

Jasper Weekly Courier.

VOL. 32.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1889.

NO. 7.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE.—IN COURTES BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single Subscription, for 52 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 square, 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 " " " 2.00
For District, Circuit, or State. 5.00

DENTISTRY!



DR. B. A. MOSBY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
IRELAND, IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give the most satisfactory. Gold plate work specially solicited, and all work warranted. April 19, 1888-19

R. M. MILBURN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, IND.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

A. J. HONEYCUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, IND.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
March 5th, 1888.

TO BUSINESS INVESTORS.

Come to Jasper.

To honest, industrious men, or men of capital, seeking a location to establish themselves in business, we wish to whisper that Jasper presents superior inducements.

It is a town of about 1,600 inhabitants, surrounded by a fine agricultural country, which ships annually hundreds of cars of agricultural products—consequently subsistence is cheap.

It is under laid with a fine quality of semi-black coal, easily mined by drifting into any of the hills surrounding it. For steam purposes the pea coal from these mines is delivered anywhere in the town at fifty cents a ton, and is practically inexhaustible, lump coal is furnished in the coal house or bin, at any place in town, at from \$1.30 to \$1.75 a ton, according to quantity desired.

The county gets its coal delivered for use in the court house and jail at \$1.15 a ton.

It is surrounded by a fine body of timber, of all kinds indigenous to the latitude.

Patoka river skirts the south and east sides of the town, and furnishes a never-failing supply of water for manufacturing along its banks. Good soft water is obtained in abundance for domestic uses any place in the town at a depth of from 20 to 30 feet.

A fine quality of good building gray sand-stone is quarried near the town. This stone has demonstrated its excellence by standing good for over 50 years the severe test of freezes and thaws in the pier of a bridge across Patoka river.

House patterns of good brick are delivered at \$5 to \$5.50 per 1,000, and smaller quantities at a slight advance, and building lumber, rough, at \$15 per 1,000 feet; surfaced and seasoned at \$20 to \$30 per 1,000, as to quality.

The community is a liberal and intelligent one; with handsome and commodious Catholic and Methodist churches, and good public schools, and citizens, without exception, heartily welcome all new business enterprises.

It is the northern terminus of the Jasper and Evansville division of the L. E. & St. L. Ry. and has three trains each way per day.

The town has 16 manufacturing establishments using steam power, embracing 2 steam flour mills, 3 planing mills, 3 saw mills, 1 spoke factory, 1 stove and boiler factory, 1 furniture factory, 1 brewery, 1 machine shop, 4 wagon factories, and 2 brick-yards, which did a business last year aggregating over \$2,000,000. It has three large well-stocked dry goods and grocery stores, and a large hotel.

It has a thorough knowledge of book-keeping can be had, and at a very reasonable price, and several other branches of business, all doing well, and 2 building associations of \$100,000 and \$50,000 capital respectively.

To persons who are seeking an investment for capital in manufacturing enterprises of any kind, and have skill and industry to apply to their business, Jasper presents rare inducements, and her citizens will extend a hearty welcome.

NEARLY A MILLION.

An Immense Number of Books Turned Out by the Indiana Company.

At the meeting of the Indiana school-book company Thursday night Mr. Hawkins, secretary and general manager, submitted the following statement:

"The first requisition of school books was made on the Indiana school-book company Aug. 1. Since that time the superintendent of public instruction has made 1,603 requisitions on us, calling for 89,838 first readers, 86,754 second readers, 86,245 third readers, 85,504 fourth readers, 66,979 fifth readers, 108,467 elementary arithmetics, 127,543 complete arithmetics, 96,512 elementary geographies, 92,549 complete geographies, making a total number of books ordered up to date, 840,298. It will be seen that the arithmetics take the lead. There have been 337,000 of this series called for. This company began shipping out books to the county superintendents Aug. 22. We have since supplied 892 townships, 218 towns and fifty-eight cities. The whole number of books shipped up to this time is 727,229, making 930,730 pounds of freight or \$45 tons.

