

The Delhi Journal has been considerably enlarged.

Governor-elect Ireland, of Texas started life as a hostler at \$8 per month.

Gambetta, one of the ablest statesmen in Europe, died in Paris Monday last.

The Mexican veterans will hold their annual reunion at Indianapolis on the 17th.

It is now reported that Robertson will be removed from the Cole leadership at New York and an out and out Stalwart appointed.

John B. Gough, the great temperance apostle does not advocate prohibitory laws. He favors total abstinence from stimulating liquors.

On Thursday morning of last week the fire fiend visited goodland and swept away about one-fourth of the business portion of the town. Among the sufferers is Bro. Kitt of the Herald. We understand that the Herald will resume about the last of this month.

John A. Logan, U. S. Senator from Ill., a soldier (?) and a patriot (?) is engaged in throwing mud on Gen. Fitz Porter. Considering the fact that long ago the great Stephen A. Douglas denounced this same Logan as a "Dirty Dog," it is very evident that Logan is employed in his proper calling.

The legislature of this State met and organized yesterday. Albert J. Kelly of Vigo was elected principal Secretary of the State. Harry A. Holstetter, of Lawrence County assistant Secretary, and Union P. Kirk, of Marshall county, Doorkeeper. In the House, William D. Byram, of Marion County, was elected speaker, B. W. Melvin, of Madison county Clerk; Will Pease, of John son county, assistant Clerk and Henry Fry, of Grant county, Doorkeeper.

Gold that is coined, is coined for the banks and not for the people. It comes from the mint almost exclusively, in \$20 pieces. Of the total coinage for November of \$3,272,000, \$2,892,000, or 75 per cent, of the whole, was in \$20 pieces. Each of these coins in five times as large as the largest gold coin in France, where there are \$1,000,000 in gold circulation. These \$20 pieces, gaudied by weight and value for popular common use, naturally become a monopoly of the banks, and for this purpose they are produced. This whole scheme of "republican" government is devised and prevented by the few, and is robbery of the many.—Wash. Register.

There are no words strong enough to express the absolute contempt in which buyers and sellers of the elective franchise should be held. The franchise is of the state, and he who sells the power it confers is a thief. The purchaser may be, so far as known, in the very day transaction of life, a very good sort of man. He may be held as a person of most scrupulous honor. He may have high position in church or state. But if he chaffered with the self-respect of the fallen man, tempting them and finally purchasing them, like so many cattle—that man is a knave and a traitor, there is no amount of wealth—no score of acres that can lessen his knavery—that can heighten his treason. The fact is the trading purchaser is far more guilty than the seller of his own independence. There would be but few men ready to sell the convictions of their own conscience if the purchasing plunderer did not stand ready at the door of want and poverty to take the stolen goods.—Exchange.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The Cincinnati Gazette (Republican) after carefully reading up the voluminous testimony and arguments of the two trials, with a desire to do justice, gives its conclusions as follows:

The public who have before them this judgment of a board of high officers, on the conduct which was questioned, may be interested in the inquiry, who was Fitz John Porter, and what was his history? No officer of the army stood higher as a soldier, and no one had been more distinguished by patriotic and valorous services.

Gen. Porter was of a family eminent for service to country in army and navy. A young lieutenant, he served through the Mexican war, twice wounded for gallantry in battle, and breveted in the last battle at the City of Mexico, in which every other officer of his company was killed. He served in Kansas during the border ruffian war, and was chief of staff to Albert Sidney Johnston in the Utah campaign. When secession became threatening, he was taken into the confidence of the political and military authorities. In this, he respected and reported on the forts of Charleston harbor, and their need of repairs, supplies and men. He was sent to Texas, in apprehension of the secession of the state, and the recovery of Gen. Twiggs. He reached Indianola on the steamer Webster with 120 recruits, and found that the state had seceded, and that Twiggs had surrendered the public property to the state commissioners. The troops refused to be surrendered or seduced.

The rebel commissioners demanded of Porter the surrender of the steamer Webster, all on board, including \$40,000 in gold. Porter answered that he would defend the ship, and if necessary, would throw the gold overboard. While the commissioners hesitated Porter hired the steamer ship Star of the West to take such troops and batteries as the Webster could not receive, and by night all were off. He brought off several companies, in all about 400 men, re-entered the forts at Tortugas and Key West, with four companies, and brought them to New York.

