

Jasper Weekly Courier.

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OFFICE—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.

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Shorter time in proportion.

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Of all kinds promptly and neatly
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We invite inspection and business.

DR. B. D. BRANNOCK,
Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE and Residence Jackson St.,
opposite Indiana Hotel, Jasper.
Calls attended in town or country
day or night. Nov 21 94.

Doctor J. P. Salb,
OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK,
JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFERS his professional services to
citizens of Dubois county. Particu-
lar attention given to surgery and
obstetrics, and all calls answered as
promptly as possible. Dec. 23, '92.

MILBURN & SWEENEY,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to colli-
ery cases. Office—South Side Public Square,
Jasper, Ind.

W. E. COX,
Attorney at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Presenting Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit
and will carefully attend to any civil business en-
trusted to him in any county of the circuit.
Office over the Post Office.
Dec. 9, 1892-1y.

BRETZ, McFALL & BRETZ,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to colli-
ery cases. Office—5th Street, one square East of Court
house. Dec. 9, 1892-1y.

W. A. TRAYLOR & W. S. HUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to colli-
ery cases. Office—5th Street, bet. Main and Jackson,
Jasper, Ind. Dec. 9, 1892.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
Attorney at Law,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry
counties, Indiana. Jan. 9, 1894.

Dentistry!
Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
Resident Dentist,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

RENDER his professional services to all embracing
work in the dental line, and promises to give full
attention. Gold plate work especially collected.
Office—over the Post Office. April 19, 1894.

New Brick Yard!
Brick for Sale!

The undersigned wishes to inform
the public that he has opened up his
brick yard at the north side of Jasper,
and will make more brick this year than
in any previous one. He will make
favorable terms on House Patterns.
JOHN GEIER, JR.
April 22, 1892.

Farmers' Home!
(On Mill Street, JASPER.)
PHILIP KASTNER, Prop'r.

This commodious hotel has been thoroughly over-
hauled, and refitted, new throughout, and is now
open for public entertainment. The table will always
be found well supplied, and prices will be reasonable.
A good stable for farmers' horses, and cheap feed.
A good bar, well supplied with the choicest liquors,
and cigars, and polite attention always. Give me a
try. P. K.
April 20, '94.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN. Educational Column.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

The "Brethren" Meet.

EDITOR PHALANX: The Repub-
licans of Tippecanoe county held
their primary convention in Lafay-
ette last Friday evening. Among
the delegates to the congressional
convention I find the names of a
lay preacher in the M. E. Church,
also the keeper of one of the worst
saloons in our city, also the leader
of the Epworth League in the Ba-
ptist church. In the whole delega-
tion the deacons, church members
and saloon keepers are about equal-
ly divided in point of numbers.
And now we must make ready to
hear "If you do not get prohibition
of the Republican party where will
you get it?" It is a beautiful (?)
spectacle to watch these brethren
dwell in peace together in the same
political household.

It is an interesting exercise, while
contemplating this delegation to
read the resolutions of the M. E.
conference and the Epworth's on
the liquor business. Such political
conduct of professed Christians
makes Bob Ingersoll infidelity re-
spectable in comparison. Oh! Lord,
how long? HELEN M. GOUGAR.

The Source of Pauperism.

The statistics of pauperism tell
the same sad story as the statistics
of crime. Three-fourths of the in-
mates of poor-houses and asylums
—three-fourths of all who are re-
cipients in any way of public or
private charity—have been reduced
to poverty through their own in-
temperance or through the inter-
ference of their natural protectors.
Providence has given us a bound-
less land; no better nor more fer-
tile soil than ours receives the dews
of heaven; industry and commerce
thrive among us to the envy of the
nations of the world. There is no
reason, if we were a sober people,
why poverty should be known in
America. Our laboring classes have
golden opportunities awaiting them;
they earn generous wages, and the
road to higher fields is not closed to
their ambition. What, then, is the
matter? There is a yawning gulf,
ever wide open, swallowing up their
means,—the saloon. A despotic
king more insatiate in his demands
than ever barbarous tyrant or heart-
less landlord claims tribute from
them—alcohol. It is computed
that saloons, in large cities espe-
cially, average \$15 as daily receipts,
and a large proportion of this
enormous sum is wrung from the
hands of the working classes,
whose families meanwhile are in
want, and who one day with their
children may be thrown upon pub-
lic charity.—Archbishop Ireland.

