



J. B. STOLL, Editor and Proprietor.

LIGONIER, IND., JAN. 22, 1874.

VIRGINIA is the mother of Presidents, and Ohio can now lay claim to the distinction of being the mother of Chief Justices.

It seems to be pretty generally understood that the present republican State officers will be renominated without formidable opposition.

OUR exchanges throughout the State express themselves favorably to the proposition of experimenting with the introduction of the Eucalyptus tree, or fever destroyer, in Indiana.

DISCARDING A TRUE, tried friend in order to gain the friendship and support of a milk and water advocate, it will be found a very unwise and unprofitable policy.

THE DISMISAL of the Senate to promote Mr. Williams to the Chief Justiceship leaves that gentleman in possession of the Attorney Generalship, but that ambitious Kentucky statesman, Gen. Bristol, is left out in the cold. "Tis sad.

WE OBSERVE that our excellent friend, John B. Moorman, of Brookville, is recommended as a candidate for State Senator from Franklin county. John is "chuck full" of good common sense, and has all the qualities for a faithful and industrious representative.

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CARL CUSHING, in his letter of withdrawal from the candidacy for the Chief Justiceship, takes special pains to convey the impression that he has been "truly loyal" since 1861, and that there are no real grounds for adjudging him anything else than a pure patriot. Granting this to be the exact truth, we nevertheless feel assured that the people rejoice over the fact that Caleb Cushing is not Chief Justice. The objections in this particular are too numerous to mention.

HOW IT WORKS.—At Brownstown, Jackson county, Ind., there exists a Building Association with a capital of \$50,000. It has been in existence eleven months, during which time \$2,450 were loaned to its members. In actual cash, at premiums ranging from 33 to 43 per cent, for which the association holds notes, amply secured by mortgage upon real estate, to the amount of \$37,000, drawing six per cent interest. \$1,250 profit on \$2,450 in eleven months is not a very bad investment.

THE FEDERAL debt which decreased so beautifully every month just preceding the October election, has been increasing every month since the election. During October \$3,000,000; during November \$9,000,000; and during December \$8,000,000. Total \$20,000,000! What does that sound since the election?—*Selinsgrove (Pa.) Times*.

It does seem strange, that the government can be run so much cheaper before than after an election. Or, is this singular circumstance attributable to a peculiar method of book-keeping?

CHAGRINED, baffled and perplexed, by reason of the successful manner in which we refuted his false statements relative to that little advertising matter; yet too selfish and stubborn to candidly acknowledge his error, the editor of the *New Era* squirms and whines like a school boy who has just received a sound drubbing. He conveniently skips over the facts presented by us—carefully concealing them from his readers—and then devotes about two columns to the display of his wonderful genius as the promulgator of innumerable sentences with previous few ideas. In genuine pettiness style he quibbles upon the distressingly intricate problem: can three successive publications be made within fifteen days? A school boy might solve this problem in less than a minute, but the eminent interpreter of law at the "hub" requires weeks of time and columns upon columns of space to expound the "true meaning" of the statutory enactment. The fact that all the officers in the State having jurisdiction over the matter in controversy observe an opposite rule, does not deter this self-righteous individual from charging us, and by inference the entire editorial fraternity of the State, with taking greater compensation than the law contemplates. What a blessing that the nineteenth century has produced this paragon of honesty, this infallible expounder of law; and what a source of congratulation that so eminent a person abideth in the same community in which so humble an individual as ourself is graciously permitted to dwell!

THAT UNFORTUNATE LETTER. In our last, brief mention was made of the letter written by Hon. Caleb Cushing and addressed to Jeff. Davis. We also stated that the publication of this letter had the effect of turning nearly all the Republican Senators against Mr. Cushing and eventually led to the withdrawal of Mr. Cushing's name by the President.

It now appears that while it is true that Mr. Cushing wrote a very impudent letter to his old friend, Jeff. Davis, the copy published in the Washington *Chronicle* and read before the republican senatorial caucus was grossly garbled and scandalously perverted. In order to demonstrate the utter baseness of the forgery we herewith publish both letters—the *Forged* one first, and the genuine one immediately following.

THE FORGED LETTER. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1861. MY DEAR FRIEND.—The bearer of this letter, Archibald Rowan, has had seven years' experience in the Ordinance Department at Washington, and has been an efficient officer. He has been attracted to *Douglas's Review*, where he has disengaged the American Union, and now leaves here for the Southern Confederacy through loyalty to the South. I think you will find him of special service to you.—Yours, CALB CUSHING.

WHAT MR. CUSHING DID WRITE. WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861. DEAR SIR.—Mr. Archibald Rowan, for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney-General's office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you; and he desires it not in the view of anticipating administrative favor, but in order to have the honor of your personal acquaintance. I take pleasure in assuring you, he is eminently worthy. A Southern man by birth, family, and affection, he has carefully studied and ably discussed in Mr. DeBow's *Review* and other Southern works the lamentable events which have been gradually undermining, and have at length overthrown, the American Union. Whilst a practical man he is also a ripe and accomplished scholar, with, indeed, predominant literary tastes and habits. In the discharge of his official duties he has shown a decided regard for the purity and most enlightened interest of our country, and modest contentment in his lot, having more than once declined offices of more conspicuous employment in the public service. He now resigns his present office from sentiments of devotion to that which alone he can feel to be his country—namely, the Confederate States, from one of which (Texas) he was appointed. I most heartily commend him as a gentleman and a man of great ability. Strictly a non-partisan, he is admirably suited for the exalted position to which he is to be assigned. The Senate will doubtless confirm the appointment.

