

# Jasper Weekly Courier.

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April 13, 1884—17

## C. F. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HORRS.

### Our Glorious Cause.

Mrs. M. L. HORRS.—I would like to talk to your numerous readers a little while if they will only listen to me, and I will promise to be brief. I want to tell them of the White Ribbon Women of our nation, and especially of Indiana. I do not suppose that there are any of your readers but what know the meaning of W. C. T. U. or White Ribbon Women. I tell you my friends it means a great deal more than you may suppose. Could you be at some of their meetings you would think so, too. God knows they mean something, for they look to Him and ask His help and guidance in all they do, and no people in this wide world could do and accomplish what they are doing without His divine assistance. My friends, there is a great work in our land to be done, and God is leading the women forth to do it. There is a great victory to be gained, a great evil to be conquered, and the W. C. T. U., with Christ for their leader, will conquer, for He is a great General, one that never yet has lost a battle. I find that I have undertaken a big thing to try to tell you what the W. C. T. U. are doing. Why they are doing so much that Bro. Doane's paper would not be large enough to begin to tell, had we it all at our command. They are working in various ways; they have over 100 departments of work, all for the salvation of souls and the redemption of our land from the ruin curse.

I wonder if all of your readers know of the great temperance temple that the women are building in Chicago, that is to cost one million dollars. The cornerstone was laid a few days ago, and that by a woman. Perhaps you think they can't raise the money. Why bless you they have almost got it raised, and they did not go to Congress to get it, or to the whisky rings, either. It will be built without blood money.

Then we can come nearer home and tell what they are doing. Could you have been at our last State convention you would have had all doubts dispelled in regard to woman's incapacity. They certainly astonished themselves. Their work was grand, and they accomplished even more than they expected. When Mr. Hadley, that good old Quaker man, came to them and pledged to give them a \$5,000 farm if they would pledge \$5,000 to put buildings on it to educate poor worthy girls, they raised \$6,000 in less than an hour, and they did not call on any man to help them, either. Do you think any convention of men, and especially a State convention, would undertake a thing they mean business; they have undertaken to put the liquor traffic down and they will do it. Well may old King Alcohol tremble.

Now, reader, do not think that the \$5,000 that was raised for the girl school was all that was done, or all the money that was raised, either; far from it. But, of course, I have not room to tell all. The only way I know of for you to know what we are doing is for you to take our papers. We have no secrets, you know that women can't keep secrets, and we don't want to, either, and especially anything as good as we are doing, we would like for you all to know. As I said, you had better take our State paper, The Organizer, which is published at Indianapolis, and our national paper, The Union Signal, published at Chicago. The two papers should be in every family, and read by all, and especially every woman. No lady can be posted or intelligent on the great movement without reading those papers.

The women are taking up the work in every part of our nation and of the whole world. They stop not to mourn over defeats, but buckle on more tightly the armor. Before the smoke of one conflict is cleared away they are preparing for another.

We feel greatly encouraged now that one of the old parties is dead. We will now go to work on the other. One foe is not so hard to fight as two. We feel that our work is over half done. One good preacher's wife said to us, "If you fool prohibitionists put the Democrats into power we will have hard times." The Democrats are in power again, but I know we are clear of putting them in. It was the Republican corruption that did it, and if the Democrats do not mend things they will find that they will have to follow the Republicans up Salt River, and that before many more years, for the better element in society are getting their eyes open, and things have to change. So now, dear sisters, who may read this, let me ask you to enlist in this holy war for God, home and humanity. Help us; we want all of you, and you certainly all have much at stake. Our cause is growing rapidly, for which we thank God and take courage. I see in our last paper that eight new unions have been reported since the State meeting, and we know not how many more that have not been reported. The town or neighborhood that has not a union is considerable behind times, and the woman that does not belong to one is not doing her duty to her family or her God. Indiana will more than double her membership in another year. The W. C. T. U. is the strongest organization of women in the world, and before long it will be the strongest organization in the world, either men or women. So we say again come and help us.

