

"Simon Lee"
Theatre Saturday night.
Mrs. Cole is visiting in Lafayette.
Circuit Court convenes next Monday.

If you want a cheap job call on Bean.

Spring birds have made their appearance.

Mrs. H. E. James is quite sick with lung fever.

D. A. Fawcett returned to Delphi last Monday.

Splendid pike are being taken from the Inquoins.

Thunder showers are becoming quite common.

A little child of Ralph Fendig died Tuesday evening.

Sunday school concert at the M. F. church next Sunday night.

M. E. social at the residence of Mr. E. L. Clark this (Friday) evening.

Rev. W. G. Vesceis will preach at the M. E. church next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

"Port. Dunlap has got the bridge done" and Phillips & Morgan have a new cup case.

Do you want a painter? Bean will do your work equal to any in Chicago at fair living prices.

Mr. Horace E. James, editor of the Union, was appointed Post Master at Rensselaer on the 6th inst.

It was not St. James who was appointed Post Master at Rensselaer on the 6th inst. It was H. E. James.

Four poems on Spring have been received this week. But they were to red-hot, had to burn them.

During this beautiful weather the average young lady's thoughts centre on "Moonlight, music, love and flowers."

Miss L. Meredith will open a millinery store over the drug store about 21st of March. Your patronage is solicited.

What is the use of wearing old clothes when you can buy all-wool Scotch cassimere suit for \$11, at A. Leopold's.

Several young ladies have favored this office with calls during the past week. The fair sex are always welcome. Come again.

The debris is being removed from the street in front of the new hotel. By-the-way: Why not have the post-office in one of these new rooms?

Why don't "A. Dodge" in the Union add M. D. to his son de plume, and then we could tell who is writing puffs for the County Physician.

Set the arches and hunt up those old balls and mallets for the time of year approaches when young ladies and gentlemen particularly enjoy the out-door sport of croquet.

Next Saturday night the thrilling three-act drama entitled "Simon Lee" will be presented at Starr's Hall by home talent. This is a highly sensational drama and will draw a big crowd.

There are seventy-three marriageable widows, and four hundred and forty-nine marriageable young ladies within the corporate limits of our village. Yet some of our young men like Oliver Twist long for more.

Rev. Gilbert Small will preach in the Presbyterian church on the fourth Sabbath (29) of March. In the morning, funeral sermon of Mrs. Aseneth Coen, subject, "What is Death?" Evening "What is Man." All are invited.

There will be two first-class weddings in high life next week. We are credibly informed that one will take place in the Church of God and the other will be strictly private. The particulars in our next. Stand aside!

Rensselaer is one of the natural curiosities of the age. It is an incorporate town without a marshal. Indeed we have not had a marshal for about two years, consequently our streets and crossings are almost impassible.

Marriage licenses have been issued since last Friday to the following parties: John N. Brown to Anna K. Mauk, W. Scott Brown to Sarah E. Prevo, Frank M. Welsh to Mary H. Bullis, George Daniels to Amanda J. Ott, Franklin R. Clark to Ann E. Covington.

All Pensioners of the Government (except Jeff Davis) will do well to call on Mordcafi F. Chitote, Attorney-at-Law of Rensselaer, Indiana, and ascertain whether it is \$500 or \$1,000 due them under the provision of the act of Pension act approved January 25th, 1879. He can tell.

House to Rent.
The house of Mrs. Hannah Mcintosh, recently occupied by Peter Youngberg is now for rent. Any person desiring a good dwelling house large enough for a small family, can procure the same by calling on Mordcafi F. Chitote, Attorney-at-Law, Rensselaer, Ind.

The three funniest songs now published are entitled: "I'll tell your mother," price, 30 cents. "The House-keeper's Complaint," price 30 cents. "The Wonderful Musician," price 30 cents. In order to introduce these side-splitting comic songs, we will mail the three to any address for 50 cents, in postage stamps. W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, O.

