JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 20. JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1878. NO. 31.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., $1 50
For six months, : : : : : 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For square, 10 lines or less, 1 week, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 75 cts.

Longer advertisements at the same rate, A fraction over even square or squares, counted as a square. These are the terms for transient advertisements; a reasonable deduction will be made to regular advertisers.

Notices of appointment of administrators and legal notices of like character to be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.

For Township Officers, each $1.00
For County " " 2.50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

W. R. OSBORN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

HAS located in Jasper, and offers his professional services to the public, and will endeavor to merit a share of patronage.

☞ Office on Eight Street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Welman. Residence on the corner of 7th and Newton streets.

Sept. 14, '77—tf.

C. H. MASON, ROCKPORT, W. S. HUNTER JASPER.

Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in Dubois and adjoining counties. Will also attend Circuit Court in Gibson, Pike and Perry counties.

OFFICE:—South Side of Public Square, Jasper, Ind. Sept. 13, 1872—tf.

HON. JOHN BAKER, TELL CITY. CLEMENT DOANE, JASPER.

BAKER & DOANE,

Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and attend faithfully to business entrusted to them. Office in the "Courier" building, West Main street.

WILL A. TRAYLOR

Attorney at Law,

JASPER, INDIANA,

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections.

☞ Office one door East of the St. Charles' Hotel. Nov 25, 1875—tf.

BRUNO BUETTNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA,

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana. June 8, 1877.

J. F. DILLON. C. H. DILLON.

Dillon & Dillon,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OFFICE over Jos. Troxler's Saddler Shop,

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Sept. 29th, 1876—y.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP

WM. GASSER,

North Main Street, opposite the Post Office.

JASPER, INDIANA.

HAS built and opened a new shop for all kinds of smith work. His long acquaintance with the citizens of Dubois county, and the well known good character of his work, he trusts will give him a liberal share of patronage. His prices will be made to suit the times.

☞ Horse shoeing and ironing of wagons or buggies promptly attended to.

WM. GASSER.

November 13th, 1874.—1y

CHAS. BODMANN. H. H. HOFFMAN.

"The Old Reliable"

BODMANN'S

Leaf Tobacco

WAREHOUSE!

ESTABLISHED 1851. Nos. 57, 59, 61, and 63 West Front Street, foot of Suspension Bridge, Cincinnati, Ohio. Seed Leaf Auction Sales every Saturday. The only Tobacco Warehouse in Cincinnati that has a Seed Leaf trade. Storage on Tobacco free for three months, and charges reasonable as consistent with fair dealings. Liberal advances made on consignments upon receipt. Send for weekly Tobacco Circulars.

CHAS. BODMANN & CO.,
Feb. 22 '78-6m. Cincinnati.

Honest Money.

New York Express.

The Maine Republicans boast that their party has given the country honest money, and they make a loud demand for honest money for the people. Fine phrases butter no parsnips, says the old proverb. What do these people mean by honest money, that they should boast so boisterously over it? What have the Republicans done for the finances of the country that the people should place implicit confidence in their promises and declarations? The history of Republican financial legislation takes all the wind out of their brag and leaves their pledges as empty as a punctured gas bag. The Republicans, at the instance and urgent solicitation of Secretary Chase, issues the first legal tenders in February, 1862, an act which was wise and made Chase famous. One year after they established the national banking system, which has proved unusually profitable to capitalists and shrewd financiers, and seems to have been devised for their special benefit. Indeed, they could hardly have invented a more costly and cumbrous method of providing the people with a currency, nor a scheme better calculated to advance the interests of capitalists. They issue bonds payable in the legal tender currency of the country. In 1870 they declared that these bonds should be paid in "coin," which at that time was composed of silver and gold, thus appreciating the value of the bonds, which were held for the most part by capitalists in this country and in Europe. In 1873 they demonetized silver, robbing it of its purchasing and debt paying power, and making an immense contraction in prices of all kinds—an act which was terribly unjust to the poor and debt-owing classes and was one of the active causes in panic of 1873.

