THE WHISKY WAR IN HOOSIERDOM.

TEMPERANCE TROUBLES.

THE SALOON KEEPERS MANIFESTO—THEY THROW A WET BLANKET ON THE WOMEN'S WAR IN SHELBYVILLE—AND CALL A HALT IN THE CRUSADE—WHAT ARE THEY GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

[From a Regular Correspondent of the Sentinel.]

SHELBYVILLE, Feb. 10, 1874.—The inclemency of the weather for the last few days has caused the ladies to cease their daily pilgrimages to the grog shops, and the saloon men are enjoying a "rest." The last visit was on last Thursday, an account of which I gave you in my last letter. Last Saturday afternoon whilst the ladies were engaged in their usual religious exercises at the Methodist church, an omnious rap was heard at the door, and upon opening the same, in stepped an officer of the law, armed with a paper, which he proceeded to serve upon the President of the "Women's Alliance," which said "paper" reads as follows, to wit: To Mrs. John Elliott, President of "The Shelbyville Women's Temperance Alliance," and to all others concerned: You will hereby take notice that from this time henceforth, if the temperance alliance of which you are President, either congregate on, near or about our premises or places of business, for the purpose of holding prayer meetings, or other meetings, obstructing the sidewalks or entrance to our premises or places of business, or in any manner interfering with our business, or in any way molesting us or our agents by your meeting, we, the undersigned liquor venders and saloon keepers of the city of Shelbyville, will hold you and your husbands liable in a civil action for damages resulting to our business, trade and avocation by your obstruction, interference and annoyance, to us and to our business. This notice is to be considered in force from and after its reading. (Signed.) August Deprez, Milton J. Nickum, Robertson & Nickum, Silas Mitzger, O. G. Keck, S. O'Connor.

This notice is signed by all the liquor dealers except George Duprez, who has given the ladies permission to come to his saloon as often as they please and hold religious exercises. This proclamation of the liquor venders puts a new phase upon the movement and it is not known whether the ladies will still continue their prayer meeting in front of the saloons or not.

A TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING

was held at the Methodist church last Sunday afternoon. The exercises were opened with singing and prayer, after which the chairman called for reports of committees, appointed at a previous meeting. Judge Wright presented articles of association for the formation of a "Shelby County Temperance Alliance," which were unanimously adopted. The capital stock of said organization is fixed at $500,000, to be divided into shares of $50, each, and its term of existence is limited to 20 years. The plan is to assess each stockholder a per cent. not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum on the amount of his individual stock, subject to a semi-annual call of 1½ per cent. When stock to the amount of $20,000 has been subscribed, the organization is to be complete, and the articles are then to be filed in the recorder's office, to render them valid and of legal effect. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions for stock, who will at once proceed to business. Mr. Lynch's bible class, composed of 20 young men, took stock to the amount of $2000, and the "infant class" did likewise. It may be well enough to state that the object and purpose of this organization is to promote the cause of temperance, and to suppress the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors. These associations may be all right, and gotten up in the best of faith, but we are opposed to them for this reason: We have a prosecuting attorney, who is paid a salary and whose duty it is to prosecute for all violations of law, when brought to his notice by affidavit or indictment. If he fail or refuse to prosecute, then remove him and elect some one who will do his duty. It either looks as though the prosecutor had to be bribed to do his duty, or that other attorneys were to be paid by a "pony purse" to take his place. Last night, another temperance mass meeting convened at the M. E. church. Several short speeches were made by Prof. Boles, Prof. Harrison, Dr. Parrish, J. T. Hockman, Esq., et al, upon the all-absorbing topic.

A WET BLANKET.

