

The National Banner

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, may answer for a temporary purpose; but in the long run it will be found a very unwise and unprofitable policy.

THE disinclination 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. Bristow, 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.

GOV. HENDRICKS and most of the other State officers are at Washington looking after the claims remaining due the State of Indiana. Our Governor is reported as having slipped over to Richmond to make a few passing observations in relation to the next Presidential campaign.

THE APPOINTMENT of Morrison R. Waite as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is, in our opinion, one worthy of commendation. He is unquestionably a pure, upright man, and a lawyer of great ability. Strictly non-partisan, he is admirably suited for the exalted position to which he is to be assigned. The Senate will doubtless confirm the appointment.

IT OCCURS to us that the malignant spirit which the Indianapolis Journal manifests in its references to Senator Schurz is very unbecoming and unjustifiable. If the Missouri Senator's views do not suit the Journal, the proper course to pursue is to refute them in a gentlemanly way—not to hurl epithets or indulge in vile innuendoes.

CALB. 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 \$83,700, 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 \$6,000,000; and during December \$8,000,000. Total \$20,000,000! How does that sound since the election?—*Sellinggrove (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 precious few ideas. In genuine pettishness he quibbles upon the two interestingly intricate problem: can three successive publications be made with in 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 abeth 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 imprudent 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 here publish both letters—the *forged* one first, and the genuine one immediately following.

THE FORGED LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1861.

Hon. Jefferson Davis.
MY DEAR FRIEND:—The bearer of this letter, Archibald Rowan, has had seven years' experience in the Ordnance Department at Washington, and has been an efficient public servant. He has been a contributor to *De Bow's Review*, where he has discussed the complications and causes which have resulted in the destruction of the American Union, now lying in ruins before the Southern Confederacy through loyalty to the South. I think you will find him of special service to you.—Your friend, 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 your favors, but that he may have the honor of your personal intercourse. Of this, I take pleasure in assuring you, it is infinitely 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 leaving the overthrown the American Union. While 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 continued in a singular degree the purest integrity and most enlightened intelligence with 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 highest duty—namely, the Confederate States, from which the public service has appointed him. I most heartily commend him as a gentleman and a man to your confidence and esteem. And I am, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant, C. CUSHING. Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

While we are far from being an admirer of Mr. Cushing, and heartily rejoice that he did not reach the highest judicial position in the government, we cannot refrain from expressing the utmost contempt for the parties who deliberately committed this forgery. It was a mean, dastardly trick, and furnishes additional evidence of the truthfulness of what we have often asserted heretofore: that for real, downright meanness a political parson cannot be excused.

The subjoined remarks by the *Washington Republican* will, we think, meet with a general endorsement:

The animus of the forgery is apparent. As a simple letter of introduction to Mr. Davis of a clerk in the Attorney-General's office, Mr. Cushing's letter was simply indiscreet. It was necessary for the purposes of the *Chronicle* to make it something worse, and therefore its publishers have forged it. The forgery is a masterpiece of invention which sends Mr. Davis "an efficient officer in the Ordnance Department," to be of "special service" to the Confederacy in the coming war. In other words, the forgery is a letter which was forged and published in the *Chronicle* yesterday, and immediately sent by telegraph throughout the country. We cannot find language to characterize the dastardly wickedness of this inexcusable forgery. That Mr. Harlan, lately a minister of the Gospel and United States Senator, only recently called upon to defend himself from the charge of having received a bribe from the Union Pacific Railroad of \$10,000, and Mr. Corkhill, who is a respectable, intelligent, and truthful, because he is the law of Mr. Associate Justice Miller, should have resorted to this attack upon the loyalty of Mr. Cushing, seems to us a very extraordinary thing. We write the forged letter? Did Mr. Corkhill write the forged letter? Who authorized or inspired it? We await an answer.

