

# JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 20.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1878.

NO. 27.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER,  
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY  
**CLEMENT DOANE.**  
OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON  
WEST SIXTH STREET.

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**W. R. OSBORN,**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON**

HAS located in Jasper, and offers his professional  
services to the public, and will endeavor to merit  
a share of patronage.

Office on 15th street, in the room for-  
merly occupied by Dr. Wetman. Residence  
on the corner of 7th and New streets.  
Sept. 14, 77-78

**C. H. MASON,** **W. S. HUNTER,**  
ROCKFORD, JASPER.

**Attorneys at Law.**

WILL practice in Dubois and adjoining counties.  
Will also attend Circuit Court in Warrick, Dubois  
and Perry counties.  
OFFICE—South Side of Public Square,  
Jasper, Ind. Sept. 17th, 1878.—ly.

**HON. JOHN BAKER,** **CLEMENT DOANE,**  
VANDERBURGH, JASPER.

**Attorneys at Law.**

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and  
attend faithfully to business, entrusted to them.  
Office in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.

**WILL A. TRAYLOR**

**Attorney at Law,**

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining  
counties. Particular attention given to col-  
lection.

Office one door East of the St. Charles Hotel.  
Jan. 26, 1874.—ly.

**BRUNO BUETTNER,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and  
Perry counties, Indiana. Jan. 9, 1874.

**J. F. DILLON.** **C. H. DILLON.**

**Dillon & Dillon,**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

OFFICE over Jos. Trexler's Saddler Shop,  
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining  
counties. Sept. 28th, 1876.—ly.

**NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP**

**WM. GASSER,**

North Main Street, opposite the Post Office.  
JASPER, INDIANA.

HAS built and opened a new shop for all kinds of  
smith work. His long acquaintance with the citi-  
zens of Dubois county, and the well known good char-  
acter of his work, he trusts will give him a liberal share  
of patronage. His prices will be made to suit the times  
and promptly attended to.

**Wm. GASSER.**

**CHAS. BODMANN.** **H. H. HOFFMAN.**

**"The Old Reliable"**

**BODMANN'S**

**Leaf Tobacco**

**WAREHOUSE!**

ESTABLISHED 1851. Nos. 57, 59,  
61, and 63 West Front Street, foot of  
Suspension Bridge, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Seed Leaf Auction Sales every Saturday.  
The only Tobacco Warehouse in Cin-  
cinnati that has a Seed Leaf trade. Stor-  
age on Tobacco free for three months,  
and charges reasonable as consistent  
with fair dealings. Liberal advances  
made on consignments upon receipt.  
Send for weekly Tobacco Circulars.

**CHAS. BODMANN & CO.,**  
Feb. 22 '78-6m. Cincinnati.

## Comfort.

Passing from my daily labor,  
Here I pause to rest awhile;  
Puffing, smoking, idly dreaming,  
Resting here upon the stile.

All along life's rough journey,  
Be the weather foul or fair,  
And in spite of every hardship,  
I build castles in the air.

And I dream of wealth and power,  
Fortunes, gifts and friendship's smile;  
Ah! but I'm a happy beggar,  
Dreaming here upon the stile.

Youth's misfortunes, poverty's troubles,  
Bakers on life's turbid stream;  
Pass before my mind like bubbles,  
Still I'm happy, still I dream.

Yes, I take with all good feeling,  
Every sneer and every frown;  
Always to my pipe appealing,  
Bless me, all the tobacco's out.

**CRACKERS' NECK.** **SMOKER.**

## RESUMPTION.

**Speech of General Thomas Ewing  
Delivered in the House of Rep-  
resentatives, Thursday,  
June 13, 1878.**

On the substitute of the Senate for the  
(H. R. No. 305) to repeal the third  
section of an act entitled "An act to  
provide for the resumption of specie  
payments."

