Jasper Weekly Courier.

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For Township Officers, each $1 00
For County " " 2 00
For District, Circuit, or State. 5 00

WM. E. COX. R. M. MILBURN.

COX & MILBURN,
LAWYERS,
JASPER, - INDIANA.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF DUBOIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. Probate Business and Collections a Specialty.
OFFICE—Up Stairs over Post Office.
Dec 20th, 1889.

JOHN L. BRETZ. ANDREW M. SWEENEY.

BRETZ & SWEENEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.
OFFICE over John Troxler's Saddler Shop.

A. J. HONEYCUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, IND.
ATTENTION given to settlement of Estates, Guardianships and Collections made a Specialty.
OFFICE—North side of Public Square, in the Gray Block. April 12, 1888.

W. S. TRAYLOR. W. S. HUNTER.
TRAYLOR & HUNTER,
Attorneys 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

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA,
WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana. Jan 9, 1874.

CLEMENT DOANE
Attorney at Law.
JASPER, IND.
WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and attend faithfully to business entrusted to him. Office in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.

D. A. BIGHAM, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher,
OFFICE OVER POST-OFFICE.
JASPER, IND.,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Dubois county, and solicits a share of their patronage. Oct. 4th, 1889—1y.

DENTISTRY!

Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
IRELAND, - - - IND.
OFFERS his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give it his best attention. Gold plate work specially solicited. All work warranted. April 19, 1889—1y

GENERAL STORE
Mrs. C. HOCHGESANG
Cor. 13th and North Main Sts.,
JASPER, INDIANA,
HAS RECEIVED HER SUMMER STOCK OF
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,
LADIES SHOES, NOTIONS, &c.,
which she offers to the public at a VERY SMALL PROFIT, and invites an inspection of her goods and prices.
Country produce of all kinds taken in EXCHANGE AT THE BEST MARKET PRICE, FOR GOODS.
Jan 18, '88—1y. CECILIA HOCHGESANG.

THEY LIED TO THE SOLDIER.

All Republican Pledges Ignored.

Representative Bynum, of the Indianapolis district, in an interview has this to say about the bad faith to the soldier of the Republican party in Congress:

"I have been satisfied ever since the president delivered his first message that the republicans did not intend to redeem their promises to the soldiers. They were very profuse in promises, but when it comes to performance they are faithful only to the moneyed interests, from whence comes campaign boodle. Mr. Peters of Kansas, in opposing the world's fair bill, said the estimated revenue for the coming year was, in round numbers, $450,000,000, and the regular expenditures would be $406,000,000, to which must be added $25,000,000 for deficiencies and $10,000,000 for miscellaneous, making a total necessary expenditure of $441,000,000, leaving a surplus for next year of only $9,000,000. Now, if they repeal the tobacco tax, a deficiency of $20,000,000 will exist; but, in addition, they propose to refund to the states $17,000,000 of direct tax collected from people who could afford to pay the same during the war; grant from five to ten millions to steamship lines, as subsidies, and appropriate from twenty to forty millions for public buildings, and pay ten millions French spoliation claims. Now, where is the money to come from to pay additional pensions? The tariff is already above the revenue standard, and every increase on most articles will reduce instead of increase the revenue. I observe that Gen. Alger stated to the soldiers at Columbus that 'a service pension bill will not be passed by this congress; that the East and South are opposed to it.' No effort has been made to pass such a bill. The committee had never considered, much less reported, a service bill. Under the new rules it can report at any time, and the measures reported can be taken up at once, and yet, with these advantages, no efforts are being made to carry out the promises made to the soldiers.

"The above bills which I have spoken of—such as the direct tax bill, public building bills and French spoliation claims—have either been reported or favorably considered by the committees having them in charge, and will be pressed before the house at an early date, but no pension bills of any consequence are even heard of. The republicans have complete control. They have devised rules, and forced their adoption, by which they can turn out a democrat or pass a subsidy bill in thirty minutes; and yet they are silent upon pension bills. The dependent bill, which they denounced as a pauper bill and an insult to the old soldiers, when passed by a democratic house, is all the president recommended in his message, and, with a few minor bills of no consequence to the great body of the soldiers, is all that the republicans will permit to come before this congress. They are never enthusiastic in behalf of the veterans, except when in the minority in congress, or seeking votes.