THE most sensible organization yet accomplished by any of our neighboring farmers, is that just effected in Perry township, Noble county. The object of the association is the "improvement of the business of the county of agriculture and horticulture; to promote the moral, intellectual, social and pecuniary welfare of its members." The admission fee is but \$1, and there are no degrees or secrets known—all are equal. It does not cost so much to carry it on as it does the Grange, and is just as effective in every way. We shall publish the document for the benefit of our readers next week.—*Butler News.*

THE *Waterloo Press* also speaks approvingly of the Club and promises to publish the constitution this week.

BILL GROH.—Our Osolo friend, Wm. B. Garman, visited the immense grocery establishment of the above noted individual at Kendallville the day last week, accompanied by John Thompson and Virgil Young, neighbors of Garman. The latter says there is no discount on the business of the 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 word of the Bazar law, at the back end of his store, and his comrades, Thompson and Young, were much pleased with the arrangement.—*Elkhart 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 Kendallville 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 has been let and there is a prospect that before many years Cincinnati will have a direct route South.

GRANGE—CLUB.

Questions Asked and Answered.

LAGRANGE, IND., Jan. 12.

Will you allow me space in your valuable paper 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. Do you say it is not political?

4th. 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, nominate candidates to fill various offices and pass resolutions expressing their views upon the tariff and numerous other questions, as the Democrats and Republicans always do when in convention, don't it look just like a new political party?

5th. How do you expect to be benefited pecuniarily through the Club, that is, the *modus operandi* by which you save money in buying and selling, shipping, &c.?

6th. If you have no State or national Club, how do you, or how can you, have a uniformity of work?

7th. How can you know your own strength?

8th. Each club has its own form of government, and can succeed independent of other Clubs, what is the use of organizing at all?

9th. 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?

10th. Do you think some postmasters have been postal cards?

11th. What is the difference between the Farmers' Club and the Anti-Monopolists?

12th. These questions I ask for information, and not in the spirit of fault-finding. Let us hear from you.

Respectfully Yours,
W. COLLETT.

Mr. Collett 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 we should hesitate to state, even to reiteration, "the faith that is in us."

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 to his comprehension.

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 is excluded because of sentiment or belief regarding that form, from participating, while a large majority 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 useless to deny that their course in last fall's election proved political action 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 eliminating that clause in their Constitution. It will be impossible for them to resist from political action, and they may as well look the facts in the face at once. So many have desisted in former years, for various reasons, and left the control in all departments to those lacking in honesty and capacity, that the monarchical governments of the old world have pointed to ours as a failure. If we consider politics as it is, the science and heart of government in all its relations, and not a dirty pool, into which if one dips his hands he becomes necessarily tainted and corrupt, if this is a government in which each has an equal interest, then we assert that no one, especially he who is honest, he who is capable, has a right to abstain from his share in controlling or guiding that government in the right direction.

4, 5, etc. We do expect a State, if not a National, organization, through which we look for a uniformity of work and sentiment, to find our strength in it, and to get all the pecuniary benefits which any large organization may obtain over a single buyer in the market.

It does not seem to me necessary to notice the remaining questions.

REYNOLDS, "the Club Man."

Chief Justice Waite.

All that is said of Morrison R. Waite the President's third nomination for Chief Justice, is so far to his credit. He comes of illustrious judicial parentage, his father having been Chief Justice of Connecticut, and one of the most eminent jurists of New England. He is a graduate of Yale, and is 58 years of age. His assiduous devotion to the practice of law has prevented him from achieving a cheap popularity, but placed him years ago at the head of the Bar of Northwestern Ohio. He has commanded respectful public attention in the last two years for his services at Geneva as counsel for the United States, and at Columbus, Ohio, as President of the Constitutional Convention, over which he was presiding when he and the country were surprised by his nomination. It is singular that his nomination for the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court should come just a year to a day after his admission to practice in that Court. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

The franking privilege was called in question in the House on Monday in the House of Representatives. A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill giving members of Congress the privilege of sending official printed matter through the mail free until July, 1874, was defeated by a vote of 163 to 71. The dispatches give the names of the 71 who voted aye.

