

JASPER COURIER.



JASPER:

FRIDAY: JULY 19, 1872.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HORACE GREELEY

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Of Marion.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WASHINGTON C. DEPAUW,

Of Floyd.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

OWEN M. EDDY,

Of St. Joseph.

FOR AUDITOR.

HON. JOHN B. STOLL,

Of Noble.

FOR TREASURER.

HON. JAMES B. RYAN,

Of Marion.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MILTON H. HOPKINS,

Of Montgomery.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

BAYLESS W. HANNA,

Of Vigo.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ED. PRICE,

Of Sullivan.

REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JOHN C. ROBINSON,

Of Owen.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

HON. M. C. KERR,

COL. J. S. WILLIAMS,

For Congressman, 2d District.

SIMEON K. WOLFE,

Prosecuting Attorney 3d Judicial Circuit.

S. H. TAYLOR, of Daviess.

For Common Pleas Judge, 3d District.

MILTON S. MAVITY,

For Common Pleas Prosecutor,

JOHN C. SCHAFER,

For Representative in the Legislature.

HENRY A. PEED, of Martin County.

OUR TICKET.—We this week put at the head of our columns the Democratic ticket nominated at the Baltimore National Convention. Of its composition it is useless for us to speak, for the reputation of Horace Greeley as a patriot, sage and successful statesman, is co-extensive with civilization, while Governor Brown is recognized everywhere as one of the bright and shining lights of later years. With such a ticket every patriot can go to work heartily for its success, knowing that the Jeffersonian qualifications of "honesty and capability" are embraced in it, and even conceded to it by its opponents. When these gentlemen assume the reins of Government as they will on the 4th of next March, white hats, plain clothes and honesty will be the rule at the White House instead of gold tinsel, epaulettes, red tape, rascality and nepotism. Then let every Democrat and Liberal Republican go into this fight with a vim and a win, knowing that we have an unexceptionable platform, and candidates, upon it who will honestly carry out its principles. Then, Hurrah for Greeley, and long life to the Republic.

On last Tuesday evening when the rains were descending from the heavens in torrents, a hack containing four blooming maids and two gentlemen drove up and halted in front of the Court House, the party alighted and entered the Court Hall, inquired for the Clerk's office, which was shown to them by a bystander. On entering, they were not long in telling the Clerk their business. In the meantime, however, the bachelors, Attorneys, Doctors, and the occupants of the milliner's establishment, came flocking in to see the nuptial knot tied. While our Clerk was preparing the necessary papers, our amiable Sheriff, acting as marshal of the day, dispatched a message for Esq. Enthoven. But on the return of the messenger, they were informed that the Justice was sick, and unable to appear; to the dissatisfaction of the bachelors, &c., whose lips hung like an elephant's ear. The bridegroom and bride, together with their attendants, hastened through the rain to the Justice's office, where the loving couple were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, named respectively Wm. S. Ford and Mary L. Williams—collectively, Mr. and Mrs. Ford.

DIED.—On the 12th, in Ireland, this county, Andrew F. Kelso, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Kelso was one of the pioneers of this county, having settled in its limits with his father in 1817, and resided in it continuously ever since. In his younger days Mr. Kelso was a man of great energy, and enterprise, always the friend of every measure which would advance the interests of the county. He had an extensive acquaintance, and an established reputation for probity and honor in all the affairs of life. He had lived to see a large family raised and respectably settled. He had been a consistent member of the Methodist church for a great many years, exemplifying his professions by his daily walk and conversation, and will be sincerely mourned for by a large circle of acquaintances.

Mr. John C. Deinderfer is this week announced as a candidate for Real Estate Appraiser. He is a farmer living in Patoka township, on the line of the St. Louis railroad, and thinks he understands the relative value of railroad and other lands when entered for taxation. There is no question, Mr. D. to the contrary notwithstanding, that lands contiguous to stations on the railroad are already largely enhanced in value, and will be still further increased on the completion of the roads, and whoever is elected Appraiser should be careful to get them high enough this time, or we may have another 40 per cent. added to our appraisement, and this time by a legal Board.

The Republican convention for the purpose of nominating additional candidates for Congressman-at-large and Presidential electors assembled at the State House, Wednesday, July the 10th. Hon. William Williams was nominated for Congressman, on the first ballot. General Nathan Kimball presented his resignation as elector-at-large. Judge Moore, of Warlick, and Major Gordon, of Indianapolis, were nominated for electors. Mr. Williams, the nominee for Congressman, is not a very strong man.

