The National Banner

J. B. STOLL, Editor and Proprietor.

LIGONIER, IND'A, JAN. 7th, 1875.

Two *Unions*, the South Bend and the Warsaw, have adopted the quarto form and both present a very neat appearance. They are severally entitled to liberal patronage.

The will of the late Gerrit Smith has been sent to Chicago for admission to probate, he having had property there. The value of his estate is estimated at about $1,250,000.

The discovery has been made amidst the Voorhees-McDonald contest that the latter was a free-soil Democrat in 1849. It is not likely that this discovery will prove disastrous to McD.

A meeting of the principal fruit growers of Illinois and adjacent States is now holding at Chicago. One thousand representatives, or interested persons, are expected to take part in its discussions and deliberations.

The Indianapolis *Journal* suggests Secretary Bristow as an available republican candidate for the Presidency and Senator Booth for the second place on the ticket. This is the strongest republican ticket yet proposed.

Judge Holman's chances for the Senatorship seem to be growing. The report that he is not in the field has elicited a semi-authentic denial. If he should determine to try his luck in good earnest, the result can easily be prognosticated.

Gen. Sheridan has started for New Orleans, but General Emory says that he has received no official intimation that he is to be superseded, and that the "banditti" at Washington, writing for the newspapers, are trying to create an opinion against him.

The Louisiana outrage has so harried the feelings of Members of Congress, on their return from holiday recess, that all discussion is tinged with the bitterness engendered. Let what subject come up that will, there is a constant reversion to the one thing uppermost in their thoughts.

The Tilton-Beecher trial is now fairly under way. Five hundred jurors have been sworn, and the case has been handed over by Judge McCue, who it was hoped by Beecher's counsel would try it, counting it in their favor, to Judge Neilson, who is supposed to lean Tiltonwise.

The LaPorte *Herald* thinks it would be injudicious for the republican members of the Legislature to cast their votes for either of the democratic contestants for the U. S. Senatorship. It advises its republican brethren to "select a good, straight Republican and "vote for him first, last and all the "time, and leave the democratic gentlemen to fight it out among themselves, and bury their own dead. It "is none of our quarrel, none of our "funeral." Consent.

The Indiana State Legislature opens its session to-day. We hope it will not forget that it was elected, on both sides, in the interest of reform and that its whole legislation may be found to be in that interest, especially in the election of a U. S. Senator, which devolves upon it. Let the Democrats put forward their best man on that platform, so long as the choice remains with them. Let Republicans aid in his election, and though there may be a few, as there always will, who prefer a different course, the mass of the State will be satisfied.

Congressional Sub-Committees are investigating in Alabama, New Orleans, and Vicksburg. At New Orleans, A. B. Levissee, when asked by the committee if he was elected to the Legislature, answered, "I was returned as a member by the Returning Board, but not by the popular vote." Mr. Kellogg, fearing that the rule laid down by the committee of looking only into the later doings of the people would tell against him, has written a letter to the committee asking them to go back to the election of 1872. He evidently thinks he has a better chance there.

While the Chicago *Times* says: "It "is now regarded as certain that the "tax on tea and coffee will be restored "by the present Congress; that the "great falling off in customs receipts "has rendered this step absolutely "necessary; and it would be impracticable to levy additional imposts "when the tax on these articles can "be so easily collected and is so "productive," some other journal, on on which we cannot now put our hand, remarks that these articles are in general use by the poorer class of people and are almost a necessity with them; that it would be much better to reinstate the tax on incomes over $2,000, which would bring in as much revenue and place it where it could be borne.

Regarding the return of Congress to its duties, after the holiday recess, the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Congressmen have not returned in a very genial mood from their holiday rest. The disclosures in the Pacific Mail investigation have not strengthened the faith of the Democrats in the stainless integrity of their party, and the Republicans are made uncomfortable both by this investigation and by the condition of affairs at the South. The consequence is that both branches of Congress reassembled on Monday in ill-humor. In the Senate the Louisiana situation was text for an old political field-day debate. Partisan feeling was more strong, and the debate more heated and bitter, than at any time since the days before the Cincinnati Convention, when the Senate Chamber was the cauldron of the Liberal party.

