

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1882.

An exchange well says that Arthur is like the Yankee powder—slow but dreadfully sure—to get a Stalwart in when the time comes.

The article on first page of to-day's Sentinel, on the "Enormity of the Tariff"—"Protection" During 1881—is entitled to a careful perusal.

Some flatulent third termers should push a bill into Congress to punish Fred Grant. It will have to be done some time. Grant mendacity is now a National disease.

The religious people of Clarinda Iowa had a week of prayer for exemption from smallpox. The scourge passed by the town, and now a day of thanksgiving is appointed.

The indications are favorable for the restoration of General Fitz John Porter to all the rights, privileges and honors which were years ago wrested from him by a packed Military Court.

Senator Logan has had his son in law Tucker, a man under thirty, who never had any connection with the army, appointed postmaster over the heads of many old soldiers. It is a life position, worth \$4,200 a year.

A Belgian, who landed at Castle Garden on Saturday, has a pair of horns an inch long protruding from his forehead, and seems proud of his peculiarity. The doctors say they could not be cut away without great danger, as the incision would probably reach the brain.

Reports have it that Senator Logan is pressing Grant to think of something else he wants to make him comfortable in his old age. Well, press the act to pension ex-Presidents. This with the act retiring him as General—should it pass the House—he will be well pensioned.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, in referring to Judge Roscoe Conkling, of New York, in the United States Senate recently maliciously said: "He (Conkling) is being spotted with the blood of the National's chief Magistrate." Such talk coming from a brother Senator is disgraceful. If Conkling can be charged with the blood of Garfield, so can President Arthur.

Merely because President Arthur was moved to tears by the sweet songs of some wandering sons of Ham, an irreverent correspondent of the Times fancies that he is unlike the father of his country, because Washington never stopped over. Yet Washington was regarded as a man of sensibilities, and if he had sat up all day like patience on a monument smiling at office-hunters, he too, might have wept at evening if the representatives of an enfranchised race had held out to him in tattered numbers the promise of a blessed and restful immortality.

Indianapolis Sentinel: It will doubtless be conceded by those who have placed the highest estimates upon Garfield's character that nothing could have been more unfortunate than to publish a private letter, written by Garfield at a time when he was chief of General Rosecrans's staff to Governor Chase, of Ohio. The publication of the letter in question was doubtless owing to the fact that Blaine, in his memorial eulogy, sought to confer upon Garfield military renown based upon nothing more substantial than fiction, and to prop up this airy fabric Garfield's letter is brought forward. Unfortunately for Garfield and his friends, Rosecrans is still living to reply, and to rescue his military reputation from such stigmas as duplicity and falsehood sought to fix upon it. Rosecrans, in his reply to the allegations made by Garfield, exhibits an indignation which all true men will endorse. He charges Garfield with falsehood and exaggeration, with treachery and ingratitude, for which, if the Commanding General had had information, Garfield would have been promptly court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace. The affair in the light of truth, surrounds the character of Garfield with any thing but a halo of glory, and thoughtful men will not fail to analyze the facts. This done, and it will be seen that General Rosecrans had been promptly court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace. The affair in the light of truth, surrounds the character of Garfield with any thing but a halo of glory, and thoughtful men will not fail to analyze the facts. This done, and it will be seen that General Rosecrans had been promptly court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace.

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UNION TOWNSHIP ITEMS

Again we send you a few "Items"

Beautiful weather after the storm yesterday.

The political pot has begun to boil.

The republican had the audacity to call us a Nubia Ridger while one of its editors has a brother living in the barren wilds of Keeler township.

The convention last Saturday nominated William Cooper for Trustee David W. Shields for Assessor and George W. Casey for Road Superintendent.

The Literary still holds out.

James Garrett was traced; Jug author Union last week buying cows.

Mrs. Sylvia Hill of Ash Grove Ill. is visiting her brothers and friends in Union.

The Grape Island school house closed yesterday, quite a number of visitors present.

Spring will lingerer thou.

The roads are becoming almost impassable.

The ma shes are full of ducks and geese and almost as full of hunters.

Quite a number of our young people intend attending the Normal term of the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso.

