

# JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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NO. 27.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER,  
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON  
WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50  
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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.

For Township Officers, each \$1 00  
For County " 2 50  
For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

**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 Eighth street, in the room  
formerly occupied by Dr. Welman. Residence  
on the corner of 7th and Newton streets.

Sept. 14, 1878.

C. H. MASON, W. S. HUNTER

JASPER.

**Attorneys at Law.**

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.  
Will associate Circuit Court in Warrick, Dubois  
and Perry counties.

OFFICE—South Side of Public Square,  
Jasper, Ind. Sept. 17th, 1878.—1.

JOHN BAKER, CLEMENT DOANE

JASPER.

**BAKER & DOANE,**

**Attorneys at Law.**

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to  
Lawsuits. Office one door East of the St. Charles' Hotel.

Sept. 26, 1878.—1.

BRUNO BUETTNER,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to  
Lawsuits.

Office one door East of the St. Charles' Hotel.

Sept. 26, 1878.—1.

**DILLON & DILLON.**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

OFFICE over Jos. Troxler's Saddler Shop,

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.

Sept. 26, 1878.—1.

**NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP**

**WM. GASSER,**

North Main Street, opposite the Post Office.

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL build and open a new shop for all kinds of

blacksmith work. His long acquaintance with the citizens of Dubois county, and the well known good character of his work, he trusts will give him a liberal share

of patronage. His prices will be made to suit the times.

Horse shoeing and ironing of wagons or buggies promptly attended to.

WM. GASSER.

November 13th, 1878.—1.

CHAS. BODMANN. H. H. HOPFMAN.

**"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 Cincinnati that has a Seed Leaf trade.

Storage 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.

For the Jasper Courier.

**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 flout;  
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 Representatives, 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-

ceived 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 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 compromises.

The Senate offers nothing desirable in

these amendments except to make green-

backs receivable for customs. A sepa-

rate bill for that single purpose, now in

the hands of my colleague (Mr. South-

ard), 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 Secre-

tary of the Treasury to promote resum-

ption. 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 re-

demption. 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 re-

sumption.

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 Resum-

ption Law appropriating all surplus mon-

eys 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