

Vote for President, 1880.	
Hancock, Democrat,	4,844,313
Garfield, Republican,	1,437,684
Weaver, Greenback,	307,063
Dow, Prohibition,	9,644
Scattering,	1,793

Total, 9,200,739.
Hancock over Garfield, 632.

Hon. Fernando Wood, of N. Y., died in Arkansas a few days since.

The community smiled audibly at the tender manner in which our neighbor alluded to his political friends mixed up in the little unpleasantness at the billiard hall a couple of weeks ago. And the boys say they never knelt at his confessional, and that his statements in that regard were entirely gratuitous.

In another column we publish the text of a very stringent liquor law now before the legislature. If the publication of the signatures attached to recommendation would be required, and the general government withdraw its sanction and protection from all except such as might be licensed under the provisions of the aforesaid bill Indiana would be almost rid of saloons.

Men do not sit down on the icy pavements merely to warm the ice or to attract attention. They do it because they want time to think. They think differently, too. One of our fortunate the other day in Rensselaer was thinking of a d-d-n, loudly and vigorously; while in Monticello the thinking apparatus of another suggested the propriety of receiving \$100 from the corporation, and has accordingly put in a bill for that amount.

The Frankfort Crescent says: "All over the country, in every department of labor, you hear of a heavy reduction in wages. While this is a matter we sincerely regret, it accords exactly with what the Crescent told you before the election. You were then informed that if the Republicans came into full power in all branches of the Government, as they will March 4, wages and the prices of all kind of farm produce would decline. You were also told that, for a time, stocks would sell high, and speculation would be active, but soon a reduction would ensue and business would lag a little. Already stocks are declining and firms are breaking. Let us hope the worst has come, that no panic will set in and prosperity will continue—that it will be no worse than it is now."

The Indianapolis News, Republican, in referring to the do-nothing policy of the present Legislature, says:—"The Legislature has now been in session over five weeks, and yet has managed to accomplish very little in that time, and the general expression now is that an extra session will be necessary in order to complete the necessary work. Many of the members are counting on this and the complaint is generally made that in consequence, they are in no hurry to get through with the business before them. The codification of the laws is the question which it is supposed will require the most time. As this contemplates a reorganization of the courts one of the local judges makes the suggestion that it would be well to wait until the fate of the constitutional amendment is decided before proceeding to reorganize. It must be done then, and it done now this authority says it will have to be gone through with again, and we shall have perpetual change which nobody can understand. The hope is generally expressed that Governor Porter will refuse to call the assembly in extra session, as the sixty days allowed by law is ample in which to transact the business of the State." And this is a Republican Legislature.

The elevated statesmanship and patriotism of General Grant during the time he was President, is a subject upon which the Cincinnati Gazette (radical) feels called upon to offer a few remarks. The Gazette says:

General Grant and Jay Gould were of the guests at a small and select dinner at Delmonico's recently. This recalls to memory a time when they were together at a still more select banquet, on a Sunday steamboat, of which Colonel James Fisk was the partner, and his stool-pigeons, in the character of great magnates of Wall street composed the rest of the party, when Gould and Fisk set forth to General Grant their great monetary theory that a higher premium on gold would facilitate "the moving of the crops," which was such an opening idea to President Grant's mind, in the science of money, that he wrote to Secretary Boutwell, instructing him not to increase the sales of Treasury gold in any event. The Fisk and Gould corner in gold and the Black party and this primary lesson on political economy, after brother-in-law Corbin had been duly indoctrinated and taken into the crop moving mission. Before the moving began the gold premium was running a little above 80. Fisk bought for Corbin \$1,500,000 on September 2 at an average of 32. They got all the gold they could, and went on buying for forward delivery, and cornering the price to 60 and upward. Not only the speculators but all merchants and importers found themselves at the mercy of this gang. Fisk now became loud and swore he would run it up to 100. On the 13th President Grant went to see a distant relative at a village in Western Pennsylvania, beyond the reach of the railroad and telegraph. It was there while this storm was reaching its height. Fisk orally declared that Grant was with them. At length the public outcry was such that the Administration could not stand the pressure. Corbin received

word that he must get out, and he demanded \$100,000 of Gould. On Friday, the 24th, the Administration yielded to the pressure, and Secretary Boutwell, till now held back by Grant's instructions, ordered the sale of \$4,000,000 of gold.