The House of Representatives on the 12th, by the very decided vote of 221 to 39, adopted a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House, there is no necessity of increasing taxation or of making a public loan, for proper economy be introduced, and also declaring that, in the opinion of the House, the expenses of the government in all its departments should be reduced to the lowest possible figure, and that they can, and must, be kept within the means of the country. This has a healthy ring, and will be welcomed as the probable forerunner of rigid economy.

More speeches on the currency question were delivered in the Senate last Monday, but they only made darkness visible. Senator Logan of Iowa, touching the course of the Government in the management of the finances had been one of "the purest morality," and indulged in the conclusive measure of the currency, which he proposed to do with our monetary derangement, "the balance-pole of an acrobat, or a last year's bird-nest." His advice was not to contract, but to go right ahead, expanding the currency. Senator Logan thought the country ought to have about \$850,000,000 of currency, or \$22 a head, in active circulation.

Senator Sherman has followed Senator Logan in the House with a speech on the currency question. He thought our paper dollars ought to have been made as good as gold dollars before this. If one-tenth of the money that has been put out by the Government in redeeming greenbacks, we could have achieved specie payments. One of the greatest of our financial misdeeds is the issue of the currency of 400,000,000 of a debt not due, which is a dollar of the legal-tender debt that is overdue and dishonored has been met.

Another mistake has been the inflation of the currency, to which \$200,000,000 to the gold standard, which was since June 30, 1869. The country has already more currency per capita than any other in the world, and to add to its volume can have no other effect than to debase the value of our present situation. To the cry for "money" he answers that what we want is "more good money" that is, money as good as gold. Senator Sherman considers himself to be "not much of a National Bank man." He would like to see one system of circulation in the country, and that issued by the Government and convertible into gold.—*The Western Union.*

The President's action in appointing to his view, which Congress has committed was in the passage of the act of April, 1868. This has done more harm than any other, in preventing the issue of notes from converting them into bonds, and bearing interest. It seems to think that if some such plan could now be adopted, it would prove the easiest road to specie payments, for a return to which the present is the most expeditious time.

Carpenter—Wood.

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

The Ligonier BANNER cannot find language too strong to express in condemnation of Fernando Wood and his associates, who are endeavoring to make a candidate for Speaker, but when it comes to the re-election of Sen. Carpenter as President of the Senate a direct insult to the intelligence is made. The country it states the question too strongly. True, he stands charged with an act of public indecency, but has the charge been sustained? We think not; we think that in a case of a man of such high standing, and who we agree with the BANNER, however, in all that it says of the Senator's conduct of him as a salary grabber.—Republicans cannot consistently say that they are not in favor of the salary grabber after Carpenter's nomination and election to the important office which he now occupies. It would be like pot calling kettle black. In this case we feel like advising to Speaker Blaine's appointment of Mr. Daves, Garfield, Wood and others to the chairmanship of the most important committee in the House of Representatives. We have had no such man in Congress as he, and his excuse is that he regards the men thus appointed as capable persons, implying by such action that there are none other capable. This is certainly a very good excuse, and that the most capable men in Congress are the most dishonest.

The general tenor of the above meets our cordial approval. As to Mr. Carpenter being slandered, we have but this to say: The *N. Y. Tribune* made the charge in a manner leaving very little doubt of the Senator's guilt.—That journal repeatedly invited a libel suit to enable it to prove its charges before a judicial tribunal. Mr. Carpenter has seen fit to pay no attention to these repeated challenges. The reason why is apparent.

The *Eucalyptus* or Fever Tree.