"Conscious that there would be no money to pay the soldiers, when the republicans get their pet schemes through, I proposed the amendment I offered to the rules, allowing amendments or provisions on general pension bills granting new pensions, for raising the money to pay the same. Gen. Alger exposed the opposition to my amendment when he said that the East was opposed to further pension legislation. It was clearly evident that without additional revenues, additional pension legislation can not be had. The East is opposed to additional pensions, because it fears that a graduated income tax will have to be levied to pay the same. The amendment I offered did not require that bills for new pensions should contain provisions for raising the revenue. It only provided that such a provision could be offered. If there was plenty of money to pay such proposed increase, no such provision would be necessary, and would not be offered."

Col. John Brown, who was a delegate from Georgia to the convention which nominated Harrison, gives this account of an incident which occurred during that convention:

"I collared him (Dudley) and led him up to Allison's headquarters. Dudley wanted $100. I offered him to Gov. Gear and Mr. Henderson, who had charge of Allison's headquarters at that amount. They, however, refused to buy him. Allison was not buying delegates. Then I led the negro out like a mule and put him on the Harrison block. Bill Dudley, of Indiana, quickly bid his price and got him for Harrison. The negro, Dudley, carried out his contract. He got his money, all he asked, and now he gets a postoffice besides."

This is interesting and edifying, not only because this ignorant and rascally negro, Dudley, has been appointed postmaster at Americus, Ga., by the president of many prayers, but also for the light it throws upon the character of southern republicanism and the methods by which Harrison's nomination was brought about.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The St. Louis Republic remarks that: Corporal Tanner uncorks his mouth to say that a Democratic majority of 25,000 in Indiana this fall will be the answer of the Pretorians to the pledges made by the Republican party in the last campaign and broken by the Harrison Administration. He evidently regards the modern Pretorians as possessing precisely the qualities that made the ancient ones a terror to the Roman world, when they deposed and set up emperors if the required largess was not forthcoming.

Grover Cleveland on Profitable Reading.

At a mass meeting held in New York City on Thursday of last week, in the interest of the extension of the New York Free Circulating Library, ex-President Cleveland, and other eminent gentlemen, were speakers. The ex-President said:

Mr. Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen: The few words I shall speak on this occasion, I intend rather as a pledge of my adherence to the cause in which you are enlisted, than an attempt to say anything new or instructive. I gladly join with the enthusiasm of a new convert, in the felicitations of those who have done noble and effective work in the establishment and maintenance of a free circulating library; and it seems to me they have abundant cause for congratulation in a review of the good which has already been accomplished through their efforts and in the contemplation of the further usefulness which awaits their continued endeavor.

In every enlightened country the value of popular education is fully recognized, not only as a direct benefit to its recipients, but as an element of strength and safety in organized society. Considered in these aspects it should nowhere be better appreciated than in this land of free institutions consecrated to the welfare and happiness of its citizens, and deriving its sanction and its power from the people. Here the character of the people is inevitably impressed upon the government, and here our public life can no more be higher and purer than the life of the people, than a stream can rise above its fountain or be purer than the spring in which it has its source.

That we have not failed to realize these conditions is demonstrated by the establishment of free public schools on every side, where children are not only invited but often obliged to submit themselves to such instruction as will better their situation in life and fit them to take part intelligently in the conduct of the government.

Thus in our schools the young are taught to read, and in this manner the seed is sown from which we expect a profitable return to the State, when its beneficiaries shall repay the educational advances made to them by an intelligent and patriotic performance of their social and political duties.

And yet if we are to create good citizenship, which is the object of popular education, and if we are to insure the country the full benefit of public instruction we can by no means consider the work as completely done in the schoolroom. While the young gathered there are fitting themselves to assume in the future their political obligations, there are others upon whom these obligations already rest, and who now have the welfare and safety of the country in their keeping. Our work is badly done if these are neglected. They have passed the school age, and have perhaps availed themselves of free instruction; but they, as well as those still in school, should nevertheless, have within their reach the means of further mental improvement and the opportunity of gaining that additional knowledge and information which can only be secured by access to useful and instructive books.

The husbandman who expects to gain a profitable return from his orchards, not only carefully tends and cultivates the young trees in his nurseries as they grow to maturity, but he generously enriches and cares for those already in bearing and upon which he must rely for ripened fruit.

Teaching the children of our land to read is but the first step in this scheme of creating good citizens by means of free instruction. We teach the young to read so that both as children, and as men and women they may read. Our teaching must lead to the habit and the desire of reading to be useful; and only as this result is reached, can the work in our free schools be logically supplemented and made valuable.

Therefore, the same wise policy and intent, which opens the doors of our free schools to our young, also suggest the completion of the plan thus entered upon, by placing books in the hands of those who in our schools have been taught to read.

