



J. B. STOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

LIGONIER, IND., AUG. 16th, 1877.

"No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud."

U. S. GRANT.

IT IS A LUCKY circumstance for the "old stagers" of both political parties that no elections for Congressmen will be held this Fall. The workingmen's movement would "play smash" with a good many candidates in "reliable districts."

BLANTON DUNCAN is hopeful enough to believe that through a combination of the workingmen and the greenbackers, Ohio may be carried for the new party at the October election! That victory at Louisville has made Duncan extremely sanguine.

THE Republicans of Etna, Maine, at their caucus for the election of delegate to the recent State convention,

Resolved That President Hayes is a traitor to his party and to his country and to his God.

They instructed their delegates not to vote for any man for any office whom they have any reason to believe supports the course of the Hayes administration.

A CONTRIBUTOR to one of our exchanges takes occasion to remark that the recent strike has had one good effect, at least, to wit: It has waked up railroad managers and the balance of mankind to the fact that the laboring classes are a power in the land which arrogant railroad officials would do well to respect and not trample on them too much, or they may rise up and destroy them. Correct.

UNDER the leadership of Blanton Duncan, leader of the O'Connor movement in 1872, the workingmen's party achieved a decisive victory in Louisville at the recent election. They elected five of the seven representatives to the State Legislature. Encouraged by this remarkable achievement—the new party had been organized but a few days prior to the election—the workingmen of Columbus, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York have taken steps to extend the organization wherever elections will be held this Fall.

BEN BUTLER is likely to be made the champion of the workingmen's party in the next Congress. Ben has given unmistakable signs of his readiness to serve in that capacity, and it is not improbable that he may cut a very important figure in the future politics of the country. Ben is wealthy, but has always manifested a good deal of kindness toward the laboring men of the land. If he exerts his influence in a proper way he may be able to prevent a good deal of foolishness into which the new organization is likely to be led by impractical theorists and visionary communists.

SENATOR MORTON is on the sick list. He arrived at his home in Indianapolis on Monday night, but immediately proceeded to Richmond, Ind., where, as the *Journal* states, "he will remain until there is an improvement in his health. He was taken quite seriously ill about the time he left Sacramento for home, and has suffered greatly all the way through. The exact character of his affliction is not given, but it is understood to result from indigestion, which, with the fatigue from work and travel, has resulted in serious nervous prostration. Paralysis, latest reports say.

ISN'T it a little singular that, with the solitary exception of Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, none of our eminent statesmen and politicians have ventured to express an opinion relative to the adjustment of the labor troubles that so recently attracted the attention of the entire country? When, a few months ago, a riotous disturbance occurred in one of the counties of Mississippi, any number of public men could be found with ready opinions and "cut and dried" measures to meet the case; but the great labor strike, extending over more than a half dozen of the most populous States, is apparently ignored by these gentlemen of "eminence and renown." No suggestions, no propositions to remedy existing evils have emanated from that source. Why this reticence, this inexplicable silence? Are they afraid to grapple with the question, or is it a lack of capacity that seals their otherwise active lips?

THE BANNER fully subscribes to the following from last week's *South Bend Tribune*: "Some very foolish people are inquiring the propriety of having the entire railway system of the country turned over to the general government. If these wiseacres will sit down and carefully and prayerfully seek to comprehend the nature of their proposition, they will perceive that anything more dangerous to the peace and welfare of the country could not possibly occur. No civil authority would be able to control the one hundred thousand miles of railway in this country, with its five hundred thousand employees, and consequently its government would have to be a military one."

JOHN SHOEMAKER, of Marshall county, who has recently been in Cincinnati, tells the editors of the *Plymouth Democrat* that "we know nothing of hard times here, compared with that which oppresses poor people in large cities. An instance came under his notice of a labor man working hard all day for fifty cents, and in the evening paying out forty of the amount for a peck of potatoes." Yet there are those who speak lightly of the condition of poor laborers.

William H. Kemble comes to the *Journal* to say that the sum paid Carl Schurz was not \$500 per speech, but \$500 per week, adding that his expenses were largely provided for aside from that sum—*Exchange*.