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BILL GROH.—Our Osoolo friend, Wm. B. Garman, visited the immense grocery establishment above mentioned at Kendalville, on the 21st ult. accompanied by John Thompson and Virgil Young, neighbors of Garman. The latter says there is no discount on the business of this mammoth advertiser in the local newspaper, and half a dozen clerks are kept busy all the time handing out goods to his customers. And he further says Bill Groh has a veritable illustration of the workings of the Baxter law, at the back end of his store, and his comrades, Thompson and Young, were much pleased with the arrangement.—*Ekhart Union*, Jan. 16.

Mr. Garman is a subscriber to the BANNER. The fact that he traveled such a distance shows that there must be extraordinary inducements at Kendalville for purchasers of groceries. Why didn't you stop off to see us, friend Garman?

The long-talked of Southern Railroad from Cincinnati, has a prospect of being built after all. The contract for tunneling King's Mountain is partially let and there is a prospect that before many years Cincinnati will have a direct route South.

The nomination of Mr. Waite has been confirmed by the Senate.

GRANGE—CLUB.

Questions Asked and Answered.
LAGRANGE, IND., Jan. 12.
To the Editor of the National Banner:

Will you allow me space for the purpose of asking Mr. Reynolds, the Club man, a few questions concerning the Farmers' Club, which I see he is advertising extensively in Noble county?

1st. What is the object of the organization?

2d. In what manner do you expect to accomplish that object?

3d. You say it is not political? If an organized body of men, in the capacity of a convention, discuss the politics of the day, pass resolutions denouncing both political parties, severing themselves from all allegiance with the parties now in the country, and then do just as political parties do under similar circumstances, nominate candidates to fill various offices and pass resolutions expressing their views upon tariff and numerous other topics, are the Democrats and Republicans always do when in convention, do it look just like a new political party?

4th. How do you expect to be benevolent through the Farmers' Club, that is, the *modus operandi* by which you save money in buying and selling, shipping, &c.?

5th. If you have no State or national Club, how do you, or how can you, have a uniformity of work?

6th. How can you know your own members?

7th. If each club has its own form of government, and can succeed independent of other Clubs, what is the use of organizing at all?

8th. How close can your Clubs be together? how many clubs are there in the United States? and about how many members are there? What have you accomplished? and by whom was it done?

9th. Do you think some postmen read postal cards?

10th. What is the difference between the Farmers' Club and the Anti-Monopolists?

These questions I ask for information, and not in the spirit of fault-finding. Let us hear from you.

Respectfully Yours,

W. COLLET.

Mr. Collet says he asks for information. While he has seen and talked with me, taken a copy of our Constitution and By-Laws for perusal, yet, he appears not to be satisfied. I may be mistaken in supposing he has a covert motive in writing, but I can see no reason other than that the BANNER has already given much of its "valuable space" to advertising our organization, why should he not do the same?

1st. The object of our organization is plainly stated in our Constitution, which I gave Mr. C. to read, viz.: "to promote the moral, social, intellectual and pecuniary welfare of its members," and I can make it no plainer.

2d. We expect to accomplish that object in just the same manner that the Granges expect to accomplish theirs with this difference, that we ask the co-operation of all who are of the same opinion regarding monopolies, while the Granges invite only a certain part of that opposition, the farmers, and further, we consider our form of organization better adapted to the end sought for no person excluded because of sentiment or belief regarding that form, from participating, while a large moiety of the farming class alone, is precluded from that participation by the Grange form.

3d. It was not political in its inception, more than the Grange, whatever may be the result. He probably referred to the Illinois State Convention, which lately met at Decatur. It was composed of farmers belonging to both Clubs and Granges. It is needless to deny that their course in last fall's election proved political on the part of both organizations. We have the advantage in this respect also, that we have made no pledge in our Constitution binding us to abstain from politics, which we shall break. It has already been broken in the West and there is talk of uniting all the holders of notes, transferring them into bonds at par bearing interest. He seems to think that if some such plan could be adopted, it would prove the easiest road to specie payments, for a return to which the official position has ever been given. His services are invaluable.

The *Indianian*, which is certainly one of the most successful and prosperous country papers in the West, says: "The question too frequently asked is, what want is there for a Grange?"

We find the following in last week's *Elkhart Observer*:

The Ligonier BANNER cannot find language too strong to employ in condemnation of Fernando Wood and those who furthered his claims as a candidate for Speaker, but when it terms the re-election of Sen. Carpenter as President of the Senate a direct insult to the State, the question too frequently asked is, what want is there for a Grange?"

We find the following correspondence bet-

ween Caleb Cushing and the late Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts is as follows:

Mr. Carpenter—Wood and others are of the same opinion regarding monopolies, while the Granges invite only a certain part of that opposition, the farmers, and further, we consider our form of organization better adapted to the end sought for no person excluded because of sentiment or belief regarding that form, from participating, while a large moiety of the farming class alone, is precluded from that participation by the Grange form.

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