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Ye can Conquer if ye Will. BY ANANIAS W. SAWYER.

Slugged toiler—son of labor— Slightly bathing every day For existence—O, my brother, Thou shalt triumph in the fray; On life's changeful field of action, Though defeat may oft appear, Thou shalt win the victor's laurels If thou wilt but persevere.

Though thou art obscure and lowly, Ye may reach the wished for goal, Grasp the prizes, wealth and station, If thou hast a dauntless soul; If thou hast a resolution That misfortune cannot shake; One on which the angry surges An impression fail to make.

Art thou sneered at and derided By the self-styled "city born? Heed ye not the fool's contumely, Or the weak mind's harmless scorn. Art thou friendless?—friends will gather As do courtiers kings around, When thou hast achieved distinction, When thou hast position found.

Strong in faith, let naught repel thee; Thou shalt in the end prevail; In life's trials, and in its battles, None but dastard cowards fail; Noble natures prove ascendant, In earth's and dark's content; To renown, from dark oblivion, Elected in glory up they spring.

What if years of fierce endeavor Have been spent by thee in vain? What if thou hast met disaster? Up and take the field again, Wreck and ruins all about thee, Give not up, but struggle still, Stubborn courage is resistless, Ye can conquer, if ye will.

The question of the formation of a new Northern State adjacent to Lake Superior, from portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, including the missing region, is evidently but one of time. The people of that section are already moving the matter, and a circular, numerously signed has been issued, which calls a Convention to assemble at Ontonagon, on the 25th of August, to interchange views and adopt measures for the attainment of the object, and to organize a provisional government for the Territory. As a part of the proposed section is the domain of other States, the consent of those States and of Congress will be necessary, under the Constitution, to give legal validity to the new government.

A Mr. Harrison, of the colony of Victoria, Australia, has invented a machine by which ice can be manufactured by steam, at the cost simply of the fuel with which the machinery is propelled. Ether is used in the process, none of which, however, is lost in the manufacture, and can be used an indefinite number of times. Mr. Harrison has one of his machines in operation in Red Lion Square, London, driven by a ten-horse engine, which turns out 6,000 pounds of ice a day, of any desired thickness. The cost of making it is about two dollars and a half a ton. If the machine is such as is represented it will be an invaluable invention for warm countries, where ice is not produced in sufficient quantities in winter for summer use.

LONGEVITY.—In 1790 Jonathan Hartop was living at Aldborough, in Yorkshire, England, at the age of 137 years, having been born in the year 1653. He witnessed and perfectly remembered the great fire of London in 1666.

## Intellect Developed by Labor.

Are labor and self-culture irreconcilable to each other? In the first place, we have seen that man, in the midst of labor, may and ought to give himself to the most important improvements, that he may cultivate his sense of justice, his benevolence, and the desire of perfection. Toil is the school of these high principles; and we have a strong presumption that, in other respects, it does not necessarily blight the soul. Next, we have seen that the most fruitful sources of truth and wisdom are not books, precious as they are, but experience and observation; and these belong to all conditions. It is another important consideration, that almost all labor demands intellectual activity, and is best carried on by those who invigorate their minds; so that the two interests, toil and self-culture, are friends to each other. It is mind, after all, which does the work of the world; so that the more there is of mind, the more work will be accomplished. A man, in proportion as he is intelligent, makes a given force accomplish a greater task, makes skill take the place of muscles, and with less labor gives a better produce. Make men intelligent, and they become inventive; they find shorter processes. Their knowledge of nature helps them to turn its laws to account, to understand the substances on which they work, and to seize on useful hints, which experience continually furnishes. It is among workmen that some of the most useful machines have been contrived. Spread education, and the history of the country shows, there will be no bounds to useful education.

A SCRIPTURAL CANINE.—A gentleman traveling in the West stopped at the house of a pious old woman, and observing her fondness for a pet dog, ventured to ask the name of the animal. The good woman answered by saying that she called him "Moreover." "Is not that a strange name?" inquired the gentleman. "Yes," said the old lady, "but I thought it must be a good one, as I found it in the Bible." "Found it in the Bible?" quoth the gentleman. "Pray, and in what part of the Bible did you find it?" The old lady took down her Bible with the utmost reverence, and turning to the text, read as follows:—"Moreover, the dog came and licked his sores." "There!" said she, "wasn't the dog's name Moreover?"

A FACT FOR FARMERS.—Every inch of rain that falls on a roof yields two barrels to every space ten feet square; and seventy-two barrels are yielded by the annual rain in this climate on a similar surface. A barn thirty by forty feet yields annually 864 barrels; this is enough for more than two barrels a day for every day in the year. Many have, however, at least five times that amount of roofing on their dwellings and other buildings, yielding annually more than four thousand barrels of rain water, or about twelve barrels or one hundred and fifty ordinary pailsful daily.