Mr. Ewing.—Mr. Speaker on the 24th  
of November last the House passed the  
bill to repeal all that part of the act of  
January 14, 1875, which authorizes the  
Secretary of the Treasury to increase the  
bonded debt or use surplus revenues to  
provide for redemption in coin of United  
States notes on and after January 1st,  
1879. The Senate sends the bill back to  
us with all after the enacting clause  
stricken out and with two wholly dif-  
ferent provisions inserted. They are,  
first, a provision to make greenbacks re-  
ceivable in payment for four per cent.  
coin bonds; and, second, a provision to  
make greenbacks receivable for customs  
after October 1st, 1878.

On Friday last, when the bill was re-  
collected back from the Senate with these  
amendments, I moved to non-concur,  
and asked a Committee of Conference.  
The motion was defeated by nearly a tie  
vote. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr.  
Fort) now moves to concur in the amend-  
ments. I have a word or two to say  
why, in my opinion, that motion should  
not prevail.

We are told we can get no more than  
the Senate now offers, and if we fail to  
take this we shall get nothing. Still,  
that is not the spirit with which we  
should maintain the rights of the people.  
If we are ready to accept a slight conces-  
sion in lieu of a great right, we will  
henceforth be expected to petty sacrifice  
important measures by compromise.  
The Senate offers nothing desirable in  
these amendments except to make green-  
backs receivable for customs. A separate  
bill for that single purpose, now in the  
hands of my colleague (Mr. Southard),  
will pass the House to-day or to-  
morrow. Let the Senate pass that bill  
by itself, and not offer us this "nubbin"  
as a condition of acquiescence in the  
gigantic wrong of forced resumption.

The only other proposition in the Sen-  
ate amendments is a device of the Sec-  
retary of the Treasury to promote resump-  
tion. That is the provision giving him  
power to sell 4 per cent. bonds for green-  
backs at his discretion. There are two  
methods by which he hopes to maintain  
resumption. One is by hoarding coin to  
pay the greenbacks as they are pre-  
sented for redemption; the other is to  
collect greenbacks from taxes or sales of  
bonds and withhold them from circula-  
tion, so as to make them scarce, and thus  
stop their flow to the Treasury for red-  
emption. To the extent of all the sur-  
plus moneys in the Treasury, the green-  
backs so received are appropriated by the  
Resumption Law to the uses of resump-  
tion.

The Secretary does not construe the  
act passed this session stopping the fur-  
ther destruction of greenbacks and re-  
quiring their re-issue as at all limiting  
the sweeping provision of the Resump-  
tion Law appropriating all surplus moneys  
to resumption purposes, as his tele-  
gram of to-day to my friend from  
Kansas (Mr. Phillips) very plainly  
shows. That appropriation applies to  
proceeds of sales of bonds as well as to  
surplus revenues. As the law now  
stands, he can only sell bonds for coin,  
give him the power to sell them for  
greenbacks also, and you enable him to  
take legal-tenders out of circulation and  
hoard them in the Treasury without any  
limit, except the limit of the popular de-  
mand for the bonds. The greenbacks  
now in private vaults throughout the  
country, awaiting a revival of business,  
would go largely into these bonds and  
be hoarded in the Treasury, to be paid  
out again only when, in the language of  
Mr. Sherman, "they can be maintained  
at par with coin." Hence, no matter  
how great the business demand for the  
re-issue of greenbacks hoarded by the

Secretary might become, the people  
could only get them in circulation again  
when their re-issue, in his opinion,  
would not endanger resumption.

We have already increased our bond-  
ed debt \$120,000,000 to aid resumption.  
The Senate amendment gives the Sec-  
retary new power and facilities to increase  
it indefinitely for that purpose. We  
have already contracted our currency  
\$75,000,000 for resumption. This amend-  
ment gives him new power and facili-  
ties to contract it. It is, therefore, only  
a dangerous and pernicious enlargement  
of the powers for mischief conferred on  
the Secretary by the Resumption Law.

But there is still further objection to  
this amendment. If resumption shall  
break down, as I am thoroughly con-  
vinced it will, gold will mount to a high  
premium. I would not be surprised to  
see it go to 50 per cent. above par in  
greenbacks. Suppose it does; then we  
will be selling 4 per cent. coin bonds for  
greenbacks worth but sixty-six and two-  
thirds cents on the dollar in coin, thus  
repeating in effect the 5-20 bond swindle.