A man or woman who never reads and is abandoned to unthinking torpor, or who allows the entire mental life to be bounded by the narrow lines of a daily recurring routine of efforts for mere existence, cannot escape a condition of barrenness of mind, which not only causes the decay of individual contentment and happiness, but which fails to yield to the State its justly expected return of usefulness in valuable service and wholesome political action.

Another branch of this question should not be overlooked. It is not only of great importance that our youth and our men and women should have the ability, the desire and the opportunity to read, but the kind of books they read is no less important. Without guidance and without the invitation and encouragement to read publications which will improve, as well as interest, there is danger that our people will have in their hands books whose influence and tendency are of a negative sort, if not positively bad and mischievous. Like other good things the ability and opportunity to read may be so used as to defeat their beneficent purposes.

The boy who greedily devours the vicious tales of imaginary daring and blood-curdling adventure which in these days are far too accessible to the young, will have his brain filled with notions of life and standards of manliness which, if they do not make him a menace to peace and good order, will certainly not tend to make him a useful member of society.

The man who devotes himself to the flash literature now much too common, will, instead of increasing his value as a citizen, almost surely degenerate in his ideas of public duty and grow dull in his appreciation of the obligations he owes his country.

In both these cases there will be a loss to the State. There is danger also that a positive and aggressive injury to the community will result; and such readers will certainly suffer deprivation of the happiness and contentment which are the fruits of improving study and well regulated thoughts.

So too, the young woman who seeks recreation and entertainment in reading silly and frivolous books, often of a doubtful moral tendency, is herself in the way of becoming frivolous and silly, if not of weak morality. If she escapes this latter condition she is almost certain to become utterly unfitted to bear patiently the burden of self-support, or to assume the sacred duties of wife and mother.

Contemplating these truths, no one can doubt the importance of securing for those who read, as far as it is in our power, facilities for the study and reading of such books as will instruct and innocently entertain, and which will at the same time improve and correct the tastes and desires.

There is another thought somewhat in advance of those already suggested which should not pass unnoticed.

As an outgrowth of the invention and progressive spirit of our people, we have among us legions of men, and women, too, who restlessly desire to increase their knowledge of the new forces and agencies which at this time are being constantly dragged from their lurking places and subjected to the use of man. These earnest inquirers should all be given a chance and have put within their reach such books as will guide and inspire their efforts. If by this means the country shall gain to itself a new inventor or be a patron of endeavor which shall add new elements to the sum of human happiness and comfort, its intervention will be well repaid.

These considerations and the fact that many among us having the ability and inclination to read, are unable to furnish themselves with profitable and wholesome books, amply justify the beneficent mission of our Free Circulating Library, its plan and operation, so exactly adjusted to meet a situation which cannot safely be ignored, and to wants which ought not to be neglected, establish its claim upon the encouragement and reasonable aid of the public authorities and commend it most fully to the support and generosity of private benefaction.

The development which this good work has already reached in our city has exhibited the broad field yet remaining untouched, and the inadequacy of present operations. It has brought to view also instances of noble individual philanthropy and disinterested private effort and contribution.

But it certainly seems that the time and money directed to this object are confined to a circle of persons far too narrow, and that the public encouragement and aid have been greatly disproportioned to private endeavor.

The city of New York has never shown herself willing to be behind other cities in such work as is done by our Free Circulating Library, and while her people are much engrossed in business activity and enterprise, they have never yet turned away from a cause once demonstrated to them to be so worthy and useful as this.

Sheep Raising and the Tariff.

Except during the civil war sheep raising has been for fifty years a declining business in this country for reasons beyond the control of legislation. The number of sheep per capita of population was nearly 50 per cent. greater in 1840 than in 1880, and at the latter date there had been thirteen years of the highest "protection" for wool known in our history. Here are the official figures:

	Population.	Sheep.	Sheep per Head.
1840	17,069,453	19,311,374	1.13
1850	23,191,876	21,723,220	.936
1860	31,443,321	22,471,275	.714
1870	38,558,371	28,477,951	.738
1880	50,155,783	35,192,074	.701

The current census will show a greater disparity between population and number of sheep than existed in 1880. In 1840 there were 2,000,000 more sheep than people in the United States. In 1890 there are, it is estimated, 23,000,000 more people than sheep.

