THE NATIONAL BANNER,
Published Weekly by
JOHN B. STOLL,
LIGONIER, NOBLE COUNTY, IND.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Strictly in advance $2.00

☞ This paper is published on the Cash Principle, its Proprietor believing that it is just as right for him to demand advance pay, as it is for City publishers.

☞ Any person sending a club of 10, accompanied with the cash, will be entitled to a copy of the paper, for one year, free of charge.

The National Banner.

Vol. 7. LIGONIER, IND., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872. No. 4.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One column, one year	$100.00
Half column, one year	60.00
Quarter column, one year	35.00
One inch, one year	10.00
Business cards, ½ inch, one year	5.00
Legal notices, each insertion, per line	.10

Local Notices will be charged for at the rate of fifteen cents per line for each insertion.

All legal advertisements must be paid for when affidavit is made; those requiring no affidavit must be paid for in advance.

Yearly advertisements are payable quarterly.

No gratuitous advertising or "puffing" done in this paper. All notices of a business character will be charged for at usual rates.

Marriage and death notices insert'd free of charge

Lake Shore & Mich. South'n R. R.

On and after April 14th, 1872, trains will leave Stations as follows:

GOING EAST:

	Sp.N.Y.Ex.	Atl'c. Ex.	Accom.
Chicago	9 20 am	5 35 pm	7 00 am
Elkhart	1 10 pm	9 55 "	11 15 "
Goshen	1 28 "	10 17 "	11 36 "
Millersburg	†1 44 "	†10 35 "	11 50 "
Ligonier	1 58 "	10 50 "	12 15 pm
Wawaka	†2 09 "	†11 02 "	12 34 "
Brimfield	†2 16 "	†11 12 "	12 45 "
Kendallville	2 31 "	11 25 "	1 05 "
Arrive at Toledo	5 40 "	2 50 am	5 20 "

GOING WEST:

Toledo	11 15 am	11 30 pm	11 20 am
Kendallville	2 31 pm	2 37 am	3 05 pm
Brimfield	†2 52 "	†2 51 "	3 25 "
Wawaka	†3 00 "	†3 00 "	3 34 "
Ligonier	3 11 "	3 10 "	3 45 "
Millersburg	†3 34 "	†3 24 "	4 05 "
Goshen	3 50 "	3 38 "	4 24 "
*Elkhart	4 15 "	4 00 "	4 50 "
Arrive at Chicago	8 20 "	7 50 "	10 40 "

*Stop 20 minutes for breakfast and supper.
†Trains do not stop.
Express leaves daily both ways.
Mail Train makes close connection at Elkhart with trains going East and West.
CHAS. PAINE, Gen'l Supt., Cleveland.
J. N. KNEPPER, Agent, Ligonier.

Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.

From and after Nov. 12th, 1871.

GOING WEST.

	No 1, Fast Ex.	No 5, Mail.	No 7, Pac Ex.	No. 3. Night Ex.
Pittsburg	1:45am	7:10am	9:20am	2:30pm
Rochester	2:52am	8:45am	10:42am	3:38pm
Alliance	5:05am	11:45am	1:35pm	6:15pm
Orrville	6:33am	1:53pm	3:33pm	7:47pm
Mansfield	8:38am	4:22pm	5:35pm	9:46pm
Crestline	Ar. 9:10am	5:00pm	6:10pm	10:10pm
Crestline	Lv. 9:30am	6:10am	6:35pm	10:20pm
Forest	10:53am	7:50am	8 28pm	11:43pm
Lima	11:52am	9:00am	9.50pm	12:43am
Ft Wayne	2:10pm	11:40am	12:30am	2:55am
Plymouth	4:17pm	2:25pm	3:05am	5:10am
Chicago	7.20pm	6:30pm	6:50am	8:20am

GOING EAST.

	No 8, Mail.	No 2, Fast Ex.	No 6, Pac Ex.	No 4. Night Ex.
Coicago	5:50am	9:20am	5:35pm	9:20pm
Plymouth	9:45am	12:05pm	9:05pm	12:40am
Ft Wayne	12:40pm	2:30pm	11:35pm	3:15am
Lima	3:05pm	4:20pm	1:45am	5:05am
Forest	4:20pm	5:20pm	2:50am	6:22am
Crestline	Ar. 6:00pm	6:40pm	4:20am	8:05am
Crestline	Lv. 11:30am	7:00pm	4:30am	8:30am
Mansfield	12:00pm	7:38pm	5:00am	9:04am
Orrville	2:25pm	9:20pm	7:00am	11:12am
Alliance	4:40pm	11:00pm	8:50am	1:15pm
Rochester	7:17pm	1:04am	11:35am	3:37pm
Pittsburg	8:35pm	2:10am	12:10pm	4:45pm

Gr. Rapids & Ind. and Cinc., Rich. & Ft. Wayne R. R.

