

# THE ALBION DEMOCRAT.

Established in 1857

ALBION, INDIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899

\$1.50 Per Annum

## An Old Saying Ran: "There's Nothing New Under the Run."

The author of this would instantly change his opinion if he could see our new line of Brooches, Vest Chains, Cuff Buttons and Neck Chains. They are NEW.

## ED W. HICKS Jeweler and Optician

In Danner's Restaurant Albion, Indiana

### COUNTY COUNCIL MEETS.

#### Complete Account of Their Work—Big Cut Made Upon the Estimates—Estimates and Allowances Compared.

The county council completed their work last Thursday afternoon and adjourned for the session. We give here with the appropriations made by the council:

Clerk's salary.....	\$ 2400 00
Clerk's office expenses.....	80 00
Clerk's fees.....	400 00
Treasurer's salary.....	2100 00
Treasurer's office expenses.....	25 00
Recorder's salary.....	1400 00
Recorder's office expenses.....	200 00
Sheriff's salary.....	2200 00
Sheriff's office expenses.....	65 00
Sheriff boarding prisoners.....	800 00
Sheriff prisoners to prison, etc.....	350 00
Sheriff's fees.....	1164 00
Surveyor's salary.....	825 00
Surveyor's deputy.....	500 00
Surveyor's ditchers.....	1000 00
Surveyor's office expenses.....	75 00
County superintendent's salary, per diem.....	900 00
County superintendent's office expenses.....	125 00
County assessors' salary, per diem.....	600 00
County assessor's office expenses.....	20 00
Court juryman.....	1200 00
Court bailiff.....	500 00
Court witness fees.....	25 00
Court, special judge.....	50 00
Court, improve court room.....	50 00
Court, board of juryman.....	50 00
Court, official reporter.....	200 00
Court, change of venue cases.....	300 00
Court, attorneys in criminal cases.....	200 00
Court, drainage commissioners.....	300 00
Court, prosecutor's allowances.....	100 00
Court, law books.....	100 00
Court, bar dockets.....	78 00
Court, miscellaneous.....	100 00
Expense of court house—repairing building.....	200 00
Expense, supplies.....	1400 00
Expense, janitor.....	500 00
Expense, insurance.....	500 00
Repairing of jail and care of grounds.....	100 00
Supplies jail.....	400 00
Repairing of building and care of grounds of county asylum.....	400 00
Salary of superintendent county asylum.....	844 00
Supplies and maintenance county asylum.....	2000 00
Expenses of orphans poor in other institutions.....	455 00
Expenses of bridges.....	6000 00
Expenses repairing bridges.....	1500 00
Salaries of commissioners.....	750 00
Other expenses commissioners.....	50 00
Salary of county attorney.....	250 00
Salary of pauper attorney.....	200 00
Salary of secretary board of health.....	286 81
Secretary board of health, other expenses.....	20 00
Expenses of election.....	1800 00
Expenses hospital for insane.....	142 12
Expenses reform school for boys.....	400 00
Expenses reform school for girls and women's prison.....	100 00
Expenses public advertising.....	1000 00
Expenses superintendent of bridges.....	300 00
Expenses board of review.....	165 00
Expenses board of review witnesses.....	20 00
Expenses poor to be paid back out treasury by trustees.....	2000 00
Expenses coroner, per diem.....	100 00
Expenses of Inquest insanity cases.....	320 00
Expenses of other inquests.....	128 00
Expenses rent three telephones.....	36 00
Expenses county institute.....	50 00
Interest on school loan.....	600 00
Burial of ex-soldiers.....	750 00
School fund appraisers.....	20 00
On account.....	400 00
Expenses of truant officers.....	65 00
Expenses ditching county farm.....	600 00
Expenses auditor's salary.....	2500 00
Expenses auditor's extra salary under new law.....	250 00
Expenses of auditor.....	450 00
For assessing Washington township.....	80 00
For assessing Sparta twp.....	125 00
For assessing Perry twp.....	240 00
For assessing Elkhart twp.....	125 00

For assessing York twp.....	110 00
For assessing Noble twp.....	125 00
For assessing Green twp.....	115 00
For assessing Jefferson twp.....	110 00
For assessing Orange twp.....	170 00
For assessing Wayne twp.....	280 00
For assessing Allen twp.....	125 00
For assessing Swan twp.....	125 00
For assessing Albion twp.....	100 00
Total.....	\$48,403 93
Tax levy for county.....	21 1/2 cents

A comparison of the estimates and appropriations will not be amiss at this point. The clerk's office expenses were reduced from \$600 to \$580. There was no cut made in the treasurer's estimate, but the council cut the office expense of the recorder \$70 below the estimate, which was doubtless not needed. Not a cent of the recorder's salary or office expenses is paid out of the county treasury as that office turns over more fees to the county each month than the salary and expense of the office amount to. During the month of August, which is a dull month in that office, fees which amounted to more than \$63 above salary and expenses was collected and turned over to the county. The recorder's office more than pays for itself and it was not economy to cut down the estimate.

