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And Notary Public.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of [illegible] County [illegible]

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I[illegible]

M. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], & [illegible]
[illegible]
JASPER, INDIANA.

W[illegible]

DEPAUW HOUSE,
Main Street, Between Upper Third & Fourth,
New Albany, Ind.
J. C. BENTLEY, PROPRIETOR.
Sept. 24, '69-

Kelly, Barger & Ferrebach.
Carpenters
AND
CABINET MAKERS
CORNER OF WEST AND MCDONALD STREETS
JASPER, INDIANA

[illegible] reasonable prices. [illegible]

UNION BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY,
BY
GOTTLIEB SCHOTTNER

ON East Main Street, [illegible] in front of the Court House, Jasper, Ind. [illegible] on hand. Baking done for Weddings and parties [illegible] and warranted satisfaction. [illegible] and Fruits for sale. Patronage is respectfully solicited.
Aug. 6, '69-ly

Furniture! Furniture!

THE undersigned informs the public that he has for sale, and will constantly keep on hand,

or manufacture to order, all the latest and most fashionable varieties of Furniture, such as

Wardrobes,
Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Tables,
Lounges,

and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He [illegible] those desiring anything in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can please them, at the new shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the court-house.

November 19, 1867. JACOB ALLES.

How a Wife Cured an Intemperate Husband.

Several months since, says the Terre Haute Express, a gentleman who had been in the habit of returning to his home at night in an intoxicated condition, suddenly ceased drinking, nor could the strongest invitations of his friends induce him to take another drop. He refused to explain why he had abandoned the cup, and it was but a few days since that he related why he ceased [illegible]. He said he was possessed of a neat and good wife, and that on one occasion, when he had returned home in a drunken condition, his wife tied him [illegible] and administered to him a good sound whipping, the instrument of [illegible]. By this [illegible] the wife [illegible] proved [illegible] and the inebriation continued. Finally she hit upon an ingenious plan for reclaiming her husband, [illegible] that he stood in great danger of [illegible] the [illegible] for his sins, and that [illegible] affliction would [illegible].

The [illegible] was thrown aside, and one night [illegible] prepared a cup of [illegible] [illegible] returned to bed [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] and patiently [illegible] daylight [illegible]. The time came, and [illegible] that the [illegible]. Now [illegible] [illegible] what the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] struck [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible].

While [illegible] the wife applied [illegible] to the [illegible] and in [illegible] the [illegible]. He fully believed that he had been [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] fatal cup. He [illegible] and it was but a few days after that he was [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible].

The Railroad Tax.

We learn from the New Albany Ledger that at the December term of the Board of County Commissioners of Floyd county, the [illegible] under [illegible] in the [illegible] New Albany and St. Louis Air Line [illegible] way in that county:

It is ordered by the Board of County Commissioners, of Floyd county, Indiana, that in preparing the tax duplicate of [illegible] the Auditor of said county shall place the taxes levied under an order [illegible] at their June term, 1870, for the purpose of [illegible] to aid the Louisville, New Albany, and St. Louis Air Line [illegible] in the construction of their railroad, by said Floyd county taking stock in said railroad company, in a separate column to be styled "Railroad Aid Tax;" and for all payments of such taxes the County Treasurer shall issue to the person making such payment a certificate or receipt, showing the amount of tax thus paid by such persons for such purposes, which certificate or receipt shall be assignable by endorsement.

Ordered, further, that whenever any amount of such certificates or receipts, equal in amount to the par value of one share of the capital stock of said Louisville, New Albany, and St. Louis Air Line Railway Company, or more than one share, shall be presented to the Auditor of said county, he is hereby authorized and directed, for and in the name of said Floyd county, to transfer to the holder of said certificates or receipts such number of shares of such stock, to be hereafter subscribed and paid for by said county out of said taxes, as the said certificates or receipts may amount to; and if there should be a fraction over the proper amount, the said Auditor shall issue to such holder a certificate for such fraction, which said certificate shall be assignable in the same manner, and entitle the holder to the same rights, as the certificates or receipts issued by the County Treasurer.

The Ledger also says that a similar order will be passed by the City Council, so that for all the city taxes paid for railroad purposes by the citizens of New Albany, they will receive certificates of stock in the company.

CREDITOR.—"How often must I climb three pair of stairs before I get the amount of this little account?"

DEBTOR.—Do you think I am going to rent a place on a first floor to accommodate my creditors?"

Hard-Times—Money Scarce—The Causes—The Future.

The present stringent state of the money market has never been equaled at any similar period since the war. Enormous rates are freely offered for small amounts upon heavy securities, which lenders, strangely enough, persist in retaining in expectation of a future [illegible]. The true policy in times like this would be to part with them instead of [illegible], unless the market speedily [illegible] some relief, their value is more likely to be impaired than increased.—New Orleans Times.

Hard times—money scarce—rents unpaid—bills unpaid—notes unpaid—such is the universal cry all over the West and Southwest. People ask why this is so, and want to know what the matter is.

The Cincinnati Enquirer tells what the matter is, in the following plain and unmistaken manner.