Condensed Time Card. Daily, except Sundays. To take effect January 18th, 1872.

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.
Clam Lake			2 30 pm
Reed City			3 44 "
Up. Big Rapids	4 45 am		4 17 "
Howard City	5 40 "		5 23 "
Grand Rapids	7 25 "	8 10 am	7 10 "
Monteith	8 45 "	11 35 "	8 40 "
Kalamazoo, A	9 30 "	1 20 pm	9 30 "
Kalamazoo, D	9 35 "	6 00 am	
Mendon	10 30 "	7 00 "	
Sturgis	11 10 "	7 43 "	
Kendallville	12 23 pm	9 10 "	
Fort Wayne	1 30 "	10 30 "	
Fort Wayne	1 50 "		
Decatur	3 47 "		
Portland	4 26 "		
Ridgeville	4 57 "	7 45 "	
Winchester	5 21 "	8 14 "	
Newport	6 12 "	9 10 "	
Richmond	6 45 "	9 45 "	

GOING NORTH.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.
Richmond		10 40 am	3 00 pm
Newport		11 11 "	3 34 "
Winchester		12 04 pm	4 21 "
Ridgeville		12 35 "	4 47 "
Portland		1 07 "	
Decatur		2 47 "	
Fort Wayne, A		3 45 "	
Fort Wayne, D	7 15 am	3 45 pm	
Kendallville	8 30 "	4 47 "	
Sturgis	9 50 "	6 04 "	
Mendon	10 30 "	6 46 "	
Kalamazoo, A	11 25 "	7 40 "	
Kalamazoo, D	11 45 "	4 35 pm	7 00 am
Monteith	12 29 pm	5 15 "	7 48 "
Grand Rapids	2 10 "	6 50 "	9 25 "
Howard City	4 03 "		11 05 "
Up. Big Rapids	5 05 "		12 15 pm
Reed City			12 42 "
Clam Lake			2 00 "

Michigan Lake Shore Rail Road.

Condensed time card, taking effect December 25, 1871.

GOING NORTH. No. 3.	No. 5.	STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. No. 2.	No. 4.
4 35 pm	7 40 am	Kalamazoo	9 30 am	7 25 pm
5 20 "	8 40 "	Monteith	8 43 "	6 35 "
5 55 "	9 33 "	Allegan	8 04 "	5 55 "
6 59 "	10 40 "	Holland	7 04 "	4 50 "
7 58 "	11 45 "	Grand Haven	6.09 "	3 45 "
8 40 "	12 30 pm	Muskegon	5 30 "	3 00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich. R. R.

Time Table No. 4, taking effect on Friday, the 1st day of December, 1871:

GOING SOUTH. No. 1	No. 5	STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. No. 4	No. 2
7 35 am	3 20 pm	dp Goshen, ar	6 30 pm	2 55 pm
7 55 "	3 35 "	New Paris	6 12 "	2 40 "
8 25 "	4 00 "	Milford	5 50 "	2 10 "
8 45 "	4 25 "	Leesburg	5 30 "	1 45 "
9 05 "	4 45 "	ar Warsaw, dp	5 05 "	1 20 "
9 20 "		dp Warsaw, ar		1 00 "
10 10 "		Silver Lake		12 10 "
10 50 "		ar Manchester, dp		11 30 am

Trains run by Cleveland time.
A. G. WELLS, Sup't.

FT. WAYNE, MUNCIE & CINCINNATI RAILROAD

The shortest and most direct route to Indianapolis. Close connection with trains on the Columbus & Indianapolis Railway at Muncie.

Departure and arrival of trains at Ft. Wayne:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Express	5 10 am	Mail	4 10 pm
Mail	12 30 pm	Express	9 45 "

TRY THE NEW ROUTE.

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago R.R.

THE Great Through Line to INDIANAPOLIS, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, and all points in the south. Ask the ticket agent for tickets via

PERU RAIL ROAD.

On and after January 1, 1872, two daily Passenger Trains will leave LaPorte as follows, Sunday excepted: Day Express leaves LaPorte at 9 45 a.m, and arrive at Indianapolis at 5 15 p.m.

The Night Express will leave LaPorte (Saturday excepted) at 11 50 p.m, and arrive at Indianapolis at 7 25 a.m.

