

The National Banner

J. B. STOLL, Editor and Proprietor

LIGONIER, IND., NOV. 4th, 1875.

AMASA WALKER, the great political economist, died at his home in Boston, last Friday.

The Republican majority for Governor in Iowa, though the vote cannot be counted till next January, is as nearly as may be \$1,550, a gain of 75,000 over last year.

WE ARE in receipt of the first number of *The Garrett News*, published by C. W. Wing & Co. and edited by Thomas Malony. It announces its policy to be: "Garrett and hard-money Democracy." We judge of its issue to be somewhat hurried; succeeding numbers will doubtless exhibit a higher degree of typographical neatness. As co-laborers in a just and righteous cause, the publishers have our best wishes for a prosperous career.

THE ELECTIONS on Tuesday augur a glorious democratic victory next year. Our reasons for this statement are briefly these: In 1867 the Democrats were generally successful, but the year following they were terribly beaten. In 1871, democratic victories were a common occurrence; but the year following Grantism swept the whole country. This year the Republicans have been generally successful, and according to the above rule, they will be hopelessly defeated in 1876.

THE ELECTION RETURNS are not what they should be. Massachusetts failed to re-elect Gov. Gaston; New York did not give proper encouragement to the gallant champions of reform; Pennsylvania foolishly upheld corruption by electing Hart and Rawle in preference to the able and gifted Pershing and the reformer Piolette; Wisconsin faltered in her support of the Reform Governor Taylor, Maryland, and Mississippi, on the other hand, bravely upheld the democratic banner. All honor to these commonwealths!

IT REMOVES the apologists of that poor rag baby to open their batteries upon the *Macon (Georgia) Telegraph* for disseminating the sentiments embodied in the subjoined quotation: "As we have been fearing for some days, Democracy has come to us with a rush, and Radicals are more alive right now than it has been any day in eighteen months. The defeat of the Democracy has brought the White House more in sight of the Jacobins. For this result the Ohio Democrats are solely responsible. They threw away or ignored issues that gave them thirty out of forty Congressmen, and a majority of nearly 15,000 last year, and took up one that places them on the defensive from the jump. The Democratic party, Grant and the corruptions and villainies they set up as a howl for 'more currency.' Off all the imbecile, jackass, half-witted performance, this heads the procession."

CONCERNING the State elections held last Tuesday, the *World* of that date regarded the contests in seven States of interest and importance. In almost every State which held an election a different issue was raised. There was not, properly speaking, a central and conspicuous issue, such as last year was found in Grantism; Butlerism, Credit-Mobility and salary-grabbing, which brought about the tidal wave of 1874. The only subject of general interest that could be raised in these elections is that of the currency. Of the six States where the party platforms take cognizance of the financial question, both Democrats and Republicans in five—New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Minnesota, and Wisconsin—are the hard money, while in Pennsylvania the currency question has lost significance through the defeat in Ohio and the presence of a more important home issue. In New York the question to be decided was as to administrative reform; in Pennsylvania it was whether or not the Treasury should be saved from a corrupt ring; Massachusetts tells precisely what of strength remains to Radicalism in its birthplace and stronghold; Minnesota and Wisconsin gave the same answer as to the Northwest, shaken by the contests of 1873 and 1874, while Mississippi will show where the salvation for the three, most sadly oppressed of the Southern States.

"GOING TO DROP IT."

(Washington Special (Cleveland Commercial).)

A great many leading Democratic politicians from the west have been here recently, and the drift of their discussion of the Ohio campaign, seen to the effect that the party in that State made a mistake which must never be repeated. The late proposed policy of the adoption of the greenback policy was good for a fair and square democratic victory in a tight game on the record of the republican party; that the party must drop the greenback now and forever, and make its future campaigns on the corruption of Grant's administration and the republican party.

In reproducing the above, the *Indianapolis Star* emphatically avers and snarlingly observes: "Of course they will drop it. They never picked it up to keep it. There can be no mistaking the signs of the times. The leaders of the democratic party, as a class, never favored the greenback policy. A few of them in the west are earnest, honest and able advocates of the system; and in conjunction with the common people, three-fourths of whom favor it, got a hearing in Ohio and Pennsylvania this year; but a majority of the leaders of the democratic party did not. They are encumbered with principles. This organization known as the democratic party, has been without a distinctive policy for a number of years. It has been a negative organization. For ten years it has simply been opposing the republican party, and seeking to steal the public office."