Our books are now being used in 9,420 school rooms. The new books arriving quite generally, as 331 towns, townships and cities have made their second, or additional orders for books, calling for 72,955 more books for their schools, having sold out those ordered on their first requisition.

It is apparent that in a few instances books have been ordered by school officers for no honest purpose, merely making their requisitions, thinking that by taking this first step they would thereby relieve themselves from liability as officers and then afterwards make no effort to have the books introduced into their schools. There are only a few such cases. A very large majority of the school authorities throughout the state have taken hold of their work with great earnestness, doing everything possible to carry out the provisions of the law, both in letter and in spirit. In a large number of cases that have been reported to us, the books could not be got in time for the opening of the schools in all of the school corporations of a county.

The officers in these places have borrowed small supplies of their neighboring trustees whose requisitions have been filled, and paying back the loan when their books came.

The extraordinary demand for such immense quantities of our books, needed on a daily basis, made it quite impossible for us to supply the books as rapidly as they were needed. Without the school officers' cooperation, we could not have thereby getting the benefits of the law, and saving the purchase of any of the books formerly used.

"After we have got through with this first great rush for books we hope to get the orders far enough in advance so as to give us time to fill all requisitions to the entire satisfaction of all concerned."

A Triumph For the People.

The very interesting statement elsewhere in this paper of the Indiana school-book company; its accomplishments and its purposes, should be read by every citizen. There are 1,400 towns, townships and cities in the State. The company has had 1,200 different orders and many repetitions. Over 840,000 books have been supplied and the work goes on. The future of the company is to issue \$25,000 in Indianapolis in establishing a publishing house. The interview with the Hon. William Hellman, a prominent member of the company, sets forth the whole project well. Among other things he says, what everyone believes, that the opposition was mercenary and could have been silenced at any time by the use of money. A corrupter scheme that by which the book monopoly undertook to kill this effort of the people to get out of its clutches, was never undertaken anywhere. The people should thoroughly understand what a vile and demoralizing agency got its death-blow here. The way in which the new books are taken means that they do understand it. This is a thing that touches almost every household among 2,000,000 people, and the wicked machinations that have not yet ceased to throw those people back to the plundering of the school-book ring, have made for themselves only a rebuke that may cause smaller exultations to pause. The people of Indiana are to be congratulated. There has been no triumph more distinct and beneficial than this which has shattered the ring that has preyed upon every household in the state and secured the help of officials and high influences to retain its place.

National Silver Convention.

This convention will convene at St. Louis on the 26th of November. Governor Hovey has appointed the following delegates from this State:

John M. Lockwood and Charles A. Parks, Mt. Vernon; Charles Vile, Russell Bement, James H. McNeely, Simon P. Gillett, Evansville; Riley McKee, Thomas H. Nelson, Terre Haute; Theodore P. Haughey, A. F. Koop, John P. Proust, Edward E. Porter, Indianapolis; J. B. Bond, Wm. Fleming, Fort Wayne; A. W. Miller, South Bend; John Mitchell, Kendallville; Septimus Vater, James M. Reynolds, Lafayette; Isaac Jenkinson, Richmond; John F. Johnson, and A. J. Hardock, Logansport.

LINCOLN AND A COMET STORY.

The Tom Nelson Story Repeated in the Herndon Life of Lincoln.

Terre Haute Express: In the spring of 1849 Mr. Lincoln started from Springfield to Washington City, as he then supposed, to accept the commission of the general land office. He traveled the stage route. Herndon says: During the journey occurred an incident for which Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, Ind., who was appointed minister to Chili by Lincoln when he was president, is authority.

