everybody is now anxious to have the bars put up, after the mischief is done. Because every fire that had started in town had been put out before any building had been destroyed, our people had almost come to the conclusion that the place was fire proof. That delusion is dissipated now. What shall be done? 1st, provide cisterns on each corner of the public square. 2d, organize a hook and ladder company. 3d, require every business house to keep a cistern in connection with the building. 4th, when all this is done, then if possible, purchase a fire engine, and form a fire company.

Town Fathers, will you not look after these things with a determined purpose?

POLITICAL ITEMS.

California will, in September, elect a Legislature, and in October two Justices of the Supreme Court.

The charter election at Stillwater, Minnesota, was carried by the Democrats. The town went for Grant in November.

The Kansas City *Journal* advocates the expulsion of Mr. Ross from the Senate, for having requested General Grant to go to hell.

The official vote for Governor in Connecticut, April 6, has just been published, and the result is as follows: Jewell, Rep., 45,493; English, Dem., 45,082. Jewell's majority, 411.

A double-leaded leader has appeared in the Dayton (O.) *Ledger*, the Vallandigham organ, advocating a forward movement of the Democracy, the opening of the ranks to recruits, and the nomination of the gallant General Thomas Ewing, Jr., for Governor of Ohio.

Stokes, a violent rebel during the war, but now an intense loilist, is on the stump in Tennessee, and advocating his claims for the Governorship. He addressed 3,000 negroes in Nashville last week in vindication of the party of Congress and in abuse of Andy Johnson.

At the municipal election in Bloomington, Ill., on Monday, John M. Stillwell, license candidate, was elected Mayor by 113 majority, over David D. Haggard, temperance candidate. The whiskey party elected two aldermen, and the cold water men three. The vote shows a heavy temperance gain.

Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, does not propose resigning the office of Governor until his successor is inaugurated in June. He will then, if there is no objection by the government, enter upon the duties of Navy Agent at Boston.

The Boston hotels are already receiving numerous applications from all parts of the country for accommodations in June, in anticipation of visiting the National Peace Jubilee. Efforts are being made by the executive committee to secure the attendance of Strauss' famous band from Vienna.

Boutwell's negrophilism is becoming distasteful to his fellow members of the Cabinet. They do not see why, even assuming that the negroes have "claims" as the original causes of the war, and as the electors of Grant, they should have political pre-eminence. No more niggers for tax-gatherers and assessors, is the Cabinet cry now.

Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, was very persistent in demanding that his father-in-law, ex-Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, should be appointed Consul General for Canada. The appointment of another applicant was too swift a *dart* for Carpenter, and so he wants the Senate to inquire who recommended the State Department. "Loil" Carpenter!

Boston Radicals have not recovered from their disgust at the appointment of Gov. Harriman of New Hampshire as Naval Officer at that port. If this distinguished carpet-bagger resigns the governorship before June 1st, the remainder of his term will be filled by E. A. Stevens, President of the last State Senate.

The official vote for members of Congress in Connecticut has been declared. It is as follows: First District, Julius L. Strong, Republican, 736 majority; Second District, Stephen W. Kellogg, Republican, 424 majority; Third District, Henry H. Starkweather, Republican, 2,399 majority; Fourth District, William H. Barnum, Democrat, 1,160 majority.

Donnelly, the ferocious foe of the great Washburne family, is going to give his party trouble in Minnesota this fall. The Ramsey-Washburne clique have secured all the Federal offices, and left Donnelly and his friends out in the cold. Donnelly proposes to make things hot for his enemies by running for Governor as an Independent Republican candidate. He is personally very popular in the State, and if a Democrat should slip in he will not feel very badly.

Proposed candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Ohio continue to increase in number. If neither the Hon. George H. Pendleton nor Gen. Ewing will accept, the choice may fall upon either of the following: Col. Geo. W. McCook, of Steubenville; Hugh J. Jewett, of Zanesville; Milton Sayler, of Cincinnati; Thomas Beer, of Bucyrus; George Rex, of Wooster; Gen. Durbin Ward, of Fayette; Gen. Samuel F. Cary, of Cincinnati.

Although the Maine election does not occur until September next, the political cauldron is beginning to seethe. There will be a third party candidate in the field for Governor. The Good Templars in the Republican party will soon issue a call for a convention to nominate a temperance ticket. Ex-Congressman Sidney Perham and Dennis Milliken are prominently named in connection with the nomination for Governor. The Prohibitionists are dissatisfied with the course of Governor Chamberlain.

Testimonial.

WALTER MUIR, Esq., traveling salesman for the large wholesale Drug House of French, Richards & Co., of Philadelphia, in a letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Within the past few months Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has found upon my list a most promising place. There is in one good snuff of it more virtue than is contained in a dozen packages of its worthless rivals that flood the market. Rest assured, Doctor, that my appreciation of its merits, as realized *personally in my own case*, will urge me to use my best endeavors in introducing its sale through our house.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER MUIR."

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is sold by most Druggists everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

If the ladies knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one-half of the weakness, prostitution and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., 159 West 14th St., N. Y., says "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but she has taken PLANTATION BITTERS for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

LIGONIER MARKET REPORT.

White wheat,	1,60	Corn	50
Amber red,	1,25.	Bees wax	30
Oats,	50,	Butter,	20
Potatoes,	25	Lard,	16
Flax-seed,	2,00,	Eggs,	12
Wool	40	Feathers	75
Rye,	1,00.	Dried apples	15

KENDALLVILLE MARKET.

(Corrected Weekly by Kaufman & Jacobs.)

Wheat—white	$1.55	Butter	.25
Wheat—red	1.25	Eggs	12
Corn	55	Lard	18
Oats	.50	Tallow	.10
Rye	1.00	Feathers	.50
Potatoes	.50	Pork	.10
Clover seed	8.75	Hay—tame	12.00
Flax seed	2.00	Hay—marsh	7.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALESMEN WANTED by a Manufacturing Co. to travel and sell by sample a new line of goods. Situations permanent; wages good. H. H. RICHARD & CO., 413 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. 4w52

WANTED, AGENTS.—"*Wonder of the World*," is warranted to cure Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. Sold on the package system. Not to be paid for until tested. I pay $60 per month and commisson, to distribute packages. 4w52 J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

"HOW CAN IT BE DONE?"

Is the cry of the crowds who throng

THE DOLLAR STORE,

73 LAKE STREET,

CHICAGO.

"That every description and variety of FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, LEATHER GOODS, JEWELRY, BOOKS, ALBUMS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c. &c., can be purchased at the extremely low price of ONE DOLLAR for each article, when the same goods cannot be obtained at any other place for double the amount, and which the wholesaler confesses HE CANNOT BUY for that price?".

We reply: We have buyers constantly at the East, by whom job lots *are obtained at enormous discounts*, and besides, a *large portion of our goods* are imported **direct from European Manufacturers.**

Having also EVERY FACILITY *possessed by the largest "Dollar Sale" firms of Boston*, we will, by means of the

CLUB SYSTEM

extend the advantages of our immense wholesale and retail trade to those living at a distance, thus **saving in Express Charges**

Three-fourths the Amount

now paid, and giving a *better quality of Goods than can be obtained of any East