In the sheriff's office the expenses were reduced \$23 and for boarding prisoners \$700 which was at the request of Sheriff Bell.

The surveyor's salary was cut from \$900 to \$825 and the deputy surveyor from \$800 to \$500. The ditch estimate was reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,000 and office expenses from \$90 to \$75.

The county superintendent's salary was reduced from \$1,950 to \$900 and the allowance of \$100 for assistants was cut entirely off, and office expenses were cut from \$190 to \$125. The county superintendent is allowed by law \$4 per day. The allowance given him will pay for 225 days work, and the work of that office cannot be completed in that length of time and we believe the council has made a mistake in reducing it. No other county officer has more work for one person than the county superintendent and the work has to be done and he frequently has to have extra help in order to get the work completed. In our judgment he should have been given an allowance for 312 days work.

The county assessor asked for \$800 and was given an appropriation of \$600 for salary and \$20 for office expenses. The circuit court allowances were reduced as follows: Drainage commissioner, \$500 to \$300; juryman, [CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

### Rev. Cummins Goes to Conference.

Rev. A. M. Cummins and wife left on Monday for the annual session of the St. Joseph conference of the United Brethren church which convenes at Bourbon, Tuesday evening, September 12, and will continue in session over the following Sabbath. During the two years that Rev. Cummins has been pastor of the United Brethren church in this city, he has not only won the friendship and esteem of his parishioners, but the citizens of our little city as well. He is an eloquent speaker, a hard worker and student, and his work has been crowned with success during his pastorate here. The church, Sunday school, the Y. P. C. U. society and in fact all departments of the church are in excellent condition. The salary of the pastor and all minor assessments are paid in full and he will be able to give conference an excellent report of Albion station. His many friends hope that he will be returned by the conference to Albion for another year, and he doubtless will be.

### AUGUST FLOWER.

"It is a surprising fact," says Prof. Houton, "that in my travels in all parts of the world, for the last ten years, I have met more people having used Green's August Flower than any other remedy, for dyspepsia, deranged liver and stomach, and for constipation. I find for tourists and salesmen, or for persons filling office positions, where headaches and general bad feelings from irregular habits exist, that Green's August Flower is a grand remedy. It does not injure the system by frequent use, and is excellent for sour stomachs and indigestion." Sample bottles free at Stone & Worden's.

Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

### THE NEWSPAPERS OF ALBION

#### HISTORY OF THE PRESS FOR FIFTY YEARS, TO 1899.

BY S. E. ALVORD.

Published Serially in "THE ALBION DEMOCRAT," at Albion, Indiana.

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No. XXIV.

#### ORIGINAL PROSE LITERATURE.

The quantity and quality of original prose contributions also by home writers to the columns of the New Era in 1873, its infant year, were unprecedented in Northern Indiana for a paper of its small size and subordinate position. The briefest enumeration of these contributions is all I have space for:

Of the contributions to which the term "authorship" fairly applied were "A Swim for Life," and a series of "Sketches of Travel and Adventure," by W. C. Williams, altogether about eight columns; a short story—"Detective Exploit," by "Sauce," and there were many other essays, sketches, etc. et cetera in the first six months of 1873, while the paper was so small that these contributions constituted an important proportion of it; and during the year there were not less than twenty-five, on various subjects, besides thirty-two chapters of Mr. Prentiss' Historical Sketches—all aggregating nearly one hundred columns within the year 1873. At the same time, by printing locals, and frequently general editorial condensations in briefer and nonpartisan, much was put in little space.

In looking over some of these brief paragraphs editorials in this connection, in the issue of the New Era of November 20, 1873, was found the following, which seems singularly appropriate, now:

"The news of the third massacre of the crew of the ill-fated Virginia is fully confirmed. We said last week that this event would exercise an important influence on the destiny of Cuba. 'Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad,' and their madness, together with their destruction, will work out the glory of 'Free Cuba.' In the halo that encircles the radiant brow of Cuba's genius of emancipation, the blessed 'Stars and Stripes' triumphantly wave and shine!"

