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CLEMBY DOANE.
OFFICE—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST MAIN STREET.

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For Township Officers, each \$1.00
For County " " " 2.50
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E. D. CROOKS,
Physician & Surgeon
OFFICE—South Side of the Public Square,
JASPER, INDIANA.

UNION HOUSE!
DALE, INDIANA.

SEBASTIAN KOENIG respectfully informs the public
that he is prepared to accommodate travelers
and others in good style and on reasonable terms. His
table is good, and his bar is supplied with all the best
qualities of liquor, and gentlemen's attendants.
A share of patronage is solicited.
March 25, 1875—ly

VERANDA HOTEL!
DALE, INDIANA.

JOHN WAHL, - - Proprietor.
This house is well fitted up in every respect for
the accommodation of the traveling public, and
the table will always be supplied with the best the
market affords.
It has an excellent stable and careful horses in con-
nection with the hotel.
March 25, 1875—ly

W. H. PECKINPAUGH
Attorney at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

BAKER & DOANE,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

FERGUSON & CAPEHART,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL A. TRAYLOR
Attorney at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Cheap! Cheap!
Gaiters, Shoes and Boots!
JUST RECEIVED.

HENRY LANDGEBE, at his well known
stand in Huntington, has just received a large
selection of goods suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR
for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, which he is going
to sell below the market price, and in-
cludes an examination. For Cash Customers he will deduct

Deduct Ten Per Cent
Without any ceremony. Come and be convinced by
free purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES.
HENRY LANDGEBE,
Huntington, March 25th, 1875.

The Finances.

Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, of St. Louis, has written a very able letter on the "National Finances," but as it is too long to publish in full, we give the review of it made by the Evansville Journal, a greenback Republican paper, also some comments from the St. Louis Globe, a hard-money organ. The Journal of the 11th, says:

The Journal has no apology to make for devoting so much space, this morning, to the able letter of B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, on the subject of National Finance. The subject is growing in importance with every day's discussion, and we think it is manifest that the friends of an American currency are not weakening in argument or numbers as the debate proceeds. Ex-Governor Brown's presentation of the subject is admirable in spirit and diction. It is a quiet, unpassioned philosophical discussion of the question which must challenge the respect of those who differ with him in opinion, or deny the correctness of reasoning by which he arrives at his conclusions. Indeed, we may add in this connection, before passing that we are much gratified to observe a growing tendency on the part of the more profound thinkers, who favor the theory of a currency furnished direct to the people by the Government, to inter-convertible with bonds bearing a small interest, to discuss the question calmly, without calling names or imputing motives, while their opponents display a correspondingly increased irritability and captiousness. This proves to us that the former feel a consciousness of right and power which the latter equally realize that they do not possess. In this particular, Mr. Brown's letter is an admirable document, and we trust that it will be replied to in the same spirit in which it has been prepared and published. If such a thing be possible, it is certainly desirable, that the discussions connected with American politics should be elevated in tone and moderated in bitterness, and that a spirit of intemperance be encouraged.

Mr. Brown starts off with the proposition that it is not wise for the Government to pay \$20,000,000 a year to corporations to furnish the people with currency for the exchange of products. He demonstrates that this is now done. He attempts to show that the judgment of the civilized world, has arrived at the conclusion that a sound financial policy requires that the Government, in assuming control of the currency, should issue directly from itself, and he quotes from English authorities to show that this opinion is rapidly gaining ground in England. He insists that there is no more reason why the United States should farm out the issue of its currency to corporations than there would be in letting to any private association the coinage and emission of all its gold and silver from the mint. Another point made by Mr. Brown we regard as one of the greatest importance. He mentions as one of the results attendant upon a direct legal tender issue: "It would at once place the emission of currency in the hands of the Government, not as a party interested either in contraction or inflation, as a means whereby to affect the debtor or creditor parts of the community, but as solicited only for the general public welfare. He tersely adds: "It has become too much a practice amongst us to use administrative appliances, as far as practicable, for stimulating special interests and favoring certain classes." Every body who has carefully watched governmental processes for some years knows this declaration to be absolutely true.

