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BRICK FOR SALE!

M. HOCHGESANG & SON, Have taken the yard formerly kept by their father, and will now be prepared to furnish THE BEST OF BRICK in any quantity desired, at the YARD ON THE TROY ROAD.

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

Give us a Call. M. HOCHGESANG & SON. June 20, '91—19.

U. S. C. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

Smoking Fathers.

May I give (?) you my recent experience of tobacco smoke? It may be a warning to others. I have one child—a little girl not yet two years old, a fair-haired, blue-eyed pet, who was as healthy as the birds when she was born. For more than a year past, ever since she was old enough to be less in the nursery and more with her father and me—she has ailed mysteriously. I could not say she was ill, yet she was hardly ever well. I was kept in a perpetual state of anxiety about her. The symptoms were absence of appetite, complaints of sickness, stomach and digestion altogether out of order. Last August I took her to a country town where we stayed two months.

After the first week she flourished like a young bay-tree, ate and drank and laughed and played and slept, and kept me forever busy enlarging her garments. I brought her home rosy and robust. In one week all the old symptoms reappeared—loss of appetite, dark lines under the eyes, listless ways, restless nights. Some one suggested that the neighborhood did not suit her; and I was cogitating how to take her away again, when she caught a severe cold, and was confined entirely to one room for three weeks. She recovered her general health completely. Appetite, spirits, sleep, all returned. It could not be the neighborhood.

After her cold she joined us downstairs again, as usual, two or three times a day. In less than a week sickness, etc., returned. I was in despair. For nearly three months I racked my brains about drains, wall-papers, milk, water, sauce-pans, and in everything in vain—the child slowly wasted. The weather was too severe to take her away. In agony of mind, I noticed one day that, so far from outgrowing her clothes as I had expected, they were too large for her. The little thing was not eating enough to keep up her strength, and we would coax her to eat. Yet she was not really ill; she ran about and played in a quiet way, and looked fairly well to those who had not seen her more robust.

Suddenly, my husband was summoned into the country. A week after he went the child began to eat with eager relish. In a fortnight she was her own happy self, full of riotous, childish spirits. Her father has never seen her like this, I remarked one evening when she was particularly merry and mad; and then the truth flashed upon me. It was his tobacco that upset her. He has been away for a month; and the child's limbs daily get firmer and rounder, and she is the merriest, healthiest little mortal possible. He always smoked after breakfast and after lunch, with her in the room, neither of us dreaming it was injurious to her. But for his providential absence this time, I doubt whether it would ever have occurred to me; and we might have lost our darling for she was wasting away. It was acting like a slow poison upon her. This is a true, unvarnished statement, which my nurse can corroborate. When shall we have a parliament that will dare to tax our slow poisons to the utmost?—Pall Mall Gazette.

A friend handed us the following response to the question, "can dram shops be abolished?" It was taken from a Scotch paper dated 1885, and is clear and to the point: "If dram shops cannot be abolished, then there is no truth in religion, no hope for society. And what is our religion good for, if it is incompetent to deliver us from so dreadful a corrupter and destroyer? If it will not serve us on earth, what reason have we to think it will serve us in heaven? "Religion will abolish dram shops. False religion will only let them alone; true religion will sweep them from the land. If they are not swept away, it will be because there is no religion in the land, or rather it will be because our Christianity is counterfeit. Show us the professor who cares less for the abolition of dram shops than for the building of meeting houses and churches, and we will show you a counterfeit Christian. "Talk of the impossibility of putting down dram shops! We may as well say there is no God. We may as well say that men are wronged and ruined from the necessity of the case. We may as well cast our bibles in the flames, and burn up our statutes and constitutions with them, as to act upon the belief that there is no escape from the dram shops. We may put down dram shops, if we have a heart to put them down and will engage heartily in the work. "If we don't put down the dram shops, we are a ruined people. Life is no longer desirable. If dram shops are not put down, they must live upon the blood of our industry and fortunes. So long as we do not put them down, of course, we shall be punished by the immolation of our children and friends. God will not consent that we endure them but to scourge us."

