

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1882.

Under the new law Township Trustees are elected for four years.

The Russian empress will never forgive the composure of who referred to her as the "rushin' express."

Under the new law all ditch assessments have to be recorded by the county recorder, whose business is thereby increased about one third.

Less than fifty miles of construction remains to bring the Air Line into Indianapolis, and the work is being pushed to a speedy completion.

We notice the announcement telegraphed over the wires that he had conveyed his Long Branch property to his wife. Was it done to defraud his creditors? If so, is he a proper subject for the person proposed?

The Mont. de l'Or d' "St. L'Artur," designates its "half-breed" brethren as "Featherheads." Now let the "half-breeds" get even with the "half-breeds" g' t even with the "half-breeds" stigmatizing it as a "Guiteau Republican" sheet.

It costs the republicans not less than \$200,000 to carry Indiana, and almost all of this vast sum was disbursed by Stephen W. Dorsey. That it was faithfully employed and put where it would do the most good, the result attests.

Gen. Fitz John Porter says his cause is in the hands of the President, that is his last and only chance for vindication; it is probable he will have to suffer on. Arthur will not do to him justice unless assured that the position to place the Great National Mound, Grant, on the retired list with a pension of \$12,500 per annum will be adopted by the House.

happen to himself. Gen. Rosecrans was, and is, worth to this country a thousand Garfields. When the fighting that Garfield was craving for came on, he took good care to keep out of danger. It is true, as the New York Tribune published some time ago, that at Chickamauga he was behind a tree, but it is not true that a white dove lit in the tree above him, for there are no white doves in that part of the world and never have been. There are a few domestic pigeons, but they are not in the habit of lighting in trees or coming near the roar of battle. It is high time, for the sake of our national common sense, the truth of history and justice alike to the living and the dead, that

ALL THIS GUSE

over Garfield should end. Millions of better and greater men have lived and died. The writer of the article was a delegate to the Chicago convention at that time, and voted for Garfield. I sat within a few feet of him and spoke to him after his nomination. He was whispering like a spanked baby and water was in his eyes. He was nothing but a professional office seeker and professional politician, a failure as a preacher and a lawyer. He learned to string words together as a child does beads, and that was his stock in trade. No one can point to an original thought he ever uttered. He betrayed John Sherman at Chicago as treacherously as Brutus did Caesar, or did Julius did Christ. While making his speech nominating Sherman, twice a clear, undivided voice from the gallery ed out "Nominate Garfield." I have no objection to the man who became afterwards a member of Garfield's cabinet, that this voice was that of a hired "claqueur" from McVicker's theater stationed there for the purpose, to carry out a scheme the Garfield ring had concocted long before the convention met. No one wants

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to a dead man, but they are worth no more than living ones, and living or dead, the reputation of a brave, patriotic and useful soldier like Gen. Rosecrans should not suffer in the eyes or thoughts of our people by the words of such a man as Garfield, who knew nothing of the science of war, and who was such a "jack at all trades" he knew little of anything any one need covet.

(Signed) JUSTICE.

Washington, March 9.

And this was the man whom demagogues elevated to the presidency as the peer of Hancock! It is time to blush, now.

Town Elections

Attorney General Baldwin yesterday gave the following opinion regarding the holding of town elections:

Sir—In reply to the question of your President of the Board of Town Trustees I find that the law of 1810 (Act 188, p. 100), the Legislature enacted an act wherein it was provided that in town elections there should be but one place of voting in such town. April 21, 1881, the Legislature passed the general election law, and according to Section 60 (Acts 1881, p. 496) each Ward is constituted a voting precinct. This Section 60, being the last expression of the legislature will upon this subject, repeals the act of March 30, 1881. I find that the Board of Commissioners for the Revision of Statutes have omitted the act of March 30, 1881, therefore it as provided by Section 60, Section 60 must then be followed in all its provisions. If your town has five Wards at the coming town election, each Ward at least must constitute one voting precinct, but where any Ward contains over 350 voters it must be divided into two or more precincts, if by such division the proposed precinct will have nearer the number of 350 voters than it has at the time of the proposed division; but no changes or division can be made without giving notice at least one month before any town election, either by publication in a newspaper or by properly posting notice.

Lawrence, Kansas, is a lovely little town; and from Lawrence on for several miles the land is just rolling enough to be pretty. Then it became rough and broken and is made up of high bluffs covered with small timber. This was the appearance of the country to my left, but to the right was one broad almost level slope of country with the Kansas river winding along like a huge serpent and fairly glistening in the bright sunlight. We left the river on this side of Leavenworth, and then the country became entirely level and, as far as I could see, consisted of fields under cultivation, or, which had been under cultivation, and groves or prairies.