We can overlook the late temper of the *Star*, in view of the destruction of its fond hopes that the Democracy would lend itself to the fondling of "dot baby." The *Star* men feel sore, you know, and we hardly feel like holding them to a rigid account for their naughty talk about democratic politicians. By and by, they will become more calm. In the mean time, let them hammer away on their new party project. It is a sort of "innocent amusement" that ought not to be interfered with.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Good and Bad Work on Tuesday.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC BY A SMALL MAJORITY.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

House Democratic Victories in Maryland, Mississippi and Virginia.

On Tuesday last elections were held in Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin—eleven States in all.

ILLINOIS.

In Illinois, the election was for county and municipal officers only; the result is therefore without political significance. The most exciting contest was witnessed in Cook county (Chicago). It almost equaled a presidential contest. The big fight was over the county treasuryship, for which the noted politician, A. C. Hesing, was the democratic and Louis Hueck the republican candidate. All the leading papers opposed Hesing with intense bitterness, but his friends contested every inch of ground, and left no stone unturned to gain the victory.

Notwithstanding, Hesing was defeated by over 3,000 majority. The Republicans elect most of the county officers.

KANSAS.

In this State the people voted upon the adoption of three amendments to the Constitution, upon members of the Legislature, and candidates for county offices. The amendments provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature, and fix the term of members of the Lower House at two years and of the Senate at four years. The campaign created no excitement, and the Republicans, according to the meagre reports before us, maintain their usual majority in both branches of the Legislature.

MARYLAND.

"My Maryland" elected a Governor, Controller, an Attorney General, a State Legislature, and county officers, and decided on constitutional amendments relating to change of venue in criminal trials. There were two tickets in the field—the Democratic and the Citizens' Reform, also called the Potato Bug ticket by its enemies. The democratic administration of the affairs of Maryland has been charged with profligacy, and there has been much opposition on account of it. The Citizens' Reform ticket was made up mostly of Democrats, but the Republicans have given their support, and made no nominations. Some of the candidates, however, were so conspicuous in the secession party that many Republicans refused to vote for them. The late-legislature was Democratic by a majority in the Senate, and 34 in the House. Both platforms are strongly opposed to inflation. The Democrats carried the State by 15,355 majority in 1871; by 927 in 1872; by 19,982 in 1873, and 14,337 in 1874. The Democrats have made a clean sweep, electing their entire State ticket by about 15,000 majority, and carrying both branches of the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In this commonwealth the sovereigns elected a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, a member of Congress, 40 Senators, 240 Representatives, eight Executive Councilors, and one Commissioner for each county. There were four tickets in the field; the Democratic and Liberal, headed by William Gaston, the present Governor; the Republican, headed by Alexander H. Rice; the Labor Reform, with Wendell Phillips for Governor, and the Prohibition, headed by John J. Baker. Both the Republican and the Democratic platforms are strongly anti-inflation. The contest was not waged with much vigor by either party, and the vote is rather light. There is usually a large republican majority in the State, which in 1872 was 74,274, but last year, owing to the wrangle over the prohibition question, and a variety of local issues, the Democrats succeeded in electing their candidate for Governor by a majority of 7,092.

Rice is elected by a plurality of only 4,900 over Gaston. The Legislature is largely republican.

MINNESOTA.

In this growing young State, a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Chief Justice, Attorney General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Railroad Commissioner, Members of the Legislature, and County officers, were elected, and four amendments to the Constitution voted upon. The first of these provides for the formation of Judicial Districts, and the election of Judges for a term of seven years; the second provides that women 21 years old and upward may vote at elections in which school officers or school management are involved, and that women may hold school offices. The third and fourth amendments relate to the disposition of money received for the sale of lands, and to the liability of stockholders. There were four tickets in the field: the Democratic-Republican, headed by David L. Buell; the Republican, by John S. Pillsbury; the Temperance ticket, by R. S. Hunnison; and the Anti-Monopoly, by David L. Buell, and made up from the nominees of the Democratic and Temperance tickets. The Republican and Democratic platforms are decidedly in favor of honest money and a refusal to specie payments; but the Anti-Monopoly is in favor of the 34th Amendment to the Constitution. The late Legislature had a Republican majority of one in the Senate and two in the House. The Republicans have carried the State by a majority of from 5,000 to 20,000. Last year the aggregate vote was 94,107, the largest ever polled in the State, and the Republicans elected their Chief Justice by a majority of 9,885.