Nothing particularly new was said, nor was any definite action decided upon. It was very plain to be seen that the saloon keepers' "manifesto" had acted as a sort of "wet blanket" upon the movement, had damped their ardor, diminished their zeal, and it was a difficult matter to get up any enthusiasm. Rumor has it that Mr. John Elliott, husband of the president of the "alliance" has positively forbidden his wife to further lead the crusade against the saloon keepers. We learn that he does not particularly sympathize in the movement. Mr. Elliott is the present clerk of Shelby county, and is one of our best and most influential citizens. He is a temperance man from principle, but possesses a mind not readily susceptible of transient ebullitions of excitement and enthusiasm. The crusade is the great subject of conversation everywhere. Advocates of the movement, pro and con, can be found on the street and in the stores cussing and discussing it with energy and vim. The most frequent query is: What are the women going to do now? Some say, "O, they will not go around any more." "They are afraid of being enjoined," etc., etc. The Rev. Jenkins, Methodist minister, in the course of some remarks made by him, last Sunday at the temperance meeting, said that he, for one, could not be intimidated by the saloon men, that if the worst came to the worst, he could go to jail and lie there, for the good of the cause; that John Bunyan was in prison, and that he, J., was no better than B. was, and he also said that he believed he had a wife who was made up of about the same material. Another mass meeting is to be held at the Methodist Church next Sunday afternoon. NEMO.

THE COLUMBUS CRUSADE.

THE WORK OF THE QUAKERS—HOW THEY GO ABOUT IT, AND WHAT SUCCESS THEY HAVE HAD.

[From an occasional correspondent of the Sentinel.]

COLUMBUS, IND., Feb. 10.—Nearly a week ago the Temperance war broke out here, organized and led by a band of Quakers who left their homes, Quaker settlement, about ten miles from here, and came here to carry on the temperance crusade. Their mode of conducting the exercises is as follows: They meet in the morning at the Christian church, and most of the business men, closing at that hour, and attending, they spend the hour in prayer, speaking and singing. Then they start out with their pledges—one for the drug stores, one for the saloons, one for the people, and they hold prayer meetings in front of each drug store and saloon. All the drug stores but one have signed the pledge, and they have all admitted the ladies to their places of business, while the saloons have all refused them admittance, with one exception. I was present yesterday at their meeting, held at one of the most prominent drug stores. The ladies presented their pledge. The druggist refused to sign, because the pledge required the physician that sent the prescription to be a signer of the document. Then the argument commenced, the druggists bringing all their argumentative powers in array and the Quaker lady answering by talking about the good Lord and his tender mercies and woud up by asking all to kneel in prayer. I believe those Quaker ladies that are here have faith enough to move a mountain and that of the largest kind. We have 22 saloons, five drug stores—one saloon takes the lead in selling the most whisky—then the drug men all lead the balance of the saloons in selling liquor. Many now prophesy that in six months we will not have a saloon in our city and I am pretty well satified when their licenses run out they will not be able to get them renewed. Besides this there are several prosecutions going on. Two civil suits in the circut court for damages. The Journal reporter from this place stated that two saloon keepers had signed the pledge, such is not the case. The writer of that article is an over zealous man in the temperance cause, but often mistaken in his judgement. He needs a few Quaker prayers to imbue him with the spirit of love, instead of that of hate. Business here is nominal, the temperance cause being the all absorbing topic. The churches are all holding revival meetings, and all with pretty fair success. All honor is due the Quaker ladies for the timely assistance, for if there is a town in Indiana that needs a thorough cleansing from its sins that one is Columbus. One thing I nearly forgot to editor of the Republican of this place has been preaching temperance and a high standard of morality, but upon the presentation of the pledge this morning, he refused to sign it. He reminds one of the Methodist preacher who told his congregation not to do as he did, but as he told them, and he would insure their chances for heaven. H. D.

AN ASSAULT ALL ALONG THE LINE—LOOGOTEE VISITED.