Woodruff's New Improved PARLOR AND ROTUNDA SLEEPING COACHES. Always on time.
F. P. WADE,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Indianapolis.

Dr. H. LANDON,
LIGONIER, : : : : : INDIANA.
Office second floor Landon's Brick Block. Nov. 1st, 1871.

JAMES M. DENNY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office in the Court House,
ALBION, - - - - - - IND. 6-15

P. W. CRUM,
Physician and Surgeon,
Ligonier, - - - - Indiana.
Office one door south of L. Low & Co's Clothing Store, up stairs. May 12th, 1869.

D. W. C. DENNY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
LIGONIER, INDIANA.
Will promptly and faithfully attend to all calls in the line of his profession—day or night—in town or any distance in the country.

G. W. CARR,
Physician and Surgeon,
LIGONIER, - - - - - - IND.,
Will promptly attend all calls intrusted to him. Office on 4th St., one door east of the NATIONAL BANNER office. 3-49

C. PALMITER,
Surgeon and Physician,
Office at Residence.
Ligonier, - - - - Indiana.

A. S. PARKER, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIST,
Office on Mitchel street. Residence on East street. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.
KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA.
May 3, 1871.

G. ERICKSON, M. D.,
Special attention given to the treatment of
Chronic and Surgical Diseases.
Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. Office and residence opposite the Gross House.
KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA.
June 1, 1870.

WM. L. ANDREWS,
Surgeon Dentist.
Mitchel's Block, Kendallville.
All work warranted. Examinations free. 2-47

J. M. TEAL,
DENTIST,
Corner of Mitchell and State Sts., one block east of Post Office, room over the Kendallville Fruit House, Kendallville, Indiana. ☞ All work warranted. Kendallville, May 3, 1871.

JAMES J. LASH,
AGENT FOR THE
Continental Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. 5
Office in the Court House, Albion, Noble Co., Ind

I. E. KNISELY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LIGONIER, - - - INDIANA.
☞ Office in Mier's Block. 7-2

H. G. ZIMMERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Cavin Street, over E. B. Gerber's Hardware Store,
LIGONIER, - - - INDIANA.
August 17th, 1870.

L. COVELL,
Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
LIGONIER, INDIANA.
Office, over Beazel Brothers' new Harness Shop, Cavin Street.

L. H. GREEN,
Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public.
LIGOCNIER, - - - INDIANA.
Office second floor front, Landon's Brick Block.

D. W. GREEN,
Justice of the Peace & Collection Ag't,
Office with Dr. Lanond, second floor Landon's Brick Block.
LIGONIER, - - INDIANA. 9

E. RICHMOND,
Justice of the Peace & Conveyancer,
Cavin street, Ligonier, Indiana.
Special attention given to conveyancing and collections. Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn up, and all legal business attended to promptly and accurately. May 26th, 1869.

BANKING HOUSE of SOL. MIER
LIGONIER, INDIANA.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought, and sold at the lowest rates. Passage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe. Collection Department has special attention. Merchants' accounts kept on favorable terms. Money received on deposit. July 27, 1870.13

C. V. INKS,
DEALER IN MONUMENTS,
Vaults, Tombstones,
AND BUILDING STONES,
LIGONIER, IND.
April 12, 1871.-50-

TEEGARDEN HOUSE,
Laporte, Indiana.
V. W. AXTELL, : : : Proprietor.
Laporte, April 5, 1871.

BATES HOUSE,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
G. W. WESLEY & SON, - - PROPRIETORS.
The Bates House is the largest and most commodious house at the State Capital.
Indianapolis, Jan. 18, 1871.-38

LIGONIER HOUSE,
LIGONIER, : : : : : INDIANA,
LEWIS & KOBER, Proprietors.
This splendid hotel has passed into new hands, and has been entirely refitted and renovated. Good Sample Rooms. Free Buss to and from the Cars. April 10, 1872.-6-50

HELMER HOUSE,
S. B. HELMER, Prop'r,
LIGONIER, - - - INDIANA.
This House has been Refitted and Refurnished in First Class Style.