Butler are fought and great victories and rewards won by commanding generals, with less of sagacity, skill, and personal danger.

Porter was taken into the confidence of the Lincoln administration, as he continued in that of Gen. Grant, and was at Baltimore when he broke out, Secretary Cameron and Gen. Scott sent him to protect the Baltimore & Harriburg railroad from the rebels. Getting from Gov. Canine, a body of the ninety day volunteers, and hastily arming them from wherever he could get arms, he stopped the destruction of bridges, and was preparing to open communication with Washington when all the troops were ordered by the president back to York, Pennsylvania.

The authorities at Washington had awakened, and Porter was ordered to open communication with Washington. While communication with Washington was cut off, Gov. Canine held the danger that the rebels would be seized by Porter's militia. Porter assumed no responsibility, and in the name of the secretary of war, Capt. Lyon to muster in the volunteers, arms and protect the public property.

By this means did the gallant Capt. Lyon, seconded by Francis Pickens, save the state of Missouri from the rebels and save the state of Missouri to the Union.

The war generation will remember that Porter was captured one of the most gallant generals of the army of the Potomac. The fifth corps had that confidence in their commander which gives invincibility. It is recorded that Porter, at New Bridge, Hanover court house, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Turkey Bridge, at Gaines's Mill Porter's corps of 27,000 men was left on the Chickahominy to meet the attack of Lee and Jackson's united armies of 65,000 men, while McClellan on the west side was starting the retreat to the James.

This situation, which Porter fully understood through the night of the 26th of June, was one to test the moral courage. One-third of his corps fell in that battle, but it repulsed every assault thro' the long day, and in the night withdrew across the river. Passing to the advance of the fighting and retreating army he was killed at Fort Monroe, and his body was taken to the city of Richmond, from which Lee's army, flushed with the confidence of pursuit, was repulsed with terrible slaughter.

He understood that McClellan and his command were to be treated to join Pope, and his soldiers mind comprehended the dangers of the operation, and in all he acted with corresponding energy. At Harrison's Landing, at 6 p. m., Aug. 14, he received the order to march, and at 7 o'clock his corps was on the way to Fort Monroe, marching all night. Ordered to wait at Williamsburg till all the next morning, he had passed the river then to guard the rear, he learned on the 16th from letters taken from refugee slaves that all the available troops at Richmond were ordered to march, and in the situation with a soldier's intuition.

He telegraphed this at once to McClellan on the Chickahominy, and to Halleck at Washington, adding to McClellan that, if he did not march, he should march to Fort Monroe to embark for Aquia Creek. Halleck and Stanton did not believe this, thinking it a stratagem to hold McClellan's army on the peninsula. Had he believed it, and made Pope act upon it, the outcome had been different. But while they suspected Porter to delay, he was expediting the transit of his troops by ferry across to Fort Monroe, and by every exertion to overcome the obstacles of want of transports and lack of means, and by midnight of the 20th the corps was safely embarked.

From Aquia he marched south to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, and reported to Gen. Burnside late on the 21st, the night sent Reynolds's division and Griffin's brigade of Morrell's division up the river to the aid of Pope. He was assigned to the duty of guarding the lower ford, and under orders from Halleck, through Burnside, whom he was to keep in communication, and with Pope at Rappahannock Station. Porter was prostrated by dysentery three days at Falmouth, but detested his energetic orders from a sick bed.

When he joined his command and reached Rappahannock Station on the 26th, he learned that the railroad in Pope's rear at Catlett's Station had been raided on the 23rd, and his baggage and papers captured. Pope had gone from Rappahannock Station, taking Reynolds's division and leaving to Porter no information of his whereabouts. Although Porter was under orders to keep the river below, he understood the situation, which neither Halleck nor Pope did, and he resolved to follow and report to Pope, which he did by letter at Warrenton Junction on the 29th, and the Reynolds's division had been attached to McDowell's command. Porter's corps, by various separations, was now reduced to less than 9,000.

