

# Jasper Weekly Courier.

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WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana. Jan. 9, 1891.

**DENTISTRY!** Had Prohibition prevailed in Nebraska, the recent business depression in Omaha would have been charged upon the Amendment, and every personal liberty advocate would have imperiled his lungs in shouting out anathemas on the fanatic. As it is, the two cities that seem to be hardest hit in the West are Kansas City and Omaha, the most notable High License cities in the Union.

**Dr. B. A. MOSBY,** RESIDENT DENTIST, HUNTINGBURG, - IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give it his closest attention. Gold plate work specially solicited, and all work warranted. April 19, 1890—17.

**NEW Harness SHOP** ON MILL STREET, OPPOSITE THE CORN MILL, JASPER, IND.

**Louis Troxler** HAS opened out a HARNES SHOP and solicits a share of patronage, as he SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH. ALL WORK GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. A large stock of HARNES, SADDLES, in fact, you will find everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS SHOP to select from. Don't ask for credit, but please give me a call and learn prices. April 19, 1890—17. LOUIS TROXLER.

**M. C. U. COLUMN.** CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. MORRIS.

**A Girl's Opinion of Saloons.** The saloon must go; yes, of course, it must go! Oh, I think it is a terrible thing that men are licensed to sell whisky to men to make brutes out of themselves, when they know it will do them when they sell it to them. We can't take up a paper but the first thing that greets us is: "NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE." Even religious papers, (but I believe all editors claim to be pious.) Licensed to sell whisky! why don't they read: "Satanic license to sell men's souls." A saloon can no more be run without ruining our boys than a mill can be run without wheat, or a saw mill without logs. The question is "whose boys?"

The following speech was made at a temperance meeting by a reformed drunkard: "I have been thinking since I came into the meeting to-night about the losses I have met with since I signed the pledge. I tell you there is not a man in this society that has lost more by stopping drink than I have. Wait a bit until I tell you what I mean. There was a nice job of work to be done in the shop to-day, and the boss called for me, give it to Tom, says he, he is the best hand in the shop. I told my wife about it at supper, and she said, 'Why, Tom, he used to call you the worst. You have lost your bad name, haven't you?' 'That's so, and that is not all I have lost. I had poverty and wretchedness, and I lost them; I had ragged clothes, I have lost them; and I had water-proof boots that let the water out at the toes as fast as it came in at the heel, and I have lost them; I had a red face and a red nose, I have lost them, too; I had a habit of cursing and swearing, I've got rid of that; I had a heavy heart and a guilty conscience, thank God I have lost them all. I told my wife what she had lost. You had an old ragged dress, Sarah; you had trouble, sorrow, and a poor wretched home, and plenty of heart-aches; you had a miserable drunkard for a husband. Sarah, thank God for all that we have lost since I signed the temperance pledge."

My uncle who lives in Parsons, Kansas, was visiting in this State last summer. He said that after the original package law came in force in June, he had seen more drunkenness than he had seen in all the eight years he had resided in Kansas. He said in three hours after the whisky was first opened there was not less than four hundred drunk men, not tipsy, but dead drunk, lying about on the streets. He said it was too terrible to talk about. But Henny says, "Free Whisky and Tobacco."

We will save our fathers, mothers, Our sisters and our brothers, Our neighbors, and all others, With the cold water pledge.

Then come ye jolly fillers, preachers, Lawyers, doctors, stillers, Come, ye grog and bottle fillers, Sign the cold water pledge.

Then, burrah for reformation! Yes, by all in every station, Throughout the whole creation, With the cold water pledge.

We are a band of freemen, We are a band of freemen, We are a band of freemen, And we will sound it through the land. DUFF, INDIANA. BLACKEYE.

The Doual version of the Bible, which is accepted by the Roman Catholic church, makes the familiar passage on wine from Proverbs xxiii: 31, 32, read: "It goeth in pleasantly, but in the end it will bite like a snake and spread abroad poison like a basilisk."