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

The Louisiana Legislature met on Monday last in New Orleans with Kellogg's soldiers in and around the building and United States troops close at hand. The Conservatives, by an irregular proceeding, organized, or attempted to organize, the House, but were prevented by a squad of U. S. soldiers, who were brought in by a U. S. General under the instructions of Gov. Kellogg. After "confusion worse confounded," the democratic representatives left the Hall, protesting against its invasion by troops of the General Government. The Republicans, who had partially left the Hall on finding the Conservatives more than their match in promptness to organize, returned when the coast was clear and another irregular organization was formed by them. Fifty-four, the number necessary to form a quorum, were declared by the Clerk to be present, while that number did not answer to their names. During the day, Gen. Sheridan issued a military order assuming command of that department under instructions from the President of the United States, and sent a telegram to the Secretary of War, stating that a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority existed in that State, and that something must be done to give protection to the people. On the following day the excitement was not so great, but Gen. Sheridan's accusations, of the day before, were discussed with warmth and bitterness. He is well answered by the "Whereas" of the Cotton Exchange at their meeting, which says that they are an organization totally disconnected from political affairs, instituted solely for the promotion of commercial interests, and they give solemn assurance that the allegations of Gen. Sheridan are not only false in point of fact, but evince the spirit of a mere partisan.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, on the ground, corroborates the foregoing by saying that the facts elicited before the Congressional Committee, as well as by careful observation, do not sustain Gen. Sheridan in his assertions. That his charges are unjust and untrue.

While the Democrats by their eagerness to secure themselves a majority, which they believe themselves to be, committed an irregular and unjustifiable act, yet the General Government committed a more flagrant one in its preparations, by military show, to sustain the notoriously inequitable course of the Returning Board. And this wrong was the cause of the other.

Of all the many offenses against true republican principles, against our constitutional liberties, which have been charged to our Dictator, no one of them, nor all combined, equals this, his last. It is a deep, damning crime. No Northern State would submit to such usage for a moment.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTEST.

An intercollegiate contest is to be held in New York city, at the Academy of Music, to-night. This is a new thing, only some half dozen colleges taking part at this time, a number of others saying they are not prepared this year, but will be hereafter. Each college chooses its best orators and essayists to represent it, and though credit will be given to the persons themselves, yet the Institutions expect to show their several systems of training and claim some little therefor. This action will have a tendency to throw the Regatta business in the back ground, as nine-tenths of our colleges can take no part in that muscular exercise from the nature of the case, while all that are so minded, from the same nature, can participate in the other. And it is safe to say that most of the parents sending their sons to school will prefer their money should be used in cultivation of the mind rather than the muscles of the body. We look to see this system gain ground rapidly and create a great interest throughout the country.

SPANISH REPUBLIC, EXEUNT.

The poor, sickly republic of Spain has at last given up the ghost. Alfonso, a young man of no caliber, son of the notorious ex-Queen Isabella, has been caught up by the old nobility together with the army, and placed on the throne almost as forcibly as his mother was removed from it. While Don Carlos, who has the better right to the place, if there is such a thing as a right, has fought for years for this same throne and was at the time in the field with a large following, he has been passed over for the banished weakling who would never have dared to raise his standard on his native soil.

Spain, like France, has been and is in a state of transmutation, and one would be bold who would prophesy long life to any one system of government over the ignorant, lazy, ungovernable mass constituting the greater part, on the one hand, and the proud, lazy, ungovernable few making up the remainder of that excitable nation.

R. H. Marr, chairman of the New Orleans committee of seventy, arrived in New York a short time since, and in a speech there gave a history of the situation. He said while they felt like taking what they knew to be their rights in their own hands, yet there was not the slightest disposition on their part to oppose in any way the laws or authority of the United States. In reference to the visit of the Congressional Committee to New Orleans, Mr. Marr said that the citizens were pleased with the committee, that they would receive all the evidence it was in their power to give, that they would spare no effort to give every facility to ascertain the whole truth in their case.

During the trial at South Bend last week of Hickman and Bennett, for the murder of Cihanski and wife, near New Carlisle, in that county, last July, the latter turned State's evidence and confessed that he stood guard while Hickman killed the victims with a club and then set the house on fire. There was but little evidence against them, and that only circumstantial, and it is thought they would have been acquitted had Bennett not confessed.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

NUMBER TWO.