Supposing he was still of McClellan's command, as he was now departing from Halleck's orders to help Pope, Porter said in a dispatch to Burnside: "Please inform McClellan that I may know I am doing right." This evidence of his zeal to help Pope was perverted to insubordination to Pope. This is an example of the "Pope's" policy for Burnside. Information was perverted to prove a bad "animus." His animus was shown by his forced marches to Pope's relief, while Pope and the Washington authorities continued unaware that he needed relief, even after Jackson had struck his line of communications.

During the next four days and nights Porter received from Pope changing orders to march and counter-march as follows: To march west to form line of battle at Warrenton, for a general engagement with the Confederate army, supported by Pope to be in line to the southwest, but in fact then on the march to the north. Next to march to Warrenton Junction, and thence north to Gainesville on the Warrenton & Alexandria pike, which Jackson had taken in his route from Thoroughfare Gap to the east. This also was for a general engagement. Next to march at 1 o'clock a. m. of the 28th north of Bristoe, in order to "drive the enemy from Manassas, and clear the country between that place and Gainesville." To this was the whole army now ordered. Next on the 29th to march from Bristoe through Manassas, north to Centerville, to bag Jackson, who in fact had not been there, but had returned west to the pike at Groveton, two miles northwest of Gainesville.

On this march, having passed through Manassas, Porter received an order to counter-march and take a road back to strike the pike at Gainesville, to intercept Jackson's retreat. But Jackson was joining him on the pike, this side of Gainesville. The next order was to make a night march back from Logstown's front by a circuit to the rear to join Porter. The next was to march on the 30th, which, under the delusion that Lee and Jackson were retreating, sent Porter's corps, unsupported, to assault a strong position, where he was unaided and a third of his men slaughtered. All this forced and night marching separated the army from its trains, and consumed it with fatigue and hunger.

To all these dreadful orders Porter responded with unflinching promptness, although he knew that most of them were impossible. The next day the charge that when ordered to march at 1 a. m. of the 28th, in a dark night, on a poor and obstructed road, and he waited till 8, it was ground so frivolous as to be shameful. It is plain that at the time of the conclusion of the military operations, no thought of detail in Porter was entertained, and that was a subsequent invention.

What shall be the reparation for this great wrong to the soldier whose services merited the highest honors? What shall the government do to repair should be done. There can be no sufficient compensation for such an injury sustained through no fault of his. A great nation will not hizzle in pairing injustice to a soldier who has done such brave service. No barter of justice should be thought of. That

which will restore Gen. Porter to the army, with the rank which he would have if he had remained in it, and with all which implies, is the least that a just nation can do to repair this great wrong.

Officer Delany, of New York, who killed a desperate bar-tender named McGowan, was exonerated and presented with a gold watch and chain by the Coroner's jury.

Several companies of Union volunteers from Rhode Island were only mustered out last month, and an officer of the command claims pay to the date of charge. A Vermont regiment is similarly situated.

Rangs are going out and wavy hair is coming in. Waves will not come out of a spirited courting expedition or a kissing party with an innocent appearance as bangs, but a lady with waves will look nicer. So long may she wave.

Detectives in Cleveland recently recovered some watches from a pawn shop and obtained a clew which led to the arrest of James Wilson a plaster from Detroit. He has since been identified as the daring fellow who walked out of P. L. Miles Jewelry store with \$8,000 worth of diamonds.

UNION TOWNSHIP ITEMS.

Snowing,

Roads smooth.

Health generally good.

Wish all the readers of the Sentinel a happy new year.

John Grant has gone to Wisconsin to work in the planeries.

The schools are in an excellent condition attendance good and enrollment large.

Charlie Cooper is able to walk about again on his lame leg.

Mat. Pettie, and his sister Maggie are visiting friends in Lake County.

Alda Fulton, teacher of the Harrison school is visiting her parents and friends in Marion township.

Only a part of the schools of Union dismissed for holidays.

Union supports to literary societies. The Jasper City Literary has changed its name to the Star Union society. May it be prosperous under its new name as under the old.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Henkle and the Misses Hinkle visited the people of Union yesterday.

Miss Chatty Sayers, one of Gilam's teachers, is spending holidays with her parents here.

Mr. B. W. Harrington talks of purchasing a new saw-mill.

Messrs. Daniel and Frank Kins and sisters, Misses Rhoda and Anna, are visiting their relatives, the families of Frank Lukins and John Shields in this township.