And the above is an incident of the honest administration of the people's affairs by the radical third term candidate, as reproduced from history by a stalwart republican organ.

Letter From Washington

Correspondence of THE SENTINEL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1881.

The week has not been specially notable of events—at least of a "stunning" character. Two episodes have occurred, one a tele between my lord Conkling and Butler of South Carolina, in which the epithets banded were couched as nearly in courtly phrase as it is possible to employ in using such terms inside parliamentary rules. Senator Butler was talking to the insinuations about the South Carolina census, and passed out of his way to review a stump speech of Conkling's made away back in the campaign, in September, I think. Conkling was stung by the well put and pointed rebuke for his misrepresentation in that speech, and retaliated in an ugly temper. The retort was as bitter and courtly, and our lady killing Senator was worsted, but to what good? It was too late to rake it up in the Senate in that manner, and Senator Butler could well have afforded, in view of the very complete refutation of Senator Conkling's slanders to "let it pass." Neither gentlemen added to their reputations.

The other came off in the House, and between Cox of New York and Reagan of Texas, on Thursday last. Mr. Cox antagonized the River and Harbor bill, which was in charge of Mr. Reagan, who took his first offense at Mr. Cox suggesting that local interests were subserved at the expense of the public good. Mr. Reagan demanded of Mr. Cox to know if he meant that his action had been governed by selfish interest for Texas at the expense of general improvement. Mr. Cox replied to him Reagan sat down so, that the proceeding could be conducted in a parliamentary manner he would reply. Reagan advanced down the aisle to Cox's seat and passionately said: "I prefer to stand, and again I demand an answer." Mr. Cox turned his back on Reagan and recommenced his speech, upon which the latter entirely lost command of his temper, broke out with tremendous energy: "The gentleman (Cox) is as vile a slanderer as I ever knew," &c. This nettled Cox who retorted, saying: "I know the gentleman does not feel kindly toward me. The reason is that when he left the House years ago I refused to leave, and he is against me because I stood by the Union." This stung the Texas and as soon as the sounds of approbation and hissing ceased, he angrily exclaimed: "The gentleman resorts to calumny. For a calumniator I have only contempt." Mr. Cox thought it was time to create a diversion, and he did so and said: "The gentleman thinks he can break me down by charging calumny upon me. He says he has contempt for me. What have I ever done that he should look down upon me with contempt? Why, as a Western man said, I haven't words to express my language. I have declared the truth." The gentleman has shown that he can't behave himself in a parliamentary discussion. If he wants to make an issue with me outside the House I warn him I will choose harpoons, and I'll be sure to get the advantage of him." This burlesque was too irresistible, and literally brought down the House, Reagan himself joining in the hilarity.

I have given too much space to these little fiascos, but only to prove how true is that, after all, men, even Congressmen, are but "boys of larger growth."

The River and Harbor bill is in danger of falling, and the Funding bill's chances are far from rosy. I think the indications all favor the passage of an Appropriation bill.

The time for the close of this administration is drawing rapidly near. There is universal satisfaction at this prospect. No man has occupied the White House whose departure from the scene has given so unanimous and grateful satisfaction. He has proven a fraud clear through, a hypocrite, and is despised most thoroughly.

On Saturday last Peter Cooper, of New York, was ninety years old. The New York Sun speaks of him as a "venerable philanthropist," and as a "remarkable man," a "model Democrat," and a "model citizen of a free Republic," whose "association with some of the most memorable mechanical, commercial, and manufacturing achievements of this century, and still more his benevolence, had not given him a larger and a better fame than that enjoyed by any other citizen of New York. He is not as rich as Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, the Astors or some of the "Wall street bandits" who will gather more from one predatory operation than Peter Cooper's whole fortune." Still Peter Cooper is a bigger and a better man than any of them richer in benevolence, grander in the essentials of American citizenship. "Peter Cooper's fortune," says the Sun, "has this grand distinguishing merit: it is made up of clean money. It is the result of honest work, of perseverance, of skill and of prudence, applied to productive industry beneficial to the public. And its possessor has not treated it as a fortune to be used for his selfish interest and to gratify a vain ambition to be counted rich, but as a trust to be administered for the public good."