Prohibition doesn't altogether prevent liquor-selling in Vermont. Yet the liquor dealer who was swooped down upon the other day and convicted on 715 counts, and placed under sentences amounting to 63 years in the penitentiary or the payment of \$8,000 fine, has come to the conclusion that the law is a very serious joke indeed.

A touching incident occurred in the Gettysburg, Pa., license court the other day. The application of Aaron Schioler was being considered, and the only protest against it was from the aged father and mother of the applicant, who prayed to be spared the disgrace of having their son a rumrunner. Of course such considerations were beneath the notice of the august license court. Weren't they there to see that the liquor business was placed in "respectable hands"? The license was granted.

Among the things Senator Quay neglected to deny was that he helped to bribe a "Voice" employee to steal "The Voice" mailing list. As his committee only paid \$250 for it, and as he had several much larger steals to deny, he doubtless thought this was of minor importance.

**A MARVELOUS RECORD.** Great Progress in the South.

The Almost Incredible Growth of Southern Cities and Industries.—Mr. Foster Furnishes Some Figures That Will Astonish the Public.

The Manufacturers' Record contains an elaborate review from the Hon. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census, on the industrial and agricultural progress of the South during the last ten years, based on the official statistics of the census. Mr. Porter, at the beginning of his article, referring to the "wonderful progress of the South during the last decade," says: "The mineral development and the increase in manufactures during this period has been of such magnitude and of such importance as to seriously attract the attention of the world. The South is today producing as much coal, iron ore and pig iron as the entire United States produced in 1870."

In no way, however, is the remarkable development of the new South shown in a more striking degree than by the history of the astonishing growth of individual cities in this section during the past decade. Birmingham, which was unknown when the census of 1870 was taken and which in 1890 had a population of 3,088, had grown in 1890 to a flourishing city of 26,171 inhabitants, in fact, a center of industry and activity of 75,000 people, and showing an increase within the corporate limits of nearly 750 per cent. in ten years. The value of land in and around this city has increased at a rate which is almost incredible. Chattanooga had a population of 12,920 in 1880 and 29,100 in 1890. Little Rock had 13,138 in 1880 and 35,874 in 1890. Knoxville increased from 9,893 in 1880 to about forty thousand in 1890. Middleborough, Ky., had no name and no inhabitants two years ago, but to-day has close upon 5,000 people and some of the most gigantic enterprises of modern times. Roanoke, Va., which does not appear at all on the census of 1880, is now a city of 16,139 inhabitants. This is the northern gateway to Southwest Virginia, which has developed as one of the most important coal and iron ore fields of the United States. Atlanta, Ga., which may be termed the metropolis of the new south, according to the census of 1880 contained 37,409 inhabitants and in 1890 55,533, an increase of over 75 per cent. These, says Mr. Porter, are only some of the striking illustrations.

The output in the coal-producing states of the South in 1890 was more than twice the entire output of bituminous coal in the United States in 1880 and nearly two million more tons than the total production in the United States in 1870. These same states show far greater progress in the production of pig iron. The only one of these states producing pig iron in 1880 and 1870 was Tennessee. The entire production of all these states, including Tennessee, in 1880, was 397,301 tons, which had in 1890 increased to nearly two million tons. The production of iron ore in these southern states now almost equals the total production of the United States in 1870. In that year the United States produced 3,163,839 tons, while in 1890 the production of the nine iron ore-producing states of the South was 2,917,529.

This development of the mineral resources of the South has not been at the expense of its other industries. The manufacture of cotton, for example, has increased to a wonderful degree, as will be seen from the fact that in 1880 the amount of cotton consumed in the South was 180,000 bales, while in 1890 it used 497,000 bales, an increase of 175 per cent.

The South produces about three-fourths of the world's annual cotton crop, but manufactures only about 7 or 8 per cent. of what it raises, the balance furnishing the material for spindles in New England and in Europe.