Miss Rhoda started on a visit to Hoopsland Illinois.

GRAPES ISLAND.

January 1st, 1883.

KEENE ITEMS.

Everything is flourishing in Keener. The Tp. is full of railroad men. Mr. Jacob Troxell is running a hotel in Demotte.

Demotte has several cases of measles.

The schools all closed for holidays.

M. M. Tyler spent the holidays in Keener. Mr. M. says the Smith school is doing well.

Fairchild Bros. are working about fifty hands on the new railroad.

Walter Harrington the able teacher at Center, received a valuable present on the "Christmas Tree" at Rose Lawn, Christmas Eve.

Mr. J. T. Fairchild's new wife has gone where the woodbine twines.

Thomas Sayers is seen hovering about Mr. Reen Shortridge's. He is looking for a new school house for the Pleasant Grove "School man."

Miss Chattie Sayers received a new gown as a Christmas present.

W. C. and Jessie Tyler have been very sick for some time but are convalescent.

Mr. Lorenzo Tyler has just finished a new house.

W. H. Tyler broke a buggy spring the other night. Don't try to carry more than two of those ottowa girls at once, "Billy."

There is one town in connection that has no fear of the measles. It's Had dam.—(Boston Saturday Gazette.)

A Western editor, in response to a subscriber who grumbles that his morning paper was late yesterday, says, "that is because there is so much to do tonight."

A Londoner one day by accident saw the sun. "Evens," said he, "ow they have improved that there 'lectrical light.' After a moment's pause, during which he gazed upon the novel sight he added, respectfully, "But 'ow in thunder did they get 'im up so 'igh?'"—Puck.

The firm of Campbell and Fardon will dissolve Feb. 1st, by mutual consent and T. J. Fardon paying liabilities.

Sweeping reduction in prices for 30 days to close out stock. Call early and secure bargains. Buff front opposite Morgans House, CAMPBELL & FARDON.

"Gath" interviews Dorsey, Secretary of the Republic. National Committee: "Did you disburse the money which was sent to Indiana for campaign purposes?"

"Not a dollar of it. I made that a condition precedent to my going there, that those who paid in the money should send their own man to disburse it. Mr. Levi P. Morton was the treasurer of the special finance committee, and the disbursements in Indiana were made by Mr. Stephens, cashier of the North River bank in New York."

"How much money was used by your special committee?"

"I think a little over \$400,000."

"How did you manage to spend or disburse that enormous sum?"

"The poll of the State disclosed the condition of the vote, and the committee made an estimate of the money needed in each precinct, and the money was given to them, each one showing just how much the other got. In this way it was next to impossible for any man to appropriate the funds of their own uses, and then the money was placed nearest where it was needed."

"You went to New York after the campaign in Indiana. Did you do any effective financial work there?"

"I suppose Mr. Arthur knew where the funds were raised and what disposition was made of them in New York."

"He was in a position where he could, and I have never heard it charged that he took any pains to keep from knowing all that was done with it. The truth is, our campaign in Indiana was more child's play compared with that in New York."

Genera. Fitzhugh Lee has been in the Grand Army Post of Bangor, Me., which numbers among its members 350 old soldiers, to deliver before them and the citizens of Bangor his lecture on the "Battle of Chancellorsville," which recently met with great success in the Southern cities.

The invitation, which is signed by Dr. A. C. Hamlin, a nephew of ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, as a chair of the committee, assures General Lee that the old Federal soldiers will be pleased to listen to his description of the battle of Chancellorsville, and that "they will be prepared to accept its truths, for the deeds of valor performed on either side during the war have now become the property of the Nation."

General Lee is further assured the invitation is offered in good faith, and has no ulterior political object whatever, hence he will not be expected to arrange his lecture to suit New England fancies, but to say whatever he thinks proper, and light. Dr. Hamlin names several other New England cities which he thinks the lecture can be successfully delivered being convinced that the old soldiers of the Grand Army "would be very glad to lend their transient visits to the establishment of that kind of Southern Historical Society, for the truth must prevail in the end."

General Lee who was a distinguished cavalryman in the confederate service, and has since the war delivered many eloquent lectures in aid of the establishment of the kind of lecture in the same rank spirit that while it is out of his power to accept the invitation at this time, it will give him pleasure to do so at some future day.