G. W. Bain says: "The difference between a high licensed saloon and a low licensed dogery is—one is the inlet to rivulets of moderation; the other the outlet to the river of drunkenness. I would rather vote for the low dogery, through which the drunkard escapes to the grave from the demon of his track, than for the gilded gateway that opens the road to destruction for young men."

St. John was burned six years ago, but he flames away a good deal yet.

It begins to look as if "Honest John" Bardley and "Holy John" Wannamaker would cause the Republicans of Pennsylvania more trouble than Boodler Quay. "Honest John" is in the penitentiary, but "Holy John" is still in Mr. Harrison's cabinet.—Ind. Sentinel.

Davies County Democrat: For President in 1892—Isaac P. Gray. Platform—1. No class legislation. 2. The tariff should be reduced to a strictly revenue basis. 3. Turn the rascals out.

Going to Church. To church some folks Go just to hear The pastor's jolks That sound so queer.

Some go only To walk the aisle, And gaily sho The latest stails.

Some go for fright; Some for the beaux; Some to insight A plesant deaux.

Some for a hymn; Some for a psalm; Some for a whymn, And some for psalm.

Some go from pique; Some go to cry, And some to sique A home on hy.

Some go to guard Themselves from gulle; Some think it's hard To walk a mule.

Some go to weigh Their sins and cough; Some go to preigh, And some to scough.

Some go who ache As sinners do, And some to mache Their business wigs.

Some go to laugh; Some to malign, And some to quagh Communion wigs.

Some listen through The preacher's word; Some in a pough Sing like a bord.

Some go to grievs; Some go to doubt; Some go to leve Ere church is out.

Some go to view The costly choir, But very few For fear of —H. C. DODD.

A Slight Misunderstanding. It is almost an affliction to be deaf; anyhow, it is a little embarrassing at times. A certain city editor went out to report a party, the other evening, where the home was blessed with a new baby. Accompanied by his best girl, he met the hostess at the door, and, after the usual salutation, asked after the baby's health. The lady, who was quite deaf, and was suffering from the grip, thought he was asking about her cold and told him, though she usually had one every fall, this was the worst one ever had; it kept her awake nights a good deal at first, and confined her to her bed. Then, noticing that the scribe was getting pale and nervous, she said she could tell by his looks that he was going to have one just like here, and asked him to go and sit down. The paper was out so usual that week, but the local editor has quit inquiring about babies.—Ex.

Most of our merchants carry a light stock and do a small business, and consequently think that they are not able to advertise. People who get this kind of bee in their bonnet continue to do a small business to the end of the chapter. There is not a single case on record where a business man ever done a good business without liberal advertising. It is said that Noe advertised in his paper the coming of the flood and those who read his paper were all saved by the advertisement.—Tell City Journal.

Even the Iron Age, a protection organ, admits that the tin plate tariff is a fraud. In a recent issue it said: "It must be confessed by the most ardent friends of the new industry that the progress thus far made in the domestic manufacture of tin plate has been disappointing. . . . At the present rate of progress it will be beyond the power of man to calculate when this country will be able to supply its own tin plate requirements."

Montgomery reports two phenomenal yields of wheat. Howard Smith, forty-four bushels to the acre from a field of one and a quarter acres. The seed was of a new variety, called early new Clawson. Andrew Smiley had a two-acre field which yielded 110 bushels, or an average of fifty-five bushels to the acre. His seed was ordinary seed wheat. The average in Montgomery county will not be much less than twenty-five bushels.

A sad accident occurred on the farm of Mr. George Orth, near Duff, Wednesday last, resulting in the death of Jacob, Mr. Orth's 13-year-old son. The boy was assisting his father to load wheat, when he accidentally fell under the wagon, the wheels passing over his chest.—Huntingburg Independent.

FACTS ABOUT SILVER.

From the National Executive Silver Committee.

THE FRENCH RATIO.

32. In 1803, France by law established the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, which became the European ratio. As the United States at that time had but little power in the commercial world, the European ratio prevailed, because, from 1803 to 1834, an ounce of gold was equal, in our coinage, to but fifteen ounces of silver, while it was equal to fifteen and half ounces in Europe; consequently gold mostly went to Europe and silver staid here.

