

Jasper Weekly Courier

VOL. 44

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1901.

NO. 2

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE - IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per Year, 52 Numbers, Postpaid, \$1.50. Shorter time in proportion.

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Feb. 12, 1898 - y.

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Oct 14, 1898 - 1y

W. C. T. U. COLUMN

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

Annual Temperance Picnic.

On Saturday, Sept. 14th, the Annual Temperance picnic will be held in Hillsboro grove. There will be fine attractions, both social and intellectual.

At 10 a. m. the silver medal contest will be held. At 11 a. m. Uncle Sam's wife (owing to Uncle Sam's inability to come himself) will arrive and address the people—telling them the state affairs of Uncle Sam's government. The gold medal contest will be held in the afternoon. All holders of silver medals are invited to speak in this contest; all desiring silver medals are invited to speak in the morning.

Rev. Estes and Rev. Cooper will each give addresses. There will be an abundance of excellent music—including duets by the Griffith girls, of Otwell, and by Ethel Hopkins and Queen Wineinger, of Hillsboro; also songs by different Sunday Schools.

Refreshments of all kind and lunch will be served on the grounds. There will be a lawn social in the evening. No one can afford to miss this affair.

By Order of Com.

A Confederates Soldiers' Home With No Canteen.

From Higgensville, Missouri, a short ride on the train and a shorter walk brought me to the open door of the Missouri Home for her Confederate soldiers. On my left I found a library filled with well worn books. Among the many decorations of the wall is a portrait of a woman, evidently born "to comfort and command." I am told that this is Mother McClure, the leader of the movement among the Daughters of the Confederacy that instituted this Home and maintained it for a period of eight years. In the reception room, among the many portraits of noted Confederates, hangs a beautiful picture of this mother's son who was lost in the war. "In what battle?" I asked. "It was never known," was the reply.

As I entered the spacious and cheerful dining room, my attendant called my attention to the three large flags upon the walls. Over one of the doors was draped the stars and bars. As I passed through the airy halls and dormitories, I studied the inmates as closely as politeness would permit. For I had heard it boasted that no drunkard might enjoy the hospitality of the Home. Neither the canteen nor the road-house is deemed necessary to the welfare of these old soldiers. I found them neatly clad in gray, their faces, open-eyed, clear skinned, beaming an expression of content and self-respect that I have looked for in vain among the inmates of federal homes. It is urged that so many in our federal homes are foreigners. What has so degraded the foreigner who so bravely fought our battles?

Another feature of the Home is a street of thirteen neat cottages, the homes of soldiers with families. "We live here just as we would live anywhere," said Mrs. Anderson, a mother in one of the cottages. "We raise our garden and fruit. We send our children to the city schools. These children are supported here until fourteen years of age; then the boys are usually employed in the Home on the farm; the girls find employment elsewhere, but they can return for a visit of three days when they choose."

To those who know of the families of Union soldiers left to depend on the struggling charity of the W. C. T. U. and Relief Corps, this too suggests that the pension spent in drink might be better applied.

OLIVE E. COFFEE.
Covington, Ind.

Rum has always spelled ruin for the workingman. Let temperance prevail among men who toil with their hands, and the condition of labor will be improved as if by magic. Industrial conditions will change straightway for the better, and the working man will occupy his proper place of power in society.

The Brewers Journal reports the people of Vermont, a prohibition state, as spending \$1.33 per annum for each man woman and child, and thinks it interesting. But the average for the United States is \$15.38.

Child-Saving Work in Indiana and Other States.

The problem of the care of dependent and neglected children is one that has had earnest consideration in all our more progressive States. Various methods have been tried. Some have been successful. Others not so. In New York the plan was tried of boarding these children in private institutions. Eventually the influence of these institutions became so great that it could not be changed. Ohio adopted the method of establishing County Orphans' Homes in which the dependent and neglected children of the county could be gathered and reared. Indiana started out to pursue the same course. Eventually its evils were seen and another plan was tried. Michigan accepted the theory that these little ones were the wards of the State. They built one institution which was called the State Public School, to which all such children are regularly committed by the court. The capacity of the school is about 350. Every child is put into a home as soon as it is fitted for it. In 1895 an effort was made to adopt the Michigan plan in Indiana. It failed. In 1897 our present plan was adopted. It was the Michigan idea adapted to our conditions. The theory is the same. "The best place for a child to grow up is in a good family home." We have a number of orphans' homes instead of one receiving home. Our children are not committed by the courts, although the law makes them the State's wards and objects of its careful oversight.