That was in 1860, when Carl Schurz had but a limited connection with the political machinery. He had devoted several years to the study of the leading issues then before the people, and evidently regarded himself entitled to liberal compensation for the time devoted to campaign services.

Secretary Sherman, if reports are correct, is already tired of his Cabinet position, and will make an effort to get back into the Senate, to succeed Stanley Matthews. Sherman has been in the Cabinet long enough to see that his financial power is not a popular one—*South Bend Tribune*.

Yes, and he can't get out of the Cabinet too quick to suit the people. He is by all odds the most odious individual in the whole country.

MAINE.

The Republicans of Maine held their State convention last Thursday, with a large attendance. Gov. Connor was renominated without opposition. The interest of the occasion centered in the attitude the convention would assume toward Hayes' administration. The proceedings indicate a state of feeling somewhat similar to that manifested by the Iowa Republicans—about "all an' all." Ex-Governor Chamberlain (not the one recently of South Carolina) introduced a resolution warmly and unequivocally endorsing President Hayes, while a member of the Morrill family introduced one declaring that Packard and Chamberlain were entitled to the support of the national government as Governors of Louisiana and South Carolina respectively. The introduction of these conflicting resolutions created a tempest in the convention, and afforded the general manager, Jim Blaine, an opportunity to appear in the role of peacemaker. He moved that both resolutions be laid upon the table, which motion finally prevailed and peace was secured. The platform is of the regular blood and thunder order, full of sectional hatred, and is evidently the production of the demagogue Blaine. Though successful in shaping the platform, it is very apparent that there are a good many Republicans in Maine who are not blind worshipers in the shrine of speedy recovery.

JUDGE HOLMAN.

I had the pleasure of meeting the Hon. W. H. Holman, the watchful of the U. S. Treasury, while at the Indian Springs last week. Mr. Holman and his wife and sister have been rustinating at that pleasant summer resort for over a fortnight, cut off from returning home by the strike. Mr. Holman deprecates anything like mob violence, yet he is the advocate of the laboring man against bondsmen and railroad monopolies, and the sympathies of every Democratic heart in the land with the oppressed laborer, and stands single against bloated capital. No one in my mind, may riots conduct, or the destruction of life and property, but to force, in a peaceful way, capital to divide the profits with labor, so that the wives and children of the employees will not suffer for bread.

Thus writes a correspondent of the Daviess County *Democrat*. The valuable services of Mr. Holman are now universally admitted, and his absence from the next session of Congress will be sorely felt and regrettably deplored by many who, in their partisan blindness, either contributed to or rejoiced over his defeat. Tom Browne, who beat Judge Holman, will be recognized as a clever fellow, but when it comes to filling the latter's seat in the true sense of the word, he will be found sadly and lamentably out of place.

A BASE CALUMNY.

Every Democrat is not a rebel, but every rebel is a Democrat. The majority of the Democratic party is made up from the rebel ranks, and it is a very small proportion of the party that is opposed to revolutionary measures. The most honest and respectable men in the Democratic party, but whenever a Democratic leader is convicted of these he very promptly receives the cold shoulder.—*Indiana Journal*.

We can hardly conceive what object the *Journal* can have in giving publicity to such a mendacious falsehood, as this time. It requires a double distilled liar to asseverate that "every rebel is a Democrat" and that "the majority of the democratic party is made up from the rebel ranks." Any number of men who had never voted a democratic ticket in their lives joined the rebellion, and an overwhelming majority of those who now constitute the democratic party is as innocent of the charge of being identified with the rebellion as the *Journal* man possibly can be. That paper ought to be heartily ashamed of its ill-natured and unmanly fling at a party which on the popular vote is by a quarter of a million in the majority.

THE BANNER fully subscribes to the following from last week's *South Bend Tribune*: "Some very foolish people are inquiring the propriety of having the entire railway system of the country turned over to the general government. If these wiseacres will sit down and carefully and prayerfully seek to comprehend the nature of their proposition, they will perceive that anything more dangerous to the peace and welfare of the country could not possibly occur. No civil authority would be able to control the one hundred thousand miles of railway in this country, with its five hundred thousand employees, and consequently its government would have to be a military one."

