

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GARE, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1899.

Death of Commander Foster.

Commander James P. Foster, United States Navy, died at the residence of Captain W. C. Tarkington, in this city, on Wednesday morning, the 2d instant.

Commander Foster was a native of Ballitt county, Kentucky. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1846. His first voyage as midshipman, was in the United States ship Ohio, eighty-four guns, Commander Stibbling in command.

During a service of twenty-three years, Commander Foster had cruised upon all the waters frequented by the navies of the world, and had served for years upon the coasts of South America, Africa, Pacific, in the Mediterranean, &c.

By his fidelity and capacity he had risen to the grade of a Lieutenant Commander at the outbreak of the war, in a service where promotion is proverbially slow. In October, 1862, upon returning from a sea voyage, he was ordered to the Mississippi squadron, and from that time until the close of the war, he was in active service upon our Western rivers. He rapidly rose in grade, until he was given the command of a division of Admiral Porter's squadron, where his bravery was the subject of mention by the Admiral. Commander Foster commanded the Lafayette, the Neosho (the latter of which still bears the bruises of action, and the former was sunk by the rebels,) and the Chillicothe. At the close of the war, he was ordered to the coast of Brazil, and while there contracted the disease—jaundice—which eventuated in his death. For four months he was almost entirely confined to his bed.

Commander Foster was well known throughout Indiana, his father and family having lived many years in Bloomington. He was devoted to his profession, and during his connection with the navy was nearly the whole time in active service. He was thoroughly a sailor, with all the peculiarities of those who follow the sea. Brave, blunt, and a thorough disciplinarian, he had a generous heart and was devoted to his kindred. His many generous deeds and noble qualities will long be cherished in the memories of those connected with him by family ties, and by his numerous friends. Commander Foster was a bachelor, but in his last days, when disease rendered him helpless, and in his pathway to the tomb, he was surrounded by relatives, who did all to alleviate his sufferings and minister to his comfort, that affection and devotion could suggest. After perilling the dangers of the sea, of climate, and of war, during nearly a quarter of a century in the service, disease finally fastened upon his strong frame and marked him for its victim. For months he gradually wasted away, although those around him and himself knew that the struggle with the fell destroyer was only a question of time, and it finally conquered. He has departed upon his last cruise; his service in the voyage of life has ended. Rest in peace.

FOR THE PROGRESS.

Some of the Ways and Means of Improving a Town.

NO. 11.

In my last, under the above caption, I claimed that one of the means of improving a Town, was to improve the country. That is to say, one of the means of increasing the wealth of a Town, is to increase the wealth, *i. e.* the prosperity of the country.

The next point to be considered, therefore, is the means of securing this prosperity to the country.

First and chief of these means is Better Farming.

It is a lamentable fact that there is in this, and in most other counties in Indiana, a vast deal of slovenly farming. This calls for correction, both for the good of the farmer himself, and for the good of all others, whether in country or Town.

Whether the crops be short from slovenly farming or from unpropitious seasons, we are all affected—whether we plow, preach, teach, plead, or sell, or aught else.

The farmer feeds, and in a degree clothes us all. Therefore he ought to do his work well. How can this result be secured? First, farmers as a class need more practical knowledge.

Knowledge is power in farming, as in any and everything else. In order to obtain this knowledge, agricultural papers should be taken and read (every farmer should read at least one regularly,) also agricultural books should be read, *i. e.* studied; and agricultural societies should be formed, wherein results of experiments are reported and considered, and discussed. Added to all this, and above all this, young men ought to receive an agricultural education, just as the lawyer receives a legal, and the physician a medical education.

Ignorance in farming is stagnation, failure, death, just as it is in law, medicine, teaching, preaching, &c. Farmers should fully understand this fact. They should counsel upon it, and arouse themselves with a determination to free themselves from the weaknesses and failures arising from ignorance in agricultural science.

This done and a grand stride will have been made toward Agricultural Prosperity.

Another means of prosperity both to Town and country is

Good Roads.

Good roads are annihilators of distance. They shorten the distance between Town and country at least one-half, also reduce the necessary draft force, one-half. The farmer who lives on a good turnpike ten miles from Bloomington, can make the round trip comfortably with a load of produce in half a day, hauling double the amount hauled on or in mud roads. In other words, half the team, (two horses,) does what four did, and in half the time, and it may be added, with less than half the wear and tear to horse and man and wagon. Here is gain in time and capital. There is gain also in the fact, that under this improved means of transportation, the farmer has many articles to town, which under the present system of mud-transportation, are left to rot in the field, orchard or garden. Thus the farmer gains and the Town gains. The Town needs the articles, and the farmer needs the money. In a word, a system of good roads puts Town and country into a great condenser, and presses them together, the Town remaining in the center. Let us therefore have good roads, whether you would increase the prosperity of the country, or the Town, or both. Who will put the ball in motion in Monroe county? There are other and effective means of prosperity, as economy of time and money; good implements of husbandry, and the like, but want of space forbids notice of these. Want of economy in time will probably be noticed in connection with that subject in Towns, and concerning good implements, it is enough to say that every intelligent farmer knows that one man behind a good plow, is worth two behind a poor one, and one man with a good mow, is worth three with a poor one!