That was, after all, a prophetic vision; and the consummation and reality are here. The future of its realization then seemed nearer, perhaps, but the vision was prophetically true. Twenty-five years is but a moment in the life of nations. 'Old glory' rose over the scene, at the next tick of the clock of destiny.

Every public movement, meeting, convention, etc., was fully reported. Four sessions of the commissioners, with proceedings and allowances in full. Circuit court proceedings were elaborately reported—criminal and civil. Careful and elaborate condensations of Sunday sermons by the different ministers were published. Seven columns (in three issues) were devoted to the proceedings of the Old Settlers' meeting, and to tabular lists of the living then in the county. They were reported, from time to time, and tables of the names published in the New Era. It would be impossible to re-produce those names, now, without filling all the space available to the exclusion of everything else. But the list of Albion township names can be given. They are as follows:

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| N. Prentiss        | Merritt C. Skinner |
| F. A. Denny        | Rosannah Clark     |
| F. Spencer         | James Greenman     |
| O. Morris          | Hiram F. Bassett   |
| J. McMeans         | and wife           |
| William McMeans    | and wife           |
| J. M. Denny        | Caroline Cook      |
| J. A. Denny        | Jarrett Weeks      |
| Sol Hardenbrook    | Mrs J. Niles       |
| Frances Kiblinger  | F. M. Bidwell      |
| Frank Kiblinger    | William Bidwell    |
| Ira Kiblinger      | James C. Stewart   |
| D. E. A. Spencer   | Samuel M. Foster   |
| and wife           | Mrs. C. Foot       |
| Mrs. Mary A. Clapp | Mrs. Aurelia Love  |

In Noble county, excepting Wayne, Jefferson and Green, there were as reported in June 1873, 458 living old settlers. Afterwards, Jefferson, 20; Green 30, were reported at the June meeting, 1874—making 508; without Wayne; and at the June, 1874 meeting, ten were reported deceased—leaving 498 without Wayne. And these were 1840 settlers—that is prior to 1840. That the addition of Wayne would have made over 500, is evident—but how many more must be guessed. Five hundred pioneers in 1873! Of those, we know not exactly how many were children in 1840, and therefore cannot identify and enumerate the Spartan band who had passed through the wilderness to the Canaan of hope that then shone in glory and beauty before and around them. Grizzled veterans of the campaigns of a generation—not scatheless, but bearing honorable scars.

Would they could have been marshaled here that day, all together, the mystic landscape of retrospection stretching away behind them—the sacred fields of battle and achievement dotted with the graves of comrades bathed in the mellow light of memory—standing in serried ranks in the glorious glow of June, with gray heads bared to receive the crowns and hear the plauds of the present, and see, with tear-dimmed yet shining eyes, higher up and further on the ever unfolding glories of the future.

#### INCIDENTS AND EVENTS.

On the 24th of April, 1873, the New Era appeared in its third enlargement, six columns to the page. Up to that time full reports of three commissioners' courts and allowances had been

given; and all local events, as well as those of world-famous importance and interest.

Having passed some local chronicles, we go back to note them:

January 2, 1873, Captain E. H. Fisher, ex-auditor, moved to Rome City to take charge of the woolen mills.

Several persons disturbed Professor Kinsey's singing school at Prouty church; and on pleas of guilty were fined \$10 each and costs, by Justice Trumbo. They forced an entrance, February 15, 1873, Jacob Mahne-smith's team ran away and collided with the sleigh of John Crose—throwing him out and seriously injuring him. The occupants of the Mahne-smith sleigh, coming into town, had got out at the bridge near Owen Black's when the horses escaped, turned, and ran east. The collision occurred opposite the residence of John A. Singrey, in Jefferson.

March 6—Henry Snyder, of Noble township, with his foot upon the lock of his gun, blew into the muzzle, and the gun was discharged—the contents lodging in his brain. Death ensued immediately.

Patronic. The commissioners at the March session, 1873, "doctored" themselves \$9 each for the nine days' session. The law allowed them \$5 per day. They took only \$4. They were John Whan, F. A. Black and William Lmes.

#### FATAL ACCIDENT.

April 17, 1873—John Hall (son of Jacob Hall) was killed by a broken branch of a tree that was struck by one he had just felled on the land of J. R. Shirk, one mile northeast of town, where he was chopping. The broken limb struck him on the head, crushing the back of his skull.