A letter to the New Albany Standard says: Tuesday of last week the women held a meeting at the Methodist church, and agreed to try and pray the saloon keepers out. The meeting was attended by about eight hundred persons, and arrangements made for a general attack on the following day. On Wednesday morning the ladies assembled to inaugurate their work, and as a commencement visited the saloon of Michael Riley, which is said to be the hardest place in town. Riley had heard of their coming, and closed his doors against them. The women knelt in the mud in the street, in front of the saloon, and offered up prayers and sung a hymn, which had no effect upon him, he refusing to abandon his business. The ladies then proceeded to the saloon of Peter Hennis, another hard place, where all kinds of bad whisky are sold; but the prayer and singing produced no visible results. They then visited the establishment of Mr. Joseph Ackerman. He would not admit them, but promised he would quit the business as soon as he could dispose of the stock on hand. The ladies did not offer to buy him out, and it is not known precisely how long it will be before his liquors are exhausted. Mr. Ackerman is in comfortable circumstances, and it is said can well afford to quit the business, even if he does not sell out. The next saloon visited was that of Mr. James H. Clarkson, who received the ladies kindly, and sung and prayed with them, and entertained them with several tunes on the violin, between prayers. They could make nothing off of him, and the ladies retired. Mr. Clarkson, however, invited them to call again, which they did next day. Clarkson is also well off. He is reputed to be worth $200,000, and is generally liked by most of those acquainted with him. Mr. Hugh Campbell's saloon was the last visited, where they sung and prayed, as they had done in the others. They remained with him until he agreed to close his establishment. Since then he has closed his house and quit the business. This is the only place where the ladies appear to have done any good. Whether the ladies propose to continue the war, our correspondent does not inform us. From the fact that he gives us the proceedings of two days work we presume that they will carry on the work until the last stronghold goes up.

HOW THE WOMEN WAGE THE WHISKY WAR, AND HOW THEY WIN—NOTES OF THE FRAY FROM ALL POINTS.

From the complete reports by the Cincinnati Gazette, of the women's war on whisky, the following interesting notes are taken:

The Hon. William Baxter addressed a large audience, at Colerick's Opera House, in Fort Wayne, on Wednesday night, on the subject of temperance. The northwestern Indiana temperance convention, now assembled here, went in a body to hear him. Mr. Baxter denies the report going the rounds of the papers that he censured the supreme court for declaring the ninth section of the temperance law unconstitutional.

visited, where they sang and prayed as they had done in the others. They remained with him until he agreed to close his establishment. Since then he has closed his house, and quit the business. This is the only place where the ladies seem to have accomplished any good. Whether the ladies propose to continue the war our correspondent does not inform us. From the fact that he gives us the proceedings of two days' work, we presume that they will carry on the work until the last stronghold goes up. If they do not they will not emulate the example of their sisters in Ohio, where they visited saloons day after day, remaining throughout business hours, producing a great effect upon those who visited the saloons.

AT SHELBYVILLE.

Readers of the Sentinel will remember the saloon keepers' manifesto to the women of this town that they would prosecute them if their business was interfered with any further. To this the women sent a reply from which those extracts are taken: You warn us to cease praying and singing in the vicinity of your saloons, because, as you suggest, it causes a loss of money to you. Permit us to answer by saying that it is you who are destroying our property, consuming our resources, interfering with our peace, sapping our health, blocking up our sidewalks and streets with your drnuken men, and putting us to tens of thousands of dollars' expense to restrain and punish the criminals you make. Gov. Leslie, present governor of Kentucky, in a recent message to the legislature of his commonwealth, urging the passage of a law prohibiting the business you are engaged in, says: "In a careful examination of 4,249 petitions filed in this office since the first of January, 1870, asking executive clemency, it has been found that 3,106 of that number charge their troubles upon the use of intoxicating liquors." That is, the disgrace and untold sufferings, and the expense of convicting three of every four persons who commit an infamous crime, and are sent to the penitentiary therefor, must be set down as the result of the business in which you are engaged. Gentlemen, you are damaging our property yearly, and we pay these damages partly in our heavy taxes. But for your business jails would almost be unnecessary. Gov. Leslie's astounding statistics prove this. Yet in our own town we have recently had to build a jail at a cost of $57,000. The interest on this sum for the allotted age of man, three score years and ten, at 10 per cent., would be $399,000. The interest for one year would be $5,700. The old jail cost this people $11,000. The interest on that sum from 1856 (the date of the construction) to 1874, at 10 per cent., is $19,800. Add to this $5,000, and we have a total of $35,800. This must be added to the cost of the new jail. The minor, 18 years old, who gets his liquors in your saloons to-day, has lived long enough to see us invest in jails alone the enormous sum of $92,900. The interest on that sum is $9,280 per year. Gentlemen, permit us to call your attention to the record of