John Gant went to Gilliam township last Monday. We would advise him to steer clear of the "webfoots" for there is breaker ahead.

Keeler was represented at the literary last Friday evening. Come again friends.

John C. Alter is Surveying land in Keeler.

James Pierce closed his school last Friday after a successful term of four months. James is a success at school teaching as he is at everything he undertakes.

Robert Swalm is rapidly regaining his health.

Several of our citizens talk of going West next fall.

James H. McClanahan was buying hogs in northern Union last Monday.

No more for the present: March 14 1882 GRAPE ISLAND.

A Chicago man, visiting Cincinnati was being shown around by a citizen who said, "Now let's go and see the Widow's Home." The Chicago man put his finger by the side of his nose and winked, and then said "Not much Mary Ann. I saw a widow home once, and it cost me \$15,000. She sued me for breach of promise and proved it on me. No, sir send the widow home in a hack."

A man was once before, the late Judge Kent of Maine, on a charge of having burglariously entered a lumberman's camp and stolen clothing and money. The witness for the government testified that he saw the prisoner's head, right arm and shoulder thrust through an opening he had made in the cabin, and that the stolen articles disappeared with them. Here the prosecution rested. Whereupon the prisoner's counsel went to the jury gravely protesting that there was no case; that to make out a case of burglary the prosecution must show an entrance of the whole man—at least the larger part of him: the feet as well as the head must have been in the cabin. Judge Kent instructed the jury to return a verdict of guilty to the extent which the evidence would warrant. After a brief absence the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner as to his right arm, right shoulder and head, and the Judge sentenced the arm, shoulder and head to the state prison for two years. The prisoner might do with the remainder of his body as he pleased.

From the Valparaiso Escavator.

HIGHWAYS.

Valparaiso, Ind., March 1, 1882.

Editor Messenger—Dear Sir:—In accordance with your request, we herewith hand you a brief synopsis of the provisions of the legislative enactment of 1881, relative to Highways.

The law regulating the repairs and constructions of highways will be found in the Acts of 1881, page 535. This enactment provides for the election of a township Superintendent of Roads in each township on the first Monday in April, 1882, and biennially thereafter. The duty of the Township Superintendent of Roads shall be to take charge of and superintend the construction and repairs of all roads, highways and bridges within his respective township. He shall take an oath to faithfully perform the duties of his office, and shall execute a bond to the approval of the Board of Commissioners in double the probable amount of funds that will come into his hands. He shall have control of all moneys of his township collected for highways, or for bridge purposes; he shall execute all orders of the Board of Commissioners for opening, changing, locating or vacating any highway in his township; and he shall keep the highways and bridges in as good repair and condition as the means in his hands will permit. (Sections 1 and 2.)

It is the duty of the Township Trustees with the concurrence of the Board of Commissioners to assess, in the month of June in each year, a poll tax of each abode bodied man over twenty-one years of age and under fifty for highway purposes. Idiots, insane, deaf and blind persons, and such persons as are unable to pay on account of physical infirmity and poverty are exempted from paying this tax. But these exempted poor persons must first procure from the Superintendent a certificate of exemption, which they must produce on inspection to the Assessor, when called upon for list of poll and property for taxation. The Township Trustee must also levy a road tax of

not exceeding twenty-five cents upon each one hundred dollars on the property of his township liable to taxation for State purposes, which levy shall be placed upon the tax duplicate by the Auditor, collected by the Treasurer and turned over to the Superintendent. (Section 3.)

Section 4 exempts incorporated towns from the provisions of this act. Section 5 provides for construction and repairs of roads on township or county lines and is as follows: Roads running north and south, the north half is assigned to the township on the west side of such line, and the south half is assigned to the township on the east side of such line; and roads running east and west, the west half is assigned to the township on the south side of such line, and the east half is assigned to the township or townships on the north of such line.

Sec. 7 requires the Superintendent, in the months of April, May and June of each year, first to put all highways in good repair, and then with such other means as may be in his hands, proceed to do work denominated extraordinary, upon such portions of the highways of his township as are mostly traveled; and by ditching, draining, making embankments, culverts and bridges construct a road with a smooth surface of not less than eighteen feet in width, and when the material is within his reach, may cover or nine feet width of such road with gravel or any material that will make a hard surface. The Superintendent shall expend all available means in his hands applicable to highway purposes by November 15th of each year. He shall also cause the roads to be mowed twice a year, to wit: During the months of June and August, to the end that all noxious weeds and thistles may be destroyed.