STOP AT THE BRICK KELLY HOUSE
KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA.
NEW COMMODIOUS THREE STORY BRICK Hotel, only ten rods from the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Depot, and four squares from the G. R. R. R.—Only five minutes walk to any of the principal business houses of the city. Traveling men and strangers will find this a first-class house. Fare $2 per day. J. B. KELLY, Proprietor,
Kendallville, Aug. 3, 1870.-14

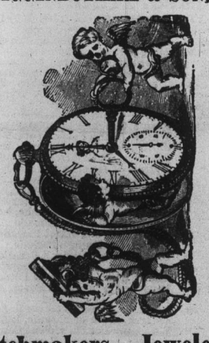
Underhill Marble Works,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.
F. W. UNDERHILL, A. J. MATTISON.
Ft. Wayne, March 22, 1871.47

O. T. SIMMONS
HAS OPENED A
NEW GEM GALLERY!
In Dr. Gants' Building where he will make
4 Gems for ..... $ .50
8 Gems for ..... .75
12 Gems for 1.00
16 Gems for 1.50
GO! GO!! GO!!! 'Ere the substance fades.
Ligonier, April 24, 1872.

H. R. CORNELL,
Is now prepared to take GEMS of a superior quality. Having purchased one of the great American Optical Company's
MULTIPLYING GEM CAMERA,
Which has facilities for making 9, 18, 36, or 72 pictures, all at one sitting, the nation can now be supplied with first-class work at a trifling expense, within the reach of all. The following are the prices:
7 Pictures for ..... $1 00.
16 " " ..... 1 50.
32 " " ..... 3 00.
70 " " ..... 4 00.
PHOTOGRAPHS THE SAME PRICE!
Ligonier, Ind., Nov. 15, 1871.

JOHN GAPPINGER'S
HARNESS, SADDLE
And Leather Establishment,
Has been removed to Gappinger & Gotsch's New Block, (formerly Rossbacher's Block,)
KENDALLVILLE, - - INDIANA.
The highest price paid for Hides, Pelts, &c., and the trade supplied with Leather, Findings, &c., at lowest figures.
April 6, 1870.-49

HIGGINBOTHAM & SON,



Watchmakers, Jewelers,
AND DEALERS IN
Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS
Repairing neatly and promptly executed, and warranted.
Gold Pens Repointed at City Prices.
Agents for Lazarus & Morris' Celebrated Spectacles.
☞ Sign of the big watch, corner Cavin & Fourth Streets, Ligonier, Indiana. ☞ may 3, '66.-tf.

A. GANTS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,
LIGONIER, - - INDIANA.

Is prepared to do anything in their line. A succesful practice of over 10 years justifies him in saying that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may bestow their patronage. ☞ Office one door north of Kime's, Cavin St.

LIGONIER CORNET BAND,
WILLIAM HERBST, Leader.
This Band is now prepared to furnish good music for PIC-NICS, CONVENTIONS, &c., on reasonable terms. Orders received by the Leader. Brass and String music furnished.
Ligonier, June 7th, 1871—6m.

For the National Banner.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR MORSE.

Again the gates of heaven unfold,
And angels usher in with praise
The soul of him who thousands mourn
With solemn and with tearful lays.

Dead! At that word we feel how deep
Is engraved his image on our minds;
Although the sod now covers him,
His name 's revered by all mankind.

He spread o'er all this noble land
The agent, powerful and sublime,
That moves with lightnings' rapid speed
And noiseless step, like that of Time.

Far through Atlantic's waters deep,
In silent majesty and power,
He caused to pass to Britain's Isle
The noble work of many an hour.

On rapid wings through ocean waves
Swift sped the power he did control,
But swifter still than lightning speed
To heaven sped his immortal soul.

But still shall live his mighty work,
When centuries have come and went;
The name of Morse will be revered
By all beneath the firmament.

Indian Village, Ind. ARCELLA PRENTICE.

Neatness.

In its essence, and purely for its own sake, neatness is found in few. Many a man is neat for appearance sake; there is an instinctive feeling that there is power in it. When a man consults a physician or a lawyer for the first time, or comes to rent a house or borrow money, he will come in his best dress; a lady in her carriage. A man who means business and honesty comes as he is, just as you will find him in his store, his shop, his counting-house.—The most accomplished gamblers dress well; the most enterprising swindlers are faultlessly clothed, but countless multitudes are but whitewashed sepulchres. Too many "dont care, so long as it will be seen." Washington Allston, the great artist, the accomplished gentleman, suddenly left his friend standing at the door of a splendid Boston mansion as they were about entering for a party, because he had just remembered that he had a hole in his stocking. It could not be seen or known, but the very knowledge of its existence made him feel that he was less a man than he ought to be, gave him a feeling of inferiority.

As persons are less careless of personal cleanliness and tidy apparel, they are infallibly and necessarily less of the angel, more of the animal; more under the domination of passion, less under the influence of principal. Said a poor servant girl: "I can,t explain what change religion has made in me, but I look more closely under the door-mat, when I sweep, than I used to."—Intelligence, culture, elevation give purity of body as well as purity of sense and sentiment.