The results of the three systems are quite striking. New York now supports in orphans' homes over 30,000 children. Ohio takes care of 3,000, excluding those in the Soldiers and Sailors Orphan's Home. Indiana is caring for 1,650, not counting the Soldiers and Sailors Orphan's Home. Michigan maintains less than 200 children in the State Public School. When we realize that it costs, in round numbers, \$100 a year in Indiana to support these children, and it is probably not far different elsewhere, the economic feature of child saving is obvious.

New York spends millions of dollars annually on this account. Ohio over a quarter of a million; Indiana more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and Michigan but a few thousand dollars. That is least important. Good family homes, proper home training, good citizens far outweigh that. The more active we are in properly placing these children in good family homes, the greater the lessening of expense. The greater the good for the children.

The law of 1897 makes the State the guardian of all dependent children. The duty of supervising these juvenile wards was given to the State Board of Charities. It was required to employ agents who should visit all children placed in family homes after April 1, 1895, and find homes for other children. The services of such agents were to be appointed among the several counties equitable. For the first two years one agent was employed. The next two years two agents. Recently a third, a woman, was appointed.

In addition to organizing the work, which required much time the first year, the State Agency has from April 1, 1897, to July 1, 1901, visited 2,289 children in families. It has placed directly in family homes 788 children, of whom 593 remained therein on the last date mentioned. In addition, the various orphans' homes have been stimulated to increased efforts in finding homes. Last year 826 children were visited and 221 children were placed with families. Of these 155 remained off public support. The appropriations for the first two years for this work were \$2,000 annually. For the next two years \$4,500 annually. For the next two years it will be \$6,000 annually. Thus, at an annual cost of \$4,500 there are being kept off public expense near 600 children whose care would cost almost \$60,000 annually. In addition to the 1,650 children in the orphans' homes there are now in round numbers 2,400 children on indenture among the families of the State, a total of 4,000 State wards the Board is supervising.

While the number of children in

our orphans' homes has not decreased, we find that the average time they are kept therein has been greatly lessened. In 1896 the average length of stay of each child in an orphans' home was three years. Last year it had been reduced to 20.64 months. This is a saving of over \$60,000 a year by reason of this reduced time. While our children remain an average of a year and two-thirds in our orphans' homes, those in Michigan average but a few weeks in the State Public School.

As we come to appreciate that over half the boys in the reform schools and reformatories have never known what home was, we feel more strongly that this child-saving work is really that of saving the children.

The possibilities of this work are great, both from a financial and philanthropic point of view.

Real Estate Transfers

For the month of August, 1901, in Dubois county, Indiana, as shown on Recorder Ph. Kunkel's transfer record.

Melvina Cheving to Sarah F. Kessner, n/g lot 8, Kyana, \$100.

Rhoda A. Schmidt to John W. Crook, 60 acres in sec 1 t 3, r 3, \$500.

T. B. Leonard to Rhoda Schmitley, 1-6 of an acre in sec 25, t 2, r 3, \$90.

Leonard Boehmer to Christ. Reuteppohler, pt lot 13, Huntingburg, \$750.

Richard E. DeBruler to Emma Peyton, 5 acres in sec 10, t 1, r 6, \$150.

Emma Peyton to Wm. Eck, 100 acres in sec 10, t 1, r 6, \$3,300.

Richard Gehlhausen to Herman Verkamp, 124.85 acres in secs 18 and 19, t 3, r 4, \$1,900.

Conrad Mehne to Fred P. Hagen, 12 acres in sec 29, t 1, r 5, \$700.