The foregoing provision relating to macadamized roads, we understand, is to be enforced only when all the roads in the township are put in proper repair, and there remains in the Superintendent's hand a surplus of money; then he shall, in selecting the portion to be macadamized, take into consideration its importance to the traveling public, and its convenience to be used in its construction. Whenever any citizen shall contribute any thing towards macadamizing such highway, the Superintendent shall expend a like amount equal in value to such donation, if he then has the means on hand. (Sec. 7.)

Section 8 provides that bridges may be constructed any time during the year and that all other work—macadamizing excepted—may be done in the months of April, May, June and July. The Superintendent shall each year appoint one road master in his township, and may appoint as many others as he may deem necessary—who shall give bond in the sum of two hundred dollars and take an oath to faithfully perform his duties. The road master shall, under the directions of the Superintendent, employ laborers, mechanics and teams at specified wages such as is usual in the township for such work, and shall work them ten hours per day, and he shall be liable to the township for failure to perform his duties or for any other damages sustained by such township, resulting from negligence in his duties. The road master may be discharged for good cause by the Superintendent, and for his compensation shall receive any amount not over one dollar and a half per day. He shall also give orders on Superintendent for work performed by the men, which orders with the endorsement of the payee thereon shall be the Superintendent's vouchers in his settlement with the Board of Commissioners. (Sections 9, 10, 11, 12.)

The Superintendent is made the custodian of all the tools, materials and other property pertaining to roads which have been held by the different road districts of his townships and it is made his duty to collect this property together, and provide a suitable place for its safe keeping, and he is likewise empowered to purchase such other tools and materials as may be necessary, taking receipts from the vendor. (Sec. 13.)

At the expiration of his term the Superintendent must make out a schedule of all property belonging to his township pertaining to roads, hand such property over to his successor, which schedule must be copied on the township record. He must likewise deliver to his successor all moneys in his hands belonging to the township, taking his receipt as a voucher of the same. (Sec. 14.)

The township Superintendent at the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners after his term of office has expired must make a settlement and produce vouchers for every item of expenditure, and he shall be allowed two dollars a day for every day he was employed as such Superintendent. He must also while in office make such entries and records upon his book with reference to highways as is now provided by law for Township Trustees. (Sec. 15.)

It is made discretionary with the Superintendent to let out any portion of the work to be done when the probable cost of the same shall exceed twenty-five dollars, and for this purpose he shall cause plans and specifications to be made out and kept for public inspection, and he shall call notice of letting of such work to be posted in five of the most public places in the township giving time and place of letting such contracts, together with a brief description of the work, and inviting contractors to submit sealed bids for

doing the same, and he may adopt such rules and regulations as to the manner and time of doing the work as he may deem proper; but he may reject any and all bids, and he cannot receive or entertain any bid not accompanied with the bond of the bidder, with sufficient freehold sureties payable to the State of Indiana in a penalty of double the amount of his bid, conditioned for the bidder's faithful compliance with the requirements of the plan and the specifications, and provisions of this act. In the case of the letting of the contract, the successful bidder must in like manner execute a similar bond to the approval of the Superintendent; and if he shall refuse so to execute the bond, the Superintendent may let the contract to the next lowest bidder, or he may advertise for another letting, and in that event the bidder so refusing to execute his bond shall be liable to the township, on the bond accompanying his bid, for all damages. (Sections 16, 17, 18.)

Any person injuring any dam, drain, embankment, ditch or other construction made for the protection of any highway or bridge, or who shall willfully destroy any guide post, or deface any inscription thereon, or who shall unnecessarily obstruct any highway or bridge, and who shall when driving any vehicle fail to keep to the right when meeting another vehicle so as to allow it to pass without injury, shall forfeit to the township five dollars, to be recovered in the name of the Superintendent; and in the case of an obstruction in the highway, the sum of five dollars shall be forfeited and recovered for each and every day such obstruction continues. (Sec. 19.)