"At the close of the war, the circulation [illegible] of the country amounted [illegible] and millions of dollars, [illegible] of national bank-notes, greenbacks and other Government issues. With that amount of circulating medium every thing was at [illegible]. Merchants, business men, and farmers found no difficulty in paying their taxes, [illegible]. The mechanic and laboring man had employment and money, for when money is plenty the poor can get a share of it easier than [illegible] and dear just as they [illegible] when they are abundant than when they are scarce.

Since 1865 the South has been [illegible] [illegible] volumes of our circulating medium [illegible] [illegible] the South [illegible] the currency in the Northern States very materially and very [illegible]. Then an immense immigration commenced from the Northern States into the new States and particularly new Territories of the far West, and that required its [illegible] millions of currency, which was taken from the volume in the Northern and [illegible] Western States. California and Oregon, also which had persistently refused to countenance the use of greenbacks and national bank notes, abandoned the purely gold policy and came in accord with the other States in the [illegible] [illegible] That has [illegible] to diminishing the volume of [illegible] in the Atlantic and Western [illegible].

But more than all, the Government [illegible] at the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the currency. It [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] greenbacks [illegible] has gone on until [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] hundred millions. The [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible], been increased in value to the creditor class nearly [illegible]. The greater the contraction the scarcer and dearer does the circulating medium become, and the more difficult to be got.

Business, of course, became more or less paralyzed, which was increased by the enormous taxes, that had not been diminished, as they should have been step by step with the contraction of the currency. It would have been much cheaper for the debtor class—that is, it would have been better for every man in the United States, who was in debt, to have agreed to pay two dollars where he owed one, than to have had the circulating medium of the country cut down from what it was during the war to what it now is.

Not only has the value, so to speak, of the currency been increased nearly twofold, but, as we have said, the difficulty of obtaining it has increased in proportion. The result is that business has become prostrated, and in many cases utterly ruined. Thousands of merchants, business men, manufacturers, have been bankrupted. Nor are the ruinous effects of contraction confined to the classes we have enumerated. Farmers are feeling the pinch as well, and so also mechanics and laborers. Nobody has been benefited by the contraction of the currency but the creditor class, bondholders and capitalists.

"Neck-tie parties" have dawned in the rural districts. A neck-tie party is one where each lady attending the party makes a neck-tie of the same material as the dress she wears. These are taken to where the party is to be held and placed in a bag. When the gentlemen arrive each one must go to the bag and take out a neck-tie and it is his duty to wait upon the lady during the evening, who wears the dress corresponding in material with the neck-tie. The wallflowers find it a splendid way to strike an average.

'Tis sweet to know there is an Eye that marks your coming, and grows brighter when you do come," but when that Eye is in an old gents' head that does not wish you to come any more, 'tis not so sweet!

Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

Mr. Vorhees has introduced into the House the following preamble and resolution, the purpose of which, as will be perceived, is to extend to nearly one hundred thousand soldiers the bounty of the Government, who are now deprived of it by the very reason which demands that it should be given to them, to-wit: their disability to settle upon the land and cultivate it, on account of their wounds. Mr. Vorhees, in introducing the proposition, remarked that he pressed it so that there could be action upon it at the present session. It reads as follows:

Whereas, By the existing homestead laws an actual settlement in all cases by the claimant is made necessary; and whereas there are large numbers of persons disabled in the military and naval service of the United States who are unable to settle and make a living upon lands which require agricultural or other active labor, being thereby wholly deprived of the benefits of the homestead policy in the public lands; and whereas such disabled persons are the helpless, needy, and meritorious class of our American citizens: Now, therefore, Be it Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to prepare a bill exempting all persons who appear now, or who shall hereafter appear on the rolls as pensioners, because of disabilities received in the military or naval service of the United States, from the necessity of making settlement on the lands to which they may make claim, granting them the benefits of the homestead policy without such settlement; and said committee is instructed to report said bill to this House for its action at the present session.

The preamble and resolution were referred to the Committee on Public Lands, with peremptory instructions to bring in a bill at this session of Congress. As the Indianapolis Sentinel says, It is a little singular that the members who profess to be "soldiers' friends" par excellence, should never have made a move to remedy the outrage perpetrated upon the wounded and disabled soldiers of the country by a Radical law. They can busy themselves in forcing the annexation of San Domingo upon the country, on account, perhaps, of personal interests, or about the [illegible] of the President, so as to retain [illegible] but they have used the soldiers all they care for, so they now leave them out in the cold and let them shift for themselves, and the task of looking after the interests of the wounded soldiers is left to Mr. Voorhees, whom the Radical leaders have with lying words charged as having no sympathy for the persons who bore the heat and burden of the late terrible civil strife. The bill will pass, not because the Radical leaders want to pass it, or else they would have proposed it themselves, but for the reason that they dare not give it the go by or vote against it.

Fatalism Illustrated.

A Hard-shell Baptist Minister living somewhere on the frontier of Missouri, was in the habit of saying to his family and to his church:—"Friends, you need not take any unusual care about your lives; the moment of your death was 'writ' before the foundation of the world, and you can not alter it.