A WHITE RIBBONER.

## PUBLISHER'S PENCIL POINTS.

### In a healthy Financial Condition.

The report of Treasurer Soliga, of the town of Jasper, to the Town Trustees, for the quarter ending Nov. 10, 1890, was unavoidably crowded out of the Courier last week. We give it here, with, and it shows the town to be in a good financial condition, with no outstanding claims of any kind, and \$915 11 in the Treasury. There are several ways in which this money can be expended profitably for the town.

Jasper is large enough to afford an electric light plant, and it ought to be owned by the town. The town has now forty-seven street lamps, which are lit about half of the night, and only furnish about half light enough when they are all burning. They cost the town, for oil and lighting about \$275 per year. The citizens pay, in addition, for lights for their own use, probably \$5,000 a year. An electric light plant could be established that could supply all these lights for a first cost of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Town bonds could be issued for the amount of cost over the surplus in treasury, and the income from private consumers would pay the interest on the bonds, and thereby the town would have its public lights free at cost to the treasury, where it now costs the public \$275 for very inferior service. The establishment of such a plant would be a profitable investment for private capital, if the town does not go into it.

Another way to expend the money would be in public cisterns. The fire of last Friday showed the necessity of an adequate supply of water for the fire engine in case of fire. Filling it with buckets is a very poor substitute for cisterns. There should be a thousand barrel cistern at every intersection of the streets, where the adjoining property owners are willing to donate one-third of the cost of putting them in. They could be filled readily by tiling to them from the water spouts of contiguous houses. The Courier suggests that the Board of Trustees pass a general ordinance agreeing to pay two-thirds the cost of such cisterns at any street intersection where the property owners donate the other third, and that an effort be made to secure such donations for half a dozen cisterns at a time, so that when the contract is let, after properly advertising, it will be large enough to attract competition in the bids for their construction. Cisterns, at present, afford the only practicable way to obtain an adequate water supply in case of fire. Water-works would be decidedly better if they were attainable, but the cost is such that Jasper will hardly raise the money necessary to build them. Wells are not to be thought of by sensible persons in this connection, as they are of no account at all for this purpose, the engine being able to pump any of them dry in two minutes after it gets to work, as has been repeatedly demonstrated.

Another way to expend the surplus, and an excellent one, too, would be to cover our business streets with about a foot of broken lime stone, so that they would be passable for teams at all seasons of the year. Under the present law such improvements are under the control of the Board of Trustees of an incorporated town, and they may order them as they deem best, the town paying for the intersections, and property owners for the improvement per foot front in front of their lots, the latter having ten years, if they ask for it, to pay their portion, in annual instalments. It would be a great advantage to Jasper if all the business, or graded streets, were thus improved.

Probably there are other ways of expending the surplus, but these three suggest themselves forcibly to us whenever we visit other towns with such advantages. The following is Treasurer Soliga's report:

Report of Jasper Town Treasurer for the quarter from Aug. 11th to Nov. 10th, 1890.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand August report,	\$838 29
Peddlers License,	1 00
Saltoon License,	370 00
Street Labor,	13 50
Total Receipts,	\$1,222 79

EXPENDITURES.	
Street work with teams,	\$34 80
Street work, hands,	2 50
Lighting lamps two nights,	1 00
Merchandise,	17 01
Five barrels coal oil,	21 52
Fire Insurance, 3 years,	24 00
Part payment on culvert contract, 100 ft.,	15 00
Three months salary for Treasurer,	15 00
Salary of Town Clerk,	18 75
Salary of Town Marshal,	59 10
Printing Election Notice, May, 1890,	4 00
Total expenditures,	\$307 68
Receipts as above,	1,222 79
Balance on hand,	915 11