If we concur in the amendment strik-  
ing out all of our bill after the enacting  
clause, we abandon our demand for the  
repeal of the resumption scheme. That  
demand was made first by us, but by  
the people; and whatever changes may  
have recently come over this House, the  
people still demand it more unmistak-  
ably and vehemently than ever. The  
eight months during which this bill  
slept in the hostile hands of the Senate,  
have been the most calamitous ever en-  
dured by the American people. Their  
business is being ruined, their fortunes  
swept away, their very means of subsis-  
tence stolen by the cunning devilry of  
this scheme of resumption, a scheme  
which not one in ten of its intelligent  
promoters believes can result in perma-  
nent specie payments, and the only cer-  
tain effect of which is the robbery of the  
many and the enrichment of the few  
through an enormous decrease in the  
prices of the commodities and increase  
in the purchasing power of money. Let  
us accept no substitute for the repeal of  
this most impracticable and destructive  
law. Let us stand for repeal until the  
Senate and the President yield to the  
voice of the people.

## Mr. Sarsaper's Refrigerator.

A couple of weeks ago Mr. Sarsaper  
told his wife one morning that he had  
got about tired of buttering his bread  
with a spoon, and so that day he sent  
home a refrigerator. It was a beauty,  
and he felt proud of it, so much so that  
he had a good deal to say about it at the  
store.

"I suppose you have to put ice in it,  
don't you?" said one of the clerks.  
"Certainly," said Mr. S., "but then it  
takes very little. It's an improvement  
on all others ever made. Full of little  
boxes and pans for all sorts of things.  
Keeps everything separate—meat, veget-  
ables, milk, and so on, without any mix-  
ing up. It makes hot weather so much  
more comfortable. Bob, to pull up to the  
table and find everything nice, cool and  
crisp, instead of limp, sour and slushy.  
We wouldn't be without it again for no  
money. I wish you'd run in and look  
at it, Bob, the first time you're going by.  
It's a curiosity, and I know you'll get  
one as soon as you see it. Don't bother  
about ceremony—run in any time." Bob  
said he would.

About two o'clock, one morning last  
week, Mr. Sarsaper was awakened out of  
the slumber that always keeps company  
with an easy conscience, by his wife  
poking him in the ribs, and calling on  
him to hustle out and see what the mat-  
ter was. The door-bell was jingling  
like all possessed.

Mr. Sarsaper crawled out of bed, and  
after banging his nose on the door-post  
till the blood started, giving himself a  
black eye against the corner of the man-  
tel, and falling down over pretty much  
everything in the room, he finally made  
his way to the front part of the house,  
threw up a window and peered out into  
the wet and murky gloom.

"Who's there?" he demanded, looking  
down at the top of an umbrella.

"Me!" came up in a thick voice from  
the under side of it.

"Who's me?"

"Bob."

"Oh, it's you, is it? What's the matter,  
Bob? Anybody sick?"

"Oh, no. You see I've been out to  
Sedamsville with some of the boys to  
help institute a lodge, and I'm just get-  
ting back. I happened to think about  
that refrigerator of yours as I was going  
by, and so I thought I'd stop in and see  
without ceremony, as you said. Come  
down and let me in. I'm in a hurry to  
get home, and can't stop but a minute."

Mr. Sarsaper said something that  
would bend the types double if we  
should undertake to print it, and slam-  
med down the window.

He remarked to Bob the next day  
that for downright freezing coolness his  
refrigerator was a bake-oven compared  
to the prank practiced on him.—[Break-  
fast Table.

—During the autumn gales the vol-  
ume of nature is full of fly-leaves.

