Jasper Weekly Courier.

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CLEMENT DOANE.

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Keeps all of the latest music for TEN CENTS, regular price of this music is from fifty to seventy-five cents per copy.

SEND ONE CENT FOR CATALOGUE.

W. C. BURTLE.

August 7th, 1884—1y.

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SCIENTIFIC DENTISTS,

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All work warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed. Our long experience in the profession, and use of none but the best materials, enables us to do this.

Office in St. Clair Hotel building, up Stairs. Sept. 28, 1883—1y.

GET YOUR COAL CHEAP!

Eckert & Gebhart,

COAL DEALERS,

Are ready now to deliver the BEST COAL mined in Southern Indiana, from their mine three-quarters of a mild North-west of Jasper. A lower vein than either of the other mines are working.

Orders left at the Store of M. A. Sermersheim & Co. will receive Prompt attention. July 17, '85.

BRICK FOR SALE!

A. HOCHGESANG & BROTHER,

Have taken the yard formerly kept by their father, and will now be prepared to furnish THE BEST OF BRICK in any quantity desired, at the

YARD ON THE TROY ROAD.

Particular attention will be paid to filling a FULL HOUSE PATTERN, and special terms given on large orders. WE WILL ALSO CONTRACT for BUILDINGS and FURNISH ALL MATERIALS.

Give us a Call.

A. HOCHGESANG & BROTHER.

June 26, '85—1y.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1886.

At the Capitol Mr. Manning's letter of resignation was regarded as just the thing that any high-minded official would do in the circumstances. An officer even temporarily disabled should free the hands of his chief to make any arrangements necessary, so that the Department might not suffer. The President's letter in reply is also regarded as an eminently proper one. A few there were who seemed to take the correspondence as implying a virtual termination of Mr. Manning's connection with the Treasury. Their reason for their belief is that Mr. Manning will never be the same man again and never will be able to resume control of the Treasury Department. This view they persist in holding, notwithstanding Mr. Manning's very rapid and continuous improvement, and in the face of the doctor's expressed opinion that Mr. Manning could resume work to-day without much risk.

That Secretary Manning will return to the Cabinet is earnestly hoped by those who have enjoyed the cordial hospitality, and unswerving friendliness of Mrs. Manning during their residence here. Although fond of society, and certainly well calculated to shine preeminently in it, Mrs. Manning quickly gave up her desire to go out to any extent last winter, when the Secretary found business cares had encroached even upon the hours he had to spend at home. Since his illness, Mrs. Manning has been devoted in her attention, and was anxious until she secured the Secretary's promise not to think of returning to work until after the summer's rest. Secretary and Mrs. Manning left here yesterday for the Warm Springs, Va., but their summer plans will depend entirely upon the progress made by the former toward recovery.

The sensation at the Capitol during the week was a speech made by Judge Fullerton, of New York, in favor of the payment by the United States of the rebel war debt, and it will be a long time before we hear the last of it. It was suggested that the Republican Congressional committee may have employed this distinguished attorney to appear before the committee on war claims, to advocate a measure that is prohibited by the constitution, but I know he came, as any other lawyer would, to earn a fee. The stupid bankers of Amsterdam, Holland, who hold several car loads of Confederate bonds, employed that celebrated philosopher, Rufus Hatch, Esq., to see what could be done about the redemption of these securities, and Uncle Rufus probably told them that it was only necessary to have a bill introduced in Congress, which he would attend to. The bill was introduced by Mr. Merriman, who hadn't the slightest idea that it meant what it is construed to mean, and then Uncle Rufus paid Judge Fullerton $1,000 to come over and make a speech in support of it. The committee was panic stricken when they found what they had under consideration, but they let Fullerton finish his speech and earn his fee. This incident will doubtless be discussed upon the stump by every Republican campaign speaker, as proof that the rebels have captured the capital again.

There seems to be a settled conviction among government clerks that after the adjournment of Congress there will be a wholesale discharge. They think that now the heads of departments fear to make many changes because they apprehend that such action would retard the progress of their appropriation bills. The officials say on the quiet that the clerks are not far from right in their conjectures. The only departments in which any degree of safety can be felt are the State and War. Even the Navy Department will undergo a pruning process, and many clerks who have outlived their usefulness will have to give way to efficient Democrats. The discharges in the Treasury Department will, of course, be more numerous than in any of the others, and its clerks will count the days that intervene before the adjournment of Congress with nervous anxiety. A prominent official of the Treasury Department said a few days ago that in a few months the force would be so changed that the regular visitors will think themselves in a strange place when they come within its walls.

