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The National Banner



J. B. STOLL, Editor and Proprietor.

LIGONIER, IND., JAN. 2nd, 1879.

Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulation stopped, restored to the nation, if when it belongs. Let banks continue, if they please, but get them disengaged for cash alone or for Treasury notes.—*Thomas Jefferson*.

JANUARY 1 being a legal holiday at the Sub-Treasury in New York, the actual resumption of specie payments does not take place until to-day, January 2d.

THE BANNER takes special delight in publishing paragraphs like this: "Over one hundred thousand dollars in gold was paid out over the counter of the First National Bank of New York on Saturday."

We sincerely believe that before the lapse of five years the State banking system will again be in operation. And this change will be brought about through the instrumentality of the Money Power of the east.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to an article clipped from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and headed "The Banks after Resumption." It is worthy of an attentive and thoughtful perusal. Let none fail to read and ponder.

THE Rochester *Democrat* is of the opinion that ex Minister Elihu B. Washburne, J. R. Hawley, Secretary Sherman and Congressman James A. Garfield are the dark horses in the race for the republican Presidential nomination.

THE LaPorte *Chronicle* is the only paper published on the auxiliary plan that surpasses its "foreign pages" in brightness of print. A few desirable changes in the arrangement and classification of home matter and selections would make the *Chronicle* a model of neatness and sprightliness.

SINCE the country has had to submit to the manifold evils growing out of the preparation for resumption, it is to be sincerely hoped that there may be no advance in gold which might lead to another suspension of specie payments. Such an event would greatly unsettle business.

WE are astonished to learn that there are prominent Democrats in various parts of the State who recommend a postponement of the re-apportionment of the State until 1881. "A fair apportionment" was made a prominent issue in the late campaign, and for one we believe in doing what was promised.

THE democratic portion of the Teller-Blaine committee are taking steps to make the investigation of alleged intimidation and irregularities at the late elections more interesting than the Republicans had calculated. Instructions have gone out into every district of the Union for obtaining information in regard to the manner in which the recent elections were conducted by the Republicans. Some "crookedness" in this district is likely to be ventilated among the rest.

INSTEAD of wasting time by engaging in useless discussions of purely partisan and national affairs, it is to be hoped the incoming Legislature will confine itself strictly to the performance of its legitimate duties. Those members who exhibit the greatest adaptation to the accomplishment of practical legislation, calculated to benefit the people at large, will be entitled to public esteem and gratitude, while those who take up time simply to hear themselves talk will be voted a public nuisance.

MONDAY's Indianapolis *Sentinel* contains the following announcement: "We have been requested by several of our democratic contemporaries in different parts of the State to announce that there will be a meeting of the editors of the democratic newspapers of Indiana held in this city on Wednesday, January 8, 1879. It is desirable that a full attendance may be the result of this announcement, and a frank and full interchange of their interests of interest to all concerned." THE BANNER will be duly represented at this conference.

AFTER ALL, funds are to be made available to set that "outrage" machine in operation. According to late advices from Washington, Senator Teller, Chairman of the investigating Committee under the Blaine resolution, has received a letter from First Comptroller of the Treasury Porter, saying that he defers to the opinion of Acting Attorney-General Phillips as to the availability of the money appropriated for the Presidential election inquiry for the present investigation! Senator Garland, a member of the committee, is, however, of quite a different opinion, and believes the money cannot be used.

THE most nonsensical twaddle about the silver question is that which seeks to demonstrate that the standard silver dollar cannot be put into circulation. The plain truth is that if Sherman really desired to circulate the standard silver dollar he would merely need to comply with the Silver Law, without using it for some purpose connected with his resumption scheme. He could readily give it circulation by paying over one hundred thousand office-holders a portion of their salary with it. By this means he could circulate \$1,000,000 monthly, or the full limit, for that matter, he is allowed to coin. The practice at the Treasury now is to pay employees at least \$5 monthly in silver, but he uses subsidiary coin, and not the standard silver dollar, to do it with. An applicant for change says \$5 is given in silver halves and quarters at the Treasury counter, but no silver dollars are thus put out.