On this question of furnishing the currency direct, in preference to using the banks as a medium, Mr. Brown seems to have shaken the faith of so staunch a hard-money organ as the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. On this point that paper uses the following pointed language:

Without attempting in this article a general criticism of the many issues met and made by the letter, we will state that, in our judgment, the National Banking system, as at present organized, is a thing with which it is very easy to quarrel. Congress has not done its duty in modifying it to suit the needs of the times. When it was first framed by Secretary Chase it was intended to meet a special exigency in the financial history of the country, and the desire to put it in operation prompted exceptionally liberal offers to those who were willing to undertake it. There was then the justification of necessity for paying large bounties to those who would invest their capital in this particular business. This justification no longer exists, and Congress should long ago have repealed a portion, at least, of the bounties. It is true that the sum paid is not as large as that stated by Mr. Brown; that is to say, a part of the amount paid to the banks by the government as interest is afterwards paid back to the government by the banks in taxes, but there is still a large balance in favor of the banks, which is as much of a bounty as if the government were paying to

each bank a certain sum of money per annum for doing business.

The Republican party can not afford to go before the people as the champion of the National Banking system as it stands to-day. It can not ask the people to say that it is right that the currency of the country should be issued by a favored class, who are paid a large sum for doing what the government can do just as well for nothing. It must ask, as a condition of the continuance of the system, that the interest on the bonds deposited as security for the currency issued shall go to the government as a tax upon a business which will, after paying that tax, yield vastly more than an average profit to those engaged in it. This, of something like it, must be done in order to relieve the National Banking system of the objections which are now urged against it, not only as Democrats as a party, but by a great majority of disinterested and fair-minded Republicans.

Mr. Brown's review of the contraction policy is able, though it may not convince all who read it. He mentions in connection with it, however, some facts that in themselves are very significant. For instance, the fact that the Bank of England would not permit Mr. Boutwell to sell our bonds in that country until he gave a pledge that the coin should not be removed for which they were ostensibly sold, and the stipulation in the Geneva award should not involve the transfer of coin from England to this country.

His review of the specie resumption theory also contains "food for thought." He claims that periodic money panics are and must be the rule with such fiscal arrangement either here or abroad. "England with all its boasted coinage has been no exception." His line of argument is that currency on a coin basis is more liable to induce inflation and wild speculation than it will be when resting on its own proper basis—the credit of the Government.

The closing paragraph of Mr. Brown's letter is devoted to the consideration of the question of interest. He argues that this rate governs the worth of currency far more than any relative value of gold does, basing his argument on the customary action of the Bank of England, which by raising the rate of discount can at once influence credit and all forth money. But it is not our purpose to review the letter critically or at length. If we succeed in persuading the readers of the Journal to give it a careful consideration we have accomplished our main object.

Expositional.

More than usual interest is manifested in the coming Indiana Exposition and State Fair.

The voluminous correspondence in connection therewith; the large proportion of exhibition space already secured; the number of stalls and pens engaged or stock; the extensive advertising and encouraging influence of the press of the State, give assurance that the Twenty-third Annual Exposition, under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture, will excel all former efforts.

A remarkable feature connected with the Exhibition of 1874 was that every department made a good showing—the machinery department being the lightest in representation. It is a gratification now to be able to state, four weeks previous to the opening day, that more than double the amount of space is applied for and secured for machinery in motion.

No pains or expense will be spared by the managers to insure success. Seventy new stalls are now completed to accommodate the increasing interest in the stock department.

Two car loads of fine paintings are on the way from the East, to add to the Art Department. The largest and most magnificent painting ever exhibited will be on exhibition; and, judging from indications, the exhibition in the Horticultural department will excel that of last season.

The display in the Agricultural department by counties, we have reason to believe, will be excellent, although the inclement weather during the harvest season was discouraging.

A series of evening meetings have been arranged, to interest agriculturists with lectures from prominent speakers, followed by discussion:

Wednesday, September 22d—subjects: Floriculture and Horticulture; address by Peter Barry of N. Y., and Parker Earle of Illinois.