C. A. S.

Indiana Patents.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Indiana, week ending June 8, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 936 F street, Washington, D. C.:

S. C. Mendenhall, Richmond, skate and caster roller; I. N. Elliott, Cox's Mills, fence machine; A. J. Munson, Indianapolis, ball ornament for lightning rods; W. B. Barry, Indianapolis, apparatus for tempering saws; N. K. Parks, Pilot Grove, car coupling; R. S. Sinclair, Indianapolis, device for suspending hams, &c.; W. W. Stage and Ward Stage, Haw Patch, swinging gate; John Conn, Valparaiso, door check.

A mammoth gum tree in the woods near Cambridge, Md., has for years been used by an eagle for the rearing of her young. The tree has been cut down after great labor. The nest at the top was found as large as a cart body, and contained two young eagles nearly full fledged. The birds survived the shock and have been cared for as pets. The old bird was out on a foraging expedition at the time.

THE SEDUCER.

The Law Which Protects Them, According to a Cincinnati Justice.

A Cincinnati man shot another fellow for seducing his daughter. He was tried for the offense in the police court, Saturday, and Judge Fitzgerald, in announcing his decision, uttered the following thrilling and truthful words:

"At the time of this occurrence the deceased was a married man, with a wife and child living, and not divorced from his wife. The defendant had six children, four of them girls. What are the duties of a father toward his children? What is the love of a father for his children? What obligations will he take upon himself when he becomes a husband and may become a father? Aside from his duties what are the promptings of the human heart with husband and father? Why does a father toil at noonday or at midnight if not for the support of the wife of his bosom and the children flesh of his flesh? What tolls will not that father go through year after year? What anxieties, what feelings possess his heart for those children? The law of the land says that one man must not kill another except in defense of his own life. The law of the land also says that no married man, or single either, shall seduce another man's child. He who is married and goes after another man's daughter and ruins that child, and murders that child so far as the happiness of the family is concerned, takes the chances of his life in his hands. He who violates the sanctity of home and ruins another man's wife takes his life in his hands. Those who are fathers, who are brothers, must feel that. There are promptings of the human heart that demand of the father or brother protection for the daughter or sister, and the betrayer of that daughter, particularly when he has no means of righting the wrong done, takes chances on whatever that anger, passion, hatred or revenge may prompt the father or brother to do. The history of criminal cases like this is too well-known. This killing is unlike that of the man who goes out on the highway and takes a man's life for his money. This slaying is unlike the slaying by the assassin for money or private revenge. This is the prompting of a father in a moment of wild despair. This is the prompting of a father when his child is stolen from home by a man with nothing but evil thoughts and desires in his heart. There is no doubt about the fact that Kylius did ruin this girl. Neither is there any doubt about the fact that he took her from her father's house when that father was engaged in honest toil. In the absence of the father and mother the destroyer entered and stole therefrom that which he never could return. Stole the happiness, comfort, and joy of that home. Stole from it that which any father would go to the utmost ends to gain back. While I can not discharge this man; while the law of the land says he must not take the life of another unless his own is in danger, I can bind him over to a jury of twelve men—men who have hearts to feel the prompting of human nature in their hearts and who will act according to the dictates of human conscience. I will not bind him over for murder in the first degree, nor in the second degree, but will hold him on the charge of manslaughter and fix his bond at $1,000."

LAFAYETTE, June 11.—A great stir was caused here yesterday by the announcement that Professor E. E. Smith, of Purdue, had been asked to tender his resignation at the request of the Board of Trustees of the University. He occupies the chair of English Literature and History, and is one of the most popular professors at the College. The affair has aroused great indignation among the students, a part of which still remained at the University. As soon as the fact became known, several students drew up a resolution and securing the signatures of most of their comrades presented it to C. B Stuart, the residing member of the Board. They threaten to leave Purdue forever unless Prof. Smith is retained. During the evening some of the over-enthusiastic admirers of the Professor turned out and painted the surroundings of the University in red, and designed the fences with revengeful phrases, such as "Smith or burst," "Smart's triumph," etc. The Trustees gave no reason for their sudden action, and it is said that Professor Smith will demand an investigation. This he will probably be refused, as it is the Trustees' right to discharge any Professor at their pleasure, with or without reason. Professor Smart is charged by some with being the cause of Professor Smith's removal.