One of the blue gum trees of Australia has been planted out at Kew, near the house, and is flourishing.—We question, however, whether it will stand the severity of an English winter. But Kew, and the *New Era*, and more especially in Portugal, the eucalypti have been introduced and cultivated with extraordinary success.—We have seen as many as 200 varieties of the tree in the gardens of Rio de Janeiro, and the importation of this tree is a national benefit to the Peninsula. It grows very fast even in a dry and hungry soil; it affords excellent fuel, and is a disinfectant for unwholesome places; the bark contains an alkaloid febrifuge; the leaves may be smoked; and its uses appear to be innumerable.—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE DEPARTMENTS have responded to the request of the House of Representatives for a report on the estimated expenditures of the Government for the year 1873. The Postmaster-General has himself unable to make any reduction. Secretary Richardson shows where \$2,907,261 might be saved out of the appropriations for his Department. Mr. Corcoran, the Treasury, has refused to refund the appropriations for lightships and revenue vessels, which he doubts the propriety of doing. The largest saving is suggested by Architect Mullett, who points out that the expenditures on public buildings can be lessened \$60,000,000. The State Department offers to reduce the expenditure on official postage to \$50,000. The Signal Office has made its estimates with such careful economy that no further saving is necessary, as also the Submarine Department and the Paymaster-General. The Ordnance Office gives up \$348,000, and the Surveyor-General \$98,000. The Interior Department has made no reply.

STATE ITEMS.

At a festival given at the Methodist Church, in Harrison, Posey county, a cake was voted at ten cents a vote, and brought \$182.

A movement is being made to stock the lakes at Laporte with finer grades of fish, to be brought from the eastern hatching establishment.

The hog disease is prevailing to some extent in Johnson county. Stock breeders near Franklin have recently lost a number of hogs by the disease.

John Fellenzer, returning from church in Terre Haute, was waylaid and struck in the face with a "billy." Mr. F. drew his little pistol and the assassin fled.

A gentleman in Terre Haute tried his luck at hanging a horse shoe over one of the doors of the house. It fell down the same day and broke his little two year old girl's nose.

A young man in Vincennes wrote an insulting note to a young lady, promising to marry her. The young lady met him and threw a cup of boiling water in his face.

Mr. Jones left his horse and buggy unhitched in Terre Haute, for a few moments. He has found the place where he tied the horse, but the animal and vehicle have not yet been recovered.

A meeting of ex-officers and soldiers would be held at the residence of the night of the 6th, to make arrangements for a reunion of the old soldiers of the Tenth Congressional District on the 7th of April, 1874.

The Boonville *Enquirer* says: "The late Chief Justice Chase left a tract of land in Warrick county, which he had purchased for non-payment of taxes, in this issue of the *Enquirer*. The heirs had best govern themselves accordingly."

The Artesian well near Mt. Vernon has reached a depth of 768 feet, and has struck a bed of water much like the Blue Lick, but odorless. Boring will be resumed again in a few days. A flow of fresh water within 800 feet from the surface, is what is expected to be found.

Frank Baker, a twelve-year old son of Colonel A. S. Baker, of South Bend, was shot by the accidental discharge of a pistol, a few days ago, the ball taking effect in the cheek, but not doing him serious injury. When asked about the course of the ball, he asserted that he swallowed it.

John Hughes, of Lake County, recently told the editors of the *Crown Point Herald* that he purchased \$1.80 worth of geese the other day, and that besides the meat he took out \$4.00 worth of oil. The aforesaid editor, who is a good looking, and a gentleman in every sense of the word, and is possessed of a goodly share of this world's goods.—A splendid double circle, elegantly set with diamonds, was presented to the bride by the groom, the officiating minister. After the ceremony all partook of a bountiful supper prepared by the Doctor's excellent lady. A party of those not invited indulged in a scuffle on the outside, and the bride and groom appeared in the hall, received the congratulations of the musicians, after which all dispersed in high glee with themselves and the world in general. Sometime after midnight the guests repaired to the different apartments to dream away the remaining hours; rising ourselves in the morning in time to partake of a sumptuous breakfast; saw the principals safely aboard the train, bidden adieu, and started for home. Long life and prosperity to the happy couple. M. E. W.

