

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
LEMBERT DOANE,
OFFICE—ON WEST MAIN STREET.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
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For County " " " 2.50
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BRUCE STREET,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public.
Jasper Ind.,
Will practice in all the Courts of
Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana.
July 10 1867-ly

Clement Dean,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office in the Courier
building, on West street.

C. T. M. CRIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois
and adjoining counties.

Office on the South side of the Public
Square. Sep. 20 1867.

P. BROWN & CO.
**FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.**

TROY, IND.
DEALERS IN
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors.
TROY, INDIANA
Sept. 20 '67-6m

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
EAST MAIN STREET

Jasper, Ind.,
N. E. MORING, Prop'r

Having leased this house from Mr. Ser-
merheim and having refitted and furnished
it, it is now open for the accommodation
of travelers and boarders. Being directly in
front of the Court House, and close to the
business portion of the town, it is a conven-
ient stopping place, and the proprietor will
spare no exertion to make his guests com-
fortable.

Good stabling and feed provided for
horses, with a careful driver.

Joseph Truxter,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLES,
South East Corner of the Public Square
JASPER, IND.

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Du-
bois county and vicinity for their past
patronage, and solicits a continuance and
extension of the same, feeling confident that
he can make it to the interest of persons in
want of any thing in his line to deal with
him, as his motto is "small profits and quick
sales." [May 15, '62.]

CH. ULRICH,
CIGAR MANUFACTURER,
East Side of the Public Square,
JASPER, INDIANA.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public
that he is prepared to manufacture
cigars of all kinds in the best style to order
on commission, or for cash. A good stock
of all kinds of cigars constantly on hand
and for sale on reasonable terms.
July 26, 1867-ly CH. ULRICH

C. STROE, N. B. BELLING, J. H. HATHAWAY

STEGE, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
MARKET STREET,
North Side, between Second and Third Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the
country. Aug. 12, 1868 ly.

DEAD.

BY ALLIE WELLSINGTON.

What is it to be dead!

To lie so calm and still—

So undisturbed, so mute, so dead—

So passionless, so cold and chill,

That friendship's tears, nor loves soft tone

The heart can never thrill?

To bid adieu to earth—

To leave a vacant chair—

A silent chord in music's tone—

Whispering mementoes everywhere—

A voiceless anguish in th' hearts most loved

That ever lingereth there!

What is it to be dead!

Oh, so solemn mystery!

Oh, awful change that waiteth all

With fate's mute prophecy!

I can't divine thee, thou unknown—

Stern death, what art thou, say!

A voice comes stealing soft

As the fragrant breath of even:

"If all thy trust in God be staid,

A rest to the weary given—

A sleep—to dream of paradise—

A passport home to heaven!"

Significant.

At the Willow Valley voting precinct in

this county, on last Monday, while the

judges of the election were engaged in count-

ing the votes, a splendid rooster flew in at

the window, lit on a keg near where the

judges were sitting and bravely flopped his

wings and cawed. Whereupon, one of the

judges, who is a radical remarked in his pe-

culiar style: "There's a Democratic victory

sure as hell!"

THE PATENT MEN'S NEST.—The Kilkenny

cats have passed into a proverb. Even

that tale is almost matched by one more re-

cent of a hen which went to lay in a new

patent hen's nest, in which the eggs drop

through a trap door, and so deceives biddy

that she keeps on laying. This particular

hen went on the persuder, as the invention

is called, and never came off again. The

owner, visited the persuder at night. In

the upper compartment he found a handful

of feathers, a few tips nails and a bill. In

the lower compartment were three dozen

and eleven eggs. The delicate constitution

of the hen had been unequal to the effort;

and, fired by young ambition, she had laid

herself all away.

A WITNESS.—A Yankee, having told an

Englishman that he shot, on one particular

occasion, nine hundred and ninety-nine

snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he

didn't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he, "not likely I'm going to tell

a lie for one snipe."

Whereupon the Englishman rather "riled,"

and determined not to be undone, began to

tell a long story of a man having swam from

Liverpool to Boston.

"Did you see him?" asked the Yankee.

"Well, of course I did. I was coming

across, and our vessel passed him a mile out

of Boston harbor.

"Well, I'm glad ye saw him stranger, 'cos

yer a witness that I did it. 'Twas me!"

"My dear, what shall we get for dinner

to-day?" "One of your smiles," replied the

husband. I can dine on that any day."

"But I can't," said the wife. "Then take

this," said he, giving her a kiss and depart-

ing for his office. He returned to dinner.

"This is excellent," said he. "What did you

pay for it?" "What you gave me this morn-

ing," said she. "The deuce you did!" said he,

"then you shall have market money the rest

of the time."

—A total change in the principal of the

plough is proposed, by a San Francisco me-

chanic, who has invented an instrument in

which the overturning and pulverization of

the earth is accomplished by six iron blades,

resembling in appearance and working in

in the same manner as a propeller screw.

It is said to be easy of propulsion and to do

the work admirably.

—A New Orleans jury declared a man to

NORTHERN TAXES.