Where you see a neat, tidy. cleanly, cheerful dwelling, there you will find a joyous, loving, happy family. But if filth and squalor, and a disregard for the refining delicacies of life prevail in any household, there will be found in the moral character of the inmates much that is low, degrading, unprincipled, vicious and disgusting. Therefore, as we grow in years, we ought to watch eagerly against neglect of cleanliness in person, and tidiness in dress.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Another Baby Monstrosity.

The Shelby, O., *News* says: There exists, about three and one-half miles north of Shelby, a curiosity almost as great as the double child of Morrow county. It is a child about eight years old, the body of which has never grown, and its head only the first year after it was born. The head, however, is very large, weighing much more than its body—perhaps twenty-five pounds alone. It cannot walk or speak, but gives evidence of intelligence. It takes food in the usual manner, having had its first teeth cut, which have been succeeded by others. Its health has generally been good, and exhibits playfulness as children generally do when in health, yet it is as helpless as a child two days old. The parents, James and Jane Powell, are aged about forty years, and no cause has or can be assigned by them for this strange phenomenon, unless it could be traced to small-pox, which the mother had during the period of gestation. The parents have frequently asked to permit the child to be exhibited, but have refused all such requests.

Woman's Power for Good and Evil.

One gifted and beautiful woman, if wrongly disposed, can work more evil in society, can scatter more seeds of corruption and death, than, with their utmost efforts, a score of men. Her capabilities for good in the different department of morals are equally great, and in such proportions to her powers, both for good and evil, must be her condemnation, if she is false to her stewardship. Society cannot be destroyed if woman is true, nor saved if woman is false. Besides, society shows no unequal discrimination in regard to this particular class of offences. The rule applies to all. A profane woman, a drunken woman, a female thief, or murderer excites always a greater horror and disgust than if the crime had been committed by a man. And this is right, and it will be an evil day for this world when woman in her sin excites no more abhorrence than a man.

Wife, Mistress, Lady.

Who marries for love, takes a wife; who marries for fortune takes a mistress; who marries for position takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, tolerated by your lady. You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and friends, a lady for the world and society. Your wife will agree with you, your mistress will rule you, your lady will manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances.

A good story is told of a St. Louis nobby dry goods clerk, who attended a dance in the rural district a few evenings since. He wore a Chevoit shirt and put on a great many airs. He was somewhat taken down, however, when he overheard one country lass say to another: "That St. Louis chap slings a heap of style for a feller that wears a bed-tick shirt."

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT.

From a bigraphical sketch of this celebrated divine, we clip the following:

Though exemplary in his conduct and devoted to the work of his ministry, he took a lively interest in public affairs, and was a good deal of a politician. He at one time defeated Abraham Lincoln for a seat in the Illinois Legislature, and, as he quaintly remarked after the latter became President, thought he "had accomplished no big things when he did it." While upon moral and religious grounds he was an anti slavery man, he was always a democrat in politics, and because he refused to inveigh against the rebellion from the pulpit, he became somewhat unpopular in his church during the late civil war—though his eminently pious and consistent christian life had secured for him such favor in the estimation of the people that the conference dared not subject him to the indignities which fell to the lot of so many other men of similar views.

His life was full of adventure, and the amusing anecdotes told of him, and which he told of himself, are almost innumerable. We will give the substance of a single incident, as related in his autobiography. It is as follows:

Within the bounds of a district in Illinois, of which he was presiding elder, there resided a member of the church, pious and devoted, whose wife, though otherwise a most excellent woman, was an inexorable heretic and scoffer at religion, and who threw every obstacle possible in the way of the religious life of her husband, making it exceedingly unpleasant to him. Upon the occasion of one of Mr. Cartwright's quarterly meetings, the husband acquainted him with the facts, and asked him to spend the time at his house, and see if he could not effect some reformation in the conduct of the wife. The elder said that he would on condition that he should be allowed to pursue his own course in the management of the case without hinderance or offense. To this the husband consented, and Mr. Cartwright went to the house in question to spend the night. He was courteously received by the landlady, who spread an excellent supper, and made herself exceedingly agreeable. All things went on pleasantly till bed time, when the lady produced a candle and said to her guest that he might retire to his room when he chose.

"But," said Mr. Cartwright, "it is my habit always to have family prayer before retiring."

"I care nothing for your habits" replied the landlady; "we will have none of that nonsense here. You may pray in your own room as much as you like, but not in mine."