#### DEATHS OF OLD SETTLERS.

At the June meeting, 1873, (June 7) the following deaths were reported as in the preceding year:

- |  |
|--|
| Solomon Harper, 64 years, and  |
| Mason M. Meriam, 64, Perry; Andrew P. Upson, 80, Sparta; McIntyre Sey-moure, 71, Noble; Henry Iddings, 80, Allen—5 deaths. |

#### JUNE TERM CIRCUIT COURT.

Court was organized at 1 p. m., June 2, 1873. Hon. H. S. Tousey, judge; William B. McConnell, prosecuting attorney; William C. Williams, clerk; David Hough, sheriff.

The following grand jurors answered to the first call: N. P. Eagles, H. A. Adair, Abram Frank, J. H. Tuttle, Peter Banta, James Cunningham, Jacob Stotts, Murray Cazier, William J. Hall, John Crose, Matthias Clerk—eleven. Jacob Wolf of Perry was called from bystanders, in place of Henry Shobe, absent.

After taking the oath and instructions, the grand jury were taken in charge by P. H. Haney, bailiff, and conducted to their room.

The full proceedings were reported, but cannot be reproduced here, for want of space. Some probate business was done on the first day. A large amount of business, on Tuesday, of which the main feature was the case of the state of Indiana ex. rel.

... one who had "Loved, not wisely, but too well," vs. a blind man—the object being, the Era said, "to raise the wind" for a young American of the class known in legal parlance as "sons of nobody."

"Efforts had been made to secure suitable provision for the little one without resort to law. But as the defendant, unfortunately, 'couldn't see it,' he was prosecuted. Judge Clapp and T. M. Eells conducted the prosecution. F. Prickett of Albion and Attorney Schlick, of Rochester, Fulton county, for the blind defendant.

"Strong efforts were made to obscure the main fact in the case by the testimony of some young men who brazenly besmirched themselves to aid the sightless Lohario—but in vain. The jury could, and did 'see it,' and told the judge he was the man. Judgment against the defendant for \$300 and costs."

#### THE NUISANCE CASE.

At the same term, another case that proved to be sensational and interesting came on for hearing on Friday of the first week. It was a criminal prosecution—the State vs. Nancy Mains.

for maintaining a public nuisance. The matter had long agitated the public mind, in Kendallville, where the house alleged to be a nuisance was situated, and the trial attracted a large crowd of spectators. W. B. McConnell, prosecuting attorney, appeared alone for the state. Judge William M. Clapp, Fielding Prickett and A. A. Chappin for the defendant—a very strong array of talent and influence.

The defence moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that it failed to allege that the "institution" in question was in a public place or so situated as to render it offensive to the public. The motion to quash was overruled, and the indictment sustained, and the defendant plead "not guilty." The jury to try the issue consisted of the following citizens: Andrew Humphreys, (foreman); Edward Hafferty; John B. Gilchrist; Peter McMeans; Andrew Alshouse; Benjamin Boughey; Richard Caldwell; George A. Hetendeen; Smith Hadley; Ephraim Walters; William Trump and Isaac Bartley.

A large number of witnesses were examined, and the trial was protracted to a late hour in the night. There was an immense volume of testimony in relation to which the New Era, in the next issue, (June 12) said:

"The testimony in the case was much of it of a character precluding its publication in full, and we therefore omit it all. It is apologetic on the omission to say that its verbatim publication would violate the law forbidding the publication of obscene literature."

The jury deliberated for ten hours, and then brought in a verdict of "guilty" and five dollars fine and costs. The case was appealed to the supreme court, and reversed for the reason that the indictment was defective, and ought to have been quashed for the failure to allege that the house was in a "public place"—or so conducted as to render it a nuisance to neighbors or passers. So, from this battle Nancy and her house emerged victorious. But subsequently she was fined.

#### DEATH IN A WELL.

On August 14, 1873, citizens of Albion in the vicinity of the public square were startled by loud and thrilling cries of "Help! help! for God's sake, come quick!"—and a man was seen at the corner of Highland and York streets, waving his hat and wildly gesticulating and beckoning, as he shouted.