23. But by the change in our ratio to 16 to 1, the conditions were reversed, so that 16 ounces of silver were held in our coinage as the equivalent of an ounce of gold, while fifteen and a half ounces of silver were equal to an ounce of gold in Europe. Hence, silver went to Europe, and gold, then the least valued metal, staid here.

24. Had our ratio in 1834 been made 15 1/2 to 1 both metals would doubtless have remained in circulation here. But in fact both metals, without limit, were at that time in use as money somewhere, and hence it made practically no difference in the value of coined money whether both kinds circulated equally in every country or whether one country used more of one and less of the other. All there was of both metals was in circulation somewhere, and all there was of both metals was potentially money everywhere. Bimetallism consists in the right to have recourse to both metals for money purposes.

25. The conditions, however, were changed when the mints of France and other European States were closed against the free coinage of silver on the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1. Otherwise silver would now go there, instead of coming to our mints, even with free coinage here, because the ratio of 15 1/2 to one is equal to \$1.333 in gold for an ounce of silver, while, on our ratio of 16 to 1, the value of an ounce of silver in gold is but \$1.2929.

26. But the coined silver of Europe still circulates there on a level with gold at the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, or \$1.333 an ounce in gold. Therefore, to send such coins here, if we had free coinage, the owner must lose the difference between \$1.333 and \$1.2929 on every ounce; or, to put it in another form, 100 cents of the coins of Europe would make but 96.95 cents in our coin. This is enough to prevent the silver coins of Europe from coming here as long as the present difference in ratio exists.

THE RATIO IN INDIA.

27. In India the ratio is 15 to 1, and the mints of India are open to the free coinage of silver at that ratio. An ounce of coined silver, therefore, in India, is equal to \$1.37 in gold, so that a dollar there would contain but 548.33 grains of pure silver, against 359.91 in Europe and 371.25 here. Hence, to send the silver of India here, as some foolishly assert would be done, a loss of nearly 8 cents an ounce would be incurred.

28. It is always profitable to send silver from Europe to India; and to the extent of the balance of trade due to India, silver goes there from Europe, and if cheaper silver bullion could not be had the silver coins of Europe would be melted down to go—not to the United States—but to India.

THE PARITY OF GOLD AND SILVER.

29. From the adoption of the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1 by France, in 1803, to the time the coinage of silver was limited by the Latin Union in 1873-4, silver and gold everywhere throughout Europe and America on that ratio was kept at a parity by the French mints, there being no variation throughout this period not accounted for by the variation in the exchanges and the cost of taking one or the other of the metals to the mints.

The two metals were held together by the free mintage of both on the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, and the parity was broken only when free mintage was denied to silver.

30. The coinage of silver was first limited in all the States of the Latin Union in January, 1874, and in August, 1875, the coinage of five-franc pieces was stopped altogether.

GERMANY ADOPTS THE GOLD STANDARD.

31. In December, 1871, Germany decreed the gold standard and commenced the coinage of gold and stopped the coinage of large silver coins. Before this Germany had very little gold, but had about \$400,000,000 of silver. These silver coins were not demonetized until July, 1873, when the exclusive gold standard was established, with the mark as the unit. Silver was made subsidiary and limited to ten marks for each inhabitant, with legal-tender limited to twenty marks. Germany did not, therefore, fully demonetize silver till after the United States had demonetized it.

32. Germany began the sale of silver in 1873 and continued it at intervals till 1879, during which time she sold about 7,000 pounds of fine silver at from 59 1/2 pence to 60 pence an ounce, when sales

"This relation may be shown in tabular form as follows: 27 1/2 grains silver, ratio 16 to 1 . . . \$1.000 gold. 27 1/2 grains silver, ratio 15 1/2 to 1 . . . \$1.2929 gold. Or, in the following form: 1 oz. silver, ratio 16 to 1, worth in gold . . . \$1.2929. 1 oz. silver, ratio 15 1/2 to 1, worth in gold . . . \$1.3333. 1 oz. silver, ratio 15 to 1, worth in gold . . . \$1.3333. Or again: Per silver unit, 371.25 grains (Unit of France, 359.90 grains) . . . \$1.00 in gold. 371.25 grains silver, ratio 15 to 1 . . . \$1.00 in gold. Which shows that the silver unit of the United States has more silver in it, relatively to gold, than that of Europe or India.