Thursday, September 23d—subject: Grain and Grass Growing; address by Prof. C. V. Riley of Mo., and Prof. Obcott of Ind.

Wednesday, September 29th—subject: Live Stock, Cattle and Horses; address by Hon. J. R. Dodge of the Agricultural department, and W. R. Duncan of Illinois.

Thursday, September 30th—subject: Hogs, sheep and Poultry; address by Prof. Shortridge of Agricultural College, and Dr. A. C. Stephenson of Ind.

Very respectfully,
ALEX. HEROS, Sec'y.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

His Life at the Hospital for the Insane.

Saturday afternoon a Sentinel reporter met Dr. Everts, superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane and from him learned that Robert Dale Owen was improving rapidly in health. Since his arrival at the institution he has gained 15 pounds, generally a sign of a mental recovery. The doctor was not positive in his assertions as to the chances for the restoration of the mental faculties and only gave the impression that there was room for hope. Of the life of his patient at the institution the doctor spoke freely. As is well known, there is nothing of the raving in Mr. Owen's insanity. He was only partially well when he undertook too great a task, and reason gave way. He is allowed much liberty, and spends most of his time in talking to the inmates and studying their peculiar traits. He has lost none of his famous diction, and consequently, at times, his eloquence brings around him quite a group of his fellow inmates. He will come to Dr. Everts and tell him of such and such a person, and make suggestions as to the treatment of that person. He does not confine his suggestions to persons only, but will speak of this and that plan of arranging some of the household matters. Some of his suggestions are, the doctor says, as practical and beneficial as could be advanced by any one. Others, it is true, are nonsensical. Sometimes they will follow each other in such a ludicrous contrast as to provoke uncontrollable laughter. He may speak of some idea for a change in the laundry that is worthy of close consideration, and in almost the next sentence solemnly declares that a spire 1,700 feet high should be placed on the building. He would write almost constantly if he could get writing materials. Occasionally he is allowed to have some with which to write to his daughter. These letters are always couched in his choicest language, and only for the quick changing of subjects, would be highly interesting. A letter written a few days since began with the sentence, "No matter whether I am crazy or not," and then a paragraph followed which spoke of ordinary matters. He writes, "I am going to get 'Tom Hendricks' to show him to get up a theatrical entertainment for the benefit of the institution. (Dorahontis (his hobby) is the piece, and it is to be played at the Union Square Theatre, New York. He tells who he will go, for the different characters, adding that the people must be of the best society. He tells of the costumes to be worn, and especially about his own costume in the character of John Smith. Inside of three months they can clear \$5,000. The state of Indiana must pay the expenses of the hall rent, etc., for rehearsals. Changing the subject suddenly, he speaks of leaving the institution, and says, "No matter whether I have any influence with the legislature or Tom Hendricks. When a person is going to do anything it is not worth while making threats, but damned, (I mean condemned.)" Directly follows a disquisition on the word "damned." He quotes from Pope, where the word is used, and adds, "If Pope says 'damned,' why not I? 'God damned' is wicked, because God never damns. 'Damned to hell' is nonsense, because there is no hell," and so on. He wants his daughter to be with him, as she has always been his companion.—[Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Tice Weather Predictions.

It will be remembered that early in the present season Professor Tice, of St. Louis, made certain predictions concerning the weather which have been very accurately fulfilled. His theory is that all atmospheric phenomena occur in certain cycles of time, and that these cycles are susceptible of exact computation. The storms and earthquakes the professor ascribes to planetary influence, and concerning the prospects for the remainder of the season the St. Louis Republican says:

It may be well to note that we shall have but six more planetary equinoxes during the summer—Mercury, July 19th; Mercury, September 1st; the earth, September 22d; Mercury, October 14th; Venus, October 15th; and Mercury, November 27th. None of these are important, except that of Venus, October 15th, which coming just the day after that of Mercury, may be expected to produce unusual phenomena. It will afford another excellent opportunity to test the theory of cycles, and for that reason the disturbances about that time should be closely watched by every one interested in this subject.

There are thirty-two paupers in the Poor House, in this county, at the present time.—[Princeton Democrat.