The Republicans have elected all the State officers, except Treasurer.

They retain their majority in the Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI.

In this much-disturbed and shamefully wronged commonwealth the people elected a State Treasurer, six members of Congress, a State Legislature, and county officers, and also voted upon two amendments to the Constitution, which refer to purely local issues. The Republican State ticket is headed by Geo. M. Buchanan; the Democratic by W. L. Hemphingway. The Republicans had a majority of six in the Senate and 20 in the House, in the last Legislature, and the Congressional delegation was composed of 5 Republicans and 1 Democrat.

Overwhelming Democratic victory. Five congressmen, the State Treasurer, and Legislature carried by the Democrats. This is a glorious victory over carpet-bag New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY.

In New Jersey, 69 members of the House and 8 members of the Senate were elected. In the last House the Democrats had a majority of 22, and the Republicans a majority of five in the Senate. Of the eight Senators to elect, six are from Republican districts and two from Democratic.

The Republicans, by the aid of the Pope's tax, have obtained a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

NEW YORK.

The great empire State elected a Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Prison Inspector, six Justices of the Supreme Court, thirty-two members of the Senate, members of the Assembly, a member of Congress, and a School Commissioner in each county. There were three tickets in nomination: the Democratic which supported John Bigelow for Secretary of State, the Republican, supporting Frederick W. Seward, and the Prohibition, whose nominee for the same office was George S. Dunsinberry. The Liberal Republicans supported the democratic ticket. Last year the Democrats elected Governor Tilden by a majority of 50,212; the year previous the Republicans elected their Controller by a majority of 4,065. All parties favor specie resumption in their platforms. The great question was whether Gov. Tilden is to be sustained in his warfare against the corrupt canal ring. The Democrats implicated in the latter did their very best to defeat the democratic and elect the republican ticket. On the other hand, many honest Republicans openly advocated the election of the democratic ticket as an endorsement of Gov. Tilden's vigorous fight for reform. In New York city the Democrats were very much divided on local candidates—the anti-Tammany Democrats having generally united with the Republicans. John Morrissey was the leading spirit in the latter movement.

The Democratic State ticket is elected by a small majority. The Senate is undoubtedly Republican; the House is claimed by the Democrats. In New York city the anti-Tammany ticket was successful by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

"The Old Keystone" elected a Governor, State Treasurer, members of both houses of the Legislature, and county officers. The Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists each had tickets in the field. The latter expected to poll several thousand votes. The several State tickets were thus constituted:

Democratic—Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor, and Victor E. Piolette for Treasurer.

Republican—John F. Hartman for Governor, and Henry Rawle for Treasurer.

Prohibition—Rev. R. Appleby Brown for Governor, and Elijah F. Penney for Treasurer.

The majority for Gov. Hartman, when he was first elected in the memorable campaign of 1872, was 35,564—chiefly the result of vote frauds.

Hartman and Rawle are elected by about 17,000 majority. The Legislature is Republican.

VIRGINIA.

"Old Virginia" elected members of the House of Delegates, and one-half of the members of the Senate. At present the Democrats have a majority of 34 in the Senate and 33 in the House.

This complexion has not been materially changed by Tuesday's election.

WISCONSIN.

This State elected a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, members of both branches of the Legislature, and county officers. The Republican nominee for Governor was Harrison Ludington; the Democratic Republican candidate, William R. Taylor, present incumbent, who was elected two years ago by a majority of 15,412. The last Legislature had a Republican majority of one in the Senate, and 32 in the House. The Republicans have usually carried the State by a comfortable majority; the election of Taylor two years ago being by Republicans construed as an accident similar to the election of Gaston in Massachusetts last year. Both the Republicans and the Democrats favor a speedy return to specie payments. The Prohibitionists also had a ticket in the field, with C. T. Hammond for Governor.