While we have many reasons to feel proud of our excellent system of public schools, we must not allow ourselves to think that it is perfect in all its manifold elements. To regard a thing as perfect, is only another way of encouraging decay. The smith may polish his steel to the perfection of a mirror, but if he lay it away neglected, the oxygen of the air will soon change its brightness to a rusty hue—its smoothness to roughness—its perfection to chaos. The intelligent farmer, after years of toil, surrounds himself with all the conveniences and improvements necessary to the perfection of his art, only to find in the end, that the nearer he approaches his ideal of perfection, the more complicated his labors become, and the greater the complexity, the greater the strain upon his physical and mental powers, to sustain the equilibrium of the components which make up the sum of his profession. For progression in any department of trade is nothing more than the balancing of all the forces that contribute to its existence, while we raise the whole to a higher plane. The concentrating of force for the improvement of a single component to the neglect of others destroys the equilibrium and makes improvement impossible; it is like a wave on the ocean, every rise of which has its equivalent depression. When George Stevenson invented the locomotive engine and moved the first train of cars by the power of steam, the world was startled at so marvelous an invention. Mechanics gazed upon it with wonder, but not with content. They felt confident that the great mind of Stevenson was not the ultimate of all mankind, and that the product of his inventive genius was but a starting point for something greater and more magnificent in all its details. The success of Stevenson lured others, imbued with the true spirit of progress, to greater achievements toward the perfecting of his own invention, till the engine now, in its very complexness seems to defy the art and genius of man. To improve and bring it to still greater perfection, is the work of future generations; for a higher inventive power is required than that which brought it to its present state. To suppose it perfect, is to limit the inventive faculties of man. Though as perfect as the engine now seems in all its ramifications, it demands for its conservation the most careful attention and vigilance by those whose duty it is to preserve and perpetuate its usefulness. If in the evolution of machinery so much care and attention are required to the furtherance of its usefulness, what can be said of the care, culture, and labors demanded to improve, preserve and perpetuate that most intricate and complex machinery of education? This machine is of peculiar construction. It is not isolated from other machines, but a machine that has for its components all machinery ever devised by man. It is pre-eminently the machine of all machines, for it combines in one grand whole all the experiences of past civilizations.

The great problem which now presents itself to us is, how are we to keep this machinery in running order? How can we improve the efficiency of its working power? If our schools are not what they ought to be, how can we better their condition? If we are compelled to employ incompetent persons to teach in these schools under the present circumstances, what can be done to remove the evil? These are questions that should receive the attention not only of teachers, but of every thinking mind interested in the cause of education. It is not possible the solution to the great problem can be found in this generation, but we may by attending to it prepare the way by giving something for future ages to build upon.

The Hon. Wm. S. King, ex-Postmaster of the House of Representatives, at the time of the Pacific Mail Subsidy grant, and Member of Congress elect from Minnesota, has been implicated in the under-ground work by which that subsidy was carried.—$115,000 seem to have got into his hands throgh the company's agent, Irwin. When the investigating committee asks for Mr King, to know what he did with that sum, he fails to appear, The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 5th inst., says: "he must know that the country is waiting for him, that his friends have advanced a very ingenious theory of innocence, and that he is himself his own strongest accuser. A comparison of two different dispatches, which appear in different parts of this morning's *Tribune*, may be soothing to Mr. King's friends, who are mortally afraid he will be found. One dispatch is from St. Paul. It says that the rooms engaged for William, and which he was to use when lobbying for Ramsey's re-election, are still vacant, and that King is supposed to be sick in Washington. But a dispatch from Washington say that he is not there, and that an officer has been sent to St. Paul for him."

THE NEW DISCOVERY OF SILVER IN NEVADA.

It is reported from San Francisco that the Nevada silver mines, rich as they have hitherto been found, are trifling compared to what has just (Dec. 6) been opened up in the famous Comstock lode, covered by the Consolidated Virginia, the California and Ophir claims.

There is a fissure or rift in the rock 1,200 feet from side to side, and the silver grows richer as the miners near the center of this vast mass. From the value per ton of $100 and less, at the outside, they have penetrated 25 feet, and it is estimated or assayed at over $8,000 per ton.

It is expected to be found a solid mass of pure silver at the center.—From what has already been seen their best judges estimate the value of the mass to be not less than $300,000,000.

A GOOD WORD FOR ANDY.

It has so become a habit with many of our public journals to speak lightly of Andrew Johnson, that we take great pleasure in reproducing in our editorial columns the very sensible remarks of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, nearly every word of which we most cordially endorse: "One of the most interesting Senatorial elections of this winter is that of Tennessee, where there is to be a successor chosen to "Parson" Brownlow. The contest is narrowed down to Governor James C. Brown and ex-President Andrew Johnson.—The latter claims that he will receive twenty-five votes from East Tennessee and more than that number from the remainder of the State. This would elect him. As there are but eight Republicans, there will probably be no caucus. Governor Brown is a fair, clever man, of moderate abilities, who would give the State no distinction in the Senate. President Johnson has a national reputation. He is universally regarded as a very able, honest, bold and outspoken man. He has had more political experience than any living man in the United States, having been fourteen years in the House of Representatives, six years in the Senate, twice Governor of Tennessee, Vice-President and President of the United States. In the course of his long career he has made some serious mistakes, which at the present time he could and would most vigorously repair. As an off-hand debater he is unexcelled, and he has an extraordinary amount of combativeness and adhesiveness. His pugnacity, his experience, his personal feelings of bitterness against many of the Republican Senators, the knowledge he possesses of their short-comings, would render him very serviceable in the ranks of the minority in the next Senate. Brown would undoubtedly vote right, but that is all. Johnson's services on the floor would be worth more than his votes. If the Democracy of Tennessee desire to do the party throughout the United States a service they will put the ex-President in the Senate. For these times Johnson has other merits. He won't steal, and he understands perfectly the condition of the Southern people, and he has a good habit of speaking out very plainly. Everywhere Democrats who allude to the subject say they hope Tennessee will elect "old Andy," as he is familiarly termed. We like to see the United States Senate composed of able historical characters, who have reputations to lose or to maintain. There is now a great want of brains, of pluck and vigor on the Democratic, as well as the Republican side in the Senate. Let us have a reinforcement by all means."