"Really," said he, "you do not seriously object to my praying in your household?"

"Indeed I do, and what is more, I don't intend that you shall do it," said she.

"But I will, though, whatever your intentions may be," he responded.

"We shall see," said the woman. Meanwhile Mr. C. had produced a copy of the bible from his saddle bags, and was making ready to observe his evening devotions.

At this point the house-wife made demonstrations as if to extinguish the candle, accompanied by the most emphatic declaration that she would have none of that in her house. "We shall see," said Peter, and rising he grappled his hostess, and by violence he thrust her outside the house and barred the door. She was of course frantic with rage, and the husband signified a disposition to interpose. Mr. Cartwright reminded him of the conditions upon which he came to the house, and insisted that he be allowed to manage the case. The husband submitted, and Mr. Cartwright selected a long chapter, read it slowly, sung a long hymn, and prayed long and loud—the wife meanwhile rattling at the door blind with rage, and demanding to be admitted.

When he was through with his prayer the preacher went to the door and inquired of the woman outside if she would consent to family worship if let in. She said "No." "Very well then, you will remain outside," said he, and he read and prayed again, and repeated the question with the same result for the second time. It was midwinter and bitter cold, and at the end of the third prayer the wife was so chilled that she was forced to consent to the terms demanded by the singular guest, and was admitted, when in his usual form he again conducted family worship and retired for the night, the sequel being that the lady went to church next day, and soon became an active and useful member of the society. This singular story is said to be literally true, and to be but a sample of many others scarcely less incredible. He is now, if living, in his eighty-eighth year, and has for sixty-eight years been an active minister of the gospel. His end is nigh, and this generation will not look upon his like again.

Kerr for Governor.

We are glad to see that quite a number of democratic papers are urging the nomination of Hon. M.C.Kerr for Governor. He has been our choice from the first.

We understand that Mr. Kerr is not an aspirant for any position. His private affairs need his attention, and justice to himself and his family demands that they should be put in better shape, and his wasted fortune, never very large, recuperated. But he will not refuse to serve in any position in which he may be placed, if the people call him.

Mr. Kerr is one of the foremost men of the country. Everywhere he is recognized as one of the ablest champions of the people. His honesty, his devotion to principle, his aims which tend only to the good of the country, has given the people confidence in him, and they will yet see that he shall be rewarded for the labor he has done, and the sacrifices he has made, in the last eight years — Seymour Democrat.

The crop prospect for the current year are much less discouraging than the reports of the Agricultural Department at Washington have indicated. Wheat, although a failure in the Atlantic states, is above the average in the south and west. Other grain is doing well, and the yield of cotton and tobacco promises to be fair at least.

An Indian squaw was seized by some young fellows at Marshalltown, Iowa, the other night. they took her into the woods, split her head open with an ax, chopped off her feet and ankles, and twisted one arm out of the socket. She has been repaired, and has taken her old place in front of the cigar store.

The master of ceremonies at a recent St. Louis funeral announced: "The corpee's cousins will now come forward."

THE CINCINNATI NOMINATIONS.

That portion of the republican party which has solemnly determined to pursue a course that will tend to a correction of the abuses existing in the administration of President Grant, and which is known to the country as the Liberal Republican party, met at Cincinnati last week and formally declared its intentions and nominated a ticket. In numbers, in the ability, the prominence and influence of the men controlling it, and in the earnestness of purpose and enthusiasm of those participating in it, the convocation was the equal of any that has ever been held in this country for the encompassment of a like object. There was a representation from every State in the Union and most of the Territories, and the body was wholly composed of men who are, and have been for long years, members of the republican party, and most of them leading members at that. * * * *

It is a fact patent to all that the democratic party has given encouragement to the movement which has been inaugurated by the Liberal Republicans, and that it has done so with a hearty and sincere desire to aid in a restoration of good government throughout the land, and to secure a pure, an honest and an economic administration of public affairs, having no confidence in its own strength, or power to succeed, in a contest where the purse and the sword are jointly against it. It is doubtless true that many accessions could be won from the opposition, but it is at the same time questionable whether the number would be equal to the necessity. If there has been any blunder committed by the democratic party, in respect to the liberal movement, it is by encouragement at its inception with promises of a coalition if it should organize and nominate. This it has done, and if now the democratic party should give evidence of faithlessness the movement would disappear as fog before the rising sun, and those who have been misled by delusive assurances would become the most bitter and unrelenting antagonists of those who had deceived them. The result of such antagonism can be readily foretold. They who pretend to see in this division in the republican party an opportunity to elect a democratic President had therefore better undeceive themselves as quickly as possible. There is no encouragement in the past history of party schisms for any such hope, because they were totally unlike the present breach.