### How to Choose a Turkey.

On Thanksgiving Day every American family makes an effort to dine on turkey. The turkey, being a gift for which all Americans should be thankful, seems especially appropriate as a Thanksgiving offering. If you are a town dweller you must secure a bird from a poultterer; and let me whisper to you not to rely too implicitly on his judgment. Tastes differ and on this occasion you wish to suit your own. Some persons prefer a gobbler to a hen turkey, but I will advise you to get a hen. The meat is whiter, sweeter and more tender. The bill and toes should be soft,

and the flesh have a bluish white cast, twelve pounds being an exceedingly good weight. The fortunate country dweller has his own turkeys, or should have at least, and can mold them at will. The feed can be so managed that the meat will be white, tender, and of a delicate flavor which may be greatly heightened by a change of diet. Chopped turnips, cabbage and parsley, varied with cornmeal, boiled rice and chopped celery tops, impart a peculiar flavor, which to many persons is very desirable. This food may be given three or four days before killing. — Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in Ladies' Home Journal.

The editor of the Courier will promise not to examine the toes or bill of any turkey which may be presented to him for Thanksgiving, to find if they are soft or not, nor to criticize the white cast of the flesh. Just bring along the turkey and we will be thankful with it without criticism—even if it isn't fed on celery and boiled rice.

### The Official Count.

The official summing up of the State at the late election was completed at the Secretary of State's office last week, and the result, as published in the Sentinel, shows that the largest vote was cast for Secretary of State Mathews, and the total vote for all the candidates for secretary of state foots up 477,653, a falling off of almost 9 per cent. from the campaign of '88.

### It, and the vote for Auditor of State was as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Mathews	233,881
Trusler	214,302
Riout	12,106
Kludde	17,354
Mathews' plurality	19,579

  

AUDITOR OF STATE.	
Henderson	332,409
Walker	211,799
Huntsinger	12,134
Johnson	17,427
Henderson's plurality	20,610

The plurality for the other candidates was:

For Albert Gall, Treasurer	20,501
For Mitchell, Judge S. Court	21,252
For Green Smith, Atty Gen.	20,226
For A. M. Sweeney, Clk S. Court	20,439
For Vories, Supt. Pub. Ins.	20,814
For Peele, Bureau Statistic	20,873
For Gorby, State Geologist	20,749

On the congressional vote the Democratic majority was even larger, being 23,244. The following is the vote between the two parties in the several districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.	
Parrett, dem.	17,730
Wright, rep.	16,875
Parrett's plurality	855

  

SECOND DISTRICT.	
Bretz, dem.	14,937
Darnell, rep.	11,994
Bretz's plurality	2,701

  

THIRD DISTRICT.	
Brown, dem.	16,369
Durham, rep.	12,429
Brown's plurality	3,940

  

FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Holman, dem.	15,439
Raukin, rep.	13,895
Holman's plurality	1,750

  

FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Cooper, dem.	17,070
Dunbar, rep.	14,374
Cooper's plurality	2,695

  

SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Trowbridge, dem.	13,137
Johnson, rep.	19,286
Johnson's plurality	6,249

  

SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Bynum, dem.	27,399
Billingaley, rep.	22,086
Bynum's plurality	5,313

  

EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
Brookshire, dem.	21,401
Mount, rep.	18,333
Brookshire's plurality	3,068

  

NINTH DISTRICT.	
Templeton, dem.	19,194
Waugh, rep.	20,752
Waugh's plurality	1,558

  

TENTH DISTRICT.	
Patton, dem.	17,262
Owen, rep.	16,100
Patton's plurality	1,162

  

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Martin, dem.	20,813
Briant, rep.	18,000
Martin's plurality	2,813

  

TWELFTH DISTRICT.	
McClellan, dem.	17,970
Babcock, rep.	13,920
McClellan's plurality	4,050

  

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.	
Shively, dem.	20,318
Wilson, rep.	17,614
Shively's plurality	2,704

## An Address of Welcome Delivered Before the Farmer's Institute Held at Jasper, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1890, by W. E. Cox.

It is exceedingly gratifying to be assigned the pleasant duty of welcoming these people to a participation in the enjoyments and festivities of this day, and it is especially pleasant to be the bearer of such welcome as flows from the heart of friend to friend, and from brother to brother. Therefore, in the name of 4,000 farmers of Dubois county, I greet and welcome you to our midst.