In the spring of 1849, relates Nelson, Judge Abram Hammond, who was afterwards governor of Indiana, and I arranged to go from Terre Haute to Indianapolis in the stage coach. An elderly day was usually consumed in the journey. By daybreak the stage had arrived from the West, and as we stepped in we discovered that the stage had been occupied by a long, lank individual, whose head seemed to protrude from one end of the coach and the sole occupant, and was sleeping soundly. Hammond slapped him familiarly on the shoulder, and asked him if he had chartered the car for the day. The stranger, now wide awake, responded, certainly not, and at once took the front seat, politely surrendering to us the place of honor and comfort. We took in our traveling companion at a glance. A queer, odd-looking fellow he was, dressed in a well-worn and ill-fitting suit of bombazine, without vest or cravat, and a 25 cent palmetto hat on the top of his head. His very prominent features in repose seemed dull and expressionless. Regarding him as a good subject for merriment we perpetrated several jokes. He took them all with the utmost innocence and good-nature, and joined in the laugh, although at his own expense. At noon we stopped at a wayside hostelry for dinner. He invariably followed us to the door, and he invited him to eat with us, and he accepted the table as if he considered it a great honor. He sat with about half his person on a small chair, and held his hat under his arm during the meal.

Resuming our journey after dinner, conversation drifted into a discussion of the comet, a subject that was then agitating the scientific world, in which the stranger took the deepest interest. He made many startling suggestions and asked many questions. We amazed him with words of learned length and thunder. After an astounding display of wordy pyrotechnics, the dazed and bewildered stranger asked: "What is going to be the upshot of this comet business?" I replied that I was not certain. In fact, I differed from most scientists and philosophers, and was inclined to the opinion that the world would follow the damned thing off!

Later in the evening we reached Indianapolis and arrived to Downing's hotel. The stranger asked us to accompany him to the hotel. We did so, and he showed us to our rooms. He then went to his room, and we went to ours. He then came to our room, and we went to our room. He then came to our room, and we went to our room.

The two Illinois Senators were taken entirely by surprise when Raum was appointed Commissioner of Pensions. They had presented a candidate and been assured that if the place was given to Illinois he should have it. It did not take the Senators long, however, to turn up bright and smiling under the new Commissioner. Such is politics.

At the time for the assembling of the General Assembly, the members of the House of Representatives were taken entirely by surprise when Raum was appointed Commissioner of Pensions. They had presented a candidate and been assured that if the place was given to Illinois he should have it. It did not take the Senators long, however, to turn up bright and smiling under the new Commissioner. Such is politics.

The changes in the postage stamp promises to be the best yet made. The colors will be different, the green giving way to carmine; but better still, the stamp will be made one-eighth smaller. This will be a decided improvement. Our stamps have always been too large. Our size has given them a heavy and clumsy air, and the designs have lacked originality and any art idea. With this improvement, the postal card ought to be tossed up and the improper legend, "Nothing but the address to be on this side," give way to "Only the address to be on this side."—Indianapolis News.

An exchange tells how a very slick swindler is operating: Upon entering a town he lays in a supply of small glasses at an expense of about ten cents apiece. These he fills with earth, into which he places a couple of short stalks of milkweed or any other plant, with a solution of starch of roses. He is now prepared to furnish confiding purchasers with sheets of the celebrated "Ceylon Roses," using that or some other high sounding name, at \$2.50 each, and gets it as fast as he can handle them.

A. M. Bisbee, who is the Chinese delegate to the maritime conference at Washington, is an adventurous Yankee, born and bred on Cape Cod. In his travels, he drifted across the continent and over the Pacific, and he is now Coast Inspector of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service of China.

The British Parliament is to be asked to stop impediment marriages.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24th, 1889.

Indications are already cropping out that The Three America's Congress is to be used as a lever upon our own Congress to accomplish the passage of a bill subsidizing one or more lines of steamers to Central and South American ports. Said a prominent Southern statesman: "I don't want to throw any cold water on anybody who thinks that we can get the South and Central American trade with our present tariff, but as for myself, I don't believe they will purchase our manufactured goods admitted into their borders free as long as we place a high tax on all the products they send into the United States. They will prefer sending them to England, where they are admitted free of any duty. That's the whole matter in a nutshell."