In a moment there was a rush by bare headed men and women from the offices and dwellings within hearing. There were answering shouts of "We're coming," "What is it?" An indistinct reply was heard, in which the words "are killing Frank" seemed to be distinct. It was soon ascertained that the facts were as follows, as stated in the Era of August 19:

"Two men, (in the employment of C. G. Kistler) were engaged in deepening a well, there; and about 2 o'clock, p. m., as one of them, named Frank Stuck, was being let down in a bucket and had nearly reached the bottom, (40 feet) he found himself enveloped in the deadly fumes of carbonic acid gas, or 'damps.' He called to his companion to haul him up; but just as he began to ascend, he became completely helpless, and fell from the bucket. No adequate means were at hand for dispelling the deadly 'damps,' and before he could be reached, he was dead. The well was charged with the gas to the very top. A bucketful of shavings saturated with kerosene oil and fired, thus extinguished ten feet below the mouth. Stuck was unmarried—the son of a widow, of Van Wert, Ohio, to which place the corpse was sent for interment."

#### Worry Is What Kills.

In a conversation with Prof. H. B. Brown, of the Northern Indiana Normal school, Thursday evening, he was asked if he worked as hard as he did fifteen or twenty years ago. He replied that he did not, although he said he managed to put in about twelve hours teaching and looking after business each school day of the week besides doing the necessary reading. When he started the normal, he never went to bed until midnight and was up at six or earlier every morning. The Professor said hard work does not hurt him or anybody. It is good for a man. Worry is what kills. It destroys nerve force rapidly and tells on one's health and strength, especially if it interrupts sleep. "I am a good sleeper," said Mr. Brown, "and hard work seems to make me sleep sounder, and thereby the mental and physical forces are more fully and completely restored."

Those who are personally acquainted with Prof. Brown know that these things are not slow about him. He walks rapidly, talks rapidly, and works rapidly. His capacity for work is remarkable, and there is no question but that health would have been broken ere this had he permitted trifles or annoyances of any kind to worry him. With correct habits, judicious eating, as much sound sleep as the body and mind require, and the ability to allow nothing to worry you, hard work will harm no man.—Columbia City Post.

#### Wedding Bells.

Arthur Sanderson of Leesburg, Ind., and Miss Hattie Girtten of Ligonier were united in marriage at the residence of and by Rev. A. M. Cummins, pastor of the United Brethren church of this city, Thursday afternoon, September 7, 1899. They were a young couple of excellent appearance and we extend congratulations.

#### TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAYS

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

### ALBION'S TAX LEVY.

#### A Few Facts and Comparisons Concerning Our Schools and the Affairs of Our City.

Our worthy friend over the way has criticised adversely the officials of Albion for increasing the tax levy of 1899 over that of 1898. Now let us look into the matter for the facts. At the 1899 levy of \$1.92, the total tax for Albion will amount to \$7,680 approximately. Nothing additional was certain for this year. On the higher assessment of last year and a \$1.75 levy, the tax of the town was approximately \$7,210, to which we must add several hundred dollars collected by the school board by taxing non-residents who were transferred for school purposes, and the amount collected as tuition off non-resident pupils, not transferred, which brings the total in 1898 to more than \$7,900.

Now, friend Cassius, one of two things is true. We do not believe you would wilfully lie in such a case as this, but you are either mistaken or can't figure. If the first is true, you should have a care; for there are people who would not cover your ignorance with the mantle of charity, but think you maliciously lied. If the second is true, you should forego journalism for a time and attend school.

Our esteemed friend would wish himself to pass for the dying Napoleon, over the increase of five cents in the levy for school purposes. It is really difficult to determine why he is so much exercised in this matter. Certainly no one would ever dream of his being afflicted with philanthropy, and on the other hand we can hardly bring ourselves to credit him with a spirit so small and weakened as to be alarmed lest the increased levy might extract an extra twenty cents from the New Era exchequer. Now let us look about us with this year's assessment and levy. There will be collected for the town for school purposes approximately \$2,080 as against about \$1,935 for last year, a net increase of \$145 or three and three-fifths cents on the \$100. Last year, however, the school board received nearly \$600 from outside local sources. Owing to the new transfer law the board this year had no means of determining how much revenue would be received from outside sources and asked for an additional \$145 as a partial safeguard against crippling the schools. The school board of Albion is composed of men of excellent business ability and sound judgment, in whom the patrons of the schools have confidence and they would not ask for anything in taxes unless it were wise to do so. Was \$145 out of \$600 too much? Would our far-temperamentary cripple the school for a paltry twenty cents out of his marvelous income? There is a fair prospect of obtaining as much revenue from the townships as formerly, in which case the rate will be reduced next year. The members of the school board will take no chances and the people of Albion don't want them to.