Quarterly meeting at the M. E. church Saturday and Sunday, March 22 and 23. First service on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Quarterly conference at 3:30 p. m. Rev. C. S. Burger, of Monticello, will supply the place of Rev. Dr. Godfrey.

John Lee, Fred Hoover and Simon Wile, the new directors for the State Prison North, met in Michigan City last Monday and organized by electing the Hon. John Lee President of the Board. James Murdoch was afterwards elected Warden. Mr. M. is a resident of Tippecanoe county and served two terms as Sheriff of that County.

In the Citizens Bank stands a clock—not "my Grandfather's clock" that stopped short, never to go again! but one of M. Shuler's clocks, manufactured at Detroit, Mich., with one of his card board fronts, on which a number of the enterprising business and professional men of the city have come to "time" and had their business cards printed on its front in fine style.

Declined to Admit Them.

An emigrant train left Rensselaer on last Monday carrying as a part of its precious cargo Charles H. Price, Hope B. Miller, Ira W. Yeoman, et al., all of whom were very anxious to form a colony in and become permanent residents of the Prison at Michigan City, but owing to the limber condition of the party on their arrival, the authorities made the great mistake of their lives and rejected them. With but one exception they could have been spared.

Joseph Antrim, formerly a resident of Barkley township, was burned to death in Rice county, Kansas, on Friday Feb. 28, 1879. Mr. Antrim was a young man about 22 years old. He moved with his father, John E. Antrim, to Kansas about three years since, and located on a claim. The accident occurred by a neighbor putting out fire which caught in the stable belonging to Mr. John E. Antrim. Young Antrim in attempting to save the life of his father's horses, (one of which he did save) lost his own life by being burned to death.

Our Free Schools.

The public schools of Rensselaer are in a prosperous condition under the management of Mr. G. W. Allen, of Vanwert, Ohio. The pupils of each department, take to all appearances, a deep interest in their studies, and thus follow the advancing multitudes in their accelerating "March of intellect."

To be successful as a student, a scholar or an educator, traits of industry, perseverance, morality and determination must characterize those who are yet learners in the great school of progress. To be leaders in the school room you must necessarily be leaders in the study room; to be heard at the recitation bench with honor to yourselves and profit to the class, your lamps must burn at night and by their willing light you must labor; your minds will thus become enlightened, purity will be imparted to your souls, knowledge will take the place of ignorance, your minds will be freed and your intellectual system renovated. It is by industry grown up into a habit, and ready to be exerted on every occasion wherein good results demand it that eminence has in the past been attained, and if eminence and success reward your trials in the future, these inward inducements must be manifested, they must become a part of your history, they must be constantly mingled with your thoughts, and serve as guides to your unstable minds.

As though Rensselaer, more than most country villages, delights in the education of her children; for this purpose she has a commodious school building, which contains rooms for five grades of pupils, each of which are under the instruction of well qualified and highly esteemed teachers. Their labors come from the heart with as much willingness as light from the Sun. Their abilities enlighten the minds of the pupils; because they know the process of a liberal education, and execute the demands of the school trustees. It is well to labor; it is well to enrich your minds with useful knowledge and show to the world that knowledge is a force acting in her behalf, aiding her will that is great and good and lending strength to the frail human race; a race weakened by inaction and overpowered by the great hand of ignorance. Now let the young and rising generation consider the lofty subject of education, and remember that "Ignorance rivets the chains of bondage; knowledge cuts them asunder."

A Farmer's Tool House.