Peter Cooper began life three-quarters of a century ago as a coachmaker's apprentice. He has grown rich, not only in money, but in goodness, in philanthropy. He has used his advantages to help others—the poor, those who work for their bread—until at ninety he is crowned the "most esteemed and the most honored citizen" of the great city of New York. The Sun says:

The most magnificent and the most useful gift to the public from a private individual in the city is Cooper Union. It was not a piece of fancy benevolence devised to gratify vanity or carry out a foolish scheme—a rich man's attempt to celebrate himself—but a practical undertaking intended to meet an actual need. And what Peter Cooper sought to do he has done to even better purpose than he originally planned. The philanthropic enterprise upon which he entered more than a quarter of a century ago has proved of greater benefit than even he expected. Last year the expenditures for its library and reading room, and for its various free classes for instruction in practical employments out of which men and women may earn their living, exceeded \$45,000. This sum, too, was more than covered by the revenue derived from the endowment and the rents of the stores offices and halls in the building.

Men like Peter Cooper do not belong to any one locality. They belong to the country. They are types of its best men, nobles of its best men, most exalted character, broadest philanthropy and truest Christianity, and hence all good men everywhere honor them.

QUART DOGGRIES.

Created by radical legislation.

And forced upon all the people.

For the revenues derived from them.

And our overly righteous neighbor holds his peace.

A genuine "nor'wester" last Saturday.

One of the "b'boys" will step off presently.

George B. Thornton is afflicted with asthma.

Doc. Bitters went to Indianapolis Monday.

Ed. Scott wears a felon on one of his fingers.

Robt. Randle is able to hobble about on crutches.

Another wedding is talked of as in the near future.

The heaviest snow-fall of the season occurred last night.

Conductor Jones and brakeman Gwinn are on the sick list.

R. R. Pettit, of Remington, was in town the first of the week.

Mr. Moreland has returned from an extended visit at Chrisman, Ill.

An infant daughter of Chas. Lowman died this week of brain fever.

A little son of Mr. Hawn, of Keener township, died this week of diphtheria.

Watson has removed his billiard table from Novels' block to Leopold's corner.

Clara, daughter of Treasurer Adams, is suffering from paralysis of the limbs.

Leroy Sayers will build a residence on his land west of town as soon as the weather will permit.

Baz. Donnelly returned from Missouri last week. He is making preparations to remove to that State.

John B. Harbort and Sam. Rothrock, of Monticello, were in Rensselaer a few days the present week.

Isaac Barkley and wife who have been visiting in the southern part of the State returned home last week.

John Tillett, a solid Democrat and substantial citizen of Gilliam township made us a pleasant call Tuesday.

Hardware business is booming at this place, if one can judge from the amount of stock that has been handled lately.

About 200 families at Pittsburg and south Delhi were forced to leave their homes on account of high water in the Wabash river.

The family of Mr. Dowty awoke Sunday morning and found their home surrounded by water, caused by the river overflowing its banks.

Samuel L. Sparling, an old and highly respected citizen of Marion township, fell from his hay mow one day last week, fracturing a shoulder.

Ayer's Pills are a general favorite, because of their powerful yet gentle operation. Medical men prefer them for nervous or delicate constitutions.

Knight, who shot himself at the residence of W. W. Kenton a few weeks since, has now recovered as to be able to take his departure for his mother's residence.

Mr. John Thompson, of Elk Falls, Kansas, a former citizen of Jasper county, and father of Mrs. C. W. Duval, is visiting old friends and neighbors in Rensselaer and vicinity.

It is only sick mullahness to appropriate a seat in a public hall covered by the check of another and refuse to give it up. It is a mistake to suppose that it is evidence of manliness and courteous training.

General Rumor saith that T. M. Jones and Mrs. Jennie Steward, leaving families behind, have gone west together to grow up with the country. The sympathies of the community are with those left behind.

The representation of Queen Esther gave general satisfaction to large audiences Saturday, Monday and Tuesday evenings. Prof. Rice proved himself an expert trainer, and his class exhibited great talent and proficiency.

Hall's Vegetable Siallan Hair Restorer is no new preparation for the public to experiment with; its success is unparalleled for restoring grey hair to its natural color, promoting its growth, and producing new hair on bald heads.

The heavy ice in the river raised last Sunday and formed a gorge in the bed below Weston Cemetery causing the water to back up over Dr. Washburn's pasture, which froze over Sunday night, making a splendid skating rink for the jolly skaters.

Ben Reynolds will apply again at the next term. Rensselaer Sentinel.