INFAMOUS CRIME

in our community. The convictions and sentences to the penitentiary from our county average three per year. Basing our calculations on one generation of our race (33⅓ years), the convictions in round numbers are just 100. Now, the average cost to the people of the county of convicting each man is $100. That is $10,000 more. The grand jury costs $1,000 per year. That is $33,000 more for a generation. Add the salary of the prosecuting attorney, $1,000 per year, and we have $33,000 more—a grand total of $76,000. Gentlemen, a partial investigation shows that the city of Shelbyville has made a permanent investment in buildings for the police court, guard house, &c., of say one half of the city buildings which cost $4,000. That would be $2,000 more. The police of our city cost $400 for the year ending the day we received your letter. The mayor, marshal, attorney and clerk, cost in salaries, $1,800 more. The city paid the sheriff $150 for imprisoning our criminals. A tax assessed as fines upon the persons and families of these criminals for the year was $800 additional. Add all these items, and we have a total of $3,150, besides the interest on the $2,000 half of the city building, which is $200—a total of $3,350. That all these officers and expenses are required because of the criminal classes, you must admit. According to the proportion named by Governor Leslies, three fourths of this expense is chargable to your business, equal to $11,197. And for a generation of 33⅓ years, even at this meagre estimate, you would cause us damages to the extent of the enormous sum of $373,333! With such opinions against the sancity of your business, with such damages as we have shown that you inflict upon our property, and having in view the crime, misery, degredation, debauchery, and sorrow which result from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, we believe, before the laws of God, and the laws of man, that our duty calls us to make this peaceful, loving, prayerful crusade.

Respectfully transmitted by the Women's Temperance Alliance.

MRS. JOHN ELLIOTT, President.

Attest: MRS. MATTIE THOMPSON, acting secretary.

IN OHIO.

From Georgetown a correspondent writes: We had read of seiges and other features of the work elsewhere; but in the prosecution of the work here we deemed it expedient to inaugerate a movement entirely new, that, though hazardous, has proven very efficient. On the first two days of these visitations it was observed that the drinking characters had become so ashamed of their habit that they postponed the gratification of appetite till they could be concealed by the darkness of evening. It was therefore suggested a company of ladies be organized for night work. On Wednesday evening this company went out for the first time. We had read of the impressiveness of these female processions elsewhere. We had felt this impressiveness when the first procession went forth. But the solemnity of the scene beggars description. The stoutest hearts were moved. Men not accustomed to weep could not repress their tears.

At Circleville, Ohio, the temperance crusade is in the height of its progress. The ladies were out the other evening one hundred and thirty strong, in three companies, holding prayer meetings alternately in three liquor stores. Temperance meeting twice a week. Five hundred youths and men have signed the total abstinence pledge. Court in session here. Moral suasion and the law are making the situation rather embarassing for the saloon keepers, at present.

From Oxford a letter says: There are as many good women here as in any other place of its size, as the number daily engaged in the work will testify. The usual morning prayer meeting is kept up, and to-day the ladies are encouraged. They were shut out of two places, however, where they have always been admitted. One of these men was heard to say yesterday, after they had left, that he would be obliged to lock his door next time, or he would give in. One of our saloons was moved to a new stand on Monday, but the proprietor has not the courage to open out yet. The ladies stopped in front of his new stand to-day, and prayed that the locked door and barred windows might never be opened for the sale of rum. The friends of temperance are encouraged, and the enthusiasm increases. One of the saloons gave in this evening, and the proprietor signed the druggist's pledge.