Mr. Wauwacker is evidently chafing under the many charges of partisanship against his department on account of the political cussedness of his wretched assistant, Clarkson, and is anxious to try and balance things. It was probably this feeling that caused him to snub a delegation of Virginia republicans who called, in the interest of a republican applicant for a position now held by a democrat, by telling them that neither the republicanism of the applicant, nor the democracy of the incumbent would enter into the decision of the matter. It would have been better than a circus to have seen Clarkson when he first heard about it.

The appointment of Raum is believed to be the result of a conference of leading republicans, including such men as Steve Elkins, Quay, and W. W. Dudley held here last week. It was stated at this conference by a representative of Foraker that unless this pension business was settled at once and to the satisfaction of the G. A. R. the republicans in Ohio had as well give up the fight in advance. The conference then brought a heavy pressure to bear on President Harrison, hence the appointment.

Daily sittings of the International Maritime Conference are being held. They have been somewhat inconvenient on account of the stenographer's greediness who was to report the French speeches. He wanted \$8,000 for his services during the conference. As there is only \$30,000 appropriated to pay the entire expenses of the Conference this was out of the question, so they have been making out as best they could until a man can be secured capable of reporting the French speeches.

The two Illinois Senators were taken entirely by surprise when Raum was appointed Commissioner of Pensions. They had presented a candidate and been assured that if the place was given to Illinois he should have it. It did not take the Senators long, however, to turn up bright and smiling under the new Commissioner. Such is politics.

At the time for the assembling of the General Assembly, the members of the House of Representatives were taken entirely by surprise when Raum was appointed Commissioner of Pensions. They had presented a candidate and been assured that if the place was given to Illinois he should have it. It did not take the Senators long, however, to turn up bright and smiling under the new Commissioner. Such is politics.

At the time for the assembling of the General Assembly, the members of the House of Representatives were taken entirely by surprise when Raum was appointed Commissioner of Pensions. They had presented a candidate and been assured that if the place was given to Illinois he should have it. It did not take the Senators long, however, to turn up bright and smiling under the new Commissioner. Such is politics.

At the time for the assembling of the General Assembly, the members of the House of Representatives were taken entirely by surprise when Raum was appointed Commissioner of Pensions. They had presented a candidate and been assured that if the place was given to Illinois he should have it. It did not take the Senators long, however, to turn up bright and smiling under the new Commissioner. Such is politics.

At the time for the assembling of the General Assembly, the members of the House of Representatives were taken entirely by surprise when Raum was appointed Commissioner of Pensions. They had presented a candidate and been assured that if the place was given to Illinois he should have it. It did not take the Senators long, however, to turn up bright and smiling under the new Commissioner. Such is politics.

At the time for the assembling of the General Assembly, the members of the House of Representatives were taken entirely by surprise when Raum was appointed Commissioner of Pensions. They had presented a candidate and been assured that if the place was given to Illinois he should have it. It did not take the Senators long, however, to turn up bright and smiling under the new Commissioner. Such is politics.

At the time for the assembling of the General Assembly, the members of the House of Representatives were taken entirely by surprise when Raum was appointed Commissioner of Pensions. They had presented a candidate and been assured that if the place was given to Illinois he should have it. It did not take the Senators long, however, to turn up bright and smiling under the new Commissioner. Such is politics.

At the time for the assembling of the General Assembly, the members of the House of Representatives were taken entirely by surprise when Raum was appointed Commissioner of Pensions. They had presented a candidate and been assured that if the place was given to Illinois he should have it. It did not take the Senators long, however, to turn up bright and smiling under the new Commissioner. Such is politics.

The Keaton Trial—The Defendant Mad.