This seems as though he intends to fight it out "on this line" if it takes a year. But when the Rensselaerites say no, they say what they mean and mean what they say. They take it by the quart and in no other way. Monticello Herald.

Quart doggeries were created by, and have the sanction and protection of the great God and morality party which has for so many years, by fair means and foul, had control of the affairs of the general Government.

Opposition to them by our people therefore, would be of no avail, and their existence is no evidence that it is by choice of our people. Possibly the role suggested by our old friend Smith may apply to our neighbor across the hall. May be he prefers "quart-hips" to "dime-drinks"?

C. A. ROBERTS & BRO., Blacksmiths, respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted to them to call and settle immediately, in order that they may be enabled to procure stock for approaching spring work. They suggest, too, that farmers should not wait to the last moment before bringing utensils for repair, but attend to that matter now.

Mrs. Rachel McIntire, mother of O. B. McIntire, of Remington, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wells, in Indianapolis, January 22, 1881, in the 80th year of her age. She was the daughter of Hon. David Bright, and sister to Hon. Jesse D. M. G. and George Bright, for many years prominent citizens of this State. Her children, seven in number all survive her.

LOST—A small lock watch-chain. The finder will be rewarded on delivering it to Noble J. York.

John Casey, at his Grocery Store, eight miles north of Rensselaer, has on hand a nice lot of straight pots seven feet long. Will be sold cheap, for cash.

The second quarterly meeting for Rensselaer Circuit will be held in Rensselaer, Saturday and Sabbath, February 19th and 20th. Rev. Samuel Godfrey will conduct the services.

Special Examination.

A Special Examination will be held at the Public School building in Rensselaer on the first Saturday in March next. D. B. NOWELS, County Supt.

Next Examination.

The next Regular Monthly Examination will be held on the last Saturday in February, at the Gates School house, Wheatfield Township.

D. B. NOWELS, County Supt.

Barnaby Rudge in Monticello Herald: An engineer passes through Daville and Monticello every day who once saved Gen. Pope from being captured. A hero.

Random Locals.

Daylight lengthened out 38 minutes in January.

This winth is said to be a duplicate of that of 1812.

The 22nd of February comes on Tuesday, Washington's birthday.

After all the prettiest things in the stores this season are the ladies.

The young maiden with the sorrel tail was in town last Saturday with her sweetheart.

Zero weather, has made the North more solid than the Republican party was able to do.

The poor you always have with you. Some of them may need help this cold weather.

Some women are like shot-guns. They would attract no attention if it wasn't for their bangs.

Do all the good you can, to all the people you can, as long as ever you can, in every place you can.

Renters in Jasper county are having a lively time hunting up houses into which to move next spring.

"The bells go ringing for Sarah," and also for the fellow who is squeezing her hands under the robes.

While we seek to cultivate external graces, let us bear in mind that the spirit of the age is in favor of internal improvement.

A friend says gossip about neighbors is conversational skill, that some persons pour out as a feast to dirty-minded people.

A little alum dissolved in water and rubbed on frost-bitten feet will cure the itching and burning that is so unpleasant to those afflicted.

Some of our town gentlemen think it sport to hunt all day and catch one poor, scraggy, bony rabbit, they are welcome to all such fun.

We have seen some men so eager to get something for nothing, that one would almost believe they would be willing to die at short notice, were they presented with gratuitous coffins, with the understanding that they should shuffle off.

Business is very dull. If Hancock had been elected things would be booming. It must be consoling to the Republicans that held their wheat for the anticipated rise which was to follow the election of Garfield. They are as mad as some would-be professors.

J. C. N.

We learn that our town board are having prepared, by a competent jurist, a set of ordinances for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors. This time they propose to be sure they are right before going ahead.—Remington News.

LATEST ACCOMMODATION.—Leaving Rensselaer 5 o'clock a. m. on the I. D. & C. and Pan-Handle Railroads will carry you to Logansport, giving you nine hours in the city. Returning, leave Logansport 6:27 p. m., arriving at Rensselaer 8:30 p. m. Fare—Round-trip, \$3.40.

Spend a day in the Star City, "Lafayette," for \$3.40—a reduced rate. The two friendly hands—I. D. & C. and Wabash Railroads will carry you from Rensselaer to Lafayette and return you same evening. Leave Rensselaer 5 o'clock a. m.; returning, arrive in Rensselaer 8:30 p. m.