## From Ireland.

Mr. Editor.—In the Courier of June  
7th, I see some slanderous charges  
above the signature of John M. Parker,  
on the officers of the Greenback Club of  
this place. For many years back I have  
paid no attention to slander or slan-  
ders—using the rule, if you want to keep  
clean, you must not stoop to play with  
dirt or dirty things. But as Mr.  
Parker, in his ambition to get his name  
before the public, put in his shovel  
where there was no dirt for him to  
shovel, and barked before his masters  
were ready to whistle. I would say to  
him that he might as well bark at the  
moon as to try to check the onward  
march of men with such noble prin-  
ciples as is advocated by the Independent  
National Greenback party. Never since  
the world stood has the noble self-sacri-  
ficing pioneers of a great reform, for the  
just rights and good of their fellow-man,  
escaped the slander or persecution, pri-  
son, torture the rack and death by  
tyrannical plotting villains, and their sub-  
dued dupes and pimps that love to lick  
the rod that smites them. Now, Mr.  
Parker, if you mean me, you know as  
well as I do that it is envy that prompts  
you—you know that it is because I have  
always discountenanced disgraceful and  
dishonorable conduct, and that is one of  
the reasons that you and your clique has  
hunted me down for years, like the In-  
dians would a wild boar. As for your  
pecuniary reasons, I will leave for  
another time. As for our party, you  
need not be uneasy. We will not inter-  
fere with you. You may stick to your  
wallow. We do not expect to make an  
eagle out of a tumble-bug, for if we was  
to hold him up he would not fly. It is  
men, that is men the noblest work of God,  
the honest, industrious and independent  
man that lives by his own toil instead  
of the toil of his fellow-man, that we  
wish to liberate from the chains of a  
plotting, thieving, useless and tyrannical  
aristocracy, so that he may rise to the  
station that God designed him to occupy.  
I think Mr. Parker feels a little disap-  
pointed, because, after a long siege of  
undermining, I was finally hunted down  
and robbed of my property, when I was  
unable to defend it, thrown out of my  
hard earned home more dead than alive,  
to be preyed upon by others, he did not  
get as large a share as he reached for;  
but the dog that does the barking and  
can not expect as much as his master  
that sets him on. Advocates of cheap  
labor will dig a man out of his grave,  
steal his coffin, and yell at him to go to  
work. Now, if Mr. Parker is too right-  
eous to know of but little of the devil's  
servants evil doings, how does it come  
that he learned enough to charge it to  
the officers of the Greenback Club? In  
know of no such conduct only from  
hearsay, nor have I tried to find out  
who it was or what the trouble was that  
caused it, and I do not pretend to be one  
of the elected either. As much as my-  
self and business has been slandered  
during the last eight years, this is the  
first time that I have condescended to  
notice it; but being one of the four of-  
ficers of the Greenback Club, we expect  
the devil to turn all of his artillery  
against us, in behalf of croaking mush-  
room aristocracy, and their subdued  
lick-spittles to crush those that dare to  
drive for the rights of man. Will Mr.  
Parker tell us when these crimes were  
committed by the aforesaid party? Come  
be a rat or a mouse; we think it  
will be the former, as he is said to be  
very undermining. —B. F. POTTER.

Ireland, July 13th, 1878.

Ben Butler, having been asked whether  
the Potter investigation would injure  
the business of the country, replied as  
follows:

"I do not believe it will have any ef-  
fect upon the business except a good  
one—to demonstrate to the people of  
the country that we can go on and set-  
tle quietly all difficulties about a Presi-  
dent, as well as we could about a United  
States Marshal, by peaceful and consti-  
tutional means. I know it has been said  
that this committee is revolutionary,  
and would discord the business of the  
country. Well, the most sensitive ther-  
mometer, to use an illustration, is the  
public funds, and they have steadily  
gone up ever since the committee has  
been organized, showing that the talk  
about its being a revolutionary commit-  
tee is illusory and baseless. I did not  
see any especial rise either in the value  
of public funds or anything else when  
Congress thought the President's title  
inviolable—and I think Congress has  
just as much and little right to give an  
opinion on that point as any other two  
hundred gentlemen, collected at random,  
would have had. Everybody voted that  
it was inviolable upon any evidence yet  
produced, and that was all there was in  
that vote. There is not a single repre-  
sentative in Congress, in my judgment,  
to whom if the question is put, 'If it  
were proved, by irrefragable evidence,  
that the President has been guilty of  
gross corruption, either in office or in  
obtaining office, should he not be re-  
moved?' but would answer in the af-  
firmative."