The Republicans claim the State by about 3,000 majority.

To the "brethren" who (according to the *Waterloo Press*) evade a disposition to engage in the "reading off" business, we desire to say, in as mild a form as possible, read out and do—

The past week of storms and floods in Great Britain have done serious damage to the farmers by retarding the sowing of crops. Their chance for a bumper crop next year is very poor, and at present foreign wheat is their chief standard. Throughout all Europe the present crop is poor and the prospect for next year but little better.

On Sunday night about one o'clock thieves went to the barn of Joseph Waggerman, near Ft. Wayne, and stole a valuable team of horses, after which they set fire to the stable, which was totally destroyed. No insurance. No clue to the rascals.

Four men who assassinated Mr. Stephens, a missionary in Mexico, five years ago, have been at last found guilty and executed for the offense.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

To the Editor of The National Banner:

The Latin poet, Horace, advises authors, in choosing a subject to write upon, to "select one just equal to their strength, and to ponder long and deeply what their shoulders will bear." Had Horace lived in America in the 19th century, when every cross-breed boasted a newspaper, and when every third boy, who pitch-forked through a course in the district school, comes out "with all his blushing honors thick upon his vacant head," ambitious to have his name and productions appear in print, he would have advised such to "prolong—prolong—prolong."

In writing these letters to the *BANNER* I have but two objects in view: one to instruct, if possible, the reader; the other to amuse, if possible, myself. In the prosecution of two objects so pre-eminently unselfish and praiseworthy (I) I trust I shall not prove myself an "unmitigated bore" to the reader, or lay myself open to the stinging sarcasm hurled by the poet, Lessing, at the gay old lad who, designed by nature for the shoe-maker, was trained for the literary profession.

Thus you see we are to have "Sweetness, long drawn out," to mix with our approaching cold comfort.

I wanted to tell you some other things, but the quotation with which I started out, stares me in the face, reminding me that my strength is fast giving out and I reserve them for my next.

I don't want to say one word commendatory of Minneapolis in this letter, but just the reverse. I want to tell you how men our people are. During the first fifteen days of October only 296,000 bushels of wheat were received here—hardly enough for home consumption—and yet our millers shipped away 42,000 barrels of flour and 1,450 tons of bran to eastern and European markets, besides the shipments to Manitoba and other points. And of lumber, (what will we do for building material?) 8,500,000 feet, during the same period, left this wretched (?) place, "never to return."

To my taste there is no more fitting conclusion to a public letter, than an apt epigrammatic quotation—and as peculiarly appropriate to this "effusion," I am constrained to shout

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The editor of the *Garrett News* has been in this place soliciting subscriptions and advertising. But, judging from the small bundle received at this office, and the uncompromising notice which some of his business men received in the first issue of that paper, he could not have been very successful. The idea suggested to people to abandon their own county newspaper and substitute in its stead a northern, patent-inside concern from another county, is not well received here, and the people very righteously refuse to take such advice, even though the editor of the latter hurl at them all the abuse at his command. The editor of the *News* is greatly incensed at some of our business men because they do not see proper to patronize him, and criticizes them rather harshly for their action in this matter. He says the Avilla people demand conveyances to convey their goods, etc., and some other place, because they refuse to subscribe to his paper. But in this statement he is mistaken. If there are no business people at Garrett of sufficient enterprise to support a newspaper, why not leave and go somewhere else, where publishing a newspaper will pay? Leave us alone, Mr. Editor, it is not our fault that you have not struck a bonanza at Garrett and are compelled to go abroad for patronage to support your paper.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

was committed in this city about noon of Sunday, the 17th, which has few parallels in the history of crime.

Mr. James Brown, the murderer, lived with his wife and two daughters, aged respectively 16 and 19 years, at No. 1610 Eighth street, and while his daughters were at church last Sunday, Brown called his wife into the front room, locked the door, told his wife what he proposed to do, and then deliberately fired three shots from a pistol, one of which took effect in the brain of the victim, and proved fatal. He then went out into the street, informed some friends whom he met of the tragedy, and desired to give himself up to the proper authorities.