The road master, or any other person by his order may enter upon any land in reach of any highway which is being improved, and thereupon construct such ditches, drains and dams, and may dig and remove any gravel, stone, earth, sand, or cut and remove any wood or trees, that may be necessary for the proper construction, repair or preservation of any such highway, any person feeling aggrieved by such act may petition the Township Trustee for an assessment of damages caused thereby, and the Trustee shall appoint three disinterested persons in such township to assess the damages, which must be done within twenty days after the appointment; they proceed as in ordinary cases of arbitration, and the complainant may appeal to the Circuit Court. (Sec. 20.)

When a highway running through or bordering on any plantation shall become obstructed, the owner or occupant of the plantation shall remove such obstruction for which the Superintendent shall pay him a reasonable compensation. (Sec. 21.)

Trees standing or lying on land over which any highway shall be laid out, shall belong to the owner of such land, if he shall avail himself of the same before the Superintendent is required to open such highway, but he may use them if he sees proper in constructing the highway. (Sec. 22.)

The Superintendent shall erect and keep at the forks of every highway, and at every crossing of roads, guide posts and boards with proper inscriptions and devices, so far as in judgment may be necessary. (Sec. 23.)

The Superintendent has the power to administer all necessary oaths in the discharge of his duty. (Sec. 24.)

The office of Supervisor is abolished, and the Superintendent shall as near as possible distribute the work on roads equally in all parts of his township, and all complaints against him must be made to the Board of Commissioners. Sections (25, 26.)

Section 27 provides that the owner of the property shall have the right to work out his road tax, under the rules and regulations as provided in Section 16 of this act, if the person so owing said tax shall apply to the Superintendent to do such work and will do the same at such time and place as the Superintendent may direct.

We have given this last provision careful consideration, as it is involved in considerable darkness, when taken in connection with Section 16 which in reality makes no provision whatever for working out road tax; it refers to work to be done when the probable cost shall exceed twenty-five dollars, and provides for letting such work on contract with notice, plans, specifications, and bonds for the faithful performance of such work. We see no way to reconcile the two sections and make them harmonize, except in this wise: when the work to be performed in any one place does not exceed twenty-five dollars, the taxpayer may apply to the Superintendent, and work out his road tax in the same manner as he has heretofore performed it. This construction does away the usefulness of many of the provisions of the law; but we think it is the only way out of the obscurity, and is probably what the legislators intended. It will be seen that Section 4 of the act provides, that "when an incorporated town or city is situated in whole or in part in such township, it shall be exempt from all the provisions of this act."

We understand from this, that we are exempt from the provisions of the law in the city. We can neither vote for a road Superintendent, nor nominate, or choose one from within our corporate limits. The citizens outside of the city must select and elect the Superintendent of Roads. We are still governed by the same laws there were in force in our city, prior to this enactment.

Yours truly,
JOHNSON & McLAUGHLIN.

WM. A. LAMSON,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, TINWARE, Coal & Wood STOVES, GUNS and Ammunition

Breech and Muzzle Loaders in great Variety, Quality, and Prices ranging from \$25 to \$50. Cartridges, Powder, Caps, etc. etc.

Pistols, various grades and prices.

Give me a call, at Clark & Mayhew's old stand, in Novels' Block, Washington Street, Rensselaer, Indiana.

What is this? It is a Stalwart. Is it Alive? It is. It is very much alive. Does it feel Sad? No, no; it is not Sad—it is drunk with Joy and is glad of it. It wears A collar. It is a Brass collar. What is on the Collar? "306." Why does it wear a Collar? Because it wants a Post Office. Does every Stalwart want a Post Office? No. On ly those who do not have a Post Office Already. Can every Stalwart get a Post Office? If it can not it will shoot a President and Have a New deal. See how sad the man looks. What makes him so Sad? He is Sad because He made Garfield President. What makes Him so small? O, it is Sorrow. He was once Large and a great many of Him. Now Grief has Got him. He gets smaller Every day. Next week He can't Be found.

A Kansas paper says the cheese made from one cow's milk during a season of seven months will pay for the cow.