THE MUNCIE CAMPAIGN.

SIGNING THE DEATH WARRANT OF THE WHISKY DEALERS—AN ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING—THE CAMPAIGN PLANNED.

[From an occasional correspondent of the Sentinel.]

MUNCIE, Feb. 12.

The ladies' temperance movement that has been exciting so many parts of Ohio and Indiana, has at last taken a strange foothold in our midst and is each day gaining strength. On Sunday night last, Wysor's opera room, by far the largest hall in the city was filled from parquette to galery with ladies and gentlemen who realize with horror the necessity of exterminating the class of ruin called liquor dealers. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one. Since then the ladies have been hard at work and have thus far induced two wholesale dealers to abandon the traffic. The druggists have all signed an agreement to sell intoxicating liquors for medical purposes only.

THE COLUMBUS CRUSADE

IN STATU QUO—THE QUAKER LADIES BOUND TO FIGHT IT OUT ON THAT LINE.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 13.—The Quakers are going on with their work of praying and pleading with the saloon-keepers, but as yet, with but poor success, still they are not discouraged, and announce their intention of remaining here for six months unless the saloons are in the meantime closed. The people of the town are becoming more interested and are beginning to take an active part in the movement. No doubt the effect of the prayers' of the Quaker ladies would have been felt more but for the action of the editors of the papers of this place especially of Brown of the Republican, who has been preaching temperance through his paper for the past year, while at the same time he had a well-worn path from his office to the back door of one of the leading saloons of the town. When called upon to sign the pledge and do as he had been councilling others to do, he refused, and immediately prepared a tirade of abuse against those engaged in the work, but be it said to the praise of the proprietors of the paper, it was not allowed to be published, still the old man did what he could against the cause by his talk on the street. The Republican is a neat looking paper, and we would be pleased to see it prosper, but in order to do so it will be necessary to change tactics, as the people are becoming thoroughly aroused, and ere long will refuse to support those in favor of intemperance. More anon. H. F. L.

A Havana correspondent says letters from the insurrectionary district, dated the 10th of January, say that a few days previously General Calixto Garcia attacked the village of Corralito, seizing an immense number of cattle and other live stock. The Spaniards left their intrenchments, but were driven back into the fort, leaving behind twelve killed and fifteen rifles. On the 9th, at the same place, an action took place, which lasted eight hours. The Spaniards were about 1,000 strong, but were forced to retreat into their encampment, leaving forty killed and many arms. The total loss is calculated at 260. The Cuban loss in killed and wounded is sixty.

THE GRANGERS.

A BRILLIANT ADDRESS.

COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN GRANGERS.

THE POLICY FOR FARMERS—A RINGING NOTE OF WARNING—A DEFINITION OF THE FARMERS' POSITION.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The national grange, to-day, after transacting some minor business, read the report of the committee on resolutions, presented by Mr. Wardlow, of Florida, and adopted it unanimously. It is as follows: Profoundly impressed with the truth, that the national grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby make this declaration of the purposes of the patrons of husbandry: First—United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mentally resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country, and mankind. Second—We heartily endorse the motto, "In essentials, unity—in non essentials, liberty—in all things, charity." Third—We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits, to foster mutual understanding and co-operation, to maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other to labor to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining, to diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof, and in fleece, to systematize our work, and to calculate intelligently on probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange. We shall constantly strive to secure active harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will ensure our mental, moral, social, and material advancements. Fourth, for our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence, we must dispense with a

SURPLUS OF MIDDLEMEN.