Employer and Employe.

Mr. John Garrett, an authority for sound views on the labor and capital question, urges strongly the need of "a higher moral sense of each other's welfare" on the part of both employers and employed, of education, of fair competition instead of free competition, and of studying individual rights in the light of the general good. Organizations should be encouraged, he thinks, among both employers and the employed, as they are of great value. Sales of goods below actual cost should be prohibited, and no one should be allowed to work at such wages as would not make possible a reasonable living. He favors arbitration and profit sharing if based upon industrial partnership. He also urges workmen to stand up against the evil of intemperance.—American Inventor.

OH, RATS!

The Wonderful "Taffy" Letter of a Congressional Aspirant.

Elder M. S. Ragsdale prospective Republican candidate for Congress, in this district, to be walked over by John H. O'Neall, delivered a Decoration Day speech, at Monroe City, and then went off and expressed his sentiments in a letter to a friend in Olney, Ill., which we print, and which the Olney Advocate prefaced as follows:

Eld. M. S. Ragsdale in a letter to a friend in this city opened up his soul and voiced the sentiments that we give in the extract below, which have doubtless often been felt by those engaged in spreading the gospel.

"I was at Monroe City yesterday, and delivered a decoration speech on which I was very much complimented—I am getting so that I can live on compliments fairly well—you don't have any idea how they fill an empty stomach, and the amount of good clothes they will purchase. I have almost got rich on compliments lately—have got a surplus on hand, and have a notion of setting up a complimentary shop, or starting a peddling wagon, with a view of distributing a few of them among my neighbors and brethren. Oh! 'taffy, taffy, thou art indeed a jewel of rare beauty and much sought after, but 'pertaters' and 'hoecake is a 'nough sight better for the stomach.'

"I sometimes get very 'lemoncholic,' and feel 'mighty lonesome,' but when I look over my immense stock of compliments and imagine what an immense fortune they would be at a dollar a piece, I can think myself 'heaping up riches' equal to J. Gould, or some other 'muckle headed' miser, and I got so 'mity big' that 27 yards of 3 cent calico wouldn't make me a smoking gown—provided I smoked—which I never do, unless by myself or with somebody. But as soon as dinner time comes, and in the language of some great philosopher, that 'infernal machine,' sometimes mistaken for the stomach, begins to demand its quota of internal revenue, I suddenly drop from the 'immense fortune' realized out of compliments, and feel like seeking some lonely spot and singing psalms 'to a sick cat.'

"Oh! taffy, taffy, thou art indeed a sweet scented geranium—a lovely forest rose—the nectar of thy honied lips intoxicates the soul of man, and swells his head until it is liable to 'bust' with a self conscious pride—but give me a glass of buttermilk and a few 'taters' to first settle the internal demands of my revenue collector—the stomach.

"Oh! taffy, taffy, how men seek for thy smiles, and what a holy, sweet ineffably, inexpressive, incomprehensible, untold, angelic, seraphic, pleasure there is in thy declusive embrace! A dude will worship at thy shrine rather than hug his best girl, will follow in thy footsteps and fly on the wings of the morning to do thy bidding—but as for me please give me hog and hominy.

"Oh! taffy, taffy, sweet, angelic, seraphic creature, thy beauty outshines the bright twinkling little star—how I wonder what you are—and thy seductive smile makes the heart of the dudine warm with gladness, and the bosom palpitate without the aid of corset stays or a double rigged, self-acting, pan-electric, propelling motor, and the sweetling smiles in a half human and half horse fashion, as she touches thy sceptre and bows at the flowery shrine—but please give me my proportion in bread and cheese, 'hard tack and sow belly.'

"Oh! taffy, taffy, taffy! Reverse your programme, pity my 'lemoncholic' state and bestow on me just a small proportion of 'the root of all evil,' and you will greatly alleviate the consolidated, double-twisted, back-acting, 'iron-clad' poverty-stricken state of my evacuated, desolate, and much abused lonely stomach, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

M. S. RAGSDALE."

President Cleveland and his bride have under serious consideration a proposition to make a tour of the lakes with a select party of friends in a steamer some time during the summer. As soon as Congress adjourns they intend to spend some time in the New England sea coast and mountain regions, thence go to the Adirondacks and then to Buffalo, the old home of the President and his wife. It is proposed to leave Buffalo some time in August on a private steam yacht, which has been tendered the President and his party, and the trip will include Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and possibly Superior, making stops at various points of interest. Chicago will be the farthest objective point of the trip.