His wife observed when he left on Saturday to meet one of his frontier missionary engagements, that he dressed the flint of his rifle with unusual care, put in dry powder, fresh tow, and took every pains to make sure that the gun would go in case he came upon an Indian.

It struck her one day as she saw him in the saddle, with his rifle on his shoulder, that his conduct contradicted his teaching, and she said to him:

"My dear, why do you take this rifle with you? If it was 'writ' before the foundation of the world that you were to be killed this trip by an Indian, that rifle won't prevent it; and if you are not to be killed of course the rifle is unnecessary; so why take it with you at all?"

"Yes," he replied "to be sure, my dear of course you are all very right, and that is a very proper view; but, see here, my dear—now—really—but then—you see, my dear—to be sure—but then—suppose I should meet an Indian while I am gone and his time had come, and I hadn't my rifle with me what would he do? Yes, my dear, we must all contribute our part toward the fulfillment of the decrees of Providence."

Just In Time.

A paper out West says: Just as a traveler was writing his name on the register of a Leavenworth hotel, a bed bug took its way across the page. The man paused and remarked: "I've been bled by St. Joe fleas, bitten by Kansas City spiders, and interviewed by Fort Scott gray-backs, but I'll be d—d if I was ever in a place before where the bed bugs looked over the hotel register to find out where your room was!" And he sadly gathered up his baggage and departed in search of a house where the bugs were less highly educated.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Decision by Judge Biddle—Unconstitutionality of the Law.

In Cass County several defeated candidates contested the election, on the ground, we believe, that the words "Republican ticket" were printed on the ballots.

As we learn from the Logansport Journal, the cases came up at the present Circuit Court, and the following points were raised and decided by Judge Horace P. Biddle.

1st. The Constitution of the State of Indiana provides that—

"No law shall be passed restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write or print, freely, on any subject whatever; but for the abuse of that right every person shall be responsible.—[Article 1, sec. 9.]

In view of this provision, it is not competent for the Legislature to pass an act declaring—

"That all the ballots which may be cast at any election hereafter held in this State shall be written or printed on plain white paper, without any distinguishing marks or other embellishments thereon, except the names of the candidates and the offices for which," etc., etc. —[Act of March 11, 1867.]

Every voter has a right to print or write the name of any political party on his ballot that he chooses, or to put on it any embellishment, picture, sign, or illustrations, not immoral, indecent or libelous. No valid law can be passed which requires him to either conceal or disclose his political sentiments, or which tends to embarrass him in either the concealment or disclosure of his political sentiments. Political opinions are strictly personal rights, and can not be invaded, restricted or embarrassed by legislative action. The right to express any opinion by speaking, writing or printing, or by any sign, figure, emblem, motto, or in any and every other manner not immoral, indecent or libelous, and to conceal any opinion whatever, is forever guaranteed to the people of Indiana.

2d. "All elections by the people shall be by ballot," etc.—Article 2, Section 13.

Election by ballot imports secrecy. The word ballot means any method of secret voting. The Legislature, under this provision, has no power to pass a law which invades this right of secrecy, or otherwise [illegible] its security, or leads to, or tends to lead to, its disclosure. The right of the citizen to vote secretly or openly, as he may choose, is inviolate. Section 2 of the act of May 13, 1869—

[Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of any election held in this State, on receiving the ballot of any voter, to have the same numbered with figures, on the outside or back thereof, to correspond with the number placed opposite the name of such voter on the polls list kept by the clerk of said election.]

as the numbering of the ballots would lead to the disclosure of their contents, is therefore unconstitutional and void.

3. Nor be it within the power of the Legislature to enact a law requiring a political test as a qualification for office. Section 4, of the act of 1869, so far as it requires the Judges of election "to be selected from different political parties," and the two clerks to be appointed—"one from each political party"—is unconstitutional and void.

There is no more power in the Legislature to require that the judges and clerks of elections should be selected or appointed "from both political parties," or "one from each party" than there is to require judges of the courts, members of the Legislature, or County Commissioners to be elected from the various political parties.

"The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens."—Constitution, Article 1, section 23.

The cases were dismissed.

Up A Tree.

It was told lately "A young lady and gentleman strolled out into the woods last Saturday, in quest of persimmons. They found a tree that suited them and immediately set to work devising means for getting some of the berries without bruising them, and finally concluded they would climb into the tree; so up they went. But some of the girl's clothes got fastened to a limb, and she came to a dead halt. She tried to back up, but it was no use, so here was a fix for her beau to catch her in; but even while she cogitated he hove in sight. She screamed to him to get behind a tree. He obeyed orders, but that did not help her case, for she remained fast; she would not allow him to come to her assistance, and she could not get away. A thought struck him. "Now," said the gallant youth, "you just stop your hollering and I'll tie my handkerchief around my eyes and throw sticks at the limb that is holding you, until I break it." The last heard of this happy pair the boy was about half a mile from the persimmon tree, blindfolded, and throwing sticks and the girl was on her way home.