The demonetization of silver was effected by the Republicans in the interest of bondholders, who, when silver had depreciated in consequence of the action of Germany, wanted their pay in gold. The bonds at first payable in legal tenders were now understood to be payable in gold, and John Sherman declared that they were so. Thus every act of Republican financial legislation has been in the interests of the capitalists at the expense of the people. Honest money forsooth! After the panic, which resulted almost solely from pernicious Republican management of the national finances, and followed closely after by the demonetization of silver, the Republican Congress spent months in trying to devise some means for relieving the business necessities of the country, but did nothing whatever except to vote to resume specie payments January 1, 1879, Democrats in both houses agreeing to the measure. Events have favored the act. The continued business depression which has prostrated industry of all kinds, depriving thousands of working people of employment, and driving hundreds of firms into bankruptcy—caused almost solely by pernicious Republican legislation and still more pernicious neglect—has made resumption possible. It is not a thing to rejoice over, however desirable it is in itself, because it has been gained by the sufferings of the people, the stagnation of trade, the stifling of industry, and thousands of failures. Yet the Republican journals and orators glory over the achievement, regardless of the want and ruin that have made it possible. What care they for the impoverishment and suffering of the masses of the people so long as capitalists are secure and they can gain a partisan advantage? The whole course of Republican financial legislation, from the founding of the national banks in 1863 down to the action of the Republican Senate last spring in adding over four millions to the appropriations, has been marked by disregard of and treachery to the people, dishonesty, and extravagance. And yet they have the effrontery to boast over their doings and claim to be the party of honest money! They must imagine that the American people are mostly fools.

Honest money is the universal demand of the American people of all parties. Even the extreme greenback theorist, who advocate "flat money" based on the property of the nation, believe as sincerely in and clamor as loudly for honest money as Blaine and his proteges. The Democrats and working-men who insist that the national banking system should be materially modified, and that the Government should provide the people with a uniform currency which shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, are the real honest money men of the country. They want a currency that means just what it professes to mean on its face. They want a dollar issued by the Government which will buy a dollar's worth in any market, and which the Government itself will take in payments for its dues. They see no reason why moneyed corporations shall be paid twice over for issuing a currency which the government itself can make far better and at far less expense. The Republicans refuse to provide this honest, popular currency for the country. They legislate for corporations and capitalists instead of the people. They are interested in subsidies and monopolies and corporate wealth. Their great idea seems to be that the government should take care of the rich and let them provide for the rest of mankind. They act on the principle of legislating for capitalists and corporations, and leaving the poor and working people at their mercy. This is the meaning and has been the tendency of all their financial legislation, and it has resulted in general impoverishment and bankruptcy. The country has had enough of it, and well understands the hollow mockery of these Republican boasts and declarations.

More Wheat to the Acre.

American Agriculturist.

That the ten, fifteen and even thirty bushel wheat crops are not the largest that any good wheat soil is capable of producing, is a fact patent to every intelligent farmer; yet thousands go on raising these comparatively unprofitable crops, even though the means is at hand for largely increasing them. It is really quite within the possibilities of any farm suitable for raising wheat at all, to grow an average crop of over 30 bushels per acre; and 40, 50, and even 60 bushels may reasonably be expected under proper culture. Such crops are rather the rule than the exception on good English wheat farms, but are quite rare in this country.

The cost of fitting the soil, of seed, sowing, interest on land, and the number and value of the stock and implements required are the same for a small as for a large crop; and the cost of harvesting is but little more in the latter case. So that the difference between a 10 and a 30 bushel crop is nearly all profit. But how shall this extra 20 bushels profit per acre be gained? By the use of sufficient manure to make the increase. The fact that extra manuring makes an addition to the crop which is nearly all profit, is a fact seldom realized by farmers; but such is the case, as most will admit, after considering the above statements. The spreading of six cords of stable manure on two acres of land may not produce a crop which will more than pay the expenses of its production; put the same manure on one acre, and the chances are that just as much wheat will be harvested, and at little more than half the cost. For the generality of farmers it would be a safe rule to use what stable manure they have on half the area it is now applied to. But to get the largest return from the farm, and to utilize every acre, is a laudable ambition of every good farmer. To do this, he cannot depend—as many do—on the natural fertility of the soil; or on stable manure; but he must resort to artificial fertilizers, which can now be bought with safety of reliable dealers, with reasonable certainty of getting what is bargained for. This piecing out of the farm and soil resources by the use of honest manufactured manure is working a revolution in American agriculture; and in no department may it be better considered than in grain farming. In the use of these fertilizers, however, the same rule applies as with stable manure; that while a certain small amount per acre may only produce a crop large enough to pay expenses, half as much more may cause a handsome profit. We would not advise, however, that a novice in the use of fertilizers should go to the large expense at first, but recommend small beginnings, though boldness may perhaps lead to a surprising success. When practicable, the farmer may make a good wheat manure of 300 lbs. of superphosphate of lime containing ammonia (i. e., made of fresh bone), or the same amount of fine bone composted for three months; this for use on an acre. Apply also—not mixing the two—all the unleached wood-ashes that can be got. An occasional liberal dressing of lime will improve wheat land which is already rich in organic matter.