The resumption plan of Secretary Sherman is to lock up gold at the rate of \$100 million per month until the 1st of August, 1878. He would then have 100 million in the treasury upon which to float \$600 million of paper money. If he should carry out this plan, the premium on gold will, meantime, largely advance, and thus the conditions will be the opposite to those necessary to successful resumption.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

It is strange that this man Sherman is compelled to carry on his heartless contraction scheme; that the business men of the country do not rise en masse to demand his removal from the Secretaryship of the Treasury. His course is simply abominable.

If the workingmen desire to accomplish anything by public meetings and co-operative action they should see to it that demagogues and communists take heed. They have generally forced themselves to the front and destroyed the influence of a number of workingmen for bettering their condition.—*Indiana Journal*.

Very good advice. The only mistake we have about it is that the *Journal* may be a trifles too extravagant in accusing men of demagogery. It has a faculty of crying "demagogery" at everybody that doesn't see things as the *Journal* sees them.

It is said that the President, in his annual address to Congress, will recommend an increase of the regular army to 50,000 men.—*Ex-Change*.

If he does, we hope Congress will promptly vote down every proposition embodying that recommendation. There is no earthly necessity for such increase.

The new four percent. loan is as dead as a door nail. It is selling in the market below par in gold, and the institutions and capitalists who have coaxed and encouraged into taking it at par the representation that they would be able to dispose of it to the public at a premium, are very much disgraced. Of course the \$16,000,000 already subscribed for will go out, but the rest will remain on Secretary Sherman's hands. What will be his next move?

—*N. Y. Sun*.

KANSAS LETTER.

GREAT BEND, KANSAS, August 3, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—A few words from our side of "the father of waters" again, if you please.

Everybody here is in good health at present, so far as we know; but a few weeks ago the city of Great Bend was visited with scarlet fever, which carried off a great many small children.

The season, in this part of Kansas,

MORTON'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

TUESDAY'S INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Senator Morton passed through the city yesterday evening on his way to Richmond. He was accompanied by his family, and his physician, Dr. Thompson, who will remain with him until there is an improvement in his health. The Senator's sickness is quite as serious as it was reported in yesterday's *Journal*. The whole difficulty is, no doubt, the result of over-exertions, but there were serious appointments at one time that he would not get home to. His left arm is paralyzed, but the physicians think only temporarily. There is no symptom of paralysis in his right arm, and his mind has been clear and strong from the first. His condition was better and more encouraging yesterday than on the day before. Dr. Thompson thinks that with a few days' rest he will be restored, and that in time he will recover the use of his arm. If his arm continues paralyzed, it will render him helpless, as he has only been able to walk by reason of the great strength in his right arm, which he supported himself upon. The Senator will not, for the present, be permitted to see anyone except his family. We sincerely trust the doctor's hope may be realized as to his speedy recovery.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 14.—

The condition of Senator Morton, though serious, is not so critical as reported. Col. Holloway, who left his bedside only this morning, says his left arm is slightly, and his physician thinks only temporarily, paralyzed, but his general health is unimpaired, and he is confident of speedy recovery.

SHERMAN'S STAMPING TOUR IN OHIO.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The announcement that Secretary Sherman proposes to make a campaign speech in Ohio has cost the Administration a good deal of trouble.

Mr. Holman, who has been a

INDIANA NEWS ITEMS.

Two little girls, Clara Baumgard and Bertha Bausser, aged respectively eleven and ten years, disappeared from their homes in Fort Wayne Wednesday afternoon of last week. It is feared they have been fully dealt with.

A gentleman who has been through Indiana and a part of Illinois, reports that the corn crop is immense. There was a more favorable season, and the yield is estimated at from thirty to seventy-five bushels per acre, according to the quality of the land.

The *LaGrange Register* is happy now because potatoes are plenty and cheap. Well, there is no better hope for life when there is no wife or husband, and as subservient are always ready to pay for their paper in articles they can't sell to anybody else, they will keep the printer well supplied this year.—*Auburn Republican*.

The agricultural bureau at Washington estimates that the country has 100,000,000 bushels of wheat to export, the product of the last harvest, after taking out the bread and seed for home consumption.

The Protection Life insurance company, of Chicago, is shown to be worth about half a million dollars.