Tendencies of the Liquor Traffic.

Most of the fearful amount of
crime, unrest and depression can be
very easily traced to the criminal
tendencies of this traffic, and the
enormous consumption of the wages
of labor, resulting in poverty and
the exhaustion of the resources of
the people that this traffic occasions,
is not less than one thousand mil-
lions of dollars! A safe and recent
estimate gives this as the amount
spent directly for alcoholic liquors,
and another thousand millions are
expended to take care of its awful
consequences.—Selected.

It is a Flood of Rum That Now Threatens.

"For as in the days that were be-
fore the flood they were eating and
drinking * * * and knew not
until the flood came and took them
all away." These words most clearly
affirm that the people in those re-
mote days had sunk into such
depths of sottishness and gluttony
that not only were they incapable
of any attempt at self preservation
when the great flood came, but they
were too drunk to know even that
they were about to be drowned.—
Axel Gustafson.

The Mainspring of Evil.

Dr. Richardson styles moderate
drinking "the moral mainspring of
the whole organization of drunken-
ness and of all the crimes that re-
sult from it," and Dr. Richardson
is right.

Wine and wassail have taken more
strong places than gun and steel.

Letter From Senator Turpie

IN REGARD TO THE
Dubois County Democrats' Request.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1894.
C. DOANE, Esq., Jasper, Ind.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of
your valued favor of March 31st,
inclosing the Resolutions of the Du-
bois County Democratic Convention,
all of which I have read with great
pleasure, and I was glad to read
what you say in relation to the
numbers of the Convention and its
harmonious action.

I note particularly the resolution
in favor of electing U. S. Senators
by the people—I have long advo-
cated and labored for this measure,
and I hope it yet may become a
part of the policy of the country.
Time is every day more and more
showing the necessity of this amend-
ment to the Federal Constitution.

I note also with earnest attention,
the resolution of request addressed
to us as Senators, and you may be
assured that my colleague and my-
self will adhere as closely as possible
to the principles and policy therein
laid down. We have, however, no
working majority in this branch—
the dissent of a very small number
becomes potent, when its votes are
absolutely necessary to pass a bill.

As by the Chicago Platform we were
pledged to repeal the Sherman act,
to repeal the Federal Election Law,
and to repeal the McKinley bill, and
two of these pledges have been car-
ried out, the third must also be ful-
filled, and having done this, we
shall put in the place of the Repub-
lican Tariff Law, a measure based
upon revenue, as its principal aim
and object. Everything we have
done, or expect to do, is intended
to bring about this result.

With best wishes, I remain
Yours truly,
DAVID TURPIE.

Senator Turpie's position on the
election of U. S. Senators receives
the hearty endorsement of Indiana
Democrats—but the bill don't seem
to be making much headway to-
wards becoming a law.

The repeal of the Sherman swin-
dle, as demanded by the Chicago
platform, is not yet accomplished in
accord with the known spirit of the
platform, which demands the equal
treatment at U. S. mints, and by
legislation, of both silver and gold.

If it had been known that the Dem-
ocrats would have treated the mon-
ey of the people in such a way as
to make times harder for the masses,
and more profitable for bankers and
usurers, the tidal wave of 1892
would not have occurred, and Pres-
ident Cleveland would have been
quietly fishing in some secluded
nook, with no one to "cuss" him
about the offices, and half of the
present Democratic congressmen
would have been private citizens.

The way that part of the platform
has been redeemed is like holding a
cup to the hopes and breaking it at
the lips.

Senators Turpie and Voorhees
should fully understand that Indi-
ana Democrats would almost unan-
imously prefer to bear the ills of the
McKinley outrage for fifty years, if
necessary, rather than know that
their historic party has endorsed by
legislation the doctrine of protection
for the sake of protection, as con-
tained in the collar and cuffs, coal
and iron, sugar and whisky, silk
and diamond tariff bill reported by
the Senate Finance committee.