Arriving at Topeka we found a flourishing city. Passing on at full speed, we fairly flew past groves and ridges, over prairies and bridges, until we found ourselves in a hilly country again. The country looked as though the hills had been made by human hands, but we found them to be composed almost entirely of stone. Large stone quarries were opened, and the houses barns etc. were all built of stone—the fences were built of stone.

Then for miles could be seen thousands upon thousands of as beautiful prairie land as any one ever looked upon. The golden rays of the slowly setting sun shone brightly over this fair land of promise, and I thought this certainly was a fair specimen of the handiwork of the Creator. Then darkness again partially permanent than is generally supposed, and from some facts which have lately come under our notice we are inclined to think that their prevention or removal in many cases may be accomplished by some mild but effectual antiseptic.

Among the exemplifications of the efficacy formula we are enabled to lay before our readers, in the case of a gentleman of our acquaintance, whose face was so severely burnt by the violent spurting of a quantity of melted lead (owing to a workman having inadvertently dropped a wet pipe into it), that his eyes were only saved by pebble spectacles from utter destruction.

At first, of course, caron oil was the sole application, and as for weeks afterwards particles of the granulated metal had literally to be dug out of the flesh, a deeply scarred countenance was naturally predicted by all, except the patient himself. One mark of an almost imperceptible character alone remained after the expiration of six months, owing as our friends say, to the whole face being bathed twice or three times a day, as soon as the oil treatment could be discontinued, with a lotion of the simplest character, as is readily seen by glancing at its constituents.

Linl soaked in the same solution and allowed to remain on some little time will frequently mitigate the visible results of smallpox, and we have known one case of ringworm treated in this way to leave no scar whatever, while a sister of the latter patient, who had had the same disease in a lesser degree, but had not employed this lotion, still retains the evidence of the fact.

Congress resolved on June 14, 1777, that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation. This is the recorded legislative action for the adoption of a National flag. The resolution was not promulgated until September 3. It is supposed that the flag was first unfurled by Paul Jones on the Ranger. It is not known by whom the stars were suggested. By some they have been ascribed to John Adams, and by others it has been urged that the true flag was borrowed from the coat of arms of the Washington family, but both conjectures are without proof, and the latter is improbable.

Dr. Smith now swings into the circle with a live white squirrel, the same having been corralled by Billy Smith, two miles east of Delphi. Its legs and tail are brown, while its back and greater portion of its body are of a grayish white. Doctor has opened negotiations with Barnum. He assures the people that it is no "white owl" scheme.—Delphi Times.

A small specimen of male humanity in a Sunday school, lately undertaken to memorize a remark of Solomon, but recited in this way: "A wise son makes a glad father but a foolish son is just like his mother."

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

BROSS, K. assa, March 7, 1882.
EDITOR SENTINEL: While thinking to-day of my friends in Jasper, the thought came to me that I had, at your request, promised to write you a letter.

We left Pleasant Ridge on Monday, February 20th, at 11:30 a. m., after saying "good-bye" and receiving the good wishes from a host of friends, who had come in spite of the bad weather to see us off. The rain driving against the car windows shut out to some extent the view of the country through which we were passing. All we could see was mud and water. The whole country seemed covered with it. It would be useless to describe the country around Pleasant Ridge and Lafayette as you are well acquainted with it. Therefore we will omit that and take up the threads of our narrative from the last place mentioned.

We left Lafayette at 3:30 p. m. took the W. St. L. & P. R.Y. After leaving there the land was hilly for some distance. It then gradually grew level, and as far as the eye could reach level tracts of land, with farm houses and groves scattered here and there, could be seen. This was the condition of the country, with the exception of a small raise here and there, until we reached West Point when it again became rolling and continued so until we neared the State line. Then it was on broad plain much resembling the Jasper county prairies, as far as the eye could see.

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It was nothing but a professional politician, a failure as a preacher and a lawyer. He learned to string words together as a child does beads, and that was his stock in trade. No one can point to an original thought he ever uttered. He betrayed John Sherman at Chicago as treacherously as Brutus did Caesar, or did Julius did Christ. While making his speech nominating Sherman, twice a clear, undivided voice from the gallery ed out "Nominate Garfield." I have no objection to the man who became afterwards a member of Garfield's cabinet, that this voice was that of a hired "claqueur" from McVicker's theater.

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