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CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST MAIN STREET.

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E. D. CROOKS,

Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE—South Side of the Public Square,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Offers his professional services to the citizens
of DuBois County.
Sept. 6th, 1876.—By

DR. A. W. BIGHAM,

Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE, at residence, Corner of Ninth and
Newton Streets, JASPER, INDIANA.

Offers his professional services to the citizens
of DuBois County.
Sept. 21, 1876.—By

C. H. MASON, W. S. WUNTER,

Rockport, Jasper.

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice in DuBois and adjoining counties
and Perry counties.

OFFICE—South Side of Public Square,
Jasper, Ind., Sept. 17th, 1876.—By

JOHN BAKER, CLEMENT DOANE,

Rockport, Jasper.

BAKER & DOANE,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice in the Courts of DuBois county, and
other Courts of Indiana, and Perry counties.

OFFICE—South Side of Public Square,
Jasper, Ind., Sept. 17th, 1876.—By

WILL A. TRAYLOR

Attorney at Law,

Jasper, Indiana.

Will practice in all the Courts of DuBois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to criminal
cases.

Office one door East of the St. Charles' Hotel,
Sept. 18, 1876.—By

BRUNO BUETTNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Notary Public,

Jasper, Indiana.

Will practice in all the Courts of DuBois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to criminal
cases.

Office one door East of the St. Charles' Hotel,
Sept. 18, 1876.—By

Mathias Olinger,

Dealer in All Kinds of

Furniture & Coffins,

A strong as the cheapest. Our motto is "Quale
siles et mali profici." The public patronage
respectfully solicited.

MATHIAS OLINGER,

Cor. Ohio & Europe St's, FERDINAND, IND.

April 24, 1876.—By

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP

WM. GASSER,

South Main Street, opposite the Post Office.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Has built and opened a new shop for all kinds of
blacksmith work. His long acquaintance with the
men of DuBois county, and the well known good char-
acter of his work, he trusts will give him a liberal share
of patronage. His prices will be made to suit the time.

Repairs—shoeing and ironing of wagons or buggies
promptly attended to.

W. GASSER.

November 12th, 1876.—By

Good Times Coming!

FOR

CASH CUSTOMERS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

R. BECK

Has received a full line of BOOTS and SHOES for
Summer wear, which he can insure to be good
and will sell as merchandise, for a very small profit.

Five per cent will be deducted for cash on home-made
work made in his own shop, and ten percent will be de-
ducted for cash on all Eastern work.

COINS AND SEE ME.

R. BECK,

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

JASPER, IND.

May 29th, 1876.—By

The Records and the Figures.

When a political party goes before the people asking for their votes, it is proper that something more than mere platforms, high-sounding words, or rhetorical flourishes be presented for their consideration. It is a right that belongs to the people, to demand the principles and the policy that are to govern the party, should it be successful. It has been too often the custom of wily politicians to go before the people advocating one set of principles, and after getting into power be governed by principles entirely opposite. This has been the custom of the politicians of the Radical party, and we have witnessed this sort of demagogery both in our National and State governments. Even our own county can furnish one or two such examples.

In going before the people this year, the Democratic party presents a record of which every tax-payer in Indiana should feel proud. It presents a record in perfect harmony with the principles enunciated in its platform, and as advocated by its press and its public speakers. The platform speaks no uncertain words in regard to reform, and the records of the Legislatures of 1871 and 1875, which were Democratic, stand out to-day in bold relief to show that the Democratic party is the only true reform party in the State that is likely to bring about the reform so much needed.

In 1870 the Democratic party went before the people advocating reform, showing where and how it could be effected. The party was successful and every pledge was redeemed. In 1872 the Republican party succeeded in getting a majority in the Legislature, and what did that party do? It repealed the reform laws enacted by the Democratic Legislature, and thereby increased the taxes for State purposes as well as for county purposes. The fee and salary bill alone was a saving to the taxpayers of each county of several thousand dollars. The fees of county officers by the enactment of the "Fee and Salary Bill of 1873" were greatly increased—in many instances over one hundred per cent., as may be seen by a comparison in another column. It did not stop at repealing the reform laws of the former Legislature, but passed the most infamous act upon our statutes—that of reducing the State for political purposes. This act was passed by the leaders of the party, for the purpose of perpetuating themselves in power that they might continue to plunder the treasury.