Whatever else protection has done it has not built up the sheep industry. It has been demonstrated that no tariffs can do this. The industry could scarcely decline more rapidly under a policy of absolute free trade than it has done under the system of Chinese protection.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Prominent citizens and business men in this city are investigating the status of the proposed New Albany and Vincennes Railroad, which was surveyed and located in 1888, but has since remained in statu quo, with a view to taking hold of and pushing the road to completion. Great interest is felt in certain quarters for the building of this road.—N. A. Ledger.

There is one commendatory feature of D. J. Mackey's methods of operating railways. In the list of questions recently adopted by the company for the examination of employes, the question is: "Do you understand that the use of intoxicating liquors is strictly forbidden when in the service of this company.—N. A. Ledger.

Higher Than Railroad Orders.

"We don't bounce the tramps who ride on the bumpers of our freight train," said a freight conductor who has a run to the West. "I presume that we carry an average of a dozen each trip but if they remain between the cars we pretend not to see them."

"But it is against orders," was urged.

"Oh, yes, but there is a higher power than general orders, even for railroad men. Five or six years ago I used to be hard on the railroad tramp. I'd have the train looked over at every stop, and if we caught a chap he got handled pretty lively. Nowadays I throw out a hint to the brakeman to shut both eyes, and, if the tramp don't presume too much on my good nature, no one will disturb him."

"What happened to change your mind?"

"Oh, a little incident of no interest to the public, but a great deal to me. I was married in December three years ago. On the third night I got an order to run out with an extra. There was a cold rain, which froze as it fell, and one of my crew got hurt at our very first stop. This left us short-handed, and as we could not supply his place, I had to act for him. We were back in the mountains, running strong to make time, when the engineer whistled brakes for a grade. I climbed out of the caboose with the brakemen, and had set two brakes and was after the third, when a lurch of the cars threw me down, and I fell between two of them. I had just one glimpse of the red-cheeked bride at home, just one swift thought of her in widow's weeds and her heart breaking, when a hand grabbed me. I was going down head first, but the strong clutch turned me over and my feet struck the bumpers. I'd have gone then, only some one put my hands on the ladder, flung his arms around me from behind to hold me there, and said:

"'You are all right, old man. Your nerve will come back pretty soon.'"

"And it was a tramp, eh?"

"It was, and he held me there until the train reached its stop, and then helped me down, for the sudden fright had taken all my strength away. But for him I should have been ground up under the wheels. This is the reason I keep a soft spot in my heart for the genus tramp, and why, when I sometimes walk the length of every train and find every bumper occupied, I look skyward and pretend not to see as much as an old fur cap."

How He Became a Free Trader.

[Henry George, Jr. in N. Y. Standard.]

I met a gentleman this week who came to be a free trader through a singular experience. Some few years ago he was engaged with some Boston capitalists in opening coal lands in Nova Scotia with the view to bringing cheap coal to New England. Just when everything was ready the United States put a duty on imported coal and the project had to be given up. This gentleman, however, found consolation in the reflection that a tariff was a good thing any way, because it raised the workingman's wages, and that coal workers in the United States must be all the more prosperous for that duty which had worked him and his company harm. Not long after that he was made superintendent of a large rail mill at Brandy, Bend, Pa., employing a thousand men and drawing its supply of coal and iron ore from its own mines, which were attached. Things ran along very smoothly until the superintendent heard that the men were going to strike for higher wages. He quietly called to him an old German, who was a sort of overseer in the place, and asked him if he thought workmen could be brought over from Germany to work in the mills. The overseer said that he thought they could, and he went over there and soon came back with a number of workmen who were quietly set to work. When the time for striking came the superintendent announced that any man who wished to leave could go to the office and receive his pay, and that his place would be filled by a workman from Germany. Three or four of the hottest spirits went out, but the others, seeing that if they left they would not be able to get back again, gave up the effort and returned to work. The superintendent then saw a great light on the labor question. He saw that the tariff had nothing to do with increasing wages; that it simply put the price of products up, and that it did not prevent foreign workmen from being brought over to compete with if not to displace American workmen. He confessed to himself that thing called "protection" was a great sham and humbug.

Jasper College Monthly Report.

The faculty of Jasper College issue the following report of their students' standing in general proficiency during the month ending February 28th:

Ed. Arnold, 70; Conrad Krempp, 93; Jacob Arnold, 59; Charles Lampert, 66; Jos. Balastra, 82; John Mackey, 93; A. Carrico, 85; L. Mehringer, 78; L. Coomes, 77; Henry Morfeld, 46; Robert Cox, 73; F. Reidhaar, 63; A. Friedman, 86; F. Schneider, 84; W. Friedman, 85; Francis Seib, 70; G. Grameispacher, 90; John Zehnder, 81.