There should be a tool house on every farm. It is indispensable. Implements—such as plows, harrows, forks, shovels, rakes, rollers, mowing and reaping machines, wheelbarrows, etc., are to be protected against weather and certain injury done by exposure from rust and rot. This house should be made with large doors to close tightly; and in a part of it—say at one end—there should be a separate room with windows, containing a "work bench," a "sharpening horse," vice, augers, gimlets, chisels, a couple of planes, a mallet, hatchet, hand saw, screw driver, nails, screws, pinners, and so on; so that, in severe or inclement weather of any kind, when out-door work is impossible, or when there is none, many repairs of things can be done, and even some new articles made, harness, tools, etc., mended, new harness made for folks and rakes put in, and a score of odd jobs attended to which will prove a great convenience and a step forward when spring opens and active operations on the farm commence.

There should, of course, be a stove in the shop, in which fire should be made every morning. This would cost nothing for fuel, as the chips and blocks about the place, and the offal coal from the screening of the ashes and ashes could always be screened. It would supply all the fuel necessary. It would be a resort, too, for the men and boys, even should there be nothing to do, and the women folks would get rid of them when they would be likely to be in the way in the house.—German-town telegraph.

If you want a good job, call on Bean.

A. Leopold is making the mud fly prodigious; the result will be a first-class plank crossing immediately in front of his store. First-class because Pap Smoot is bawling it.

"Lord" Hunkins has become cross-eyed, caused by looking from a third story window of the new Hotel at that charming young widow who stepped into the Tailor shop.

Commissioners Court.

Proceedings of the Commissioners of Jasper county Indiana, held at the Auditor's office in Rensselaer, Monday, March 3, 1879, and continued until the following Saturday noon. Present, Hon. Wm. B. Price, Wm. K. Parkinson and Isaac D. Dunn.

A rule was entered in regard to the appointment of students to the Purdue university. "That no appointment shall hold good unless accepted and filed within six months from the date of the appointment."

Victor VanWood having failed to comply with his appointment, by attending the sessions of said University, his appointment is revoked.

The applications of Ziniri Paris and Frank C. Price to be appointed students for this County to Purdue University were granted and certificates issued for their admission.

Petitions for appropriations for bridges and grades in different parts of the county were continued. A ditch cause No. 2418, petitioned for by Martha Michaels et al in Jordan township. The viewers reported favorably and the viewers were ordered to make a fair estimate of the average cash value for excavating and apportion the cost of locating the ditch and file their report with Auditor as soon as practicable. The bills of printer and engineer on account of said ditch were approved. Payable out of assessments when collected.

The Trustee of Carpenter township is authorized to furnish aid for the relief of Samuel Eckels \$10, per month for the next three months, and for the relief of John Hackley \$8 per month for the next three months, and for the relief of Mrs. Carmody \$10, per month for the next three months.

In ditch cause No. 2180 petitioned for by A. W. Fairchild et al in Keener township. The viewers submit their final amended report in cause, estimating the average cash value for excavating and apportioning the cost of locating the ditch. The prayer of the petitioners granted and ditch established. The bills of Engineer, chairman and axeman are approved. Payable out of assessments when made.

The following persons were selected as grand jurors for the first two terms of Circuit Court after first day of next month, to-wit: Christopher Jones, Elam D. Fairchild, John C. Read, James Yeoman, James E. Lamson and John Lewis. And for the next two terms of the Circuit Court: Asa Tyler, George Stuckert, Isaac J. Porter, John Mason, Samuel Babb and Jonathan Bank.

A contract with Spring & Robertson, of Lafayette, to furnish books and stationery for the county officers for the term of one year was entered into and recorded. That firm having the lowest and best bid.

The petition of R. W. Hubbard et al for the appointment of a Justice of the peace in Carpenter township was dismissed for want of power to appoint.

A safe was purchased of R. S. Dwigins for the Auditor's office for the deposit of valuable books and papers payable in 6, 12 and 18 months after delivery of safe in office. Warrants to issue in favor of Mr. Dwigins for \$78, \$81, and \$84 respectively, with privilege of County to pay at any time before maturity at a discount of 8 per cent. per annum.