In 1874 the Democracy went before the people again upon their reform record, and were successful. What did the party do in the way of reform? It repealed the "Fee and Salary Bill of 1873," thereby saving the people of each county thousands of dollars in the way of taxation. It did not stop here. It revised and reformed every department of the civil service, and reduced the fees and salaries of nearly all officers. It reduced the fees of the State officers more than \$25,000 per year; it saved the State an average of \$300 per day in legislative expenses alone; it saved the State more than \$7,000 a year in printing the Supreme Court reports; it saved the State last year more than \$40,000 in the item of public printing; it saved the State more than \$60,000 in the way of legislative expenses; it saved the State more than \$21,000 in the per diem of members, and reduced the per diem from eight to five dollars per day, thereby saving the handsome sum of \$450 per day during the coming Legislature. And it saved the State on legislative expenses and specific appropriations one hundred and fourteen thousand, four hundred and ninety-one dollars. That being the difference in the expenditures of the last two Legislatures. Is this not a proud record to present to the taxpayers of Indiana?—(Rockport Democrat.)

The Republicans claim great ability for Gen. Harrison. If he drafted the Baxter law, as has been charged, he did not display his ability very much. There never was a law enacted by any legislature that was so loosely drawn and was so difficult to understand. The act itself proved that the author did not understand how to draft a bill, for it contained a number of provisions that gave the courts infinite trouble to interpret. The bill was put through as introduced, and the work of the author was never revised by a committee.

Daviess County Democrat: An old soldier boy near this city, who had fully made up his mind to vote for Ben. Harrison for Governor, went to hear him speak here last week. He didn't like the speech. He wanted to hear something about the hard times. He was tired of hearing the war discussed and sectional strife kept up. He thought that when the rebels were whipped, the Union saved and peace declared, that ought to end the matter. He wanted bread and Mr. Harrison gave him a stone. He says now he can't vote for Mr. Harrison, but will go for the honest old farmer of the Wabash.

Attention Democrats.

The following official and alarming letter has just been received at the State Central Committee rooms from headquarters at New York. It contains full details of the most shrewd and plausible plot ever devised for defrauding the ballot-box at the coming elections, but it will hardly succeed, as free publication will be made of it in all the city and country papers of Indiana and Ohio, and the Committee here will forward and in that way forewarn all Democratic inspectors against the fraud. Here is the document:

"HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,"
New York, September 20th, 1876.

"HON. M. D. MANSON—Dear Sir: An exceedingly cunning and altogether villainous scheme to perpetrate fraud in your State in the coming election has been devised, by the Republicans of Philadelphia, the particulars of which were communicated to a well-known gentleman of this city last evening, and by him brought to the attention of this Committee.

"A number of persons have been approached and solicited to go from Philadelphia to Indiana, to confer there with the Republican State Committee. About twenty-five (25) men will be designated for this purpose. As the result of their counsels, that Committee is to send for one or more members of the Republican County Committees from each county, and they are to be instructed in the "plan," which is as follows: A Republican Inspector at each polling-place, is to put ten straight Republican tickets in each pile of ballots after the voting is over. The method is as follows: The Inspector has ten tickets concealed in his hand, and when the ballots are poured from the boxes upon the table to be counted, he adroitly slips these concealed tickets upon the pile. Upon counting the whole number of ballots and ascertaining that they are ten in excess of the proper number, this Inspector, with much seeming fairness, proposes to take out five votes from each side and destroy them. To a proposition so apparently equitable it is supposed that there will be no objection, and the result will be that the Republican ticket will receive a gain of ten votes in each election district.

"Do not make the mistake of supposing that this is an election scare. The scheme is devised by well-known Republican leaders in Pennsylvania. They have ample funds to carry it out. They are now organizing and selecting their agents. Two men came last night from Philadelphia to this city, bringing the particulars of the plot, and one of these men had been himself approached and solicited to make one of the party to go to your State. There can be no doubt of the existence of this infamous combination.

"The same plan will be resorted to in Ohio. We would suggest, to prevent this, that you first give through your papers the fullest publicity to the particulars of this infamy, so that you send for at least one member of each of your County Committees, and thoroughly acquaint them with the proposed fraud, so that they may put on watchers and Inspectors upon their guard."

"The scheme of fraud proposed is exceedingly easy of execution unless carefully watched. It is the best conceived device for cheating the electors that has yet come to the notice of this Committee, and too much precaution cannot be used to prevent its success."

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,
Secretary National Democratic Committee."

—Will Hayes of the Louisville Courier-Journal says this is the song of the Indiana German Democracy:

"Ve gön' to tote mit Tilden,
Und voten mit Hendricks, too,
Ve stickt so tight like glue,
Und tam dem oonder fellers,
Dem stickt so lies like wax,
Dem links because we pden dam fools
Ve gön' to vote mit plack."

CHORUS:
"You pet you no!
Ve tote you so,
Ve fight unt vote mit Sigel."

Bartholomew County Democrat: If a merchant or a business man knows he has a dishonest employee—a man who is fleching his money, or rendering inadequate service—he doesn't hesitate to turn such a man out of place. So the voter should not hesitate to contribute a ballot towards a change when he finds his public servant dishonest.