Two years ago the school levy was reduced eight cents on the \$100. This year it was increased an equivalent of three and three-fifths cents—and with reason.

Has the school board made good use of the people's money? Let us see. Results count. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. Several years ago the school funds were short \$900 and the building was in bad condition. The debt has been paid; there is a respectable surplus in the treasury and the building has been so improved that the conditions are better for school purposes than when it was erected, twenty-four years ago. The annual cost of maintaining pupils in the Albion high school is about \$22 and the school board has fixed the charge for non-residents at \$22.50. The reported annual cost for maintaining the Ligonier high school is \$35 per pupil, while that of Kendallville is \$40. In each of these corporations the school board has fixed the charge for non-resident pupils at \$18. This means that Albion charges outside pupils as much as it costs for its own, while Ligonier sells to outsiders for \$18 privileges which cost its own citizens \$25, and Kendallville furnishes for \$18 privileges which cost Kendallville \$40. This speaks volumes for the Albion board of education.

Jay Edgar's proposition to shorten the length of the school term until we get out of debt, reminds us of the farmer, who, being in debt, resolved to cut expenses by sowing a half bushel of wheat instead of a bushel and a half. The next year he was a sadder if not a wiser man. Such men never get wisdom. The New Era man doesn't know what Albion people want. He should know that they are proud of their schools and that of most excellent reasons. The high school is commissioned and its diploma entitles the graduate to enter any of the colleges or universities in the state without examination. If the term was shortened the commission would be taken from us. The school furnishes a course of instruction equal to, if not superior to that given by either Ligonier or Kendallville and at far less expense.

Of the boys and girls, who have been enrolled in the Albion high school in the past five years, twenty-two have become teachers, fifty-four

are in college or engaged in business entirely self-supporting, several have become intelligent housekeepers, while few indeed are loafing. No wonder the people have faith in the schools. They know that it means that their children may become intelligent, self-respecting, self-supporting citizens. We do not for a moment believe that our esteemed contemporary's fogynism will receive any attention at the hands of people of good judgment, except perhaps of condemnation.

As for the increase made by the town board, the tax of fifteen cents for electric lights was necessary. The board has been compelled each year since the electric light plant was put in, to borrow money from other funds to pay bills in the electric light fund. If the editor of the New Era and a few more of our citizens would use electric lights, it would be unnecessary to make a levy for that purpose. With the levy of twenty-one and one-third cents on the \$100 for the county, the state levy of twenty-nine and two-thirds cents on the \$100 and the poor tax levy of seven cents, the levy for Albion for the year 1899 amounts to \$2.50 on the \$100, or twelve cents more on \$100 than in 1898. We suppose it will be exceedingly difficult for the New Era editor to pay this extra twelve cents on the \$100. If he desires a shorter school term, or wishes to avoid paying taxes, he is at perfect liberty to migrate to some more congenial clime. Possibly he might get a free pass for that purpose. As for us, we are willing to pay our share of taxes without kicking or criticizing the town officers for doing their duty.

Now, friend Jay Edgar Ichabod Buchanan, this is all we shall have to say on a above subject, but before we try to offer to the tender mercies of the public, we offer you a trifle of advice. For the sake of common decency trim the yellow edges off that journal of yours.

#### Commissioners' Court Proceedings.

The commissioners adjourned last Thursday afternoon. The following business was transacted since our last report:

The application for liquor license of Judson Pulver of LaOtto, which had been deferred for consideration from Monday until Thursday, was granted. The nine persons, namely Lovell Brooks, William Shirley, Jacob C. Trussel, Ambrose Magers, Everett Moutooth, Frank Hollis, T. M. Brederstone, Abraham Simons and T. A. Friend, who had filed affidavits for the withdrawal of their names from the remonstrance, were given permission to withdraw their names.

Samuel R. Brown, et al., petition for public highway in Sparta township and Ferdinand Knappe, John Piper and Thomas Beers were appointed viewers.

John E. Walters, et al., petition for public highway in Green township, and John T. Graves, William W. Riddle and John Hafferty were appointed viewers.

O. P. Barnum, J. G. Steel and M. H. Kimmel, reviewers in the matter of the petition of Sophronia Harold, et al., for a public highway in Green township, file report finding that remonstrant, David Herron, damaged to the amount of \$100 and the board continues the matter until the regular road day of next term.

The transcript for petition of new highway in Whitley and Noble counties was filed and the consideration of the same was postponed by the board until road day of next term.

Benjamin F. Bowman was appointed as constable in Albion township to fill vacancy.