The plan now talked of may be changed or abandoned, but it is now seriously contemplated and will probably be carried out. Much depends upon the time of the adjournment of Congress.

She Wanted to Borrow.

Wall Street Daily News.

A Chicago woman entered the office of a loan agency the other day and said:

"I want to raise $1,500 on $3,000 worth of furniture. What is your lowest rate of interest?"

"On such loans we generally ask ten per cent."

"Very well. Send your examiner up to the house. It is a speculation with me."

"Going into business, ma'am?"

"Yes sir. I'm going to take my three daughters to the seashore, and either marry 'em off or drown 'em?"

"An ounce of keep-your-mouth-shut is better than a pound of explanation after you have said it."

Crop Report.

Indiana Farmer.

Our reports to June 1 still indicate a good prospect for the staple crops of this year. During May local storms, river floods and cool nights have in some instances and localities damaged the growing crops and retarded the growth of the corn plant. From the remarks of reporters it will be seen that in several localities the wheat fly has appeared, and is doing damage to the plant. The number of counties in Indiana reporting the condition of the wheat plant at 100 is thirty, against forty-two May 1, and same date last year of only eight counties. So it is seen that while the storms, floods and injuries by fly have lowered the condition to some extent, it is still much better than at the same date last year. In a few localities replanting corn is reported, due to either bad seed, floods or other local causes. Local storms in both the western and northern sections destroyed small areas of growing wheat, oats and corn, and necessitated replowing and planting to spring crops.

WHEAT SUMMARY.

Indiana—Per cent. of condition, 88; same date last year, 61.

Ohio—Per cent. of condition, 92; same date last year, 74.

Illinois—Per cent. of condition, 90; same date last year, 59.

It will be noted as compared with the May 1 report, that the condition is a few points lower than at that date, accounted for by local causes in the main, such as the fly and storms.

CORN.

The report is only upon the area planted for the year, although reporters generally say that the condition of the plant in the early planting, is good.

Indiana—Area, per cent. of a full crop, 96, last year, 104.

Ohio—Area, 97; last year, 109.

Illinois—Area, 98; last year, 110.

OATS.

This is reported on the condition of the growing plant, as compared with a full average condition.

Indiana—Condition 95 per cent.; last year, 95.

Ohio—Condition, 96.; last year, 92.

Illinois—Condition, 95; last year, 98.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

Indiana—Condition, clover, 93; timothy, 89; against 86 and 96 respectively last year.

Ohio—Clover, 87, and timothy 92; against 83 and 98 last year.

Illinois—Clover, 89, and timothy 91; against 79 and 97 last year.

A Man of Undoubted Integrity.

Providence Journal.

Mr. Holman, the old Indiana watch dog, made his annual speech on the subsidy question. It is always listened to with respect by Republicans and Democrats alike; for all respect the Judge for his undoubted integrity and good intentions. Mr. Holman has not a spark of genius in his composition, but he is a wonderful well-developed man regarding the legislation of the last twenty-five years, and he makes no mistakes. The worst thing about him is his voice, which is weak and dismal, and as he grows older degenerates more and more into a whine. As he warms up, however, he regains something of his old time vigor, and his sentences are enunciated with a clear ring. There is no doubt about it, Holman is an effective speaker. He commands attention in the House. This is a great tribute, as any one who has ever looked upon the proceedings of that turbulent bear garden knows. There was not a man within the four walls of the House who did not hear the old watchdog's closing words:

"I protest against this presumption of wealth. I protest against a system of legislation which imperils the integrity of Congress and invites unlawful and corrupt agencies. I protest against legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of labor. I protest against this whole system of subsidy, which in all ages has only created great estates and filled the land with poverty. And I plead for the earlier and better system, which secured to all men the equal protection of law and exact justice to all, protecting all and granting favors to none."

A Nashville [Tenn.] paper says: "Col. Fred Grant, son of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, is probably the most fashionable breeder of mastiffs in this country. His kennels are at Boston, Mass., and he has forty-seven stock dogs. A letter received from Col. Grant by a gentleman in Nashville says: "My stock dog Major is undeniably the largest and most distinguished private mastiff in our country, and is valued at $2,500. Attached to a sixty pound wagon he draws with ease and safety my four children, entering into the sport with apparent delight."