Indiana at Baltimore.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune" telegraphs as follows:

The Indiana delegation, after a harmonious session of two hours, adopted a resolution directing their Chairman to cast the vote of the State for Greeley and Brown, and also unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That believing it to be the highest and most sacred duty demanded of us by the solemn and threatening exigencies of the times, the Democratic party, in entering the struggle about to take place for the establishing of purity, economy and statesmanship, and the overthrow of misadministration, corruption, and imbecility in the management of public affairs, willingly ignore all past party differences, especially in obsolete issues, and cheerfully accept the proffered hand of that large and influential body of our former opponent members of the Liberal Republican party, and in case their candidates, Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, shall be found, on a ballot had in conformity with the rule of this Convention, to have the requisite number of votes, we will cheerfully accept them as our candidates. The chairman of the delegation was instructed to present the resolution to the Convention as expressing the sentiment of the Indiana delegation.

How to Go West.

This is an enquiry which every one should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time, and money.

The "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis through Bloomington to Burlington, has achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Route to the west. At Burlington it connects with the great Burlington Route which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Dubois County, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the I. B. & W. and Burlington Route.

This Line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Lake Erie, Evansville and Southwestern Road, held at Evansville, Tuesday, the resignation of Geo. N. Carlton as President was accepted, and G. H. Ellery, of New York city, was appointed in his place. Mr. Matthew Henning was appointed a Director in place of Mr. Chandler. The contract entered into between the Executive Committee and the New York Contract Company was approved, and considerable other private business was transacted. A resolution of respect to the memory of Mr. J. J. Chandler was passed, and the meeting adjourned.

How the Tariff Ruins the Poor Man.

The worst of the many bad features of our present high protective tariff is not the high duties, oppressive and arbitrary as they are, but it is the fact that they are levied on the people least able to pay them. When a tax or duty is imposed on an article of luxury, as jewelry, accident spirits, or pictures, it may be termed, to a large extent, a voluntary or optional tax, since we may escape its payment by doing without the article. But when the tax or duty is levied upon articles of necessary use and universal consumption, it becomes compulsory, and must be paid by all, rich or poor, alike. Now, as nine-tenths of the citizens of this Republic are not rich, but men either in very moderate circumstances, or else absolutely without accumulated means, it follows that nine-tenths of the taxes on consumption must be paid by this great class.

Now that the discussion and decision of the tariff question is remitted to the Congressional Districts, it is fair that the people should know what the honorable gentlemen, who want to make tariff and tax laws for us in Congress, think of the present system of raising the United States revenue. The present Congress having, by its action, abolished the Income Tax, and repealed the entire duties on tea and coffee, has left the people in the predicament of paying two-thirds of the enormous revenue to be annually raised by taxes on the necessities of life, and those taxes raised in a proportion greatly exceeding three-fourths off of that class of the people not possessed of property. We are by no means arguing that the wealthy class should pay all the taxes. We simply state the proposition that by the present system of levying them the wealthy class more nearly escapes the burdens of taxation than any other. A tax on incomes, with proper exemptions, is necessarily the fairest of all taxes, if honestly and efficiently collected. A tax on expenditure, on the other hand, is the unfair, because it must be paid by the masses, not out of their surplus means, but out of their earnings, needed for daily subsistence. As all our tariff taxes are taxes upon expenditure, and are compulsory just in proportion as they are imposed on the necessities of life, they are unjust and oppressive, so long as the accumulated wealth of the country is exempt from taxation.

It is no answer to this statement to say that realized property is already fully taxed by the States, and that the General Government should, therefore, leave it untaxed. Not only is personal property not taxed at all in some of the States, but real estate is notoriously not taxed at half its true value. And if the General Government must raise three hundred or three hundred and fifty millions a year, why exempt all property from any share whatever of the burden? Is there any less reason why property should contribute to the support of the Nation than labor? Why should the Nation, any more than the State, exempt wealth from the burdens of taxation? Would it not be more impartial, to say the least, to raise a part of this great revenue by taxes, in some form, upon accumulated wealth, another and very large portion upon luxuries or superfluities (like spirits and tobacco), and the least remaining portion by duties upon imported necessities?

Let us now see what we arrive at by beginning, as our present tax system does, at the other end. Of the two hundred and two millions of tariff revenue actually collected in the fiscal year 1871, there were paid on—

Spirits, wine, ale, beer, &c.	\$9,000,000
Tea, coffee, cocoa and chicory	19,000,000
Tobacco and cigars	5,000,000
Silks and its manufactures and fancy goods	18,000,000
Other articles of luxury	6,000,000
Total	\$57,500,000

Here is a little more than one-fourth of the whole revenue collected on what political economists would generally term superfluities, or commodities which can be done without. This would leave three-fourths of the whole sum of taxes charged and collected on necessities which no man can dispense with, least of all the poor man with a large family to be supported.