How they are Expended—A Candid

Statement of Facts.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, is

known to be one of the most correct statis-

ticians and reliable business men of that

State. In his remarks before the State Con-

vention at Albany, he submitted a con-

densed statement of the taxation incur-

red by the North for the support of the

machinery erected by Congress 'outside the

Constitution,' for subjecting the South to the

interest of the dominant political party.—

After reciting the acts of Congress on the

subject of Southern government, Mr. Tilden

proceeded:

"How, my fellow citizens, has this work

been accomplished, and at what cost?

The main instruments have been the

Freedmen's Bureau and the army of the

United States.

The Freedmen's Bureau is partly an ele-

mentary establishment, which dispenses

alms to the liberated slaves, and assumes to

be their protector. It is, to a large extent,

a job for its dependents and their speculative

associates. But, in its principal character,

it is a political machine to organize and

manage the three millions of negroes.

Its cost, as reported by itself, to the pub-

lic treasury, for the last two years, is about

ten millions of dollars.

The army is used to overawe the white

race, and sometimes to work and sometimes

to shelter the working of the political sys-

tem which goes on under the military govern-

ment of the ten States.

You have seen telegrams announcing the

reduction of the army expenses. When I

was in Washington week before last I took

some pains to ascertain the truth. I am

able to inform you, from authentic data, that

the monthly payments to the Treasury, for

army expenses, up to the beginning of this

month exceed \$12,000,000 I assert that they

are now—to day—running at the rate of one

hundred and fifty millions per annum. They

have not been less, but probably more, for

the two past years. This does not include

pensions, which are thirty-six millions more.

Now, I assert two facts:

First—The main employment of the army

is in occupying the Southern States.

Second—If the Union were fully restored

the army expenses can be, and ought to be

reduced one hundred and twenty-five mil-

lions a year. The average for the ten years

prior to the rebellion, was about fifteen mil-

lions; and our experience in raising volun-

teers shows that a standing army is unne-

cessary.

You may safely count that reconstruction

carried on by these military governments

cost you at least one hundred millions a year

in army expenses, unnecessary for other

purposes. To carry on the experiment of

negro supremacy in ten States for two years

to bring in twenty Senators and fifty Repre-

sentatives, deputies of three millions of li-

berated slaves, allies and instruments of the

party objects of the Republicans, will cost

you hundreds of millions of dollars in direct

expenses, created or permitted to continue—

how much in future years I can only con-

jecture. I venture to predict that five hun-

dre million will not consummate the sys-

tem.

These immense sums have to be wrung

from the people in taxes which cost them

much more than the amount thus expended,

at a time when the illusions of paper money

are passing away, and the country discov-

ers itself exhausted and impoverished by

war; when no commerce is profitable and

nearly all manufactures are carried on at a

loss; when labor is scantily employed, and

the cost of living is high; when taxation

closely approaches to the whole net income

of all capital and all the labor in the coun-

try; and when this condition is daily grow-

ing worse, and can only be alleviated by re-

ducing expenses, remitting taxes, liberating

One freedman will counterbalance thirteen

citizens of the Empire State. These three

millions of blacks will count ten times as

much as the three millions of white people

of Pennsylvania; ten times as much as two

and a half millions in Ohio; ten times as

much as two and a quarter of two and a half

millions in Illinois; ten times as much as

one and a half millions in Indiana. These

three million blacks will have twice the rep-

resentation in the Senate which will be pos-

sessed by the five great commonwealths—

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana,

and Illinois, embracing thirteen and a half

millions of our people.

The Two Merchants.

When trade grew slack and notes fell due,

the merchant's face grew long and blue;

his dreams were troubled through the night

with sheriff's bailiffs all in sight. At last

his wife unto him said, 'Rise up at once, get

out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen,

and say these words unto all men:

'My goods I wish to sell to you, and to

your wives and daughters, too; my prices

they shall be so low, that each shall buy be-

fore they go.'

He did as his good wife advised, and in the

paper advertised. Crowds came and bought

off all he had; his notes were paid, his

dreams made glad, and he will tell you to

this day, how well did printers' ink repay.

He told us with a knowing wink, how he

was saved by printers' ink.

The other in a place as tight, contented

was the press to slight, and did not let the

people know of what he had or where to go.

His drafts fell due and were not paid, a

levy on his goods was made; the store closed

until the sale, and for some time he was in

jeil. A bankrupt now without a cent, at

leisure he does deep repent, that he was fool-

ish and unwise, and did not freely advertise.

A Good Article.

'Doctor that ere rate-base of yours is first-

rate,' said a Yankee to an apothecary.

'Know'd it, know'd it,' said the vender of

drugs, evidently well pleased with the flat-

tering remark of his customer. 'Don't keep

nothing but first-rate doctor stuff; every-

thing is prime.'

'And, doctor,' said the other, coolly, 'I

want to buy a pound of ye.'

'Another pound!' ejaculated the doctor,

with his eyes almost ready to start from their

sockets, 'what another pound?'

'Yes, sir; I gin the whole of that pound

I bought the other day to pesky old rat, and

made it awfully sick, and I am sure another

pound would kill him right out.'

—The immortal hero of the Dutch Gap

Canal is to be set to music. A Lowell poet

has written the first verse and will soon

finish the remainder:

Ben. Butler was a soldier brave,