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

The following, taken from the Chicago *Tribune* of the 5th inst., will give but a faint idea of the most atrocious and fiendish massacres known in the annals of crime. We will try and give a synopsis of this soul harrowing letter next week. The *Tribune* says:

"Towards the close of the last session of Congress some legislation was effected that greatly aided the Federal Courts in Utah, and enabled the United States Marshal of the Territory to arrest, very recently, the leader of the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow Massacre, and, still later, to arrest the Colonel of the Mormon regiment that committed the atrocious deed. A correspondent of the *Tribune*, who has just visited the scene of the massacre, furnishes this paper a graphic and thrilling story of the manner in which the terrible tragedy was consummated. Our correspondent gives a complete and authentic history of the terrible slaughter; the latest developments and confessions; the "Mormon causes of provocation"; relates all the circumstances of the military council from which emanated the bloody plot; describes the premature attack; the sending out of the forlorn hope; tells about the Free Masons and Odd Fellows in the train; how the Indians tortured and burned the captives; describes the shooting of 127 defenseless men and women, and the cutting of children's throats; the pinning of an infant to its dead father's body with a knife; the auction sale of the blood-stained spoils; how Brigham Young obtained the cattle belonging to the train; appearance of the ghastly field after eight day's fighting; the piles of dead mutilated by wolves; a child drawing arrows from a dead mother's body; the dashing out of an infant's brains against a wagon-hub; the guilty leaders in the massacre and their antecedents.

* * * It is the first authentic narrative of the most cruel and merciless slaughter of human beings in modern history."

The St. Joseph *Herald* briefly and pointedly discusses the financial question as follows: "Of course the West wants more money. But in the name of all the gods at once, how is the West to get more money? Will a Congressional enactment give the West more money? Who is so shallow as to believe it? Does any laboring man's experience allow him to believe that he will get a farthing that he does not work for? There is no scarcity of money in the country, or any part of it, except such as the operations of trade temporarily create in these as in all other times. All who have anything to give for money can get it. There is no other way under heaven to get money, in the West or elsewhere."

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, which convened at Indianapolis last week, was the largest assemblage of teachers ever seen in the State.—Hendricks delivered the welcoming address, which was neat and appropriate. Prof. Smart of Fort Wayne who was the retiring President of the Association, responded on the part of the teachers, in an equally neat speech. The new President, Prof. W. A. Jones, of the State Normal School, delivered his inaugural address, which is spoken of in the highest terms.

A weekly paper in Illinois describes the editor of the other paper as a "blear-eyed hitching post, a goat-faced gunny-sack, a wart eared bung-hole for a cider barrel, and a plaster-cast for the poop deck on a canal boat." There must have been a dearth of society news that week.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

As Viewed From a Liberal Standpoint.

To the Editor of the National Banner:

The Liberals of '72, finding that the republican party would not hold to its original principles, that the leaders had perverted the organization to their own personal and corrupt aims, and that all efforts towards reform in its own ranks were futile, left that party, united on a platform denouncing in the most emphatic terms its personal and party corruption, they called for retrenchment and reform and appealed to all who believed as they, in this matter, for support.

The democratic organization, after mature deliberation, adopted the Liberal declaration of principles. By a greater expenditure of money, and greater frauds than ever before known in our history, the republican party maintained its ascendancy; and grown bolder by their success in the face of the charges against them, they openly and unblushingly committed graver corruptions than before the elections they had covertly done and denied. The result might have been foreseen. Many Republicans who had hitherto believed the charges of corruption to be what their leaders asserted, *i.e.*, electioneering lies, saw for themselves and voted the democratic ticket last fall. Many others who were as thoroughly convinced, yet could not screw their courage up to the point, as it seemed to them, of going over to the enemy, stayed at home from the polls. Both and each effected the same result. The democratic party was the victor throughout nearly the whole country.

Now to us, as Indianians, comes the duty of selecting a representative in the United States Senate. Who shall it be? The democratic party has the choice in its own hands. Will it choose from among a number of able and tried men who have *proved* themselves anti-corruptionists, or take one who has in common with the party they have denounced partaken of the salary-grab, and it may be of other corrupting schemes, and whose only claim is based on another issue with which the Liberals and Republicans, who gave the party its victory, are not in sympathy? To elect him is to give the lie to their profession of reform, and to deliberately throw away the gain they have made, for depend upon it, those who made that gain are in earnest. Party ties sit lightly on them. Their eyes are open and they will be independent should they find they have been deceived.