The following confession made to the reporters who visited the murderer in jail after the tragedy will reveal the motive, as well as the deliberation preceding and attending the act:

"I never wish to excuse myself or escape the penalty of the law, but for the welfare of my children, to rescue them from eternal ruin, a life worse than hell, I have done this. Yesterday, about noon, I took my wife to go into the front room with me as I wished to talk with her for the last time, that I was going to kill her. I had told Mr. King, the miller, that I should do murder, and asked him to pray for me. But I saw no other way to save my children. I had considered the subject thoroughly, and I had decided to kill myself, and thought, 'What, and leave my children in a worse than hell? No, never!' I could not do that. After we were in the room, I told her what I should do, she begged that I wouldn't, and promised things that I knew she would not fulfill. She begged that she should not be killed, and tried to escape and I shot her." And here the feelings of the man overcame him, and shaking with emotion he said: "I feel that my wife's faithfulness will accomplish all things and I believe it is so."

The victim was the second wife of her slayer, to whom she was married 19 years ago.

The cause given by Brown for the deed is that his wife was not only unfaithful to him, but was using every effort to induce their daughters to enter upon a life of sin and shame. The murderer is an Englishman, 40 years of age, a member of the Congregational Church, and has been a resident of this State for 21 years. He has always borne an irreproachable character, was faithful and conscientious in the performance of his duty, and to those who knew him best it seems incredible that he could have committed such a crime.

"Oh Father! thy name is Woman."

THE STAR COURSE.

If Ligonier is too small to bear the expense of a lecture course, it may not prove wholly uninteresting to know how small cities like Minneapolis pass the long winter evenings. A perusal of the list will show that in this line of entertainments are combined the highest order of musical and literary stars.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, opened the course last evening (20th) with one of their superb concerts. If I were an enthusiast, I should say it was magnificently grand, but as I am not, will only say it was superb—very fine—splendid!

On the 27th we are to have Dr. J. G.

Holland, (Timothy Tifcomb) the favorite author and editor.

November 17th, Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, the eminent speaker and writer.

Further on in November, the Weinberg Orchestra, a very fine troupe, composed of thirteen of our musical citizens.

Prof. Edward S. Morse, a co-worker at the Perikese Schools of the late Prof. Agassiz, gives three scientific lectures in December.

Up January England's famous orator and scholar, Henry Vincent, is to favor us with one of his brilliant lectures.

Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York, the eloquent divine, and Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia, are secured as alternatives.

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THE STAR COURSE.

If Ligonier is too small to bear the expense of a lecture course, it may not prove wholly uninteresting to know how small cities like Minneapolis pass the long winter evenings. A perusal of the list will show that in this line of entertainments are combined the highest order of musical and literary stars.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, opened the course last evening (20th) with one of their superb concerts. If I were an enthusiast, I should say it was magnificently grand, but as I am not, will only say it was superb—very fine—splendid!

On the 27th we are to have Dr. J. G.

Holland, (Timothy Tifcomb) the favorite author and editor.

November 17th, Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, the eminent speaker and writer.

Further on in November, the Weinberg Orchestra, a very fine troupe, composed of thirteen of our musical citizens.

Prof. Edward S. Morse, a co-worker at the Perikese Schools of the late Prof. Agassiz, gives three scientific lectures in December.

Up January England's famous orator and scholar, Henry Vincent, is to favor us with one of his brilliant lectures.

Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York, the eloquent divine, and Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia, are secured as alternatives.

Thus you see we are to have "Sweetness, long drawn out," to mix with our approaching cold comfort.

I wanted to tell you some other things, but the quotation with which I started out, stares me in the face, reminding me that my strength is fast giving out and I reserve them for my next.

I don't want to say one word commendatory of Minneapolis in this letter, but just the reverse. I want to tell you how men our people are. During the first fifteen days of October only 296,000 bushels of wheat were received here—hardly enough for home consumption—and yet our millers shipped away 42,000 barrels of flour and 1,450 tons of bran to eastern and European markets, besides the shipments to Manitoba and other points. And of lumber, (what will we do for building material?) 8,500,000 feet, during the same period, left this wretched (?) place, "never to return."

To my taste there is no more fitting conclusion to a public letter, than an apt epigrammatic quotation—and as peculiarly appropriate to this "effusion," I am constrained to shout

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