The States comprising the Latin Union, formed in 1865, are France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece.

were stopped. The proceeds from what she sold was \$141,788,000. The rest of her silver has been much of it recoined and is still held in circulation.

SILVER DEMONETIZED BY THE UNITED STATES.

33. The free coinage of silver was stopped in the United States by the act of February 12, 1873, and by the act of June 22, 1874, adopting the Revised Statutes, legal tender was taken away from any standard dollars then in existence.

WHY WAS SILVER DEMONETIZED?

34. England demonetized silver after the Napoleonic wars in 1816, and by so doing largely increased her enormous war debt.

35. But why did Germany demonetize silver? First, she had exacted a war indemnity from France of one thousand million dollars, which, it was calculated, would easily enable her to change her money from silver to gold; second, an immense debt had grown out of the Franco-Prussian war, and if the money standard could be increased by increasing the value of gold, the debt would be increased in the hands of those who held it.

It was foreseen, too, that if Germany demonetized silver, France would be compelled sooner or later to close her mints against silver, and gold would thus be still further enhanced in value. Shrewd bankers and credit-holders, seeing the opportunity to make a great gain for themselves, did not hesitate to seize upon it. Bismarck afterwards saw the mistake, and said he had left this matter to others, who proved to be bad advisers.

WHY WAS SILVER DEMONETIZED IN THE UNITED STATES?

36. In the United States everybody had possessed the right from the foundation of the Government, to take gold or silver to the mint and have it coined for his benefit into standard coins, which were legal-tender for taxes, debts and other obligations of every description.

37. What reason was there for depriving the people of this right in 1873? There was neither gold or silver in circulation in the country at that time. The resumption act was not passed till a year later. It was expected, however, of course, that, sooner or later, we would return to the metallic standard.

THE VOLUME OF PAPER MONEY.

38. The legal-tender money in circulation in the Northern States at the close of the war, in 1865, was \$985,000,000. This was exclusive of a large amount of Government indebtedness, represented by paper in various forms, which for a time was held in circulation.

39. The population of the Northern States at this time was about \$4,000,000. Thus the per capita of legal-tender money was not less than \$40.

CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF MONEY.

40. Two changes in the volume of money took place rapidly after 1865. First, the money then in existence was spread over the Southern States, being soon divided among 38,000,000 of people instead of 24,000,000.

Second, the volume was rapidly contracted, till in 1869 it was reduced to less than \$700,000,000 for 40,000,000 of people, and was no larger in 1879, when resumption took place, for 50,000,000 of people, being reduced at this time to \$14 per capita.

41. Of course, prices fell in proportion. We were told, however, that the cause of the fall of prices was over-production. People did not understand as well then as they do now that the real cause was the change in the money volume.

Commodities are always weighed against money, and where there is little money more commodities must be given for a dollar.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

42. In August, 1865, the public debt which grew out of the war reached its highest point. At this date the interest-bearing debt was \$2,381,530,000. The total debt reached \$2,844,649,000. The debt, less cash in the Treasury, was \$2,786,431,000.

The bonds had all been bought with greenbacks and cost in gold but from 43 to 65 cents on the dollar.

THE CHANGE IN THE METALLIC MONEY.

43. But while the volume of paper money was being rapidly contracted, from 1865 to 1873, both gold and silver were money, and we had the right to fall back on the two metals at the ratio of 16 to 1 for money supply, and every dollar of the vast debt stated in the preceding paragraph, as well as a much larger sum of State, municipal and private debts, if not payable in legal-tender paper, was, at any rate payable in either gold or silver coins, at the option of the debtor.

The general understanding at the close of the war was that the public debt was payable in greenbacks. Could there then be any excuse in the world for striking down half of the metallic money in 1873?

44. No bonds or other Government obligations were ever made specifically payable in gold. The interest on the bonds was payable in coin, the principal of the original bonds in lawful money, and of the refunding bonds, in coin. No man on the earth had the legal or moral right to demand gold payment; much less had any one the right to demand that silver be demonetized and gold made dearer, and then that payment of

all debts should be made exclusively in gold.