Its offices are charged with assessing

business death losses, and being guilty of various other fraudulent transactions.

The Government is about to bring a civil suit against "Uncle Billy" McCree, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

McCree, who received \$60,000 crooked whisky, stealeage. It looks as if the old whisky fraud business is going to be brought to the surface again.

William S. Pike, who killed S. J. Jones, the negro, was on the 6th inst. acquitted on the charge of murder.

It was proved that Pike had twice been in a mad-house, and he will again be put in the asylum. Jones was the editor of the *Religious Philosophical Journal*.

A little child of Lamberton Daisy, who resides a few miles northeast of the city, while his mother lay on the bed Friday last, rolled off upon the floor and in the fall broke his neck, death ensuing from the injury instantly.

These sudden deaths are very sad, and while it may be needless to urge caution on the part of everybody, yet the many fatal accidents we are called upon to chronicle might be lessened, were we all to exercise more care in every thing we do.—*Warsaw Indianian*.

A sad case of accidental poisoning:

The family of John Miller, residing

on five or six miles west of town,

met with a sad accident on Friday of one of the family, and almost fatal poisoning of another.

Mr. Miller and his son, a young man about fourteen years old, were sick with the prevailing disease, ague, and in preparing the medicine, they through a mistake, took a paper containing arsenic, supposing it to be quinine, from which each took a dose which resulted in the death of the young man.

Mrs. Miller will recover, although it was a very narrow escape.—*LaGrange Register*.

SEVERE FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

General Gibbons had a battle with the Indians on the 6th inst. which, from the meager accounts received, must have been one of the most desperate Indian fights on record.

Out of 182 men about one-half were killed or wounded. Several officers were killed and General Gibbons himself was wounded. The Indians are said to have suffered severely, but the dispatches indicate that General Gibbons' command was worsted in the conflict.

His attack on the Indian camp was repulsed with heavy loss, and the Indians in turn became the attacking party, forcing the soldiers to take up a defensive position, which they entrenched and held. All of General Gibbons' horses were captured, and he was cut off from his supplies.

At last accounts his wounded were suffering terribly for lack of medical attention, and the condition of his command was in a very deplorable condition.

General Gibbons has the reputation of being a brave and capable officer, and his men are said to have been most gallantly. The disaster is a severe one, and will carry profound regret throughout the country.

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING.

South Bend Register.

The business outlook continues to improve. The Boston *Journal* says the market reports of that city and the expression of merchants afford ground for encouragement. A better market for dry goods merchants has not prevailed for some time.

Formerly the tea went from Hong Kong to Bristol in clipper ships that made a voyage of months and round a continent before sailing straight to their destination. Now from Hong Kong to San Francisco, thence across the continent to New York, and from there across the Atlantic to Liverpool the tea takes its course in nearly a direct line, as fast as steam can carry it.

As the quality and flavor of tea is said to be affected by long voyages on salt water, the importance of the change is evident.

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING.

South Bend Register.

The business outlook continues to improve. The Boston *Journal* says the market reports of that city and the expression of merchants afford ground for encouragement. A better market for dry goods merchants has not prevailed for some time.

Formerly the tea went from Hong Kong to Bristol in clipper ships that made a voyage of months and round a continent before sailing straight to their destination. Now from Hong Kong to San Francisco, thence across the

continent to New York, and from there across the Atlantic to Liverpool the tea takes its course in nearly a direct line, as fast as steam can carry it.

As the quality and flavor of tea is said to be affected by long voyages on salt water, the importance of the change is evident.

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING.

South Bend Register.

The business outlook continues to improve. The Boston *Journal* says the market reports of that city and the expression of merchants afford ground for encouragement. A better market for dry goods merchants has not prevailed for some time.

Formerly the tea went from Hong Kong to Bristol in clipper ships that made a voyage of months and round a continent before sailing straight to their destination. Now from Hong Kong to San Francisco, thence across the

continent to New York, and from there across the Atlantic to Liverpool the tea takes its course in nearly a direct line, as fast as steam can carry it.

As the quality and flavor of tea is said to be affected by long voyages on salt water, the importance of the change is evident.

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING.

South Bend Register.

The business outlook continues to improve. The Boston *Journal* says the market reports of that