Amongst the many benefits enacted passed by the Legislature of '89, there was one which in my mind overpowers all others in beneficial results, which, if followed out, will necessarily result therefrom. The Farmer's Institute, having for its object the betterment of the agricultural classes of the State of Indiana. Designing and aiming to see if some means can not be devised whereby the suffering condition of the farmers can be relieved. In this the toiling hardy-handed sons of toil have long been slack; while apparent prosperity has flooded their pathway yet their road has not been strewn with flowers, shining with that resplendent splendor, which is to-day characterizing all the great institutions extant in our land. While on the one hand apparent success has followed in their wake, yet it by no means follows that the farmers have reached the acme of their ambition in farming. Farming is a science as well as mathematics, grammar or any other branch of mental study; so long as the science of farming is misunderstood, so long will the rural districts be in a state of depression. It is a rare exception to hear it said that that man is a scientific farmer. Why not have it a proverbial expression, resounding from every hill top in our county? If the farmer will cultivate his farm as scientifically as the singer will voice, or the sculptor his chisel and mallet, while using it upon a block of marble, we would see the golden grain waving before the zephyrs of the evening breeze upon fields now presenting only a barren waste to the traveler's eye. It is largely owing to the lack of the farmer to understand how to expand his farm so as to accomplish the greatest good from the smallest amount of labor. By means of such institutes and assemblies as this, where questions pertaining to farming and farming interests are discussed, we will arrive at and solve these questions of vital importance, pertaining to the farmer's interest.

The lawyer, doctor, minister and the school teacher, and all other professional men have their institutes and popular gatherings where the great questions are discussed pertaining to each class. Methods are presented, theories are discussed for the advancement of the means for which each class is directly aiming.

Idea have resulted from these popular gatherings which have been brighter than "apples of gold in pictures of silver." Revolutionizing the old methods, giving to the world new and more sublime ones. Why not the same results follow the farmer's institute? It is a principle in philosophy that there is strength in union, and weakness in division. The chances are more favorable for 100 men welded together by common ties, accomplished by a unity of interest in accomplishing a certain purpose than 10 men would be. By attending these institutes, giving them your hearty and energetic approval, where these questions are raised and discussed, that will awaken an interest in you, that you may carry into your fields, surely you will be amply paid therefor.

On behalf of the tillers of the soil of Dubois county, we welcome you as an experimental society, into our midst.

If the farmer can by experiment increase the productive power of his land, he has gained to the extent of the increase of his production.

If he is unable to analyze the elements of his soil, he is likewise unable to extend the capacity of farming to the fullest extent.

Soil like all the other great elements of nature, is peculiarly adapted to some agricultural products; while on the other hand our agricultural products are peculiarly adapted to a particular kind of soil. When these likes and dislikes are thoroughly understood, we will see every glade and glen shining like the first rose of summer, adorned with elegant fruit, and enameled all over with the most beautiful cereals.

In behalf of the laborers of our county, we welcome you to our midst.

On the status of our farmers hangs the condition of all the great industries of our land. Farming is the beacon light around which all the other satellites of labor revolve in their turn. Depress the farmer, and you depress the mechanic. Enslave the farmer, and you will enslave all others who are following the divine injunction, that by the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy living. Labor is heaven's great ordinance for human perfection. The gigantic question which is now confronting the farmers, and one that is of vital importance to his interest, is how can his labor be more productive than it is? It is in the farmer's capital; his currency which he gives in exchange for articles which he can not produce. If he can by the same amount of labor, double the productive power of his lands, that is what he is most desirous of doing. The means of accomplishing this is a matter of little consequence to the farmer, except to be as economical as possible. He can not do it by a greater energy or effort of labor.