It is said to be an old maxim in war, to find out what the enemy wants you to do and then to *not* do it. It is said, also, that the republican party want the Democrats to elect Voorhees. Put the two together, apply the maxim and all will be right. If Voorhees is elected, no reward is given to the honest men of the party, but rather a premium to salary-grabbing, and make it certain that the Democracy is not to hold the reins any length of time in State or Nation. "Choose ye."

Liberal.

Foreign Items.

The death of Espartero is denied.

Bismarck threatens to take the Papal Bull by the horns.

There is a famine in Asia Minor, and many deaths happen daily.

Alfonso has granted complete amnesty to all Carlists. What a joke!

The Cuban army has telegraphed its adhesion to the Alfonsist Government.

An explosion of fire damp in a Yorkshire (England) coal mine, on the 5th inst., killed 90 persons.

McMahon doesn't find it the pleasantest thing in the world to be the head of the French Republic.

Garibaldi declines the pension granted by the Italian Government on account of its finances, but thanks the Parliament for its vote.

Latest news from Spain state that Alfonso, or Alphonse, has named his cabinet ministers. A dispatch from Paris says that all the Great Powers have authorized their representatives at that Court to enter into semi-official relations with the new government.

The little, would-be Republics of South America are just now like their mother, Spain, in more of a turmoil than ever. The citizens of nearly all of them are at the work they like best, cutting each others throats. If, like the Kilkenny cats, they would make a clean thing of it and leave the country to the alligators and monkeys, some good might come of it.

BLOOMINGTON ON FIRE.

"On fire with excitement caused by the discovery of water," heads an article in Swann, Pillsbury & Co's *Real Estate and Insurance Journal*, Bloomington, Illinois. If we may guess they have been "boring" for water and have found it. Judging from the article the writer has been drinking some with a "little sathin' stronger" thrown in, if such a thing can be possible. The advertisers show themselves men of energy by getting sometimes out of the beaten track, as is proved by their offer to take any number of men wishing to purchase Kansas lands—of which they have a quantity—from Bloomington and back if land enough is purchased. But Ed. Miller shows that it is n't best to spoil a good story for relation's sake when this is told: "A Pennsylvanie baby is said to have inherited the eyes and nose of its father, but the cheek of his uncle, who is an insurance agent." They did n't italicise any part of this, and we won't.

A bill has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature to repeal all laws relating to the sale of liquors and providing a system for the traffic in such liquors. The bill proposes to divide the places where liquors are sold into five classes, each of which shall be registered and pay a stipulated fee, yearly, or from $10 to $200, according to the class and variety of liquors which they propose to sell. Keepers of such places are forbidden to sell to minors or drunkards, or to allow loungers or riotous conduct about their places, and to be liable for all damages and the cancelation of their registration.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

Mr. Editor:—Being spurred up a little by the work of some of the Banner's correspondents, and for aught we know a means of becoming somewhat popular, we of course must endeavor to retain status with the rest.

School being closed during the holidays, students enjoyed a vacation of about two weeks and having been so closely confined to their studies for three months or more and at once let loose in this enjoyable time of the year they made the vacation an eventful season.

Most students went to their homes, but a few remained in the city, among whom was our humble self, who feasted on the delicacies of the season such as are generally found in the "Batching halls" of students.

Turkeys that used to perambulate the periphery of cornfields and barnyards have recently ceased to exist; their meanderings are no more and they have gone where *the woodbine twineth*. Chickens doubtlessly have suffered to the same extent, when we consider the price two weeks ago, six cents per pound, and that of now, ten cents, indicating that something evil has befallen them and they are now reduced in number to scarcity.

School opens to-day, and everything seems to assume its characteristic aspect, which is work, and it makes my mind weary at the thought. But things like these, you know, must be in every famous victory.

I noticed an article in the last week's Banner headed "Our common school system," which if you please, we would like to say a word about by way of comment; since it is so full of truth and worthy of consideration to all who are interested in educational welfare, and certainly there must be few who are not, more or less. It pained me however, to have old "Spartey" (Jr.) taken as an illustration of the progress and advancement of our educational system; certainly such spelling does little towards shedding luster on what we were teaching last winter, but of course, the "committee on program" issued from some secreted nook in the township where schools and spellings are unheard of, or possibly the committee was "out of practice" only.

We hope the lesson taught in that article will be taken to heart and some good spring from it. If the golden days of youth were spent in the school-room under the guidance of a good preceptor, instead of being spent in idleness as is so frequently the case, this country would realize the glorious work, if properly fostered, education would do for it.