Not that we are unfriendly to them but we do not need them: their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts so far as business is concerned are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contract. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, we shall therefore advocate for every state, the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to sea board or between home producers and consumers of all productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely. We are all enemies of railroad, navigable and irregulating canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes in our noble order. There is no communism we agragrianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose tyranny of monopolies; we long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are oppose to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant profits in trade. They greatly increase our bardens and do not leave a proper proportion to profits of producers. We desire only self-protection and protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits. We shall advance the

CAUSE OF EDUCATION

among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial coleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study. Fifth.—We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law that the grange—national, state and subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear it in mind that no one on becoming a grange member gives up any right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, to see that none but competant, faithful and honest men who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every grange member that the office shall seek the men and not the men the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is on crime, and hold that progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper quality, equity and fairness. Protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong, in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed powers. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American freeman. We cherish the belief that sectionalsion is of right and should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and future in our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes. We shall recognize no north, no south, no east, no west. It is reserved by every patron as the right as a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles. Sixth—Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we can not admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient amount of interest in tilling or pasturing the soil. It may have some interest in conflict with our purposes, and we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success. Seventh.—It shall be an abiding principal with us to relieve our oppressed and suffering brotherhood, by any means at our command.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST,

we proclaim among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of women as indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order imploring, the continued assistance of one Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time to return by our limited efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers. A memorial of the patrons of husbandry, in the cotton states was also presented and unceremoniously adopted. It is an argument in favor of mixed husbandry in the south instead of expending the energies of the people in raising a single crop. It says during the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world two thousand millions of dollars and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has handled our crops—save those who struggled for its production. Annually the energies of the cotton planters have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maxium crop of a single staple, whilst quite as frequently he has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such a policy and producing such results must be radically wrong and if persisted in, will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. No people can ever become prosperous who are not self-sustaining. Our fertile soil, exhaustless mineral wealth, abundant water power and general salubrious climate avail us nothing, if annually we expend millions for subsistence. It is generally conceded that home grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is that those southern farmers who live within themselves are more independent and less encumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which are necessary for their daily consumption. It then refers to

THE FAMINE.

which more than once has occurred in Indiana, to the efforts of the people to grow cotton to the exclusion of bread stuffs and adds: During the past year portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakotah have been invaded by grasshoppers and destroyed every vestige of vegetation. Imagine your condition should similar invasions become general in the northwest. Couple with this idea the total failure of a cotton crop either from the worm, drought, or any other unavoidable cause. Improbable as such visitations may appear, have we the power to prevent them, and is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of sad calamities? Our wisest and safest policy is as far as practicable to produce at home our necessary supplies. Is there a farm in the south upon which this can't be done, and at the same time produce an average cotton crop, as the net result of the farmer's annual labors? We believe there is not annually four millions of bales of cotton produced upon southern soil, but what a proportion of the vast amount is returned. To indicate our prosperity, one-half of it is expended for necessary supplies, whilst the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence the cost of production has exceeded the value of the articles produced. Shall this policy continue? Extensive cotton crops have evinced our unity of purpose and entailed poverty upon us. An equally uniform adhesion to mixed husbandry would secure our recuperation. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of the necessity can be calculated with exactness. If three millions five hundred thousand bales are grown, they will be consumed before another crop can be gathered, and a remunerative market price will be sustained by the consequent demand. If 4,500,000 bales are grown, the large marginal excess will control and depress the market. The alternatives for success are numerous, but we need rely upon the single one of co-operation in the determination to subsist at home, and with this end attained, there is no reason why we should not be the happiest, most independent, and prosperous people on earth. The memorial is signed by masters of state granges of North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia, and Tennessee, and was not only heartily approved by the committee on resolutions, but endorsed by every member of the national grange.

MISERY OF A MIDDLEMAN.

JAKE SNYDER UNBOSOMS HIS GRIEF.