But to grow wheat at a profit, the question of fertility is not the only point to be considered. In all the older states, wheat growing, to be successful, requires the best kind of farming. The best seed must be selected; for with poor seed, the best culture practised can not produce a good crop. The variety chosen should be both prolific and hardy. The soil, as a rule, should be fine clay loam, well drained, and contain a fair proportion of thoroughly decomposed organic matter. The plowing should be only 6 or 7 inches deep, the soil thoroughly pulverized and compact, with all the clods on the surface; the seed drilled in early, and rolled, and the rows far enough apart to admit of several cultivations. Then, with a good season, and comparative freedom from insects and disease, and the use of proper implements in harvesting, a large and profitable crop may be expected. In the virgin soils of extreme West, remunerative crops may perhaps still be raised by the old careless methods, but the time is close at hand when all these conditions will apply there as well as in the older sections of the country.

The Indiana Canvass.

Indianapolis Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Hendricks is a modest man, and it is not his wont to obtrude his opinions upon the public, but when duty or party interests require him to speak he always responds. While Senator Voorhees is a brilliant orator and Senator McDonald an able and logical one, Mr. Hendricks combines within himself the qualities of both. His speeches are replete with the oratorical flights of Voorhees and the sound logic of McDonald. He is the foremost man in the state of either party, and since the death of the late Senator Morton he is without a peer in Indiana as a political leader. He commands the fealty of his political friends and the respect of his political foes. Cool and collected, he makes no mistakes, and wherever he goes his friends may safely follow.

HENDRICKS TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART.

Mr. Hendricks is deeply interested in the coming campaign, and will take an active part in it. He will stump the state, commencing on his return from Newport, where he goes in a few days to argue an important railroad case before Justice Harlan. With Hendricks, Voorhees and McDonald on the stump, the democratic camp fires will soon be ablaze from the Ohio line to the Wabash, and from Lake Michigan to the river Ohio. The republicans will also put into the field their best speakers, but have none in ability and public service to match the three democratic champions I have named. General Harrison is an able lawyer and an honorable man, but he has given no evidence of ability to lead a great political party. His speech at the late republican state convention did his party no good, but, on the contrary, will cost it many votes. Major Gordon, who aspires to leadership, is erratic and unsafe. Venezuela killed off Orth, Oakes Ames laid Schuyler Colfax on the cooling board, and Will Cumback committed hari kari when he wrote the note to ex-Governor Baker in 1868, proposing a trade and dicker for the United States senate. So you see the republicans of Indiana are bad off for leaders. While Morton lived they did not suffer, for he was big enough to command the republican voters of the nation, let alone those of a single state; but since his death the republican craft in Indiana has been at sea without captain or boatswain. If it reaches a safe haven it will be because, in his life, its great leader so manipulated matters that a small craft carrying his flag was of greater tonage than one 50 per cent larger which carried the democratic pennant. But of this see further along.

THE LEGISLATURE DOUBTFUL.

There is no doubt about the success of the democratic state ticket in Indiana this fall. Its election is conceded; but there is doubt about the ability of the democracy to carry the legislature. The probabilities are that with a large democratic majority of the popular vote, the successor of Senator Voorhees will be a republican. To account for this anomaly, consider the following facts: When the present apportionment law was passed, the voting population of Indiana was 378,871. The proper ratio for a senator under the enumeration is 7,600 and for a representative 3,800. In the republican districts 7,352 voters elect a senator, while in the democratic districts it takes 7,890 voters to make a senator. In republican districts 3,390 votes elect a representative to the lower house of our state legislature, while in democratic districts it takes 4,566 votes to do a similar thing. If the representation in the two houses be combined the voters of the republican districts can return 95 members upon a ratio of 2,365 each, while the voters in the democratic districts can return only 55 members upon a ratio of 2,888 each. With these facts before you, can you wonder why it is that with 7,000 democratic majority in Indiana the republicans generally control the legislature?