PRESIDENTIAL PROBABILITIES.

The friends and admirers of Senator Bayard are doing some effective work by way of popularizing that gentleman's candidacy for the Presidency. They are particularly active in working up popular sentiment in his behalf in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. While Mr. Tilden apparently is a quiet looker-on, his hand will be plainly observable when the proper time arrives. It would not surprise us to see him on top fourteen or sixteen months from now. He is the shrewdest political manager in the United States. Besides, he holds the key that is most likely to unlock the front door to the White House. He will enter the democratic national convention with a solid delegation from his own State, and Connecticut and New Jersey will not long stand out against him. That he can carry all of these three States at the election is scarcely susceptible of a doubt. This will be a powerful argument in favor of his nomination. The "solid-South" will not be slow to see the force of this point. The delegates from that part of the country are not particularly wedded to any one of the several aspirants, their chief aim being to nominate a ticket that is most likely to win. The audacious fraud of 1876 will be brought to their attention in a manner calculated to impress delegates with the importance of administering a stinging rebuke to its authors. A few well-directed speeches on this topic will have their effect on the convention. The *final* will in all human probability be the renomination of the old ticket—Tilden and Hendricks. We may be mistaken in these prognostications, but somehow we feel it in our bones that such will be the outcome of the contest for the democratic nomination. So far as the West is concerned, the financial question is about the only thing in Mr. Tilden's way, and even that is not likely to prove much of an obstacle. Mr. Tilden has kept "mum" on that question, being in a wise mixed up with its animated and heated discussion during the past two years. He stands on record as a pronounced opponent of the Sherman resumption measure, though generally regarded as an advocate of "hard money." Thurman, Bayard and Hendricks are not thus situated, each having given offense to one or the other opposing factions in the treatment of the financial problem. Then, there is a reasonable prospect of the money question being finally settled before the year 1880. Should such prove the case, the nomination and election of Tilden and Hendricks will become a matter of certainty long before November, 1880.

JOHN SHERMAN, a few days since, said to a *World* correspondent: "I am not a candidate for the republican nomination for Governor of Ohio. It is a rather difficult matter for one to predict so far in advance who the candidate will be, but I am inclined to think that Mr. Foster will receive the republican nomination. He is, I think, the strongest available candidate in the State. I have no idea that Senator Thurman will change his decision not to be the democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio. He says that the reason he will not accept the nomination is because of lack of strength to properly conduct the canvass. That reason is very valid. The reason for Governor in Ohio must visit and speak in every county in the State, and it is extremely fatiguing work.—General Rice may be the democratic candidate, and it would be a very pretty race between him and Mr. Foster. It would be a very close fight, but I think Mr. Foster would be elected."

The Auburn *Courier*, although not having the pleasure of "editing" the county printing of DeKalb, has the manly and honorable stand of refusing to eat rats in order to pick up odd job or two of legal advertising. It believes that "to the victors belong the spoils" at legal rates.—*Columbus City Post*.

THE BANNER would rejoice to be surrounded by an equally honorable competition. While Noble county was under republican rule, THE BANNER never felt tempted to diminish the earnings of republican organs by a system of "ratting" that is justly held in contempt by all honorable publishers. But as soon as the situation had undergone a change, officers elected by the democratic party were besought and besieged to peddle out their patronage to the lowest bidder. We have thus for years been compelled to submit to rates far below those fixed by law—not that this method benefited a dishonorable competitor, but that it gratified a spirit of envy and malice which it is difficult to characterize in terms befitting its meanness and perfidy.

Most people pronounce the word "gerrymander" as if spelled with a "j." Against this the Indianapolis *Journal* recently entered an emphatic protest. It said: "It is high time the public should be educated on this point, and as Indiana is promised the boss gerrymander we want the people to know how to pronounce the word. It was derived from Governor Gerry, of Massachusetts, and the name is pronounced G hard like Gary. Gerrymander should be pronounced the same way. Let us come to an understanding on this point, and then proceed to business." All right, *Journal*. Henceforth let us all pronounce it gerrymander.