THE *Northern Indianian*, which is certainly one of the most successful and prosperous country papers in the West, says, in speaking of advance payments, that it has tried both the advance and credit systems, and that the only way to successfully conduct a newspaper is to demand in advance. Like our contemporaries we have tried both plans, and have found that no paper of any size can be sustained upon any other basis.—*Valparaiso Messenger.*

It would be well for Judges throughout the State to follow the example of Judge Hester, of the Bartholomew Circuit Court, who, at the last session of his court, discharged the grand jury and the petit jury, and in making criminal cases brought before it, without giving them time to go into the examination of petty neighborhood quarrels. He gave notice that this court would be in session the next day, and that the grand jury would be avoiding much expense and waste of time in trifling matters that do no good to anybody and keep up continual trouble between neighbors.

Cushing and Gov. Andrew.

The following correspondence between Caleb Cushing and the late Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, was made public for the first time shortly after President Grant nominated the former for the Chief Justiceship. It will doubtless be perused with much interest by our readers.

CUSHING TO GOV. ANDREW.

NEWBURYPORT, APRIL 25 1861.

Sir: I beg leave to tender my sincere to you in any capacity, however humble, in which it may be possible for me to contribute to the public weal, and to the great critical emergency. I have no desire to survive the overthrow of the Government of the United States. I am ready for any sacrifice to arrest such a catastrophe; and I ask only to be permitted to lay down my life in the service of the commonwealth and the Union. I am, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

His Excellency, John A. Andrew, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, NEWBURYPORT, APRIL 27, 1861.

Sir: Under the responsibilities of this hour, remitted both as a man and a magistrate to the solemn judgment, conscience and honor, I must remember only that the great object of constitutional liberty and of civilization, itself referred to the dread arbitrament of arms; and I am bound to say, although I personally and personally always been agreeable to myself, and notwithstanding your many great qualifications fitting you for usefulness, yet your relation to public affairs, your recently avowed opinions touching the ideas and sentiments of Massachusetts, your intimacy of social, political and sympathetic intercourse with the leading secessionists of the rebel States, maintained for years and never broken, and your long and arduous service in the army, and your refusal to permit my finding any place for you in the council or the camp. I am compelled sadly to declare that were I to accept your offer should I dishonor the country, and I must therefore decline to accept of you, and I must not attempt to express my reluctance with which this is written. Faithfully your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW, Gov.

Relief for the destitute in our large cities comes from an unexpected quarter. The Howard Association of Memphis have very nobly resolved to return \$30,000 of the 43,000 which they have on hand to the States which gave it to them. They modestly keep \$18,000 for their own sick and destitute. When divided up, this thirty thousand dollars will not make a very big difference in the suffering of the unemployed, but the spirit of the deed is priceless.

NEWS SPLINTERS.

The Erie Canal is now completely closed, locking about 3,000,000 bushels of grain which will have to remain all winter. In this amount is included nearly 1,500,000 bushels of wheat.

The *Detroit Free Press* informs its readers that "certain facts which have recently come to light concerning Grant's nomination for Chief Justice show most clearly that the United States Senate will disgrace itself and the nation if it confirms him."

In addition to its other troubles, Cuba has got into a financial crisis.—The trades-organizations are on a strike, the wharf-laborers are demanding gold. Meanwhile the Debt Junta are discussing all sorts of means to relieve the situation, but thus far without any satisfactory result.

HENRY CLEWS & Co., whose failure was one of the earliest and largest in the panic last summer, announce that they are ready to pay all their obligations in full. In their circular stating this they attribute their recovery largely to the forbearance of their creditors.

LIQUOR LAW.—This is the last case decided under the temperance law—O'Leary vs. the State. The Circuit Court in Warrick county, in a case involving intoxicating liquors to A. to be drunk on the defendant's premises, A. being in the habit of becoming intoxicated, as the defendant well knew. The evidence showed that the defendant was a saloon keeper; that he had given orders not to sell to A. any liquors; that the liquors sold to A. were sold to him by a third party, and that in the latter's absence and without his knowledge or consent, and against his express direction. There was a verdict of guilty and judgment thereon ordered on a motion for a new trial. Held, the ruling was erroneous, and the facts the conviction could not be sustained. Reversed.