INDIAN HUNTING TRIBES.—It appears by an official report, that the whole number of animals killed by the hunter tribes in 1854, 1855, and 1856, was as follows: Bears 4,733, beavers 11,497, black muskrats 110,911, cross foxes 1650, deer 59,928, elk 16, fawn 5,069, fisher 6,078, grey fox 32,985, red fox 5,086, lynx 1,230, marten 21,522, mink 306,086, musquash 2,472,381, opossum 63,329, otter 8,505, racoon 1,134,301, red fox 5,083, silver fox 33, sable 320, silver grey rabbit 2,005, and sea otter 362. Further details accompany this topic, denoting the labor with which this subject has been issued.

SMALL BONNETS AND NEURALGIA.—The new spring bonnets, says a lounge on Broadway, continues to be worn of the oyster shell pattern, small and rounded at the cheeks. Eminent medical men attribute the great increase among the women, of neuralgia, tic-douloureux, loss of sight, great suffering in the ear, to this fashion of excessively small bonnets, which dress the neck instead of the head.—N. Y. Post.

The young lady who burst into tears has been put together again, and is now wearing hoops to prevent a recurrence of the accident.

The parson who prefaced his sermon with "Let us say a few words before we begin," is about equal to the chap who took a short nap before he went to sleep.

## Origin of Names of States.

Maine was so called in 1623, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor. New Hampshire was the name given to the Territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Capt. John Mason, by patent, Nov. 7, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, Jan. 16th, 1777, from the French *vert mont*, green mountains.

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians, in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. "I had learnt," says Roger Williams, that Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hill.

Rhode Island was so called in 1594, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. Connecticut is a Moheekannaw word, signifying the long river.

New York was so called in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England.

New Jersey was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1631, after William Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la War, who died in this bay.

Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 20, 1632.

Virginia was called, in 1584, after Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in honor of Charles IX., King of France.

Georgia was so called in honor of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1814, from its principal river.

Mississippi was so called in 1800 from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, i. e., the river formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called in honor of Louis XIV., of France.

Tennessee was so called in 1768 from its principal river. The word Tennessee is said to signify a curved spoon.

Kentucky was so called in 1792, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river of men.

Indiana was so called in 1819, from the American Indians.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary.

Missouri was so called in 1812, from its principal river.

Michigan was so called in 1805, from the lake on its border.

Arkansas was so called in 1812, from its principal river.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon, in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday; in Spanish, *Pascua Florida*.

Columbia was so called in reference to Columbus.

Wisconsin was so called from its principal river.

Iowa was so called from its principal river.

A farmer who had employed a green Emerald, ordered him to give the mule some corn in the ear. On his coming in, the farmer asked: "Well, Pat, did you give the corn?" "To be sure I did." "How did you give it?" "An shure as yez told me, in the ear." "But how much did you give?" "Well yez see, the craytor wouldn't hold still, and kept switching his ears about so, I couldn't get above a fiat full in both ears.

The question for debate before the Slabtown debating society at present is: "Which is the greatest cause of swearing, a horse that won't draw or a stove?"

A vain man finds his account in speaking good of ill of himself; a modest man never talks of himself.

## Only Waiting.

A very aged man in an almshouse was asked what he was doing? He replied—"Only waiting."

Only waiting till the shadows  
Are a little longer grown,  
Only waiting till the glimmer  
Of the last day's beam is flown;  
Till the night of earth is faded  
From the heart once full of day;  
Till the stars of heaven are breaking  
Through the twilight soft and grey.

Only waiting till the reapers  
Have the last sheaf gathered home;  
For the summer time is faded,  
And the autumn winds have come.  
Quickly, reapers! gather quickly  
The last ripe hours of my heart,  
For the bloom of life is withered,  
And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting till the angels  
Open wide the mystic gate,  
At whose portals I have lingered,  
Weary, poor and desolate.  
Even now I hear their footsteps  
And their voices far away;  
If they call me, I am waiting,  
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting till the shadows  
Are a little longer grown,  
Only waiting till the glimmer  
Of the day's last beam is flown;  
Then from out the gathering darkness  
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,  
By whose light my soul shall gladly  
Tread its pathway to the skies.

A cotemporary gives the following: "There have not been many persons sun-struck during this summer, but judging from the published list of marriages all over the country, the number who have been daughterstruck (!) is quite large." The "son-stroke" generally follows a short time afterwards—say in a year or a little less.