The apportionment for representatives to congress in Indiana is worse than that for members of the legislature. Governor Williams' majority over General Harrison in 1876 was 5,599, and yet but four democrats were elected to congress. 213,219 democrats elected but four members of congress and 207,620 republicans elected nine member of congress; or, to state it differently, while it takes 53,300 democrats to elect a congressman, it only requires 23,069 republicans to perform a similar act.

The democracy of this state goes into the campaign of 1878 determined, if possible, to elect a legislature that will repeal the infamous apportionment laws which have so long disfranchised our people. In its efforts to break down these laws, and in their stead enact those which will give the people of the state the rights and privileges guaranteed them by the constitution, it should have the good will and support of all fair minded men of every party.

—Three dray loads of silver dollars were lately drawn to the United States Treasury in San Francisco. The entire value was only $300,000.

Pacific Railroad Lands.

When Secretary Schurz made his decision in the Dudymont case, affirming the right of settlers to pre-empt such lands granted to the several Pacific railroads as were not sold within three years after the roads were completed, it was thought to settle a very important question, and that settlers would now have the right to take up choice railroad lands at the government price of $1.25 per acre, or to enter them under the homestead act. But it appears that all the lands granted these railroads have been mortgaged to secure the payment of what are called the land-grant bonds, issued to further the construction of the roads; and the Boston Advertiser refers to a supreme court decision rendered in 1874, which holds that this mortgage is such a disposal of the lands within the meaning of the law to exempt them from pre-emption. If the decision referred to has the effect which the Advertiser imputes to it, the secretary's opinion will possess no force whatever. The holders of the land-grant bonds issued by the roads have an interest in the lands prior to that of all others, as the lands were solemnly pledged and actually conveyed to trustees to secure the payment of the bonds; and no ruling of the interior department ought to deprive them of their equity. The secretary's decision has directed the attention of western immigrants to the railroad lands, and many are preparing to enter and occupy homesteads on them; but roads deny the force of the decision and are warning settlers not to trespass on their lands. It would be unfortunate if any considerable number of emigrants should settle on lands which they would have to abandon.—St. Louis Republican.

For the Jasper Courier.

Proceedings of the Republican Rally held at Ireland, Ind., August 10th, 1878.

The Republicans of Dubois county met in Convention and the following is a report of the proceedings:

On motion of Dr. R. M. Welman, Dr. W. R. McMahan, of Huntingburg, was made chairman of the meeting, and Jos. Seacat and Albert Stewart, Secretaries.

On motion of W. S. Hunter, an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of one member from each township.

On motion of C. C. Schreader, delegates were appointed to attend the Republican Convention at Vincennes, August 28th, 1878, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the 2d District, after which Dr. McMahan then introduced Judge Isaac Moore, who addressed the meeting. Speeches were also made by Frank B. Posey and Joseph Stubblefield.

DR. W. R. McMAHAN, Ch'n.

JOSEPH SEACAT, ALBERT STEWART, } Secretaries.

—Europe will next year be divided among five great powers—Germany, Russia, Austria, Great Britain and France; four of medium importance—Sweden, Spain, Italy and Turkey; thirteen small states—Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Greece, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Eastern Roumelia, and probably Western Roumelia; besides three minute states—Monaco, San Marino and Andorre. If no one else rejoices at the outcome of the Congress, the diplomatic service will.

—A correspondent writes: "One evening our old friend, the Rev. Dr.——, took tea with us. Out of politeness, I asked him to give thanks, forgetting for a moment the presence of my grandaughter and the fact that the doctor was very long winded. The child startled us all, right in the middle of the grace, by exclaiming in a loud voice, "Oh! Amen! Hand me the biscuit."

—The Charleston (S. C.) News tells why it is that the southern states are no longer under carpet bag rule. It says that "every colored voter who has voted the democratic ticket, and so qualified himself, is admitted to full and unrestricted membership of the democratic party. Less than this it were unjust and unwise to concede."

—The total expenses of Russia during the late war, including its issues of paper money and its outstanding debts, were, up to the 24th of June last, considering the depreciation of the rouble, about $532,800,000.

—An arrangement has been made by the directors of the Cincinnati, Rockport and Southwestern railroad for its completion from Jasper, Dubois county, by November 1st.—[Ind. Sentinel.

—It is a most creditable fact that in Japan every adult—man or woman—can read and write. Of no other nation on the globe can this be said.