THE TRAVELER'S FRIEND.—I. D. & C. RAILWAY.—Passengers leaving Rensselaer at 12:30 p. m. can arrive in Chicago 8 p. m. same evening, by way of Monticello and Logansport over Pan-Handle R. Y. Fare from Rensselaer to Chicago, \$5.15. Returning over same route leave Chicago at 9 o'clock a. m., arrive at Rensselaer 8:30 p. m. of same day.

Monticello Herald: Henry Crouch's little girl sustained a broken arm by falling from a counter in Hughes's store one day last week.

Kentland News: "Abe," our prospective congressman, is a rattling barber and seems to be doing a rushing business.

Goodland Herald: The great Continental Railroad is becoming a matter of considerable interest. There now seems some assurance that it will be built at no distant day.

Kentland News: We understand that Rev. W. G. Vessels has a fair prospect of being appointed Chaplain of the Prison North. He would make a good one and we hope he may get it.

The Hebrew correspondent Valparaiso Vidette says: The Jesperites are making good use of the natural bridge across the Kanakakee.

One man from Jasper county sold over \$400 worth of turkeys one day last week.

Indianapolis Herald: County officers are recommended to not get their blanks in relation to collecting of taxes printed until after the tax bill before the Legislature is acted upon, as the different blanks may, and will, in all probability, have to be changed.

Monticello Herald: Another attempt has been made to blow out the Pittsburgh dam, but without success. Dynamite was ignited under the west abutment last Thursday at 3 o'clock, but the explosion was not sufficient to do much damage. This work is attributed to farmers whose lands are affected by overflow from the dam.

Monticello Herald: The case of Hanes vs. The Town of Monticello is on trial at Crown Point, having been taken there on change of venue from Newton county. Hanes is the holder of bonds issued to build out magnificent school house, and wants his money. His action is to recover principal and interest and will settle the validity of the bonds.

Kentland News, Feb. 10: On one morning last week Mr. Seneca Gilbert discovered that during the night some plebeian rascal had visited his corn-crib and extracted therefrom a good sized load. He immediately got out a warrant and looked through Kentland, but failed to find it. On Saturday he took a look through Sheldon and to his great astonishment found his corn-crib had been sold to one of their dealers a day or two previous. The young man who went into the corn speculation emigrated from Kentland last Monday night. Probably went west to grow up.

Morocco Courier: From present indications are led to believe that the Continental Railway from New York City to Omaha, will surely be built without delay. Such papers as the New York Times, Tribune and Observer give what seem to be trustworthy reports concerning the scheme. The points of the route are all given to Rensselaer, Ind., at which place it is presumed that the road will branch off to Chicago, and thence to Omaha. It would certainly be to the advantage of our citizens to secure the road through this county, if possible, from the fact that the road if built, will undoubtedly be one of the best lines in the United States. It will furnish a quicker and more direct route from east to west, hence cannot fail to be of vast importance. Cannot something be done to entice the enterprise Newtonward?

Narrow Escape.

The lives of several ladies narrowly escaped destruction last Monday afternoon. At that time a number of persons had congregated near the ice house above the dam to see the great ice go. In an unexpected moment the latter broke loose and moved down the river, suddenly overflowing the banks with water and ice. The startled spectators at once fled, and a stampede, but were not in time to escape the fast rising tide. The ladies included were Mrs. John Roach, Mrs. Sam. Rothrock, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Miss Lee, Brearly Miss Mammie Lynch and a sister of Mrs. M. Good. It will furnish a quicker and more direct route from east to west, hence cannot fail to be of vast importance. Cannot something be done to entice the enterprise Newtonward?

Text of the Temperance Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the "Grand Temperance Council Local Option Bill." It is also known as the "Harrington bill" and the "Shaffer bill."

Section 1 provides that it shall be unlawful to sell, barter or give away intoxicating liquors in less quantities than one quart, or to be drunk on or about the premises, without first having procured a license from the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 2 defines intoxicating liquors.

Section 3 prescribes the manner of procuring license. Thirty days' notice must be given by the applicant, by proper publication in the news papers, or by posters in the precincts if there be no newspaper. He shall also procure to his petition a majority of the legal voters whose names are on the poll list of the precinct in which he proposes to sell. The petition shall be filed ten days before the regular meeting of the board.