A contract was entered into with Dr. Israel E. Washburn to furnish all the medicines and give medical and surgical treatment to all the paupers and the persons who said contract would be bound to furnish such aid in the townships of Marion, Newton, Jordan, Milroy, Hanging Grove and Hackley and at the poor farm for one year for \$250.00 payable in quarterly installments. The Board reserving the right to rescind the contract at any time when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Board that said Dr. Washburn has neglected or refused to attend to any person who by the contract he is bound to render such aid to.

A contract was also entered into with Dr. Thomas Antrim to give like medical attention to the poor of Keener and Union townships for one year for \$75 payable in quarterly installments with like reservation of the Board to rescind contract by reason of neglect or a refusal to attend.

A contract was also entered into with Dr. M. W. Reigle to give like medical aid to the poor of Carpenter township for the space of six months for the sum of \$90 payable in quarterly installments with like reservation of the Board to rescind contract by reason of neglect or a refusal to attend.

Ditch cause 1796 petitioned for by Sylvester O'Mara et al in Marion township, continued.

A contract entered into with R. S. Dwigins to act as County Attorney for one year at \$150, payable in quarterly installments.

The proposition of Drs. Patton, Maxwell and Landon, physicians at Remington, to render medical aid to poor in Carpenter township was received and considered and not entertained for the reason that a contract had already been entered into with Dr. M. W. Reigle before said proposition was received.

The contract between the Board and Shelby Grant entered into March, 1878, for the Superintendency of the poor farm at a certain rental, paying him for the board of the paupers was cancelled by agreement. The Board purchasing his stock, crop and farming utensils at an agreed price and hiring him for two years to take charge of the farm and keep all paupers who may be sent their legal purchase cause of \$500, per year, payable quarterly.

Insured barn and jail building on poor farm \$300, cash for three years with Home Insurance Co. N. Y. for \$240.

"Take a Little Wine for Thy Stomach's Sake."

ESSAY READ BY MR. FRANK W. BARCOCK AT THE TEMPERANCE MEETING, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

It seems to be a rule of human thought and conduct that for every act of doubtful propriety we seek justification in some respectable authority. The popular notion is, not whether the thing is morally and abstractly right or wrong, but "can I find some respectable justification for it?" Especially do men try to justify their acts, bad as well as good, by authority of scripture. Atheist and christian, believer and unbeliever, alike are content to fall back upon some one or more isolated passages of holy writ in defense of some questionable habit or dubious conduct. Those who boldly deny the divine authority of the bible, and refuse to accept its moral code as the rule of true moral conduct, or its revealed plan of salvation as the true way to eternal life, still dare, before a christian world, to rest their ill seeming acts or manifest vices upon some declaration of the scripture. Following this rule, whether sincere or not, we frequently hear babbles, and the conservative friends of bibbling, quoting Paul's suggestion to Timothy, "take a little wine for thy stomach's sake," as scriptural authority for dram drinking; and as for further conclusive authority from the same source, is cited, the miracle of Jesus converting water into wine at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee. It would be difficult to do greater violence to the scriptures upon any one rule of moral conduct than to assume that they teach or even tolerate the use of intoxicants as a beverage, in the way they are ordinarily used. The scriptures are consistent with themselves in teachings; always harmonious when understood. Therefore let us briefly examine this subject. What were the circumstances under which the suggestion was made by Paul to Timothy, "Drink no longer water but take a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities?" For many years Timothy had been engaged in the work of an evangelist, spreading "the good news of the kingdom." He had traveled from place to place; had suffered over-fatigue, hardships and deprivations; he had been buffeted, scorned, persecuted, despised, stoned and imprisoned. Those were not days of steamboats and state rooms; railroads and palace cars. That was not the enlightened age of the 19th century nor the cultivated civilization of present Europe or America. They were the days of donkeys and foot travel, camels and small crude sail boats on the Mediterranean. They were the days of Jewish persecutions of christianity in its infancy; the age of Asiatic ignorance and superstition and of Roman misrule and tyranny. They were the days to christian evangelists of sandals and bread and water; of persecutions, mobs, violence and no salary nor quarterly collections.