In Atlanta, and in other parts of Georgia, "nigger turkeys" is the name applied to the head of a hog. A man who bought 1,000 of them for the distillation of turpentine, says of the "nigger turkey": "It furnishes more meat for less money than anything else, and there are few things juicier or better. It is easy to cook, needs less trimming, and will impart its flavor to a higher pot of truck than chuck of meat of meat or meat like size. You can eat every bit of it with the teeth and the hinges of the jaw bone."

One of Boston's celebrities is dead in the person of George Washington Simmons, proprietor of the Oak Hall Clothing Store, one of the very first of the establishments of that kind to gain a widespread reputation by persistent advertising. He began business when seventeen and lived to be nearly seventy. He gained fortune and fame, and set the example of despotic rule over the public to imitators in every city of the Union.

A gentleman who had only been in Austria three days, but who had been paying attention to a prominent Aus belle, wanted to promise her and afraid he did not think it prudent to do so. He declined to promise her, but he said: "If I were to speak to you of marriage, after only making your acquaintance three days ago, what would you say to it? Well, I should say never put off till to-morrow that which you done day before yesterday."

For group administer a teaspoonful of strong alum-water; repeat the dose until free vomiting occurs. Put the feet and limbs in hot water and then rap up in flannel; place on a bedsheet a pillow of cotton wool, and with mustard. Beware of cold draught. As the attack departs, administer a dose of magnesia, rhubarb or castor oil. When children are ill, a group, always keep the alum-water solution ready on the wash-stand.

On the 7th of November the people sat down on Hubbellism: on the 4th of December the President of the United States put his foot down on Hubbellism; on the 18 of December the Supreme Court put its foot down on Hubbellism. When will congress get ready to do its share in the work of radiating Hubbellism.—Washington Post.

Notion.—All persons circulating petitions in Jasper County asking the legislature to submit the constitutional amendments to a vote of the electors of the State at a special election, will not send them to the grand Temperance committee, but send them to Mrs. A. C. Hamlin, or to any other person they can be compared, and prevent any name from being duplicated. By order of committee,

KEZIA C. NOWLES, CHAS. W. COOK, Rev. Geo. HAVENS, Com.

A Paris paper tells a story of an eccentric man who put a clause in his will that the funeral should take place at 6 o'clock in the morning, and that his property an old mattress should be left to those who followed the hears to the graveyard.

There was nothing in the will to a street runaway occurred. A trilled horse went tearing over the pavement with what Artemus called "the fore quarters" of a wagon clattering at his heels. This incident Artemus ingeniously utilized in his address.

He said: "The fine vehicular elopement which had just taken place, young ladies, has furnished us with a timely topic of discourse. Young ladies' seminaries are ever exposed to run aways. Once when traveling with my show, I came upon a female institute. There were lads and lads, too, as to that, at every window. Mainly perpendicular carry fainting horizontals to the ground. 'First!' I shouted. 'None of that, replied a solemn voice from the orchard. 'There ain't no fire, there are only young fellows running off with their sweethearts.' There is moral entertainment for man and beast in this runaway. No horse, if attached to a wagon, that is if sincerely attached to it, will runaway with it; but the more a young man is attached to a young woman, the more he will run away with her, leaving no trace, 'in fact, none of the harness behind. Young ladies, since I have stood before your beautiful faces I have lost something, and if you or the boys would find a coral breast-pin that has been stepped on, you may know it is my poor, busted heart."

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!!! I have on hand 300 cords of wood. Those desiring to be supplied will do well to call on the undersigned.

Peter H. Zea.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Taken up by William and Lewis P. Shier on the 13th day of November 1882, a yearling steer of red color described as follows: a square crop of the right ear, and an under bit from the left ear, and a small wiring in the right ear, white in the face and white spots over the houlds. Taken from the Docket of Lorenzo Bixler, Jasper County Ind.

CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk Jasper Circuit Court.

Dec. 28, 1882.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Taken up by John S. Switzer of Barkley Township Jasper county Indiana, a roan heifer of fair size, and supposed to be between two and three years old. No marks or brands perceived, appraised at twenty dollars by A. S. E. Eriswold and George Keel, n. from the Docket of James W. McCleary J. P. of Barkley Township Jasper County Indiana.

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