A New York huckster makes full confession of his crimes in the columns of the Tribune, but gives a lesson in facts and logic that may be studied with profit by those who indiscriminately condemn the middleman and think he ought to be "abolished." I am one of those dreadful people who live by extorting from the farmers their hard-earned profits. I am a useless, worthless being, whose labor adds nothing to the wealth of society, an incubus upon and a curse to industry. I am well aware of this, for I have been told it very often, until at last I have come to believe it. And here is my confession: I would reform, but that is impossible. I have a large young family, and have been in this unfortunate business for so many years, and have grown so old in this iniquity, that I cannot now change. I live in the country, but am not rich enough to own a farm, and get my living by buying produce from the farmers and shipping it to the city markets. I am a poultry, egg, and butter dealer, and sometimes I buy hides and calfskins, and wool. I have a good deal of money invested in my business; if I were to get all my debts collected, which is very improbable, and sell my horses and wagons, I might own three or four thousand dollars. I have worked over 30 years to save that, late and early, in cold and wet, and have lost in bad debts, during that time, at least, an equal amount. I pay cash for everything I buy from the farmers, and here is my crime. What I buy from them I sell again at a higher price. I admit my guilt, but, in extenuation, I would plead that I must do so to live, and that my living is an absolute necessity to the farmers of my neighborhood; for I am upon the road all day, collecting my poultry, eggs, etc., and get up long before daylight, when the farmers are all snug in bed, to pack my stock, and take it to the depot for shipment. I do this for a hundred farmers at least, who are my customers, and how are they to do it for themselves, I would ask? Then I send my stock away, and have to wait many weeks before

THE MONEY COMES BACK,

and not seldom I lose quite a sum by the failure of a dealer in the city, who goes under in the panic. Then again I am often docked, and lose weight on my stock, for my customers will feed the fowls a lot of dry corn, and let them cram themselves, and leave a pail of water in the chicken house, so that when I weigh the fowls they have each at least a pound of soaked corn in their crops, which I pay ten cents a pound for; but of course that is loss to me, and how can I make it up but by paying less for poultry. I often have addled eggs get in among the fresh ones, because the farmers don't like to waste the nest eggs, and being honest farmers, cannot bear the cheat themselves, not even out of a rotten egg. Then, when I go home and candle the eggs, I have a few dozen eggs to throw away. Besides I have to sort over the wool, and pick out the dirty tags which farmers will put in the middle of the fleeces, and shake the dust out of the hair of the hides, just because the farmers will drag them about in the dirt, and that makes them heavier, all of which extra weight I pay them for. I know I am guilty of all the farmer charges me with. I get a little out of him, and a little out of those to whom I sell, but I think my case admits of some extenuation; for I must live, and if I were to put myself out of the way, which perhaps would be the best thing to do for such a poor worthless fellow, who is going to gather up the chickens and eggs, and other things for the market? I would get out of the way if I could, but I can't, and that's what's the matter; and the farmers' wives, too, never let me pass the door but they call for me, and say "Mr. Snyder" (or Jake, if they are well acquainted,) "I've got some poultry I want to sell, when can you come and get them?" Now if Jake Snyder was to turn up missing some fine day, who is to do the business? So, after all, they need not be so hard upon a poor middleman.

THE HANCOCK COUNTY GRANGERS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL—A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES—A REPLY TO THE MARION COUNTY COUNCIL.

[From an occasional Correspondent of the Sentinel.]

GREENFIELD, Ind., Feb. 7.—At a meeting of the council of this (Hancock), county, patrons of husbandry, held to-day, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and referred to a special committee. The council was full, representing the order in the various sections of the country:

Whereas, This council, at a meeting, held on the 17th day of January, adopted a resolution directing its secretary to communicate with, and request the state executive committee to call, as soon as practicable, a state delegate convention, or council, of patrons, subject to such restrictions and rules as said executive committee might deem proper; and

Whereas, The said action of this council has been formally noticed by the Marion county council, and made the subject of a series of resolutions, &c.; and

Whereas, The said Marion county council, in referring to the action of this council, calls it a "political movement," and follow the assumption by protesting, depreciating, &c., and,

Whereas: We believe it a duty to ourselves, as well as to our fellow patrons and citizens of the state to make public the motives and aspirations, by which we were animated in the action referred to; therefore

Resolved: 1st. That the assumption by our brothers of Marion county, that our request to the state executive committee, necessarily involves political action, is entirely unauthorized by the language used in the request—that which we prayed for—and now reiterate the call, is a state representative body, who may assemble in council; deliberate and adopt such means as will ensure a redress of those grievances of which the agricultural interests universally complain. We have faith in such a council, and promise a cheerful acquiescence in their work.