The value of the South's agricultural products in 1889 was over \$350,000,000 greater than in 1879, and the value of its live stock \$177,000,000 greater. The railroad mileage increased from 30,612 miles in 1880 to 40,591 miles in 1889; the assessed value of property from \$2,913,000,000 to \$4,230,000,000, a gain of over \$1,300,000,000, while the true value increased over \$3,000,000,000. Educational progress has been much greater than the per centage of gain in population, and the number of periodicals in the South has increased from 2,625 in 1880 to 4,358 in 1890.

The timber resources of the South, Mr. Porter says, are far greater than those of any other portion of the United States, or, indeed, of any civilized and well settled country in the world.

**People Don't Have to Eat All.**

A newspaper in one aspect is something like a hotel table. It presents to its readers literary viands and views from many different writers on many different subjects, to suit many different persons of many different tastes. There is something for the old and young; for the ministers and laymen, for parents and children, for the poetic and prosaic; for the practical and devotional; and in short, for all sorts and "conditions of men"—and women, too. If now, one of these classes of persons object to articles suited for any other classes, and rejects a newspaper on that account, he is just as unreasonable in this, as if he refused to take dinner at a hotel table, because he dislikes some article of food which others enjoy.—Brownburg Record.

Indiana has 7,000 young men in the saloon business.

**SPANISH RECIPROCITY.** Treaty With the United States Regarding Cuba.

Washington Special. The reciprocity treaty with Spain regarding Cuba has been completed. The terms will probably be officially announced by proclamation soon after the return of the President from his trip through the South. The Hon. John W. Foster, who has been negotiating the treaty at Madrid, will be in Washington within a fortnight. He has been away only about a month and the result is creditable to his diplomatic skill and his familiarity with the Spanish tongue and with Cuban affairs. He had the remorseless logic of the situation on his side, however, and he was probably helped rather than hurt by the publication of the fact in the dispatches that Mr. Blaine was not averse to incorporating "the Queen of the Antilles" into the Union if diplomacy did not accomplish the results he sought.

The object of sending Mr. Foster to Madrid was to make clear to the Spanish government the distinction between the power which the President had over the duties on sugar, hides, tea and coffee, and the power he has over the tariff on other articles. The Spanish government was very desirous that Cuban tobacco should come into this country free of duty, just as sugar comes in under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff. The Spanish ministry seemed for a time unable to comprehend the fact that tobacco could not be admitted to our markets free of duty without a special treaty outside of the provisions of the reciprocity clause and requiring ratification by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Mr. Foster had definite instructions and he followed them. He first made clear to the Spanish authorities the distinction between the powers of the President over sugar and his powers over tobacco. He then stated that our Government could not consent in any event to the admission to this country of Cuban tobacco free of duty. The McKinley tariff, he pointed out, was framed for the special benefit of American tobacco growers, and the duties were enormously advanced. He had been instructed to point out that these duties were a part of the fabric of protection, and could not be abolished without exposing the entire edifice to danger. This duty he fulfilled in so thorough a manner that the Spanish Government promptly gave way. They desired at first to open Cuban markets to a few articles of no great commercial importance in return for the opening of our markets to free sugar. They then proposed that a separate treaty be made in which they should admit American flour to Cuba at reduced duties in return for the admission of Cuban tobacco to this country.

Mr. Foster made it clear that the State Department would not consent to such an arrangement, and that if Spain did not yield a reasonable return for free sugar, the duty on sugar would be reimposed on Jan. 1, 1892.

Mr. Foster had the advantage over the Spanish government of offering them the alternative of accepting his terms or inviting insurrection with Cuba, which was likely to end in the loss of the island and its annexation to the United States. That Mr. Blaine was ready for this alternative has several times been pointed out in these dispatches. The concessions that Spain makes in the new treaty can never be revoked without endangering her way in Cuba, and these same concessions will bring Cuba into closer sympathy with this country.

**Rough on Old Soldiers.**

It is important for young women, who are contemplating marriage with a veteran for pension purposes, to note that a law has been passed on that subject. By the provisions of the disability act, marriage contracted after last June does not entitle the widows thereof to draw a pension. This is rather tough on the old soldiers, whose chances of getting a young wife are largely reduced, but it will save our posterity, several generations hence, from such a pension roll as we are carrying on, on which are the names of twenty-three Revolutionary widows, over one hundred years after the close of that war.—Washington Advertiser.