Senator Lilley of Middlesex, Mass., in a recent speech, said that "so called civil service reform was a sham, travesty, and humbug." Then he quoted two competitive examination questions that were asked a veteran who wanted a place as drawbridge tender. These are the questions: "What are the two largest islands in the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth?" and "What is the difference between the organization of city and town governments?"

Green Kerr, of Lawrence county, paid $8,000 for circulating scandalous reports as regards a young lady's character. A girl with an $8,000 character ought to be a catch for the boys.—Leavenworth Democrat.

The Appropriation Voted Mr. Hervey's Road in Pike Must be Paid.

Washington Daily Democrat: An important cause was decided in the Daviess circuit court this morning, involving the large sum of $12,500. In 1879 a 2 per cent. tax was voted by the citizens of Washington township, Pike county, in which the county seat, Petersburg, is located, to aid Mr. Hervey in the construction of his north and south railroad, which is now known as the Indianapolis and Evansville. The commissioners levied 1 per cent of the tax, but the auditor failed to put it on the duplicate. Next year the commissioners refused to make any levy whatever.

Accordingly suit was brought to compel the commissioners to levy the tax and the auditor to place it on the duplicate. On a change of venue the cause was tried in Daviess county, before Judge Malott, who found for the defendants. An appeal was taken and the lower court's decision was reversed.

This morning the cause was re-tried before Judge Hefron, having been returned to this county from the supreme court. The court found for the plaintiff, and that a writ of mandate be issued requiring the commissioners to levy the tax, the auditor to place it on the duplicate and the treasurer to collect it.

How Protection Protects.

Boston Republic.

Whenever any proposition is made towards reducing the revenue taxes, especially on iron, the cry is always raised that any such move would be certain to lower the standard wages of American miners to an equality to that which is paid to miners in European countries, who have to pay about one-half as much for the necessities of life as their American brethren do. Likewise, is such a move always confronted with the statement that American workmen are the best paid in the whole world.

Just how much truth there is in the latter assertion can be judged from the complaint that came last week from Pennsylvania, were thousands of miners assert that their average pay for fourteen hours' work has been for some time past eighty cents a day. Reduce the working hours to all that a man should work, the Republican protection gives these miners fifty-five cents a day for ten hours' work. Reduce it to the eight hour standard, and the daily pay is about forty-five cents. What a blessing in disguise the present high tariff is to these Pennsylvania miners!

The Beginning of Cleveland's Luck.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Cleveland's lucky career had its foundation in a circumstance not generally known. When elected Mayor of Buffalo he found in the office Major Cutting, who had officiated as Mayor's Secretary during the terms of several incumbents, and who was retained by Cleveland. Cutting, who has since deceased, was a man of unusual strength of character and a forcible writer. The celebrated veto message of a municipal steal, which caused Cleveland to be mentioned and nominated for Governor, was written by Cutting. It was not the veto that made Cleveland locally popular so much as the bold terms in which the proposed robbery was denounced, and the municipal thieves raked over the coals. No honest Mayor could have done otherwise than veto the measure, but Buffalo never had a Mayor who could use the English language to such good effect as could Major Cutting, and as he did on that occasion. Cutting was a Republican, and Cleveland never did a luckier thing for himself than in retaining his services.

Of the 408 Senators, members and Territorial delegates who compose Congress, seventy-two are Methodists, sixty-three Baptists, forty-one Episcopalians, thirty-seven Presbyterians, thirty-six Catholics, fifteen Unitarians, eight Lutherans, ten Christians (Campbellites) and two Quakers, making a total of 283 who are actively connected with some church organization. This leaves 125 who either never belonged to any church or have drifted out of such associations.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has 310 divisions in the United States and Canada, and a membership of about 20,000. The order is growing very rapidly, and already over 90 per cent of all the engineers of America are members.

Let us depend on principle instead of intrigue, courage instead of cowardice, the truth in place of lies, and we can hold the Presidency and elect a Democratic Congress that will be able to incorporate Democratic principles in Federal legislation.—New York Star.

"Pat, can you explain to me what is a bull?" "Thrue for you, sorr. It's mesilf that can enlighten yez on the subject. Now, supposin' there were twelve cows lyin' down in a meadow, an' wan of 'em was shtandin' up—that 'ud be a bull."

The Logansport Pharos says: Indianapolis has become a disturbing element in politics. While these disturbances will do no harm to the Democratic party, several Indianapolis politicians will find themselves badly crippled.

Jay Gould's yacht has beaten a fast steamboat. Pooh! that's nothing. Jay himself, has beaten dozens of railroads. Philadelphia Herald.