But if we take the standard of necessities and luxuries adopted by the learned body of legislators who made the tariff which goes into operation in August next, we must take out tea and coffee from the table of superfluities and place them in the lists of necessities. As they have placed them on the free list, of course they can not consider them luxuries. This would leave only \$38,500,000 of revenue raised from all the luxuries, against \$163,500,000 collected from the necessities of life, or a proportion of less than twenty per cent. of the former to eighty per cent. of the latter.

The following table will show the reader how large is the percentage of taxation levied on the mass of the people by the so-called "reduced" tariff passed by the present Ten-per-cent. Congress. We say Ten-per-cent., because it is a convenient and comprehensive way of stating the fact that when this Congress was asked to take off the burdens on the necessities of life, they took six months to adjust a system of reductions which gave ten per cent. to the people and ninety per cent. to the manufacturing rings. By the official statement of the Treasury Department, the average rate of duty imposed by the tariff now in force on dutiable articles is 44 per cent. The present Congress has magnanimously consented to take off 44-10 per cent. of this amount, in consideration of a hundred millions of surplus gold constantly in the Treasury

But we are keeping our readers from the list of duties paid by all consumers on certain staple articles of consumption. Let it be premised that the figures given are taken from the official report tabulated by the National Bureau of Statistics, and modified wherever any reduction has been made by the new tariff.

Articles.	Per cent of duty.
Hosiery	96
Blankets	109
Calico	61
Spool Thread	75
Caps, Wool	70
Cotton Sheetings, and Shirts, plain and brown, not bleached	51
Carpet—tongued and three-ply	54
Woolen Yarn	94
Balmoral	93
Delains	82
Poplins	61
Flannels	113
Hats, Wool	101
Ready-made Clothing	45
Earthenware	40
Pocket Knives	45
Soap	45
Sugar	38
Molasses	35
Rice	86
Salt, in bulk	62
Salt, in bags	43

After this, let any man prate of the beneficence of the tariff reductions of the present Congress, if he dare. Here are twenty staples on which the compulsory tax levied by the "reduced" tariff is seventy per cent. Luxuries, however, are cheaper. Our beneficent rulers have added drugs and diamonds, besides tea and coffee, to the free list, but have so fixed matters that the total average taxation is only forty per cent., while the list of articles above cited draw seventy per cent. out of the pockets of the people.

MR. GREELEY NOTIFIED.

Speech of Senator Doolittle on the Occasion.

GREELEY'S BRIEF RESPONSE.

New York, July 12.

The following were the speeches made to-day on the occasion of the notification of Greeley of his nomination by the Baltimore Convention:

Mr. Doolittle said:

Mr. Greeley, the National Democratic Convention, recently held at Baltimore, charged us with the pleasing duty of waiting on you in person to notify you of its unanimous nomination of yourself as a candidate for the Presidency. We were informed it would be agreeable to you to meet us here at this time, and we have come in a body to place in your hands this official notification. The published proceedings of our convention show great unanimity, but those only who took part in them can realize the cordiality and enthusiasm with which it resolved to sustain the Liberal Republican movement, to co-operate with all patriotic citizens to support the principles declared at Cincinnati, and resolved also the best and surest mode of giving effect to those great principles to nominate and elect the same candidate. We both witnessed and felt that cordiality and enthusiasm.

Mr. Doolittle then introduced the members of the committee individually to Greeley. When the ceremony of introduction was over, Greeley spoke as follows:

I should need time were I to attempt to reply fully and truly to this important, and, I need not say, gratifying communication. It may be that I should reply in writing, but as I have lately addressed a letter, which has been pretty widely considered, to the Liberal Republican Convention, it may not be necessary. I can only say now that I accept your nomination and accept it gratefully, in the same spirit in which it was offered. (Cheers.) I am at present in a position which, doubtless, many would regard as a proud one, but which is still an embarrassing one, because it involves the temporary, and I trust only the temporary, annoyance of a misconception of my motives on the part of some valued and life-long friends. I am confident that time alone is necessary to vindicate my motives to all candid observers, and to convince all, indeed, of the disinterestedness and patriotism of the course I am pursuing and intended to pursue long before I was assured of so much co-operation and sympathy. (Cheers.) The time will come, and I trust in God the opportunity too, when the world will see that you are no less Democrats because you have pursued the course you have, and that I am no less a Republican because I accept your nomination. (Cheers.) [Here Mr. Greeley's voice faltered with emotion. He recovered himself and continued.] I am not much in the habit of receiving nominations for the Presidency [great laughter], and I am consequently unable to reply as readily and fluently as others might. (Renewed laughter.) I can only say I shall be happy to see all of you, or at least as many of you as can come, at my humble farm home, where I shall be to-morrow, and where we shall be able to converse and confer more freely than here. If you will come I shall be happy to make you welcome to the best the farm affords [more laughter and cheering], and so I simply wish you farewell.