**Brilliant Female Financier.**

Mrs. Darby, claiming to be from Washington, Ind., stopped at Cold Springs last week and bought half of the farms in this vicinity, says the Cold Springs, Ind., correspondent of the Cincinnati Post. She claims to own shoe factories at Lynn, Mass., and Columbus, Ohio, and also a linen factory in Scotland. She promised half the children in town a complete outfit of clothing. She left here for Aurora, claiming that she would be back this week to consummate the purchase on the different farms. The notary public is anxiously awaiting her return.

**Strange Result of a Case.**

The supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower court in the famous DeKalb county cow case, which was tried in Elkhart county on a change of venue. A farmer brought suit against the Lake Shore railroad to recover value for a cow killed by a locomotive. The jury decided against him and gave the railroad a verdict for \$5 and costs, it being alleged that the company's locomotive had been damaged that much by collision with the cow.

One of the greatest needs of the times is better roads.

**NOT AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.** Ex-Senator McDonald's Opinion Upon the Italian Imbroglio.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.] Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of this city, is generally recognized as one of the highest authorities on international law in this country. He has followed the Italian controversy very carefully through all its phases, and when asked yesterday by a Sentinel representative for an expression of his views regarding Mr. Blaine's latest reply to the Italian demands, he said:

"The reply of Secretary Blaine to the late notes from the Italian government in regard to the Louisiana outrage is a very great improvement over former papers from our state department on this subject. It shows very clearly, however, that there is no great lawyer in the state department now like Mr. Webster or Mr. Marcy. Indeed, Secretary Blaine, while a man of great information and a very able politician, is unfortunately not a lawyer, and does not claim to be, or his last letter would have been in substance his first utterance on the subject. It has never seemed to me that there was any case whatever in the New Orleans outrage where a demand for indemnity on the part of the Italian government might lie. The riot was not directed against the Italians as such. It was an administration of Lynch law upon parties, most of whom, it is conceded, were citizens of the United States by adoption at least, for an alleged crime of a most heinous character and of which it was claimed by the lynchers that acquittal from the jury by bribery and subornation of perjury. The act of the mob in executing these men was, of course, utterly lawless and indefensible; but the wrongs committed by the mob are clearly redressable in the U. S. courts or in the courts of Louisiana in favor of those who have a right to complain of the outrage. The people of Louisiana may sue in her own courts and recover damages, and the citizens or subjects of Italy may sue in the U. S. courts and recover damages. So that there cannot be the least discrimination so far as the United States are concerned between the citizens of this country affected by the outrage and the citizens or subjects of Italy similarly affected. The precedent that Secretary Blaine cites of the mobbing of Spanish citizens in New Orleans in 1851, in retaliation for the execution of Lopez' followers, undoubtedly covers this case, and even goes beyond it, and the reasoning of Mr. Webster on that occasion takes away any pretense of claim on the part of Italy for indemnity in this case. This Secretary Blaine seems to concede in his reply; but, rather unfortunately, as I think, he intimates that there might arise out of the unfortunate affair a state of facts under which the president would feel that a case was established that should be submitted to the consideration of congress, with a view to the relief of families of Italian subjects who had lost their lives by lawless violence." And yet all the facts referred to by him in that paragraph, even if they existed, incalculating the local authorities in the charge of connivance at the outrage, would simply give the injured parties the right of action against the parties so incriminated, as well to the citizens of the United States as to the subjects of Italy. So that I may say again that it seems impossible to make a case out of this under which Italy could have any right or claim to indemnity, and if the Websterian view had been presented in the beginning I think the controversy would have been over by this time."

**Death of H. S. Bigham.**

Indianapolis Sentinel, 7th. Hayden S. Bigham died yesterday noon at his residence, 175 Park-avenue, after an illness of several weeks from blood-poisoning, superinduced by a carbuncle on his right hand.