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In his recent message Mr. Hayes declared himself persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in existing financial legislation. This is considerate. The Money Power, having made all the laws, with two exceptions, for twenty years, now generally proposes, as the power is slipping from its grasp, that we shall cease to legislate upon financial questions.

Judge Sherman, brother of General and Secretary Sherman, died yesterday.

Indiana News Items.

North Vernon and Jennings county are stirred up on the subject of gravel roads.

The rate of taxation in Covington is \$3.00 on the \$100 valuation. That is enough to justify revolution.

The State Secretary's annual report shows the Governor has issued fifty-five warrants, sixty-two requisitions, six passes, thirty-five remissions, six communications and two rescripts.

The hog merchants of Bremen lost heavily by the late strike among the packers at Chicago. They had several car loads in the market, which they were obliged to sell at about half, or less.

The Warsaw *Indianian* of last week says that the terrible outrage on the little girl—mention of which was made in these columns at the time—was sent to the penitentiary for a term of 12 years. Good enough.

The Ft. Wayne *Sentinel* records that an aged citizen of that place, who 15 years ago, was one of the wealthiest and most active business men of that city, is now supported by the township. Verily, fortune's wheel draws more blanks than prizes.

The meanest man we have heard of in this State. He subscribed to the aid of a church on Sunday, and when sued for the amount, set up as his defense that a subscription made on the Sabbath was null and void, and the Supreme Court sustained him.—*Ft. Wayne News*.

Henry Jones, of Crown Point, was so badly frozen on Tuesday of last week that his life is despaired. He had gone to the woods to haul a load of wood, and becoming benumbed with cold laid down in the snow, where he was found insensible and with his lower extremities frozen.

THE Legislature will be asked to convene a State Board of Equalization to readjust the appraisement of real estate for taxation. It is yet two years until the reappraisal would be made in the regular order. A readjustment is a matter of life and death with many real estate owners in Marion county.—*Ind. Journal*.

Geo. Washington, an old Indian who formerly lived in Huntington county, is now chief of a tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory. George realises his former position as a chief and is leading a life of ease and luxury in regal style. The floors of his house are carpeted, and his daughters have the benefit of their own piano.—*Wabash Courier*.

The old fort of Rappahannock, at New Harmony was burned Saturday morning at ten o'clock. It was built in 1793 by the Rappahannocks on their settlement of the Territory, for protection against Indians, and was one of the greatest curiosities of that historical place. The walls of the fort were of stone, three feet in thickness. It has been used as a flouring mill by a stock company. Loss \$8,000; insured for \$1,000. The walls remain intact.

One of those peculiarly favored class of individuals known as a "bom-bardier" was captured last week's *Auburn Courier* and informed Bro. Reed that he doesn't want his name mentioned any longer because it advocates the rights of the masses as against the demands of the favored few. Bro. Reed's reply to the insolent language of this non-tax-paying moth on the body politic has the ring of the true metal. Mr. F. Widye is an ass, if he does hold him down.

The farmers in the vicinity of Wirt, Lancaster, and Volga are making a move in the matter of starting a cheese factory near Union schoolhouse, Smyrna township. Mr. Noble, a practical cheese and butter maker from the dairy region of Ohio, has visited the section and is well pleased with it, and promises to equip and run a factory with a sufficient amount of milk from six hundred cows to produce 1,000 pounds of cheese daily.

Mr. Noble's wife will derive

from the factory will be ready to start the 1st of April next.—*Madison Courier*.

Africk, a livery stable keeper at Indianapolis, who murdered his wife, has been found guilty, and the jury recommended that he suffer the death penalty. The trial showed him to be a greater monster than even the act itself would indicate. It is now believed he, after administering the poison, drove into the country and stoned his wife to death, then relieved her sufferings, then stripped her body and attempted to sell it to the Medical College. Failing in this he drove around the city with the remains alongside, uncertain what to do, and finally hit upon concealment on the banks of Fall Creek.

Why This Discrimination Against Ering Women?

(Indianapolis Journal.)

Mr. John Sherman is lying under an imputation of baseness by which he has been enabled to feather his own nest. A resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives the other day calling on Mr. Hayes' Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of national banks holding public funds to the credit of the government.

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