Highest mark attainable, 100.

As not all of the students were in attendance from the beginning of the aforesaid month, the report fails to mention the mark of merit obtained by all the pupils now in attendance at the college.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTIES

Their Expenditures and Indebtedness—Thirty Out of Debt.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

The state statistician has completed the compilation of statistics in regard to the indebtedness and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1889. The expenditures were as follows:

County officers, except county superintendent	$ 476,164
Grand and petit jurors and bailiffs	202,488
Coroners' inquests	24,989
Enumeration, appraising and assessing	187,812
Road viewing and surveying	19,307
County superintendent and institutes	105,494
Criminals and prisoners	124,119
Poor farm	288,164
On account of poor	546,733
Roads and highways	150,625
State benevolent and reformatory institutions	71,711
New public buildings and repairs	431,805
Ditches	178,936
New bridges and repairs	624,871
Interest on ordinary county bonds	210,459
Interest on free gravel road bonds	129,057
Interest on county orders	48,787
Books and stationery	179,426
Printing and advertising	52,710
Redemption of county bonds proper	374,441
Redemption of free gravel road bonds	539,889
All other expenses (miscellaneous)	1,573,369
Total expenditures for 1889	$6,613,938
County debt proper, June 30, 1889—	
Ordinary county bonds	$4,509,289
Floating debt	761,586
Gross debt	5,266,875
Sinking fund	370,234
Net debt	4,896,641
Free gravel road bonds	1,764,866

Thirty of the counties have no indebtedness.

For The Courier.

One Hundred Years of Self Government.

We have now lived almost 101 years under a Government substantially as it was when when Washington took the oath of office as president of the United States. And the celebration of each birthday is no less important in its historical significance than was the grand centennial celebration of 1876.

It is impossible to be extravagant in admiration of the splendid heroism of those revolutionary patriots, who fearlessly perilled life, liberty and property against such seemingly overwhelming odds for the cause of liberty. But not less tremendous were the perils with which the American people were confronted when they met in convention for the purpose of forming a more perfect Union. The world looked on during the progress of the great struggle between mind and mind, out of which came the American Constitution, with hardly less eagerness than that with which it waited for the issue of the armed conflict which resulted in American Independence.

The career of the great American people has not been without its perils. Our ship of state has not always sailed on smooth seas and beneath pleasant skies. If it had we might feel less confidence in the strength and adaptability of our constitution to the needs of the people. But it is the ship which has weathered the many storms of time, which has been beaten against the rocks, and yet anchored safe in harbor when the storm has passed—which proves the staunchness of the vessel and the wisdom of the builder.

The American Union has survived many storms of passion, and has seen many threatening causes of weakness and dissension rise and disappear, leaving the Constitution and the wisdom of the framers more clearly vindicated in the minds of the people. We therefore feel that history has approved the American plan of government of, and for, and by the people—and tested in the career of the United States the capacity of an intelligent and liberty loving people for self government.

It would be folly to conclude that there are no dangers yet to be faced, or that human folly and wickedness may not over throw. The stability of our government, and its usefulness for the ends for which it was designed, depend after all, upon the continuing intelligence and integrity of the American people. So long as they remain capable and worthy of self-government the Constitution will be found adequate to the protection of their liberties; when they cease to value the privileges, bought with the blood of their ancestors, and to guard them with unsleeping vigilance, they will fall an easy prey to the unscrupulous schemes of corrupt and ambitious men. The people have already suffered much that is injurious to their rights to creep into the policy of the Government and find a place in their laws—much that is hostile to the Constitution and the spirit of our institutions. But experience of the past has taught us to have faith in the ultimate wisdom and patriotism of the public voice. And we believe and trust that as long as virtue and intelligence of the people remain to guard it, the Constitution will stand a fit Government for the people. TOM H.

Walnut Timber Sale.

A sale of walnut timber on the John Wise place, in Camden, Carroll county, Ind., last week attracted buyers from all over the country. There were 155 trees sold on the stump. Irwin & Hascall, of Goshen, bought the trees, paying $10,008 in cash for the lot. A sale on the same farm a short time ago of eighty-nine trees brought $6,800 in cash, the same firm purchasing them.—Chicago Timberman, March 1st.

In the year 1889 the manufacturers of cement on the line of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Road shipped 1,177,642 barrels of cement, most of it going North.

On every $100 worth of woolen cloth for men's wear, there is a tariff tax of $89 94, so that $100 worth of imported goods would then cost $189 94.