The problem to be solved is whether the democratic masses can forget and forgive the past and unite with those who have given substantial evidence of an honest purpose to restore the Union and reinstate republican government, or whether they will conduct a Presidential contest on their own responsibility with indifference as to the consequences. It is admitted that the candidates of the Liberal Republicans are not such men as they can cheerfully and without reluctance reconcile themselves to support, but is the object to be attained not paramount to any considerations of personal likes or dislikes? Is it preferable to continue the despots and plunderers and bigots and proscriptionists in power simply because we cannot have a leader of our own choice, notwithstanding our confidence in the integrity of the nominee of our contingent allies? And, as for the principles involved, the restoration to the States of all their original rights, the amnesty of all citizens for political offences, and a complete and searching reform in every department of the government, must in the view of all who are disposed to be just be the pre eminent objects in the next Presidential contest, and all other questions of inferior significance; and for the success of these objects we believe the democratic masses should yield their prejudices and sacrifice their personal preferences. There is nothing to be gained by perversity. The democratic party has the power to redress the wrongs inflicted upon the country by an unscrupulous and vicious administration, and it will perform an act of criminal folly if it does not take advantage of the situation. In its own ranks it does not have the men who carry with them the influence with the majority in Congress possessed by the liberal nominees, an influence powerful for the accomplishment of the laudable purposes for which the liberal republican party was called into existence, and without which a democratic victory, if one could be achieved, which is doubtful, would be empty indeed.

We know that the democratic party is patriotic and unselfish enough to concede the choice of candidates to the Liberals if thereby the great ends for which they are laboring can be secured, and it then becomes the latter to show by a like spirit that they are worthy of this confidence, and that they are properly organized to receive and make it available. These views are predicted on the assumption that Ulysses Grant, or a member of the corrupt ring with which he is identified, will receive the nomination of the officeholders' convention at Philadelphia next month.—*Huntington Democrat.*

IN the past political record of Mr. Greeley we find very much that we disapprove of, but the questions over which we differed have been settled and become obsolete, and we are willing to let the dead past bury its own dead. It is only with the living present and future we can deal; and upon all the living and practical questions of the day the position of Mr. Greeley is perhaps as unexceptionable to Democrats as that of any other prominent man in the republican party. He is a bold, frank and candid man. All admit his ability and integrity. Then why not support him? Should the democratic party, through its national convention, accept the platform and ticket presented by the Cincinnati convention, and give it their support, the election of Greeley and Brown will be a foregone conclusion, but if they withhold that support this ticket will be defeated, and in all probability Grant will be re elected. The democratic party, while they cannot, as we believe, elect a ticket of their own, can nevertheless decide the contest between the liberal and radical Republicans. They can either elect Greeley and Brown by giving to them their support, or they can insure the election of Grant by withholding their support from the Cincinnati ticket, and running men of their own. In this emergency we think no Democrat should hesitate as to the course to be pursued.—*Anderson Democrat.*

The Connersville *Examiner* takes this view of the situation:

We are for beating Grant, not because we object to the man, but because we believe his system of carrying on the Government is an injury to the people, fatal to the democratic doctrine of our fathers, and subversive to the whole structure of our Constitution.

If the question will be as between Grant and Greeley, we are for Greeley, for his personal character is without blemish. He has always been bold and honest in his convictions, and although his political principles and measures seldom squared with those of the Democracy, he always let us know what he was and the opinions he held. Unlike Grant, the sphynx of of humanity, who either will not, or cannot, develop his governmental policy, Greeley has openly asserted his views, and warmly advocates his policy.

The Seymour *Sun*, edited by S. W. Holmes, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, is favorable to the ticket. In support of its position, the *Sun* advances this argument:

That Mr. Greeley possesses honesty and ability to fill that office none doubt. Perhaps no man in the government has a more general and thorough knowledge of governmental affairs than Mr. Greeley.

We are firmly of opinion that the Democratic National Convention ought to ratify the nomination, and if they should do so, we believe he can and will carry as many votes as any other Liberal Republican, and be triumphantly elected.

We will cheerfully support the ticket and work faithfully and earnestly for its success. If the democratic party should see proper to make a nomination, we will stand by it as firmly and faithfully as we have ever done by any in the past.

We suggest to Democrats the propriety and necessity of cool and calm consideration of this matter, and not to commit themselves too hastily, but to await with patience the developments of the future, and to stand ready to co-operate with cheerfulness in whatever the national convention shall determine is best to be done.