Virginia Padgett to Aaron T. Padgett, 19 1/2 acres in sec 2, t 1, r 6, \$300.

W. W. Kendall to Louis Seng, lot 3, Wineinger's add Jasper, \$175.

Chas. Sutton to Lydia Sutton, lot 51, Borden's add Birdseye, \$45.

Sophia Schmicker to Maggie A. Boehmer, pt sec 3, t 3, r 5, \$87.05.

Geo. Fuhrman to Wm. Coffman, pt frac sec 19, t 1, r 5, \$25.

Henry Harder to Geo. and Mary Sauer, 40 acres in sec 28, t 1, r 3, \$350.

Theresia Deie to Frank Deie, et al., last will.

Joseph Mathies to Joseph Friedman, lots 96 and 97, Dubois, \$300.

Joseph Friedman to Joseph Mathies, 80 acres in sec 8, t 1, r 3, \$300.

Christ. Meyer to John H. Frick, 79 1/2 acres in sec 11, t 1, r 6, \$3,600.

Fred Hildebrand to Richard Detzer, pt lots 36 and 37, Huntingburg, \$1.

Henry Bergman to Ferdinand B. L. & S. Ass'n, lots 30 and 31, Ferdinand, \$104.

Magdalena Mehling to Fidelis Schumacher, lot 189, Ferdinand, \$250.

John F. Meyer to Herman H. Wilmer, 139 acres in sec 8, t 3, r 4, and lot 5, in Beckman's add Ferdinand, \$1.

Fred A. Feldmeyer to Philip Frick, 100 acres in sec 17, t 3, r 5, \$3,150.

Wm. Kirkhoff to Fred A. Brace, pt sec 27, t 2, r 5, \$400.

Chas. D. Wineinger to Amanda C. Wineinger, 120 acres in sec 23, t 1, r 6, \$1,350.

Jos. M. Schieter to Trustee Bainbridge Twp., 1/4 of an acre in sec 13, t 1, r 5, \$30.

Susan Eisenhut to Adam J. Eisenhut, lot 32, Haysville, \$500.

R. M. Milburn to W. S. Hunter, lot 27, Milburn's add Jasper, \$150.

John L. Nenkam to Christ. Freyberger, 160 acres in sec 23, t 1, r 4, \$1,800.

James M. King to Carrie E. King, 25 acres in sec 24, t 2, r 3, \$100.

"The Land of the Sky."

Europe may have her Switzerland, the West its Colorado, the Pacific coast may glory in her Sierra Nevada, and British Columbia in feeling in this part of the bush. The democrats here are an honest more picturesquely, more charmingly beautiful than the mountain country of Western North Carolina, very ably represented by both Mr. Inman and Mr. Sweeney, and to the "Sky." It is true there are mountains of greater elevation in each of the localities named, but who have both been leaders in the greatest canvases in the gallery senate, would be a very undesirable beauty of nature to be measured on geodetic lines. Where the mountain ranges of the west are rugged, barren and forbidding, those in western North Carolina are robed in deep-hued forests to their highest summits. Where the greater peaks of the Sierra Nevada frown, those of "The Land of the Sky" smile through banks of rhododendrons and azaleas. Where the valleys of the one are rocky and impassable gorges, in the other they are fern-carpeted forest labyrinths, through which crystal streams tumble merrily along over moss-grown rocks in their race to the open.

Picture in your mind a region where range after range of heavily forested mountains parallel each other like waves of the sea, while interlacing valleys are rich with verdure and flowers, and where silver streams murmur unceasingly. Imagine an air so light and pure that breathing itself seems a new-found joy; then throw over all a canopy of bluest of Italian blue, and you have "The Land of the Sky."

The rugged mountain region embraces the extreme western portion of North Carolina and the eastern edge of Tennessee. Within these confines are several districts alike in their general features, but each having distinct charms and advantages peculiarly its own. The one most generally visited has Asheville for its tourist center.