Section 4 requires the applicant for license to prove that the requisite number of signatures are signed thereto, and that each signature is genuine. Any citizen of the precinct may appear, without pleading, and oppose the granting of such license; but whether there be opposition or

"I should blush to sipper" is the latest slang.

The fellow who rang the bell for a false alarm of fire told a lie.

England has a town in which the inhabitants depend solely upon the manufacture of needles and fish hooks for a living.

"What a blessing it is," said a hard-working Irishman, "that night never comes on till late in the day, when a man is tired and can't work any more at all, at all, at all."

A great number of whales have lately made their appearance off the south coast of Long Island, and a Connecticut steamer has been fitted up for capturing them.

Mrs. Barnwell Rhett, widow of Senator Rhett, of South Carolina, and the widow of a former Mayor of New Orleans will both become inmates of the Louise Home, at Washington, established and kept by Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, for the benefit of Southern gentlemen who have been unfortunate.

A bashful young man escorted an equally bashful young lady to her home. As they approached the dwelling of the damsel, she said, interestingly: "Zekki, don't tell anybody you saw me home." "Sary," said he, emphatically, "don't you mind; I am as much ashamed of it as you be."

Dammit and Ripshin are postoffices in Tennessee. Cut Shin and "Pecker-wood" in Kentucky and Alabama. Some Tennesseans get their letters from Sweet Lips, and there is a Buss postoffice in Michigan. Pee Pee, Wetmore, Round Bottom and Spangler are postoffices in Ohio. In all the United States there is but one Sodom.

It is reported that the famous "Horse-Shoe Bend" on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad will be abandoned in a few years. During this winter a survey of a new route has been made. It will be by the way of the old Portage railroad and the Pennsylvania canal, thus shortening the route between Johnstown and Harrisburg about thirteen miles and avoiding the Big Mountain tunnel.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Taken up by William Meyers, of Walker township, Jasper county, Indiana, two yearling heifers, 1 of a roan color, with white spot in forehead. The other of a roan color, with line back and white spot in forehead. No other marks or brands perceptible. Taken from the docket of Lorenzo Tinkham, J. P. of Walker township, Jasper county, Indiana.

CHARLES H. PRICE,
Clerk of Jasper Circuit Court.

The truth of the following from the Lock Haven (Pa.) Journal is always clearly demonstrated on a stormy Sunday:

It is all a mistake to think that the female sex is less robust and less courageous than the male. Just look over almost any of our church congregations on a cold, ugly Sunday, when it requires nerve to brave the weather, and notice what a preponderance of the congregation is composed of what is wrongfully called the "weaker sex." A man's tender constitution and his risking his life for the enjoyment of a church service!

WHOLE MEAL BREAD.—Dr. B. W. Richardson, the eminent English physician, prescribed a few weeks ago at a large meeting held to advocate the use of what is technically known in England as "whole-meal bread," and in America as brown or Graham bread. One of the speakers maintained that the bread in common use was "forty per cent. deficient in sustaining qualities. An entire grain of wheat contained everything that was required for nourishing purposes, and he believed in less quantities than in wheat, and this half was a much healthier food. Children fed on white bread were very liable to suffer from rickets, because their food did not nourish them properly."

THE "STAR OF BETHLEHEM."—Prof. C. A. Grimmer, of Kingston, Jamaica, who is a scientist of fame, recently made some wonderful prophecies in connection with the action of the planets and other heavenly bodies. He says of the "Star of Bethlehem": "In 1887 the 'Star of Bethlehem' will be accompanied by a total eclipse of the sun and moon. The only makes its appearance every 35 years. It will appear and illuminate the heavens, and exceed in brilliancy Jupiter when in opposition to the sun, and therefore nearest to the sun and brightest. The marvelous brilliancy of the 'Star of Bethlehem' in 1887 will surpass any of its previous visitations. It will be seen by noonday, shining with a quick flashing light the entire year, after which it will gradually decrease in brightness and finally disappear, not to return to our heavens until 2202, or 315 years after 1887. This star first attracted the attention of modern astronomers in the year 1575. It was then called a new star. It was no new star, however, for this was the star which shone so brightly 4,400 B. C. and was the starlight that illuminated the heavens at the nativity of Christ."