BIRTHS.

MILNER—Jan. 10, in Benton twp., Elkhart co., a son to the wife of Ed. Milner; weight 8½ lbs.

SCHLOSSER—Jan. 9, in Ligonier, a son to the wife of John Schlosser; weight 10 pounds.

STRAUS—Jan. 14, in Ligonier, a daughter to the wife of F. W. Straus; weight 14 pounds.

KNAPE—Jan. 16, in Ligonier, a daughter to the wife of F. W. Straus; weight 17 pounds.

COOPER—In Perry twp., a son to the wife of Jacob Cooper; weight 10 pounds.

KANN—Jan. 18, in Ligonier, a son to the wife of Meyer Kann; weight 13 pounds.

Bully for Banker!

MARRIED.

ZINN—WIFE—January 1, 1874, at the residence of the bride father, Dr. Wm. W. Zinn, of Zinn, of Gorham, to Miss Ellen Wirt, of Waterbury.

This was indeed a pleasant occasion, not only to the parties most deeply interested, but to the many friends who were in attendance. The bride, Goshen, and surrounding country. The bride, who is an intelligent lady, was superbly and becomingly dressed; and, like all brides generally, she was good looking. The groom, a gentleman in every sense of the word, and is possessed of a goodly share of this world's goods.—A splendid double circle, elegantly set with diamonds, was presented to the bride by the groom, the officiating minister. After the ceremony all partook of a bountiful supper prepared by the Doctor's excellent lady. A party of those not invited indulged in a scuffle on the outside, and the bride and groom appeared in the hall, received the congratulations of the musicians, after which all dispersed in high glee with themselves and the world in general. Sometime after midnight the guests repaired to the different apartments to dream away the remaining hours; rising ourselves in the morning in time to partake of a sumptuous breakfast; saw the principals safely aboard the train, bidden adieu, and started for home. Long life and prosperity to the happy couple. M. E. W.

DIED.

STULTS.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 28, 1874, in Avilla, Noble Co., Ind., Alice L. Stults, wife of Rev. R. F. Stults; aged 23 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The deceased died as she lived, a consistent christian, an affectionate wife and a true, devoted mother. She leaves a kind husband and two helpless children to mourn her departure. She united with the M. E. Church at the age of 15 years. When her husband entered the Gospel Ministry, for his encouragement and support, she withdrew from the M. E. Church and united with the Lutheran Church. Our bereaved and afflicted brother has the sympathies and condolences of many friends. R. H. S.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat—white... \$1.15
"red... \$1.10
"yellow... \$1.12
"blue... \$1.14
"green... \$1.16
"black... \$1.18
"brown... \$1.20
"gray... \$1.22
"white... \$1.24
"red... \$1.26
"yellow... \$1.28
"blue... \$1.30
"green... \$1.32
"black... \$1.34
"brown... \$1.36
"gray... \$1.38
"white... \$1.40
"red... \$1.42
"yellow... \$1.44
"blue... \$1.46
"green... \$1.48
"black... \$1.50
"brown... \$1.52
"gray... \$1.54
"white... \$1.56
"red... \$1.58
"yellow... \$1.60
"blue... \$1.62
"green... \$1.64
"black... \$1.66
"brown... \$1.68
"gray... \$1.70
"white... \$1.72
"red... \$1.74
"yellow... \$1.76
"blue... \$1.78
"green... \$1.80
"black... \$1.82
"brown... \$1.84
"gray... \$1.86
"white... \$1.88
"red... \$1.90
"yellow... \$1.92
"blue... \$1.94
"green... \$1.96
"black... \$1.98
"brown... \$2.00
"gray... \$2.02
"white... \$2.04
"red... \$2.06
"yellow... \$2.08
"blue... \$2.10
"green... \$2.12
"black... \$2.14
"brown... \$2.16
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