## Butler's Definition of a Green- backer.

They say, "Well, you are a Green-  
backer." "Yes," I reply. "Well, then  
you think that everything will be right  
when you get the greenback." "No," I  
answer, "the trouble is, sir, that you  
who ask the question don't understand  
what a Greenbacker is." If you find a  
man that goes for the good of all in the  
nation as against the few, that man is a  
Greenbacker. If you find a man in the  
community who goes for the interest of  
labor and the laboring man, as I have  
defined him, that man is a Greenbacker,  
and it is the term that should be applied  
to him. It is a term which covers every-  
thing, just as the word Abolitionist once  
covered every man that was in favor of  
human freedom. If you find a man  
that wants special privileges, that wants  
to live upon the earnings of others, that  
man is not a Greenbacker. I don't care  
what he tells you. If he wants to get  
the advantage of his neighbor, if he  
wants to cheat on town taxes, that man  
is not a Greenbacker; always set him  
down on the other side. Again, a man  
is a Greenbacker who believes that the  
intelligence of the many is a better  
foundation for the government of a  
great country than the culture of the  
few. That man is a Greenbacker, too,  
who believes that this government is for  
the many and not for the few, and it is  
the fault of every one of you who leave  
it for the benefit of the few any longer,  
and if you do, your children and your  
children's children, and mine, will find  
themselves the slaves of the few, under  
the worst of all governments—an aris-  
tocracy. (Loud applause.)

## Rock Bottom Passed.

Everything points to a gradual im-  
provement in business. The readers of  
the Courier will bear us out in the state-  
ment that this journal has not, until  
within the past month, held out any  
hope of improvement. On the contrary,  
it has repeatedly declared that there  
could be no change for the better as the  
laws of the country permitted the Sec-  
retary of the Treasury to continue the ru-  
inous policy of contraction. Congress,  
however, shortly before it adjourned,  
passed a law forbidding further con-  
traction and permanently fixing the min-  
imum of greenbacks at three hundred  
and forty-five millions. The situation,  
therefore, is as follows. We  
have, as the volume of paper currency,  
say seven hundred millions of dollars.  
This much is fixed. It can not be con-  
tracted except by the action of the Na-  
tional Banks. In addition, the mints  
are coining, say three millions of silver  
each month, so that the volume of money  
in the country is gradually being in-  
flated. Should the Secretary of the  
Treasury be able to maintain resump-  
tion, two hundred millions more of gold  
could be thrown into circulation. Those  
who have been waiting for prices to  
bottom before investing, have  
waited too long if they expect a lower  
point to be reached.

The tendency, from this time on,  
will be upward, and as the next Congress  
will most probably be Democratic, that  
tendency will be accelerated by wise  
legislation in the interests of the masses.  
There will be no better time than now  
in which to invest money in those kinds  
of property that are usually held as a  
permanent investment. —(Ev. Courier.)

Philadelphia Record: The national  
greenback labor party does not sustain  
its newspaper organs. Though the  
mass has not yet been touched with  
the tender things wit and wisdom  
and drop to the ground for want of sup-  
port. From this fact we infer that the  
national greenback labor party does not  
believe in itself to the extent of invest-  
igation. Who shall say that this is not  
an evidence of wisdom?

—From the U. S. weather prognosti-  
cator comes the following, which may be  
of some service to farmers in this ses-  
sion: "During the month of July,  
winds blowing from the southeast or  
west, or directions between those points,  
are found to be the winds most likely to  
be followed by rain. Winds blowing  
from the northeast or northwest, or from  
directions between those points, are  
found to be the winds least likely to be  
followed by rain."

—A new disease, resulting in death  
much quicker than cholera, has broken  
out among the hogs in the southern  
part of the State. When the animal is  
struck the head swells to twice its  
usual size, the eyes becoming bloodshot  
and mortification sets in even before  
death. —(Petersburg Press.)

—The Springfield Republic says "it  
is a mark of genius to persevere freely."  
Thank you, thank you; then we can dis-  
count Edison, and still have lots of  
genius left over.

—Samuel J. Randall says: "When  
the iron rule of stern necessity dictates  
every household in the land, extravagance  
on the part of the people's ser-  
vants is an unpardonable crime."