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The truth of the following from the Lock Haven (Pa.) Journal is always clearly demonstrated on a stormy Sunday:

It is all a mistake to think that the female sex is less robust and less courageous than the male. Just look over almost any of our church congregations on a cold, ugly Sunday, when it requires nerve to brave the weather, and notice what a preponderance of the congregation is composed of what is wrongfully called the "weaker sex." A man's tender constitution and his risking his life for the enjoyment of a church service!

WHOLE MEAL BREAD.—Dr. B. W. Richardson, the eminent English physician, prescribed a few weeks ago at a large meeting held to advocate the use of what is technically known in England as "whole-meal bread," and in America as brown or Graham bread. One of the speakers maintained that the bread in common use was "forty per cent. deficient in sustaining qualities. An entire grain of wheat contained everything that was required for nourishing purposes, and he believed in less quantities than in wheat, and this half was a much healthier food. Children fed on white bread were very liable to suffer from rickets, because their food did not nourish them properly."

THE "STAR OF BETHLEHEM."—Prof. C. A. Grimmer, of Kingston, Jamaica, who is a scientist of fame, recently made some wonderful prophecies in connection with the action of the planets and other heavenly bodies. He says of the "Star of Bethlehem": "In 1887 the 'Star of Bethlehem' will be accompanied by a total eclipse of the sun and moon. The only makes its appearance every 35 years. It will appear and illuminate the heavens, and exceed in brilliancy Jupiter when in opposition to the sun, and therefore nearest to the sun and brightest. The marvelous brilliancy of the 'Star of Bethlehem' in 1887 will surpass any of its previous visitations. It will be seen by noonday, shining with a quick flashing light the entire year, after which it will gradually decrease in brightness and finally disappear, not to return to our heavens until 2202, or 315 years after 1887. This star first attracted the attention of modern astronomers in the year 1575. It was then called a new star. It was no new star, however, for this was the star which shone so brightly 4,400 B. C. and was the starlight that illuminated the heavens at the nativity of Christ."

Section 1 provides that it shall be unlawful to sell, barter or give away intoxicating liquors in less quantities than one quart, or to be drunk on or about the premises, without first having procured a license from the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 2 defines intoxicating liquors.

Section 3 prescribes the manner of procuring license. Thirty days' notice must be given by the applicant, by proper publication in the news papers, or by posters in the precincts if there be no newspaper. He shall also procure to his petition a majority of the legal voters whose names are on the poll list of the precinct in which he proposes to sell. The petition shall be filed ten days before the regular meeting of the board.

Section 4 requires the applicant for license to prove that the requisite number of signatures are signed thereto, and that each signature is genuine. Any citizen of the precinct may appear, without pleading, and oppose the granting of such license; but whether there be opposition or

not, no license shall be granted without legal proof, and the board is required to examine the sufficiency of proof. Section 5 requires of the applicant for license a bond of \$500, conditioned that he will keep an orderly house, pay all fines and costs growing out of violation of this act, and all judgments for civil damages growing out of its provisions.

Section 6 requires of the applicant to pay \$250 before the license is granted.

Sections 7 and 8 fix the identity of the person and place, and the length of time the license holds—one year. Section makes it a misdemeanor to sell on legal holidays, Sunday or election day, or between 10 o'clock p. m. and 5 o'clock a. m., and prescribes penalties of \$15 to \$50 fine, and 10 to 30 days imprisonment.

Section 10 prescribes a fine of \$15 to \$50, and imprisonment of 10 to 30 days for selling or giving away to any person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, after due notice has been given in writing, or for selling to any person who is intoxicated.

Section 11 prescribes a penalty for public intoxication a fine of \$2 to \$5 for each offense.

Section 12 prescribes a fine of \$50 to \$100 and imprisonment of 30 days to six months for selling, bartering or giving away liquors without a license.

Section 13 fixes the penalty for selling to minors at a fine of \$25 to \$100 and imprisonment from 30 days to 6 months.

Section 14 gives criminal and circuit courts jurisdiction to hear and determine civil suits, and directs grand juries to take cognizance of offense, as in cases of felonies.

Section 15 makes it the duty of all city police officers, marshals and constables to see that saloons are closed during the specified days and hours when it is unlawful to sell; to file charges within 24 hours after arrest; and makes it a misdemeanor for such officer to fail to do so, for which he may be fined from \$10 to \$50.

Section 16 makes every dealer and his sureties liable for any damage which may arise from the sale of liquors by such seller.

Section 17 makes all acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act.

Section 18 declares an emergency for the immediate taking effect of this act.

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