The Marion *Democrat* is non-committal, though the following extract from its leading editorial indicates a readiness to go for Greeley:

The Democracy are neither responsible for, nor committed to the "new Departure" in the republican camp, hence, it as a party, can act independently and adopt such a line of policy, after considering all the circumstances, as will enure to the best interests of the country and secure to the people of the United States a competent, honest, and honorable administration. We have been frequently asked whether we are for Greeley. We answer that if it is reduced to a choice between the policy of the incumbent of the present administration and the standard bearer of the policy adopted by Liberal Republicans, we would prefer the latter.

Musselman, of the Stark county *Ledger*, speaks thusly:

As regards the Greeley nomination we shall give our readers our views at some other time. It is a matter in which we have taken no stock, up to the present time, but would advise our democratic friends to wait and see what a day may bring forth. One thing is certain, that Greeley, if elected, could not do worse than Grant has done; but as it is not our fight we indorse the action of the Cincinnati Convention in its effort to reform the abuses of the present administration, and hope their efforts may result in accomplishing that object.

If the party is shrewd and up with the times, there will be no ticket nominated in opposition to the nominees of the Cincinnati convention. But if the lessons of the past are of no effect, and is still farther education in the bull head destructive theory must continue to be the policy, then the old *Pharaohs* had better hang on till the waves sink them beyond redemption.—*Elkhart Democratic Union.*

Anecdote of Henry Clay.

It is narrated of Henry Clay that when he voted in Congress for the old bankrupt law, and returned home, one of his constituents, a sturdy hunter of Kentucky, told him frankly that he could not support him as a candidate for re-election, assigning as a reason that his vote for the bankrupt bill was in defiance of right and justice. After using his persuasive eloquence upon his constituent in vain, Mr. Clay at length said:

"I see, my old friend, you carry a good rifle. A true piece, I suppose."

"As true as ever carried a ball, or killed a bear or panther," was the answer.

"When you have been out hunting," continued Mr. Clay, "and had a particularly fine mark for a shot in sight, did your trusty rifle ever fail you?"

"Only once," said the hunter, brightening up with interest; and he proceeded to narrate an exceedingly aggravated case wherein he had failed to kill his game, because his gun had failed to go off promptly.

Mr. Clay then asked quietly, "Did you then break your gun to pieces, or put on a fresh cap and try again?"

"Break my old gun to pieces," said the hunter,—"the one I fought the British with at New Orleans, when old Hickory whipped Packenham? Not by a d—d sight. I carry the old gun yet, and," with a look of affection at the trusty piece, "*she never failed me again.*"

"Then," said Mr. Clay, his tall form towering as he spoke with spirit, "are you going to discard me because I failed one time to please you by my vote in Congress? Why not do as you did with your gun—try me again."

With tears in his eyes the brave old hunter seized Mr. Clay by the hand, and shouted, "Try you again, Harry? I'll do it, Harry,—so help me God! Your heart is right, and I shall not go back on you for one mistake. Hurrah for the 'Mill Boy of the Slashes!'" And ever afterward the old hunter was Mr. Clay's steadfast friend.

Horace Greeley Withdraws from the Editorship of the "Tribune."

The New York *Tribune* of the 15, publishes the following:

A CARD.

The *Tribune* has ceased to be a party organ, but the unexpected nomination of its editor at Cincinnati serves to involve it in a new embarrassment. All must be aware that the position of a journalist who is at the same time a candidate is at best irksome and difficult; that he is fettered in action and restrained in criticism by the knowledge that whatever he may say or do is closely scanned by thousands, eager to find in it what may be so interpreted as to annoy or perplex those who are supporting him as a candidate, and to whom his shackled condition will not permit him to be serviceable. The undersigned therefore withdraws absolutely from the conduct of the *Tribune*, and will henceforth, until further notice, exercise no control or supervision over its columns.

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

The editorial management of the *Tribune*, of course, falls on Whitelaw Reid, Esq.

Servant Girls.

No class of persons is more in demand in every part of the United States than girls for house work. They receive from ten to fifteen dollars per month besides board in a comfortable house, and yet there are hundreds of girls of poor parentage seeking for employment at millinery and dress making shops, but finding it not, and if they do find a vacant place, the pay is not half as much as servants get, and the work and confinement much greater. They ought to "go out to service," and not be so puffed up with false pride. Our German citizens entertain the right view of this matter, and as our country becomes more and more populous, the struggle for the necessaries of life will cause the course of false pride to take a tumble