Hayden S. Bigham was born in 1842 at Hollidaysburg, Pa. In 1854 he came to Indiana and for two years taught school. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar practiced his profession in the Daviess, Pike and Martin county courts. He served throughout the war, enlisting at its beginning in company I of the Sixtieth Indiana volunteers. In 1866 he returned to this city and was a member of the city council for six years, representing the Ninth ward. In 1888 he was elected on the democratic ticket as a legislative representative from Marion county. For several years he was connected with the Sentinel printing company, but withdrew from it recently, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of Bigham & McGinnis, attorneys and real estate dealers. Mr. Bigham was a member of Mystic Tie lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Mt. Robert Anderson post, G. A. R. He leaves two daughters and one son.

An amusing incident that has just found its way into print occurred at Morden, Ont., Sunday. A young lady, evidently a stranger, while seated in church, accidentally let her handkerchief fall to the floor. By repeatedly stooping to reach it furtively she attracted the notice of a gentleman in the pew behind, who thought she was about to faint. With the best of motives, therefore, he took her gently under the arms and raised her up, greatly to her surprise. As she tried to release herself another gentleman went to her assistance, and before the lady knew what was the matter they were moving her out into the aisle. Naturally she was too much astonished to find words for protest, and they managed to half carry, half lead her some distance, when she directed an appealing look to another gentleman in a pew, as if asking him to help also. He, too, promptly arose from his seat and helped lift her up and carry her gently to the outside, where mutual explanations exposed the ludicrousness of the situation.

This is from the Toledo Bee. Those who predict or hope that a serious division will arise in the Democratic party because of the silver question will be disappointed. The party is too loyal and altogether too great to split upon any issue of importance. The destiny of the party is to resume the administration of the Republic and retain it in the interests of good government. A platform of principles will be enunciated in 1892 on which all Democrats will unite, and there is not a shadow of doubt that the candidate of the party will stand on the platform, in hearty accord with every plank.

Mr. Wm. H. Kelso met with a severe accident about two miles south of Alford Monday evening. The coupling to his buggy broke and he was thrown to the ground, and his shoulder dislocated. The injury was very painful. Drs. DeMott and Harris were called to attend him, and he is doing as well as could be expected.—Petersburg Press.

Sunday school teacher—"What is the meaning of the admonition, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive?'" Little boy—"It means it's pleasanter." Yes. Have not you, yourself, found it more pleasant to give than to receive?" "Yes'm." "Of course. What was it you gave?" "Comic valentines."

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago people have postponed the building of an extension from Bainbridge to the Clay county coal mines, an extension which, if it had been constructed, would have been a valuable one to the road.—N. A. Ledger.

**Sound Financial Basis.**

The Hon. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, addressed the West and South Congress at Kansas City last week on the subject "Relation of Money to Bank Credits."

He defined money to be that which has general acceptance in exchange for everything else and in the discharge of obligations. Bank checks were money and bank credits were money. There should be a limit to bank credits. State banks no longer had power to issue money, but they created money by the issuance of bank credits. Since they arrogated to themselves the function of the state they should come under the supervision. At present the bank credits in proportion to actual money in the banks was as from 5 to 7. It was out of this unsubstantial structure of credit money, created out of nothing, confidence money, that every panic ever known had had its beginning. It had been due to the cupidity of the banks that these panics were directly responsible. Expansion of the credit currency was a constant menace to business and should not be tolerated—the states could control that sort of money. It should be restricted to \$3 of credit to \$1 of actual money. Panics would then be impossible. Take a thousand millions from the upper story of our top-heavy system of bank credits and broaden the foundations of our money system by adding a thousand millions or even five hundred millions of real money of either gold or silver or paper and a panic would then be impossible. Which should it be, he asked—a basis of gold that is constantly narrowing as years go by and its production diminishing, coupled with the ever expanding system of bank credit currency subject to expansion and collapse as the interest or cupidity of banks may dictate, or less credit and more actual primary money in which confidence was never wanting?