Education brings about a refining element that true civilization requires, and forms a barrier and stumbling-block to those immoral and uncivilized elements which are impediments to the progress and success of our would-be civilized country. Reader, take this and meditate over it, see if it is not good reasoning, and if you have not read that article above referred to, read it and do as it teaches. We wish this subject would be fully stirred up and brought to light. (We think it will—Ed.)

Another remark in a communication following the one previously referred to, which is so bold and straight forward and so *substantial* that no one dared to *palliate* or *deny* it. But as a whole, we take it to be rather "transparent," hence we will try not to overthrow any of his "arguments." His choice for President and Vice-President, has introduced a new thought to us.

A. Redoy.

Normal, Ill., Jan. 4.

The Speakership.

The Springfield *Republican* thus compares Messrs. Wood and Kerr:—"The two most prominent candidates for the speakership are unquestionably, Fernando Wood, of New York, and Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana. Mr. Wood has the advantage of being on the ground as a member of the present House, with the means and the manner for dispensing a seductive hospitality, and he is already a liberal patron of the excellent Washington markets and extra waiters. Mr. Kerr is absent, a poorer and rougher man, but, though out of the sight and stomach of the Washington public, he is not altogether out of mind, but looms up threateningly in the distant moral landscape, so to speak. Mr. Wood's Washington record is certainly a very good one for him. He has been a stout partisan, but a clean one. What will work against him are the memory of his old New York City administration, and the general distrust in both parties of any one brought up in New York politics. If the Democracy were to run on in their present indifference to politics and principles, he would be quite likely to carry off the prize; but another season, at least, will teach them the necessity of paying some respect to the general public opinion, and this cannot fail to greatly advantage Mr. Kerr's pretensions for the chair. While here before, and since in Indiana, he has exhibited a robust political morality and courage, a stern opposition to anything like jobbery, and that firmest adherence to sound currency doctrines which will soon be counted as of higher value, even in a man's political status, than it is now. The general judgment here is, therefore, that, however powerful Mr. Wood's strength may seem this winter, or even next summer, Mr. Kerr will in the end receive the rare honors and exercise the great powers of the presiding place. His presence there would be a guarantee of the ablest and honestest committees that his material will permit, and this feeling, acting upon the Democratic majority through the general public opinion of the country, will be no mean factor in the decision of the question."

The Democratic Legislature of Arkansas has elected a colored man enrolling clerk, and another of the same the doorkeeper. This does not look like there was a war of races. The large majority for the Democrats at the recent election was owing in a great measure to colored votes, and the white Democrats very justly think the services of colored Democrats should be recognized.—*Bartholomew Co. Democrat.*

INDIANA NEWS ITEMS.

The Mishawaka Furniture Company has met with excellent success in the introduction of the new style easy chairs made by them. Over 600 have been sold in the past three months.

A Kokomo saloon keeper has sued the commissioners of Howard county for $10,000, the estimated profit of his saloon business since last spring, at which time the board refused to grant him a permit.

The Goshen *Times* says: "The Whitney Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J., manufacturers of the Whitney Sewing Machine, are proposing to have their sewing machine furniture made at Goshen.

One Oliver B. Stout, of Indianapolis, sued his mother-in-law for damages, for alienating the affections of his wife, laying claim to a fabulous sum. The jury thought there was something in it, and awarded the poor fellow $500.

The new Bartholomew county Court House at Columbus, which was dedicated Tuesday of last week, costs about $215,000. It is to have a $5,000 clock in the tower. The building was commenced in May, 1874, and was built by McCormick & Sweeney.

Some very good people, mostly confined to the Quakers of Wayne and adjoining counties, will petition the Legislature this winter, to abolish hanging, as a punishment for murder in the first degree. There are several other things the Legislature had better abolish first.—*Waterloo Press.*

The Logansport *Journal* says that at least $250,000 have been expended in that city, during the year, in the erection of buildings, public and private. The country keeps pace, in this respect, with the city, and fine farms, neat farm-houses, and commodious barns abound in all parts of the country."

It is time for our Bristol friends to rejoice, as Judge Pettit has decided that the dam across the St. Joseph is not a nuisance. We wouldn't give Boyer much for his prospective damages against the Bristol Hydraulic Company, if indeed he recovers anything for past damages. It would have been the part of wisdom on his part to have settled long ago, when he could have realized something.—*Elkhart Review.*

The LaPorte *Chronicle* has the following account of a juvenile incendiary: "A little eight year old boy named Spitler was discovered Monday striking matches and holding the blazing little sticks up under the eaves of a shed attached to the agricultural warehouse of Mr. Whitehead, on Main street. When first discovered he denied the statement and afterwards confessed that he did it with an intention of seeing a fire."