MONEY STANDARD CHANGED?

There can be but one reason. A change in the money standard from gold and silver to gold alone would correspondingly increase all debts in the hands of those who held them.

A proposition to directly increase the bonded debt of the United States, or any other debts, would have been too barefaced a fraud to be made by any one. Nor would any one have dared to propose an increase in the weight of coins as a means of increasing debts, but if one of the money metals could be dropped out the effect on the other and on debts would be the same as if the weight of coins had been increased. Hence the device to demonetize silver and in that way to increase the value of money, and with it all debts, was brought forward and clandestinely put through Congress.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The national debts of Europe had all been contracted in silver and could have been properly liquidated in silver. Suddenly, and without a word of warning, every contract in Europe was violated by the closure of every mint to silver. Still, it is only when we pass on to the deed done at Washington that the silver question fairly emerges as the biggest and the best planned financial coup of the century. The whole affair was a vast "job," and I believe that any grand jury would find a true bill on the evidence that comes to us from America. *Massachusetts Farmer.* Address at Easton Lodge, England, October 4, 1881.

HON. JOHN L. BRETZ.

The Better His Constituents Become Acquainted With Him the Better They Like Our New Congressman.

Davies Co. Democrat.

Hon. John L. Bretz made a short but pleasant visit to our city Thursday and the day before. He called at the Democrat office, and while in the city met quite a number of his constituents, many of whom had never had the pleasure of meeting him before. He has a good address, his social qualities are fine, he talks readily and entertainingly on any subject, and makes a good impression upon all who meet him. He is a Democrat from Dubois county, that Gibraltar of sound Democracy, whose faith in Democratic principles cannot be shaken and whose big Democratic majority cannot be lessened.

Mr. Bretz of course favors Bynum for Speaker, and thinks that should the speakership come to the North that Mr. Bynum's chances are good. "I think," said he, "that Mr. Bynum possesses qualities that peculiarly fit him for a presidential office. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, his firmness and his fairness are acknowledged. He is a rising man, a close student of politics, and a good judge of men. Besides he represents the wealthiest and most populous district in a pivotal State, and it would seem to me good politics to make him Speaker. I esteem very highly the other gentlemen who are spoken of in connection with the Speakership, but my choice is Bynum."

"Who do you think will receive the Democratic nomination for President, Mr. Bretz?"

"I think that the name of Cleveland overshadows all other names. He is a great man and made a great President. He is a man of strong convictions, and does not hesitate to make them known. He says and does what he believes to be right and lets his popularity take care of itself. I believe that, if Congress should settle the silver question this coming winter, nothing can prevent the nomination from going to Cleveland. If not, the nomination may come West. In that event Gov. Boies of Iowa and Gov. Gray of this State would be "in it," as they say. So, too, would Gov. Campbell of Ohio, should he succeed in defeating McKinley, and I think he will defeat him if the farmers of Ohio vote for their interests. Why the farmers in the wool belt of that State receive from three to six cents less for their wool than they received before the McKinley bill was passed."

"Do you think the Enquirer's course will injure Gov. Campbell?"

"I think not—not much, anyhow. A friend of mine thinks that Gov. Campbell's greatest danger lies in this, that that paper may conclude, before the close of the campaign, to swing around to Campbell's support."

The new servant girl tried two kinds of furniture polish on the rosewood dining table. She declared that American furniture polish was "no good at all; at all." She got half a pound of white beeswax, two cakes of castile soap and a pint of turpentine. She boiled the soap and wax together—that is she melted them until they ran together. Then she poured in the turpentine. All the hard wood in the house shines like mirror glass now. "Tis the way they make the bars shine in Dublin," she said.

"Papa," asked a little boy the other day, apparently fresh from a theological controversy with some young playmates; "Papa, was Christ a Jew?" "Yes," was his reply. "Was he really and truly a Jew?" "Yes," was the answer. There was a long pause; and then came the comment: "Well, I always thought God was a Presbyterian."

It is infinitely better that this nation should remain poor with its property, such as it is, distributed among all its classes, than become the richest on the globe with its wealth concentrated in the hands of a few.—Gov. Boies.

Gen. Tom Browne died at his residence in Winchester last Friday.