Rockport Democrat: During the administration of Andrew Johnson the reduction in the public debt was, in two years and eight months, \$247,272,914, or at the rate of \$92,000,000 per year. During seven years and five months of Grant's administration the reduction has been \$480,981,619, or at the rate of \$60,000,000 a year. These figures show a difference in favor of Democratic administration of \$34,000,000 a year.

The Price of School-Books.

What They Sold for in 1861 and What They Sell for to-day.

It is astonishing to note how the prices of school-books have increased since 1861. It would seem that the supply is hardly equal to the demand when one takes to pay to compare the prices to day with those in 1861 fifteen years ago. The book publisher who is fortunate enough to obtain a contract to supply such a city as Cincinnati with school-books these days, may congratulate himself on having a good thing. The high prices of school books have prevented many poor but honest people from sending their children to school. The School Board have authority to furnish the necessary books to children whose parents are unable to provide them, but the latter are often too sensitive and proud, though poor, to ask such favors. We have before us a list of prices at which books sold in 1861, and is a matter of interest we compare these with those of to-day. The books here mentioned were used in this city and vicinity, previous to 1861. McGuffey's Speller in 1861, sold for 80 cents per dozen; to-day the price is \$1 75. McGuffey's First Reader also sold for 80 cents per dozen in 1861, but to-day the price is \$2 50. We give a schedule of prices of other important school-books McGuffey's Second Reader sold for 80 cents per dozen in 1861; in 1876 the rate charged is \$3 40. The Third Reader sold at \$2 50 per dozen in 1861; to-day the price is \$4 80. Since 1861, the price of McGuffey's Fourth Reader has risen from \$2 88 per dozen to \$5 75; the Fifth Reader from \$3 per dozen to \$9 10; the Sixth Reader from \$6 50 to \$11. The prices of other school books have increased in proportion. For instance Ray's Arithmetic, Part First, used to retail for \$1 per dozen, now it brings \$2 25; Ray's Arithmetic, Part Second, used to sell at \$1 80 per dozen, now \$3 40 is demanded, and Ray's Third Book is selling to day at \$6 50, against \$3 50 in 1861. A comparison of the prices of other books needed in the schools shows that the prices have been proportionately increased since the war began; that there is a greater demand for them since the war, we have no doubt, as millions of people who did not attend school when the war progressed, have been enabled to attend since. Free schools dot every village and suburb in almost the entire country. But why the booksellers should keep the prices of their publications up to such a high standard now, when the price of labor of all kinds has been reduced, we can hardly understand. The school authorities in every State and city, can remedy the evil if they feel disposed. —(Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 8)

Evansville Courier: Even conceding that, in the event the Democrats succeed in the coming election, there will be no improvement in the administration, still there should be a change. When the people say our grievances are many and ought not to be endured, but we will make no change, because by so doing we will not better ourselves, they virtually say that we must keep one party in power forever, and submit to everything. By making a change the people gain a victory, by placing their seal of condemnation upon the present order of things, and in teaching those entrusted with power that a betrayal or abuse of this trust is sure to damn the traitor, whether that traitor be a party or an individual. It will not require many of these wholesome lessons before both individuals and parties learn that the honest voter will mark them well, and trust them but once. How many such changes until the people would have the offices held so well disciplined that he dare not do wrong. The people ought to be feared, and may be by turning out every man and every party that betrays them.

For the Jasper Courier.

A Card to Voters.

TO THE VOTERS OF DUBOIS AND MARTIN COUNTIES:

In the Jasper Courier of Sept. 29th, I find a challenge directed to me from A. J. Gossman, the very late date of which compels me to answer through the papers, which I will do, by simply saying that the so-called challenge and bogus reasons claimed for sending the same are malicious, dishonest, cowardly and false. Malicious, because what he says to my finding fault with the last Legislature is done to place me in a wrong position before the people or voters; cowardly, because in this excitement of the lowest, he stoops to do an act which is aimed for self-aggrandizement, and at the same time making charges against an opponent every word and every letter of which is as false as his own heart, the final result of which cannot be ascertained until after the election, and the vote has been taken; false, because he charges me with compunctions against the last Legislature; false, because he charges me with being an independent, and especially false from the fact that when he made this last charge, he did it knowingly and with malice in his heart—and as to the assertion of my changing or getting fifty cents per day from my deputies of their salary, I refer to Mr. C. Lueken, of Ferdinand township, or Mr. Jos. Horney, of St. Anthony, two of my deputies. I only ask the voters of the two counties, in the very short time between now and the election, to ascertain the facts here in controversy before voting. Respectfully yours,