None the less beautiful, however, is that country in and about Blowing Rock and Grandfather's Mountain, of which Lenoir is the entrepot. Southeast of Asheville are the Flat Rock, Tryon and Sapphire regions, which attract many visitors because of the charming environments. Southwest of Asheville, and between that city and Murphy, is the Balsam Mountain country, wild, solitary and Swiss-like, with the Hayward Sulphur Springs as the chief tourist rendezvous. Over to the west, and near the Tennessee line, is the less rugged, but more picturesquely beautiful, territory in and about the Hot Springs, while almost due north from here and across the Tennessee line looms up, in the majesty of its towering height, Roan Mountain, crowned by a hotel, the highest building east of Colorado, and a favorite summer gathering place for people from near and far. Taken as a whole, no similar area on the western continent compares with "The Land of the Sky" in beauty or sublimity. In square miles it is the equal of Switzerland. In attractiveness, accessibility and health it is its rival.

The Southern Railway, which brings "The Land of the Sky" within easy reach, approaches it from all directions of the compass. From St. Louis daily sleeping cars are operated direct to Asheville, which is an all-the-year-round resort, thus putting St. Louis tourists into that beautiful region with only one night on the road.—Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, July 4, 1901.

Another Great Combine.

Such is the one now being promoted by the Board of Directors of the Indiana S. S. Association. It consists in uniting the religious forces of the entire State in what is called "Sunday School Week." The program consists of popular mass meetings in every village, town and city of the State during the evenings of that week, a household visitation of the whole State on Friday and special evangelistic services on Sunday.

There will be at least a million people assembled in these mass meetings to discuss the moral and religious needs of the boys and girls of Indiana, and the Sunday School as an agency to meet those needs. W. C. Pearce, of Chicago, J. E. Bolles, of Detroit, Prof. E. A. Fox, of Louisville, and other International Sunday School men will assist the Indiana speakers. The week selected is October,

21-27.

The Senatorial Race.

HOLLAND, IND., Sept. 2, '01. Mr. EDITOR:—A correspondent from Dubois has expressed the her Cascade range, but nowhere on the face of the earth is there a region more picturesquely, more charmingly beautiful than the mountain country of Western North Carolina, very ably represented by both Mr. Inman and Mr. Sweeney, and to the "Sky." It is true there are mountains of greater elevation in each of the localities named, but who have both been leaders in the greatest canvases in the gallery senate, would be a very undesirable beauty of nature to be measured on geodetic lines. Where the mountain ranges of the west are rugged, barren and forbidding, those in western North Carolina are robed in deep-hued forests to their highest summits. Where the greater peaks of the Sierra Nevada frown, those of "The Land of the Sky" smile through banks of rhododendrons and azaleas. Where the valleys of the one are rocky and impassable gorges, in the other they are fern-carpeted forest labyrinths, through which crystal streams tumble merrily along over moss-grown rocks in their race to the open.

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Why should we bother about the two-minute trotter? It would be a very pleasing experience to own a two-minute trotter for a few minutes, to be sure, but trotting is so progressive that even the two-minute trotter may be only a king for the day. The minute the two-minute trotter makes his mark drivers will begin trying to make their steeds negotiate the mile in 1:59 1/4, and one of them will succeed. Time was when the 2:30 trotter was just as great a wonder as the two-minute trotter will be this season or a few seasons hence.—Minneapolis Times.

So far as money-making is concerned, there is no doubt that Americans are equally as much afflicted with the fever as Englishmen. Great fortunes are being made in this country in commercial and industrial lines of activity, but political life is perhaps more attractive than ever to our people. At least political candidates are multiplying in number from year to year, and the future offers no assurance that it will ever be otherwise.—Atlanta Constitution.

The trusts are of fairly new growth. It is not surprising that one does quite know how to handle them yet. Still they are pretty likely, in common with everything else, to have in themselves the seeds of decay, to carry with themselves their own antidote. Unwisely, they may fall to pieces of their own weight; soulless, they may cause the conception of a soul among the members; grasping, they may loosen the individual grasp; accountable, as a comet, to no law, they may yet, as a comet, fizzle out in a tenuous tail and leave no trace of their having been. If they may not be throttled perhaps they may be dissipated.—Dallas News.

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