The farmer exhausts all his vital energy, and as he reaches the prime of life he finds nothing but silted limbs and financial distress to welcome him at his door. All the great improvements that have been made in the last 100 years, have been done by experiments. No great invention or improvement was ever perfected at the first attempt. It took years of unanswered toil to make it a success. The great invention of steam and its application to motive power, although going on for a century with marked results, such as we will not stop to detail here, is not perfect. If such wonderful results have been accomplished in other departments of science by experiments, why not the same results follow from experiments in agriculture? No reason can be given. All admit that there is room for great improvement. If more wheat can be grown to the acre, or more fruit to the tree, than is at present there is a net gain by such an experiment. We hope to see the good work of the institute go on. If the farmers of Dubois county will bend their energies to its success, in less than ten years we will see marked results, in the way of more improved lands, better yields, and happier homes.

Coming Legislation.

Senator Shockney, of Randolph, was known as one of the "Big Four" on the republican side of the last senate. Mr. Shockney holds over and will be one of the leaders of the sixteen republicans in the next senate. Said he to a Sentinel reporter last night: "In the next legislature we will hardly 'be in it.' The democratic majority in each house is so large that the republicans will not have much influence upon legislation. At any rate they will not be responsible for any of the acts of the next assembly. In my opinion the main question will be that of a re-adjustment of the fees and salaries of county officers. Both parties are pledged to abolish the system and put all the county officers on fixed but reasonable salaries. The republicans, unfortunately, are not able to redeem their pledges, but not so with the Democrats. They have it in their power to pass any measure upon suspension of the constitutional rules. The republicans members will contribute their few votes toward accomplishing this reform, and I do not think the democrats will dare to adjourn the session without passing a salary bill."

Mr. Shockney, to illustrate the inconsistency of the present system, pointed to the salary of the circuit judge, which is \$2,500 a year, and the fee of a sheriff of an average county, amounting to more than \$1,000. A judge must be a man of more than ordinary ability and necessarily be a life-long student. Many sheriffs are making \$5,000 a year who could not command \$1,000 in private life.

The election of Judge O. M. Welborn over that selfish and bull-headed Embree, is one of the most pleasing results of the late election. Judge Welborn is not only a fine judge of law, but is a gentleman at all times and a valuable and honorable citizen of any community in which he may reside. During his judgeship here of many years he has not only watched with eagle eyes that the rights of minor heirs and all others were carefully protected, but he has always been especially kind and considerate to the farmers of Pike county. During harvest seasons he has refused to call the grand jury together—when there was no special or urgent need of it—and time after time has allowed farmer after farmer to go home to save their crops.

Only objection any one could have against Judge Welborn is that he is a solid Democrat, but when we remember that Kansas, with its 80,000 Republican majority; that Pennsylvania, with its 70,000 Republican majority; that Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, in fact, the whole earth, including Texas, Mississippi and Dubois county, went overwhelmingly Democratic last week, we will not concern the judge in harsh terms for following the crazy Autumn fashion introduced by the voters last week. And as for his opponent—"bull-head"—how the Republicans of Pike county would love to get another "whack" at his conceit.—Petersburg News [Rep.]

SECOND DISTRICT OFFICIAL VOTE.				
	Bretz, D.	Darnell, R.	Pos, Pro.	Cox, Pro.
Knox	2,374	2,028	287	542
Green	2,448	2,505	62	201
Davies	1,728	1,844	12	1,638
Merila	1,252	961	10	472
Dubois	3,310	448	13	773
Lawrence	1,311	1,779		576
Orange	1,318	1,321	3	458
Crawford	1,481	1,112	13	
Totals	14,697	11,996	369	4,649

The capitalists of Princeton, without an exception, are in favor of accepting the proposition of D. J. Mackey, for the location of the main shops of the Air-Line railroad at this point. They realize the immense benefit the shops will be, not only to the city and township, but the entire county. Every mechanic and laboring man in the city and every farmer in the township should vote to secure the location of the shops at this point. Not a dollar of money is asked until the shops are completed and in full operation.—Princeton Democrat.

The machinery to be used in drilling for natural gas at this place is expected to arrive to-day.—Princeton Democrat.