A BIT OF HUMAN NATURE.—A quaint writer observes that at seventeen, with reference to her beau, a woman inquires, "who is he?" At twenty, grown more ambitious, "who is he?" At twenty-five, the world having produced its effects, "what has he?" At thirty, in despair, "where is he?" Is it true, ladies!

A LOVER'S "HI-DEA".—There is a Cockney youth who, every time he wishes to get a glimpse of his sweetest, calls out "Fire!" directly under her window. In the alarm of the moment, she plunges her head out of the window and inquires "Where?" The lover then poetically slaps himself on the bosom, and exclaims:—"Ere, my Hangellina!"

A LOGICAL TOYER.—An old "soaker" was induced to sign the temperance pledge, which he kept religiously for some weeks. At last he got decidedly balmy, and one of his friends remonstrated with him for his faithlessness to his obligations. "We-well," replied he with a sly leer "a-all signs fall in dry weather."

Nature stretches forth her arms, or rather her limbs, to shade you. Seek her aid be cold and happy.—Ind Jour.

The "local" of the Journal is a modest man and a bachelor; therefore he uses the word "limbs."—N. A. Ledger.

HOW TO AVOID QUARRELS.—The late Mr. John Jones being asked by a friend how he kept from being involved in quarrels, replied:—"By letting the angry person have all the quarrel to himself."

If you don't know what everybody else knows, you had better hold your tongue; and if you know something that everybody knows, you had better hold your tongue too.

One of our exchanges contains the following "item": "Lowell has over nineteen miles of girls' endwise." Who's been measuring 'em "endwise?"

A grape vine is said to be in existence near Santa Barbara, California, the main stock of which is ten feet in diameter. The yield of fruit from it is estimated at eighteen thousand pounds.

In Jefferson county, Va., last week, a verdict was given of \$4,500 damages against Mr. Hue, for the seduction of Miss Randall.

PARADOXICAL BUT TRUE.—"I am unable," you beggar cries, "to stand or go." If he says true, he lies.

Why did Job always sleep cold? 'Cause he had miserable comforters.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Culture of the Melon.

There is no fruit that enters so largely into the daily consumption of our people as the melon, and none that seems to be so little understood or appreciated in its culture. A fine flavored water or musk melon should not be planted within one hundred rods of any other melon, or any of the melon family. Gourds, squashes or cucumbers should never be planted in the same garden or field with melons, for the volatile nature of the pollen of each will mix, making hybrids of the next generation, giving the melon a gourdy, squashy flavor, and softening the shell of the gourd. The melon delights in a sandy soil, and to have them in their greatest perfection, the ground should be deeply spaded or subsoil plowed. The hills should be about ten feet apart.

The watermelon vine is very subject to injury from water; heavy and continued rains give them the appearance of having been scalded, hence the necessity of planting on hills instead of on a level. Holes should be excavated and filled in with well rotted manure, with a mound over the manure at least twelve inches higher in the center than on the outside; on the center of this mound plant the seed, plant some six or eight, and when they have four leaves, thin out to three plants in a hill. As the vines begin to run, branch and bloom, pinch out the terminal bud, which will throw the whole vigor of the vine into the young fruit just set; as the fruit increases in size, take off all but one to a branch, and allow but one melon to ripen on one branch vine. An over-loaded melon vine will produce but inferior fruit.

The cultivator should bear in mind that the roots of melons run just as fast, and that the practice of laying back the vines over the hills is very injurious to the crop. The melon ground cannot be broken too deep before the vines begin to run, but it is a positive injury to the vine for the plow to go three inches below the surface over which the vine has already run.

Great care should be taken in handling the vines when working among them with the hoe. For every tendril broken or bruised on the vine, the fruit is retarded in its maturity. Keep the ground clean around the vines, and as fast as the vine elongates a branch peg it down, so that the wind may not blow them about and break them. If the striped bug is troublesome, mix one portion of guano to two of gypsum and dust over the vines when the dew is on—the bugs will quickly depart.

The first melons that set on the vines will mature in about four weeks from the time of setting; the second settings in about three weeks. As the season advances, they will mature in less than three weeks. Fine crops of melons are made by using brush for the vines to run on and cling to. The seed of the first melon that ripens should be saved to the next season's planting, if it grew where no other member of the melon family could impregnate it.—Exchange.

PRESERVING EGGS.—I am convinced from numerous experiments, that eggs may be better preserved in corn meal or bran than in any thing else. Mrs. —, the lady knitting in the other corner there, last fall put down some twenty dozen, small end down, and only two come out worse for resting. To this present sitting, some four months, they are "good as new." Salt does not do as well.—Country Gent.