Timothy had borne it all in meekness and patience and persisted in the work of his master's kingdom. He had risen to the highest office in the church as much on the account of his exemplary habits as for his devoted energy to the work. He was noted for his abstemiousness. His habits were guarded with austerity. But he had now become infirm; he was wearing out with his nerve exhausting labors and needed some simple remedy to assist nature to rally the physical powers. Paul knew him thoroughly. They had been companions in travels for many years and together had suffered the trials and hardships incident to their evangelic work. Thus intimately knowing Timothy, his rigorous temperate habits, his strong resolution, his safe self control, Paul, could safely and properly say to him, "take a little wine for thy stomach's sake and your many infirmities."

But Paul did not suggest any such thing to the world generally nor even to his fellow christians; but on the contrary, as we shall see, he left many direct and positive injunctions against the use of intoxicants, and exhortations to temperance and sobriety.

But what about Jesus furnishing wine for the wedding? Jesus embraced many opportunities to manifest God's power in him. The miracle of converting water into wine was only one of these many manifestations. He did not recommend the use of wine as a beverage. Himself for disciples were never found drunk, we do not even find any record of their visiting saloons, buying by the quart or favoring a license of the traffic.

The bible permits one to take life in self defense, but it does not allow murder. So the spirit would surely Paul to recommend wine purely as a curative remedy to the rigidly temperate and abstemious Timothy, but it never winked at drunkenness nor in any manner authorized dissipation.

"Wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging," declares the wise man by inspiration, "and whosoever is deceived thereby is not

wise." Again he warns us: "He that loveth wine shall not be rich." "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that seek mixed wine." "Look not on it when it is red in the cup." "At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." "Give strong drink," he says, "to him that is ready to perish," but again, "be not among wine bibblers."

Isaiah says: "Woe unto them that rise up in the morning that they may follow strong drink; that they may continue until wine inflames them." "Harp and wine are in their feasts but they regard not the work of the Lord." Again he tells us: "They also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way."

Paul to the Ephesians says: "Be not drunk with wine." And in his first epistle to Timothy he warns him that a bishop must be "not given to wine." He repeats this to Titus, writing that co-laborer: "Not given to wine. * * Sober, holy, temperate."

The prophet Hosea gives as one of the idolatries that caused the estrangement of the Jews from God, that they "love flagons of wine." The same prophet declares "Wine and new wine taketh away the heart."

Habakkuk, speaking of the condemnation which shall overtake the wicked, says: "Yea also because he transgresseth by wine."

Solomon declares the dangers of strong drink again to Lemuel: "It is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes' strong drink, lest they drink and forget the law and pervert judgment."

Paul to the Galatians classes drunkenness with the vilest offenses and says: "They that do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God."

Solomon compares strong drink to a thorn: "As a thorn goeth up in the hands of a drunkard." This is a forcible illustration. How many thousands who have ignored this wise hint have found to their sorrow that this indulgence has become not only a painful jagger in the stomach but that the thorn has sprouted, grown, scattered its seed and spread its roots until its irritating barbs are wrecking a thousand nerves in all parts of the body. The scriptures teach no such dangerous or destructive habit. The bible teaches not only christianity to christians and to all who would be such, but it teaches good moral law, correct physical habits, sound business principles and common sense generally.

Quotations might be multiplied almost ad infinitum condemnatory of the vice of intemperance, but in all the teachings of holy writ there can not be found one license to indulge the destructive passion nor palliation of its practice. Away, then, with biblical quotations justifying dram-drinking. The bible teaches temperance as a part of christianity, as a rule of morality, as a maxim of hygiene, as a business necessity, as a prerequisite to success in any enterprise of life. It condemns intemperance in all its forms and under whatever pretense or guise.