On Sunday morning about 3 o'clock the elegant suburban residence of the Hon. W. H. Whithers, near Ft. Wayne, was totally destroyed by fire, together with all the contents, including valuable furniture, and extensive library, silverware, etc. The members of the family barely escaped with their lives. The total loss is between $17,000 and $20,000; insured for $8,500 in the Liverpool, London and Globe, the Royal and Ætna. The fire is attributed to a defective flue.—*Ind. Sentinel*

Concerning the scarcity of money the Frankfort *Crescent* correctly says: "One of the significant signs of the times is the fact that Eastern capital is now seeking investment here in the West at 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Eastern parties have placed unlimited amounts of money in the hands of responsible bankers to be loaned out on unincumbered real estate. Money can not remain locked up; it must circulate. It can readily be had on real estate security and at reasonable rates."

Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, to whom Wabash College is indebted for an endowment of $50,000, has just made additional donations to educational institutions to the amount of $356,000. Of this amount $200,000 goes to the Terre Haute School of Industrial Sciences, and $150,000 to the Orphan's Home of Vigo county. It is said he has also promised $100,000 to the State Normal School at Terre Haute. Such an example of generous devotion to educational interests is rarely seen.

The great lion hunt came off, according to the programme, on New Year's Day, a thousand men taking part in the sport. The "beast" was not aroused from its lair, and the pitiful result of the chase was one solitary deer. The Lafayette *Courier* accounts for the failure. It says; The circle was complete on the east, and Col. Templeton came up from the South with five hundred men or more, in skirmish line, and in admirable order, but west and north there was a break through which a drove of elephants might have escaped. Besides, some over-zealous Nimrods—smart Alecks—who need a little red-hot ramrod tea, started at about daylight shooting and shouting right along the accustomed haunts of the beast. This of course put it to flight. It has been repeatedly started from the same spot on section sixteen, and ought to have been captured that day. We fear the Benton county "beast" is a myth.

The claim of some of the Ohio papers that Indiana should be responsible for the Wabash & Erie canal, because of a covenant entered solemnly into by both States, pans out exceedingly small when closely examined. It appears from a history of the canal published by the Indianapolis *Journal*, that no such compact was ever made. In fact Ohio hung back as long as possible, and when Indiana was ready to begin, there was no response from Ohio. Indiana then made a proposition to carry the canal through Michigan, and Ohio becoming alarmed agreed to accept from Indiana the lands donated by Congress upon the conditions specified. Here was no promise on the part of Indiana. Ohio made a promise but Indiana made none. If the bare acceptance of government lands constitutes an obligation, then Indiana is under an obligation, but not to Ohio. And this is all there is about the obligation part.—The friends of the canal must trump up stronger arguments than any they have brought forward yet, if they succeed in convincing the people of the State that an increase of the State debt by twenty millions will prove a public blessing.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

Holman for Senator.

[From the Madison Progress.]

The Lawrenceburgh *Register* is authorized to say that Judge Holman is a candidate for United States Senator. This announcement will be received with gladness by the masses of the people, who are tired and sick of the wrangling between Voorhees and McDonald and their friends. For our part we have, heretofore, insisted that Holman should hold himself in readiness to make a race for Governor of Indiana, but since there is dissatisfaction between Voorhees and McDonald, that is likely to do great damage to the party if persisted in, we feel inclined to discard both, and support Holman for United States Senator, and take the chances for another candidate for Governor two years hence. "Let us have peace."

GENERAL ITEMS.

A new horse distemper, said to be far more fatal than the epizootic, is in some parts of Michigan.

The sum of $5,527 has been sent in to the New York *Tribune* in $1. subscriptions, up to January 1st, to be distributed to the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers.

The expenses of the post-office department during the past year were a little over four and a half millions of dollars in excess of the receipts. New England is the only section of the country in which the mail service is self-supporting.

Red Cloud has asked to be allowed to go to Washington with several of his adherents to settle the troubles about the Black Hills reservation, but Commissioner Smith has refused the request on account of want of funds to pay the expenses.

A party of 21 miners is said to have stolen in from the Missouri River to the Black Hills Reservation. A company of troops was sent by Gen. Ord according to his instructions from Gen. Sheridan to drive them out, if the Indians happen to have left them alive.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*—N. Y. Dec. 29—says: At a meeting of the Lake Shore directors to-day, in the office of Commodore Vanderbilt, a dividend of 3½ per cent. was declared, payable on the 1st of February. The floating debt of the company is now entirely paid off.

The general term of the City Court of Brooklyn, Judges Neilson and Reynolds on the bench, gave a decision, the 29th ult., reversing the order of Judge McCue, which required Tilton to furnish the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with a bill of particulars in the suit of the former against the latter.