A Boston man didn't borrow a barn and look all over the Common for a cent because of the intrinsic value of one penny—he thought it was a two-cent piece.

No Norwegian girl is allowed to have a beau until she can bake bread, knit stockings, and, as a consequence, every girl can bake and knit long before she can read and write.

Cardinal McCloskey.

It appears that the ceremonial connected with the fall investiture of a Cardinal with all his dignities is almost an endless one. A few months since the papers were full of descriptions of the reception by Cardinal McCloskey of the beretta at the hands of the Papal legate, and it was supposed by many that he was then fully invested with all the insignia and dignities of his high office. Such, however, was not the fact. He has yet to receive the typical "red hat," which is to be bestowed by the hands of the Holy Father, at the Vatican, whether the Cardinal goes this month. The ordeal through which he will then pass will be the most solemn and interesting of all. He makes his obeisance in the most humble manner to the Pope, by whom he will then be warmly embraced. The entire College of Cardinals is then required to salute him with a kiss. After these salutatory exercises are concluded, he is required to put a seal on his lips, which are not to be again opened until permission be granted by the Pope. A ring is then presented him by the same high dignitary, and his title as Cardinal is at last wholly his. Certainly all will agree that it is a title obtained after much tribulation. At the close of these important and interesting ceremonies, the new and fully-invested dignitary will return to America, where, doubtless, renewed honors will be paid him by the faithful of his church, nor will any intelligent person, of whatever faith he may be, fail to recognize the honor paid to the worthy dignitary of the United States by the selection of one of its citizens as a Prince of the Church. The high regard in which as priest and bishop the new official was held will doubtless not be lessened on his assumption of the duties of his new and exalted position.

Baking Pay in Music.

In the former days, when times were even harder than they are now, and there was little money in circulation, an enterprising Western man started a newspaper. After running it for some time, he told the public, half in earnest and half in fun, that he would take pay for his paper in "grain, pork, tallow, stannary, beeswax, linen, potatoes, music, or anything that his subscribers can make or get."

Not long afterward a countryman appeared in the editor's sanctum with a green bag under his arm. After passing a few remarks about the state of the weather, he proceeded to draw from his bag a yellow fiddle, which he commenced tuning at an alarming rate. The editor was not much prepossessed with music, and inquired of the countryman what he was going to do. "I see your advertisement where you say you will take music for subscriptions, and I am owing of you high on to two years for your paper, and as times is dull I want to play it out on 'old yellow-belly' at ten cents a tune, which will be just sixty tunes." With this remark the subscriber commenced on his screeching fiddle, in most discordant tones, "Rack Back, Davy." This of course brought all the hands in the office to the sanctum. Flushing up with a grand flourish of the bow, he started off on "Gray Eagle." The editor's teeth were on edge. After playing this tune for fifteen minutes he changed into "Monnie Musk," which he played for half an hour or more, when the editor seized his pen, gave him a clear receipt for his bill and took up his hat and left. The editor returned after supper and there sat the fiddler, the perspiration oozing from every pore. As he entered the door the fiddler ceased playing and remarked: "I am an honest man, and I never take anything without paying for it. I have only one more tune to play to finish the job, but it has been the hardest six dollars I ever earned in my whole life."—[Interior.

A doctor in Bellevue has invented a machine by means of which the anxious mother may assure herself from day to day, or even from hour to hour, that the baby is doing satisfactorily as regards its increase of weight. It consists of an ordinary cradle, to suit the taste, fitted with a balance underneath, which will tell the exact weight of the cradle and its contents, without any need of disturbing the child. It is so need of disturbing the child. It is so that after two complete days of the child weighs about four ounces less than at birth. When a week old it will be the same weight as at birth. From seven days to five months the average increase should be three quarters of an ounce daily. At five months the weight should be double that at birth. At seven months the weight should be double that at five months. Of course, the infants vary from time to time, and each individual has a scale of his own; the great point is that growth ought to be constant.

No Norwegian girl is allowed to have a beau until she can bake bread, knit stockings, and, as a consequence, every girl can bake and knit long before she can read and write.