The Paul Republican has the following in regard to the Keaton trial, at that place:

The jury was composed of twelve as good men as ever sat in the box in this county and came to their verdict after six hours deliberation. On the first ballot two votes were cast for manslaughter seven for murder in the second degree and three for murder in the first degree. Many ballots were taken, the vote showing, at one time, seven of the twelve standing for murder in the first degree. The finding is a compromise verdict and is universally satisfactory.

Messrs. Farrell, Dillon and Navity made the strongest possible defense but it was in a desperate cause. Mr. Farrell's speech, of four hours, before the jury, was a brilliant argument in face of the facts. His colleague also made fine speeches. But to Prosecutor Bretz was left the closing speech of the day and the greatest speech of the case. It was a plain analysis of the case, plainly put, with here and there a burst of righteous indignation when he called the attention of the jury to the satanic smile, the hellish grin and the supreme indifference of the defendant all through his arraignment for one of the most ghastly crimes in the annals of crime, and the sippant manner in which he listened to the recital of his treacherous and deadly threats told by witnesses on the stand.

Keaton is only a little over 15 years old, but is a desperate wretch. When the judge had instructed the jury and those gentlemen had retired, Keaton realized that his day had come and flew into a great rage, said he'd rather shoot that d—d prosecutor than kill a snake, cursed the jury, called his mother vile names, and sent her word to meet him in jail. He acted like an enraged hyena.

Keaton gave out word Sunday morning that he had eaten a spoonful of glass and would die. But he has not died yet. The usual motions were made Monday morning, after which he was taken to Jeffersonville that evening.

This case this term has cost Dubois county about one thousand dollars.

Bishop H. M. Turner is one of the leaders of the colored race in this country. In a letter to the New York Age, reproduced in the Cleveland Gazette, he says:

"Our condition as a race, up to the present, was far better under Cleveland than it is under Harrison. He is giving as much attention to the walls and dying groans of the negro, south and west, as he is to the bark of a dog. Say what you will about the impotency of the Hayes administration, and the general weakness of the man, but unless President Harrison change soon, President Hayes will stand in history, compared with Harrison, as a giant compared with a lilliputian. He by adds to the wretchedness that ever set in the presidential chair, and will increase the number of millions of the race to be now languishing in slavery."

Reckless Fodder: A man who knows just what he is talking about, says the mail on the head when he says that nothing pays better than good roads. It costs something to secure them, but they are the arteries that connect city and country, along which the life currents of comfort perpetually flow. Bad roads, full of chock holes, kill time, team and temper. Be sure that the money thus intelligently expended is wisely invested and care to realize future good results.

Five thousand persons find employment at Pullman and the pay-roll amount to an average of \$10,000 per day in wages. The population is now nearly 11,000 and there are 1,255 brick tlements in the place. The works have a capacity of 50 freight cars per day, or one car for every 15 minutes of working time.

Thirty-five car loads of heavy steel rails arrived here to-day for the Alton extension from Mt. Vernon to Belleville, Ill. The work on the road is progressing very rapidly. The new line passes through Centralia, where it connects with the entire Illinois Central system. It passes through a rich and beautiful country.—N. A. Ledger.

Mathew Brandenburg, of Crawfordsville, is felicitous over the belief that he has established his rights as an heir to an estate in Germany which will yield him \$200,000. His father was a politician whose estates were confiscated many years ago, but which have been restored by the Emperor.

Princeton Democrat:—Look out for chills and fever. The amount of registration that will soon be fast descending will cause malaria to do and work. Keep nothing about to cause disease. Be careful. It's cheaper than doctor bills.

During October there have been 437 visitors shown through the Jeffersonville penitentiary. There is a surplus fund that has accumulated in this way to purchase books for the prison library, of \$1,600.

A Pittsburg company is manufacturing steel railroad ties and another is testing glass. The latter being a trouble will, if they can be used at reasonable prices, come into general use.