Andrew Paxton, of the citizen's league, says that there are 10,000 boys and girls in Chicago made homeless by rum drinking parents.

Has Waterbury, the Tailor, moved? Yes; HE HAS. Where is his Shop, now? UP STAIRS, IN THE STONE STORE. Has he got a nice shop? THE NICEST IN THE COUNTY. Has he got on his Spring and Summer Goods? Yes; he has got the finest assortment in Town. Can he get up a nice Suit of Clothes? Yes; he can give you a perfect fit and stylish. Does he warrant satisfaction? Yes; in every respect, or money refunded. Is he reliable? Yes, Sir r-r! Is Mr. Daniel Lowry working for him? Yes, sir. Then let me in-VEST.

A full line of Gentlemen's furnishing goods at Fendig's.

H. B. Smith, the Boss Watchmaker can be found at Hamar's.

Lafayette Bread! Fresh every day, at Parcupille's restaurant.

Hal B. Smith the experienced Jeweler can be found at Hamar's.

An immense stock of ready made clothing of the very best quality, has just been received at Fendig's and will be sold cheap.

Teachers, send your Watches and Clocks, to Hal B. Smith at Hamar's, and have them repaired.

Pure Cream Bread warranted to be made of milk: Pan Bread; Cream Bread; Veranna Bread, at Parcupille's Restaurant.

ANY SUM FROM \$300.00 to \$10,000 on first mortgage real estate security on five to ten years' time.

Remember, the stock of goods at Leopold's must, shall, and will be sold out, regardless of cost, before moving into his new Bazaar.

Persons desiring to borrow money on real estate security, should see Frank W. Babcock. He can furnish any sum from \$500 to \$10,000, on short notice and for any desired time.

Home, sweet Home!

Now is the time to buy a home.—Leopold is selling lots in his addition to the town of Rensselaer, that no one need be without a home. Terms—one fourth down, and the balance in equal annual payments.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! Nut Coal, Pittsburg Coal, Block Coal, at reduced prices at COTTON & PATTON'S, Ferguson's old stand.

The goods at Leopold's are, selling so fast that it is advisable for everybody to call soon and secure some of the bargains before they are closed out.

Wm. B. Austin is devoting his time to collecting. Persons having business of that kind will do well to call on him. He can be found at the Citizens' Bank.

THE stock of Boots and Shoes, at Leopold's will be sold out at a great less than cost, in order to get an entire new stock for an exclusive Boot & Shoe Store. Now is your time for bargains.

NOTICE OF SURVEY.

NOTICE is hereby given to Alfred Thompson, M. Shroy and Susan Shroy, John B. Stumph, Mary E. Hopkins, James and William Curpise, Section Twelve (12), Township No. thirty (30), north range seven (7) west, and I will proceed with the Survey of Jasper county to make a legal survey of said section, or so much thereof as may be necessary to establish the bounds of my land above described, beginning Thursday, March 8, 1882.

NOTICE OF SURVEY.

NOTICE is hereby given to Alexander J. Kent, Charles C. Starr, Ethan Dean, Mark Jones, and all others whom it may concern, that I own the west half of north-west quarter of Section eleven (11), Township No. thirty (30) north range seven (7) west, and I will proceed with the Survey of Jasper county to make a legal survey of said section, or so much thereof as may be necessary to establish the bounds of my land above described, beginning Thursday, March 8, 1882.

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JAS. A. THOMPSON

Advertising Reporter.

One column, one year.....\$50 00
Quarter col. 25 00
Half col. 12 50
Full col. 6 25
Per cent. added for mailing charges.
Advertisements are set to occupy more than single columns width.
Fractional parts of a year at equitable rates.
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space, per year, \$5.00 for 12 months, and 10¢ per line thereafter.
All legal notices and advertisements, at special rates.
Reading notices, first publication to cost a line, each publication thereafter at 5¢ per line, for 100 lines, and 10¢ per line thereafter.
Advertisements for persons not residents of Jasper county, at extra charge.
Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
First publication, when called for, at 10¢ per line, and 10¢ per line thereafter.
Extra rates for large and unusual advertisements.
JAS. A. THOMPSON.

Watchmaker

JAS. A. THOMPSON

JAS. A. THOMPSON

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