The People are condemning the
Democrats of the Senate at the elec-
tions all over the country, for the
mistaken policy of permitting a half
dozen who have turned traitors to
their party platform to dictate terms
allied to despotism; they are now
beginning to perceive however, that
if tyranny lurks in the shadow of
authority, anarchy may very readi-
ly.

Let children be taught patriotism
and citizenship.

Teachers frequently ask us for
some good book on literature and
writing. "Literature for Beginners"
by Harriet B. Swinford, is a good
book and one we take pleasure in
recommending. It can be pur-
chased for 40 cts., of Raub & Co.,
Publishers, Philadelphia.

We have on hand several copies of
the eighteenth annual report (1893)
of the Indiana State Geologist, and
several large maps of the natural gas
and oil fields of Indiana. We will
gladly mail free, a copy of each to
anyone sending us 20 cents to cover
postage.

more for their grain sacks, for their
cheap oil cloths and carpets, and
for their collars and cuffs, for every-
thing they use made out of iron,
and the people pay \$41,805,791.47
more for the sugar they use, as
compared with the Wilson bill of
the House. This last is the only
revenue measure, and the common
people must pay that. There is
not the least trace of Chicago plat-
form Democracy in the Senate bill.

Salaries of County Officers.

(Boonville Standard.)
Under the fee and salary law,
which has been declared constitu-
tional by the Supreme Court of the
State, it will be interesting to know
what salaries are provided for the
county officers of the neighboring
counties. They are as follows:

Counties	Clk	Aud	Rec	Treas	Sher
Pike	\$2,000	\$2,300	\$1,400	\$1,900	\$1,800
Daviess	2,000	2,350	1,400	2,000	2,150
Dubois	2,000	2,200	1,400	1,900	1,800
Gibson	2,400	2,800	1,450	2,200	2,300
Knos	2,200	2,400	1,400	2,000	2,000
Troy	2,500	2,900	1,400	2,250	2,250
Spencer	2,200	2,400	1,400	2,000	2,000
Vanderburgh	5,400	6,000	3,000	4,800	4,800
Warrick	2,150	2,350	1,300	1,900	1,800

The disposition of the fees, which
heretofore have, for the officers, con-
stituted such an important and pro-
fitable adjunct of their respective of-
fices, is provided for as follows by
the new law:

The clerks, auditors, treasurers,
sheriffs and recorders of each county
shall, on the first Mondays of
December, March, June and Sep-
tember of each year, make a sworn
report to the county auditor in
writing, showing specifically the
amount of fees collected during the
preceding three months, and they
shall pay to the county treasurer
the amount shown by said report,
and take the county treasurer's re-
ceipt therefor, which receipt shall
be filed in the county auditor's of-
fice, and the auditor shall give to
the officer a quietus for the amount
paid by such officer, and which
sums shall be kept by the auditor
and treasurer of each county as sepa-
rate and distinct funds, to be
known respectively, as "clerk's
fund," "auditor's fund," "treasur-
er's fund," "sheriff's fund" and
"recorder's fund."

Bishop Chatard Summoned by the Pope.

Bishop Francis Chatard, of the
diocese of Vincennes, has gone to
Rome in response to a summons
from the Pope. The purpose of it
was not communicated to the Bis-
hop's most confidential friends, or if
it was, they have been enjoined to
secrecy. He went first to Balti-
more to have a conference with
Cardinal Gibbons before he set sail.
He will return to Indianapolis about
the latter part of June.

It is surmised that the Bishop
has been called to Rome for consul-
tation relative to the parochial school
question, which has been recently
agitated in various places. In other
quarters the call is believed to
have reference to the consolidation
of the dioceses of Vincennes and
Fort Wayne, the consumma-
tion of which would probably mean
the elevation of Bishop Chatard to
the position of an Archbishop.
Still others believe that the head of
the Catholic church desires to be
informed relative to the magnitude,
growth and probable effect of the
American Protective Association.

According to a paving brick
expert of Savannah, Ga., any good
clay brick may be vitrified without
much expense. "When a kiln of
bricks has been thoroughly burned
the fires are fed with green wood or
green fagots," says this expert in a
letter to the Savannah News, "and
common salt is then shoveled in on
the fires. The intense heat destroys
the salt. The chlorine, mixing
with the steam of the green fagots,
forms hydrochloric acid, which com-
bines with the clay at white heat
and forms a coating of alum glass,
or, to use the technical expression,
the bricks become vitrified. The
whole operation is performed within
one hour. Rock salt costing \$6 or
\$7 a ton will answer, so that the
cost of vitrifying would not amount
to 5 cents for 1,000 brick."