Icelanders who settled in Wisconsin a year or so ago, have been to Alaska and report that it is just the place for them. Perhaps if Uncle Sam will give that hardy race of men a chance to colonize there, return may yet be had from the $7,000,000 paid to Russia for that, so far, utterly worthless territory.

Irwin, the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who in 1872 spent $750,000 of the company's money, as is alleged, in securing a subsidy from Congress, absolutely refused, while being examined before the Congressional Committee, to answer what he did with this big pile of money. He now stands before the public as a contumacious witness.

A shocking railway accident occurred on the 24th ult., near the town of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, in England. An express train was thrown from the track, and several of the coaches fell into a canal, drowning thirty of the passengers. In addition, about fifty passengers were injured, many of them dangerously. On the same day an explosion occurred at Bagnall Hall colliery, North Standfordshire, by which sixteen of the miners were killed.

That New Carlisle Murder.

[From the LaPorte Herald.]

Our readers will remember that on the night of the 15th of July last, Thomas Cihanski and his wife (both Polanders) were brutally murdered in their house, in Olive township, St. Joe county, a few miles from New Carlisle, their dwelling being burned down over their bodies. Jonathan Hickman and James Bennett, were arrested on charge of having committed the crime. The trial of Hickman was concluded in the circuit court, at South Bend, this week. Pending said trial Bennett "turned State's evidence" against Hickman, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree, by the jury and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The condemned man then made a confession. So we now have the story of the crime from each of the two wretches who perpetrated it. As might be expected, they do not agree; each accusing the other of being the moving, leading actor in the tragedy. The facts are, the Polander and his wife were beaten to death with beech clubs, between 10 and 11 o'clock, both being awake when the murderers broke in upon them, and the old man being struck while in the act of getting out of bed, and making for the door. The woman received the death blow in the potato patch. Both corpses were dragged into the house by the heels, after the slaughter; the flames being previously lighted. The murderers got some $600.

Homicide in Whitley County.

Charley B. Carey, of Coesse, Whitley county, Ind., was brought to Fort Wayne on the 28th ult. and lodged in jail, charged with murder. The particulars are as follows: Saturday evening, Carey and a young man named Weaver, who had been in the village but a few days, got into a quarrel while under the influence of liquor. About 11 o'clock Weaver left the post-office, where the row had taken place, followed by Carey. After walking some distance, Weaver turned round, telling Carey that he had better not follow him. They got to quarreling again, and Carey struck Weaver on the head with a stick, knocking him insensible. Weaver was picked up and carried home by parties who saw the occurrence. He died at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Carey was promptly arrested and brought to Ft. Wayne for safe keeping, as there was great excitement over the affair in Coesse. The accused claims that the blow was not struck by him, and as there were several parties in the row, it may prove that he is innocent of the crime. The testimony before the Coroner's jury points conclusively to the accused as the one who struck the fatal blow.

DIED.

SHINKE.—On Saturday, January 2d, 1875, in Ligonier, of diphtheria, John Henry, son of F. W. and Catharine Shinke; aged 4 years.

THE MARKETS.

LIGONIER.

Wheat—white	$1 05	Hogs—live	6 00
Amber—red	1 02	Hogs—dressed	8 00
Rye	60	Turkeys—live	06
Oats	50	Chickens—live	04
Corn	@ 65	Beeswax	26
Potatoes	@ 75	Butter	22
Flax Seed	1 50	Lard	13
Clover Seed	5 50	Eggs	22
Wool	@ 50	Feathers	75
Pork	per lb 18	Tallow	07
Shoulders	10	Timothy Hay	18 00
Hams	@ 13	Marsh Hay	12 00

KENDALLVILLE.

Wheat—white	$1 04	Live Hogs	$6 50
Amber—Red	1 02	Dressed Hogs	8 00
Rye	60	Live Turkeys	06
Oats	50	Live Chickens	04
Corn	@ 65	Beeswax	28
Flax Seed	1 50	Butter	26
Clover Seed	@ 5 50	Lard	13
Wool	@ 48	Eggs	20
Pork	08	Feathers	95
Shoulders	8	Tallow	06
Hams	@ 12	Timothy Hay	16 00
		Marsh Hay	9 10

CHICAGO.

Wheat—white	$ 90	Hogs—live	$4 75 @ $5 25
Wheat—red	82	Mess Pork	18 70 @ 18 75
Corn	83	Lard	13 12 @ 13 15
Oats	33	Shoulders	6¾
Barley	1 03	Hams	9¾

TOLEDO.

Wheat	1 15	Oats	37
Red "	1 10	Clover Seed	5 65
Corn	69	Hogs	7 75

H. G. ZIMMERMAN,

Attorney at Law & Notary Public,

Office over Gerber's Hardware,

Cavin Street, Ligonier, Indiana.

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