Fights.—Several women in the county about a mile south of Jasper, became possessed of the green-eyed monster lately, and last Saturday four of them pitched into each other and tore all their chignons off, and otherwise damaged their appearance. It is said the air blue with screams, and the ground was strewn with hair, while the question of prowess was left undecided.

CAUTION.—On yesterday an Mr. G. Lamb was cutting oats in my field, 80 was taken from his vest pocket by some young boys who were picking blackberries. I wish to caution parents that they may be on the look out for the money, and return it to me as I do not wish to prosecute the children.

CONRAD ECKERT.

Cincinnati National Industrial Exposition.

The Board of Commissioners announce THAT THE THIRD GRAND EXPOSITION, WILL BE OPENED FROM

September Fourth to October Fifth, 1872.

Goods will be received from

August 14th, to 31st.

The Sixteen Grand Departments have

been greatly extended, and the

Exposition will be the

Largest ever held in America.

The Exhibition space under roof being

SEVEN ACRES.

Extensive arrangements have been made for transportation of visitors at reduced rates.

Exhibitors should make immediate application for space, Rules and Premium

List furnished on application.

July 19th, 1872-3w.

Attorney's Complaint.

State of Indiana, Dubois County, ss:

In the Circuit Court of Dubois County,

in the State of Indiana, September

Term, A. D. 1872.

Rudolph Moening

vs.

Adolph Moening,

Maria Moening,

Bernard Poenges, et al.)

BE IT KNOWN, That on this 26th day

of February, in the year 1872, the

above named plaintiff, by his Attorneys,

filed in the Office of the Clerk of the

Circuit Court, a complaint against said

defendants, in the above entitled cause,

and on the 17th day of July, 1872, filed

an affidavit of a competent person, that

said defendants, Adolph Moening and

Maria Moening are not residents of the

State of Indiana.

Said defendants are therefore, hereby

notified of the filing and pendency of said

complaint against them, and that unless

they appear and answer or demur there-

to, at the calling of said cause on the

second day of the next term of said

Court, to be begun and held at the Court-

House in Jasper, on the fourth Monday

in September, next, said complaint, and

the matters and things therein contained

and alleged, will be heard and deter-

mined in their absence.

BAZIL B. EDMONSTON, Clerk.

of the Dubois Circuit Court

Cong. & Supreme Att'y for plaintiff.

July 19th, 1872-3w.

L. H. SARGENT & CO.,

(Established 1850.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Salt, Flour, Seeds, Fruit, &c.

AND AGENTS FOR

Mason City and Granddaga Salt Company.

No. 31 Walnut Street.

CINCINNATI, O.

TABLE SALT.

Back Salt of 10 lbs. and 4 lbs.

DAIRY SALT.

Packers Salt.

COMMON FINE SALT.

ATTENTION

Is given by us to the sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Fruits

and Country Produce generally, as well as to filling

orders from our correspondents for any kind of merchan-

dise at market price.

L. H. SARGENT & CO.,

31 Walnut Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

Reference—Franklin Bank, and old merchants of

Cincinnati generally.

July 19th, 72-1y.

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the un-

der designed will apply for license at

the September term, 1872, of the Dubois

County Commissioners, under the pro-

visions of an act entitled "An act to

regulate and license the sale of spiritu-

ous, vinous, malt, and other intoxicating

liquors." The place of sale will be upon

the premises occupied by him, the pre-

cise location of which is as follows: In

the building occupied by him, on lot

No. 81, on East Main Street, as shown

in the plat of the town of Portersville,

Harbison township, Dubois county, Ind.

JOHN RUDOLPH.

July 19th, 1872-3w.

Railroad Election!

NOTICE is hereby given, that an elec-

tion will be held at the office of L.

Q. DeBruler, in Rockport, Spencer Co.,

Indiana, on Monday the 26th of August,