A recent decision of the Supreme
Court is to the effect that every per-
son owning a dog must register it
with the Township Trustee, and
that it then becomes the duty of the
Trustee to prosecute every person
who does not register.

Hill's speech against the Wilson
bill on Monday will set forth reas-
ons why everything is going re-
publican this year.—St. Louis Globe
Democrat. (rep.)

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Exchange of Letters Between Mrs. Gougar and Jerry Simpson.

LAFAYETTE, April 7.—Mrs. Helen
M. Gougar, the well-known prohibi-
tion and woman suffrage advocate
of this city, and the Hon. Jerry
Simpson have been exchanging
views through the medium of letter
correspondence. This exchange
was caused by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster,
of Iowa, president of the Women's
Republican League of the United
States, a woman who as Mrs. Gougar
put it left the prohibition party,
of which she was a shining light and
lecturer, "to join the republican
party in order to secure from Presi-
dent Harrison an office for a hus-
band who had only business sense
enough to carry a traveling bag for
her."

When Mrs. Gougar heard that
Mrs. Foster was chaperoning a bevy
of pretty Puritan factory girls before
the Senate tariff committee to show
how protection benefits the wage-
earner, especially the factory girl,
she wrote to Mr. Simpson as follows:

"The Hon. Jerry Simpson, M.C. :
DEAR SIR:—I see that Mrs. Foster
is to display a company of fac-
tory girls before the senate commit-
tee as a living evidence of the beau-
ties of the high protective tariff to
these work-women. Solomon in all
his glory was never arrayed as will
be these factory and shop girls upon
the occasion of this visit. She will
doubtless forget to state that the
highest average wages these girls
receive, taking the United States
over, is less than \$6 per week, while
their 'protected' masters realize
their millions from the labor of these
same girls.

Don't you think that, as an offset,
I had better get representatives from
the farmers and miners' wives and
march on to Washington just ahead
of Coxe's army, to show the real
benefits of protection?"

I would suggest that you meet us
at the gates of the capitol with the
old coat for a flag, which you so
eloquently displayed when you
made the recent speech on the
tariff.

Cordially yours for the protection
of the masses as well as the classes.
HELEN M. GOUGAR.

To this Mr. Simpson made reply
as follows:

"Helen M. Gougar:
"Dear Madam—Your card re-
ceived. I will say that the factory
girls have been here, but failed to
get a hearing before the committee.
"I think your suggestion an excel-
lent one, and if we could parade be-
fore the people the farmers and
miners' wives, showing the effect of
the tariff upon them, I think the
contrast would be a glaring one, and
I think would have an excellent ef-
fect. When I did but show an old
and shoddy coat, a sample such as
are worn by our farmers, it set the
whole brood to cackling. Every old
crow got up on the fence and
'cawed' about the scarecrow. You
can but imagine the effect upon these
birds of prey if you but showed them
the result.

"Of course the factory girls came
here well dressed, with fine Easter
bonnets on; but they have been get-
ting a small share of the plunder of
the robber tariff.

"I wonder how long it will be be-
fore the people will be awake to a
realization of the fact that they are
being robbed.

Respectfully yours,
"JERRY SIMPSON."

It is less singular that Congress-
man Johnson, with his opinions and
professions, should be disgusted
with the policy of barter that has
obtained favor in the United States
senate than that the same senti-
ments should exist among those rep-
resenting both the leaders and the
rank and file of the democracy of
the West. For men of this class to
applaud the sentiment that their
party is foredoomed to defeat be-
cause it has not lived up to its
pledges, is evidence of the firm hold
that the anti-protection theory has
taken upon the people of this coun-
try. With these western democrats
it is not a question of party policy,
but the enforcement of a principle,
and they are evidently, ready it
seems, to welcome the defeat of
their party when the organization
proves false to the trust that was
imposed in it.—Boston Herald.
(ind.)

A black fox's skin is said to be
worth \$1,000.