Resolved, 2nd. That we too would regard the formation of a class party for political purposes as a national calamity. But we do not believe that the logical pursuit, in any way, of our laudable aim, can have any such effect. On the contrary, our movement, if it should present itself in a party shape, must in its very nature be as broad as the fertile fields with which God has blessed this favored land—comprehending and carrying along every useful industry.

Resolved 3d. That we recognize the right of every one, whether patron or not, to freely exercise every privilege and franchise, with naught to restrain but conviction of duty. We do, however, expect those having a common vital interest to act like practical, common-sense men—in concert—for the common good.

Resolved 4th. Having in view, the action generally, of the forty-second congress, and of the last general assembly of this state—solemnly disclaiming any wish to mix in politics, in the current sense of that word—we nevertheless, now further, deliberately declare, that we have neither faith nor attachment to any political party now existing, convinced as we are that the organizations of both are under the control of men and influences alike inimical to almost every industrial interest of the country—especially so to the fundamental industry of agriculture.

"Resolved 5th. That the Indiana 'Farmer,' the 'State Sentinel,' the 'State Journal,' the 'Greenfield News' and the 'Hancock Democrat,' be requested to publish the foregoing."

The special committee having reported the subject matter back to the council; the preamble 1st and 5nd resolutions were adopted: the 2nd and 3rd resolutions were laid on the table—the 4th resolution, was by an aye and nay vote, rejected—ayes 3, nays 20—one member not voting.

A. L. OGG,
Secretary of Hancock County Council.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

CLAIMS ALLOWED—PRESENTATION OF REPORTS—LEGISLATION ASKED CONCECNING PATENTS—COMMITTEE ON CENTENIAL CELEBRATION APPOINTED.

ST. LOUIS, Feb., 10.—At the morning session of the National Grange, the claims of Messrs. Lewis, of Louisiana, and Ferry of Dacotan, were allwoed, also the claims of various parties presented by Secretary Kelley. Wm. M. Ireland was added to the committee on ritual. Mr. White from the committee on the good of the order, presented a partial repore regarding statistical crop reports Adopted. Mr. Taylor presented a report of the committee on commercial relations, which indorses the resolution of Mr. Aiken asking congress to restrict the time and royalty allowed pantentees and recommends hat seven years be fixed for pantentees to enjoy the sale and benefit of patents, and that they be allowed twenty-five per cent. upon cost of production. A resolution accompanied the report appointing a master executive committee of the next graxge and a committee to memorialize congress on the subject of patent laws, and ask that body to restrict protection to the maximum limit, five years, with a proviso renewal, based upon a twenty five per cent profit above the cost of ptocuction. The special committee to whom was referred a day or two ago, the matter of establishing a territorial government over the Indian territory repeatedly, ask ina to be excused from considering the subject, as they had no knowledge of the bill said to pending before congress for that purpose. In the afternoon sessions Mr. Aiken of South carolina presented a memorial to the patrons from the cotton states, which was referred to the committee on resolutions. The following committee on centennial celebration was appointed: Saunders, District of Columbia; Chambers, Alabama; Hadson, Kansas; Wright, California; Chase, New Hampshire; Brown, Michigan; Davie, Kentucky. The report of the committee on constitutional amendment was then taken, pending the discussion of which, the grange adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Mr. H. R. Kelly, of the Western Union Telegraph office of Titusville, Pa., was thrown from his sleigh, Sunday evening, badly fracturing his skull. He lingered in an unconscious state until three o'clock yesterday morning, when he expired.

A lady sixty years old was run over by a beer wagon in Louisville, Monday and received fatal injuries. The drivers of the wagon, Charles Groschen and Jake Eckhard,