The attention of the public is invited to the Adamantine Pavement, as an article deserving special consideration. This pavement is a Portland Cement Beton, which, though soft and plastic when laid, solidifies into a stone of great hardness, surpassing many of the best natural stones, in strength, density and durability. It is moulded on the walks in blocks of any form, size and thickness, which do not combine and interlock, and may, if desired, be taken up and relaid like ordinary flagstone. From its plastic nature it may be laid on curved and irregular walks, with the same facility as on straight ones, and without that waste of material and extra expense that pertains to the fitting of stone. It may be made almost as white as marble, or tinted to imitate blue, brown and other sand stone. It is rich, elegant, durable and cheap. The most desirable pavement yet introduced for either private grounds or public sidewalks. It has a wide and varied application, and numerous testimonials can be furnished from those who have practicaly tested its merits. Walks that have been in use five years are as level, sound and perfect to-day as when first finished, and to all appearance will last a century. Inquiries and orders respectfully solicited. Address, I. S. KNOXSBURY, Monticello Ind.

Rensselaer Nursery.

We have now in stock, selected especially for this locality: Apple, about fifty varieties, 3 to 6 years, 4 to 8 feet.

Pear, 12 varieties, 1 to 8 years, 4 to 6 feet.

Cherry, Early Richmond, 4 years, 4 to 6 feet.

Siberian Crabs, 4 years, 4 to 6 feet.

Apples, 1 to 3 years, 8 or 10 varieties. Red Roberts, 1 and 2 years. Davidson's thornless.

Gooseberries. Strawberries, Wilson & Co.

Currents, red and white.

Evergreens, arbutus, Norway spruce, weeping spruce, Balsam fir.

Shade trees, ash, maple, sycamore. Yard shrubbery, apricot, Tamarax, spiraea, Suringas, weeping willows, goponias.

Honyuckias, monthly and tartarian. Red wax berry, lilacs, purple and white.

Roses, monthly and climbing. Hedge plants, &c. &c.

The above stock is in good condition and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Our motto will be "live and let live."

Terms, cash, or good notes bearing ten per cent. interest.

JOHN COEN, Proprietor

n 2-3 m.

Calico 5 and 6 cents per Yard.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Establishment in Rensselaer to trade with is

A. LEOPOLD'S.

He will sell the following articles at less than any other establishment in town:

Best Woosted Suits, Manufactured, \$19 50
Best Cassimere Suits, 16 00
Best Business Suits, \$4 00 to 8 50
Boys' School Suits, 3 50 " 8 00

All these Goods are made with the new patent or double treath. and warranted not to rip.

BOOTS and SHOES!

My stock of BOOTS and SHOES cannot be excelled in Quantity, Price and Quality, all good Goods warranted not to rip. The prices range as follows:

No. 1 Stoka Boot, whole stock, from \$2 to 3 00
No. 1 Kip, 2 50 " 3 50
" " Calf, sewed, 3 " 5 00
" " pegged, 2 50 " 4 00

FINE SHOES for Ladies & Misses a Specialty

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS & KNIT WOOL-

EN GOODS, a great variety!

DRESS GOODS,

A Fine Assortment, with prices to range from 3½ cts. to a Dollar. Among these can be found

Poplins, Debages, Delaines, Knicker-bocker, Black Alpaccas, Mohair,

And all Colors of Cashmeres!

Ladies and Childrens Underwear a Specialty.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies & Childrens' Trimmed Hats!

Very cheap for cash!

A big line of GLOVES, of all kinds and styles, from the largest establishment in the United States, for Ladies, Misses, Gentlemen and Boys. Call and see them. Also a large line of all kinds of HOSIERY for everybody.

All the above GOODS HAVE BEEN BOUGHT STRICTLY FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AGAIN VERY LOW, FOR CASH!

Call soon and supply yourself, at

A. LEOPOLD'S.

Rensselaer, Ind., October 18, 1878.