Without pursuing details further, I close this article with the general remark that good farming gives larger products, and larger products give larger sales, and consequently larger purchases. In a word, the farmer does more business—and the merchant does more business. The wealth of the country is increased, and as a consequence the wealth of the Town is increased.

In my next, I will notice some things that a Town may do directly for itself.

Gone Home.

Mrs. Rebecca A. Rogers, departed this life, May 29th, in the 48th year of her age, of Pneumonia.

She leaves a husband and five children, and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. She was a patient sufferer, and her life ended in a glorious victory over death. She was a treasure to her family, and an ornament to Society. A kind and tender mother, a true and loving wife, faithful in her friendship. She left a princely inheritance to her husband and children, in a pure christian example, that will bless them through all their future lives. Her purified spirit is hovering around and watching over them. When we are called upon to give up our best beloved, how sweet is the hope that the separation is but for a short time. The heart instinctively looks forward to the perpetuation of that love and friendship, which had its birth here. It may bloom here, but it will ripen in heaven. There we trust are the loved and lost of earth. There we trust they love and remember us still. There we hope to eternally co-mingle in the society of each other.

"All is not over with earth's broken ties—Where should spirits love, if not on high?"

Hope spreads its pinions and wafts it away into futurity, and there pictures to itself the fruition of those joys of which we are now deprived, and this fond hope, pleading desire, and holy aspiration of the soul, gives joy in the midst of mourning.

How sweet and endearing the thought, that when we bid farewell to earth, we have friends who will meet us at death's gate, and welcome us to their celestial abode. This is a hope that looks through the dark vista of time, raises the curtain that hangs between us and the spirit world, and invites us to the feast of immortality, where we, with our loved ones, may partake of the rich provisions which our Father has prepared for a universe. This is the joy of heaven! This its crowning excellence. Thanks be to God who hath given us the assurance that in the "resurrection we shall be equal unto the angels, and shall die no more" forever. Then shall love and friendship be pure and eternal. No more sighs to leave the bosom of sorrow, no more heaving tears to

furrow our cheeks, no more forewells will be heard, but all will be joy and rejoicing. M. R.

The Presbyterian Church.

Those who have read the telegraphic reports from the Presbyterian Assemblies, are already aware that after a separate existence of over thirty years, the Old and New School branches of that Church, have decided, through their representatives convened in New York City, to reunite, and form hereafter a single Church. The report was unanimously reported; in the New School it was unanimously adopted, and in the Old School there was but eight dissenting voices. Although the plan is to be submitted to the various presbyteries for approval, it may be considered that the question of reunion is virtually settled. It will be seen that in the plan adopted, by the Assemblies, the questions on which the separation of 1838 took place, are entirely ignored. The second clause of the plan embraces the only question of doctrine and polity touched upon at all. It reads as follows:

"The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the Government and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity."

PRETTY COOL.—At the recent commercial convention at Memphis, that body adopted a resolution asking Congress to remit the direct tax levied in 1861—because the Southern States were not then represented. In other words, to release them from paying their share of the cost of the war. To relieve an outlaw's property from paying its proportion toward enforcing the law, because he was violating the law.

Will, or will not, the Democratic papers of the North second the motion to relieve the South from its share of the burden of the war, and add that much more to the burden of the North? Because they were trying to destroy the country, they must not help bear any of the burdens incurred in saving the country. It remains to be seen how far impudence in the South will be seconded by ignorance in the North.

A question has been referred to the Attorney General for decision, which will have a direct bearing upon the course to be adopted by the Government in suppressing outrages at the South. It seems that General Reynolds lately took three persons who had murdered Union Men, out of the hands of the civil authorities, on the ground that the latter showed no disposition to try them, and proposes to try them by Military Commission, and it is understood that Judge Hoar will hold that in unconstructed States this course can be taken, and that in all such cases, where the civil authorities neglect their duties a military commission will have jurisdiction.

College Commencements.

State University, at Bloomington, July 2. Number in Senior Class, 31.

Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, July 1. Number in Senior Class, 28.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, June 23.

Hanover College, at Hanover, June 31.

Earlham College, at Richmond, July 7.

Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, June 25.

Valparaiso Male and Female College, at Valparaiso, June 17.

Brookville College, at Brookville, June 16.

FROM UTAH.—Two Mormon gentlemen are now stopping in this city, on their way to England, as missionaries of Brigham Young, and through them we learn that Brigham has recently made a bold stroke for the maintenance of his supremacy in the valley, by an arrangement which will crive out the Gentile merchants and tradesmen of every kind. All business men in Salt Lake City, have been required to relinquish their stocks of every kind of goods to a common stock company—a "community," so to speak—each merchant receiving in cash the cost and carriage of his wares. The goods are all put together, and in each ward, one great merchandise depot is established, from which all persons in that ward must make their purchases. No other store or stores, in fact, will be permitted in any ward, and one buyer will make all the purchases for the various establishments. This is one of Brigham's best maneuvers.

—Ind. Mirror.

There is a settlement of one hundred and seventy-five families of Mormons, in Williamsburg, opposite New York.

An exchange correctly states that the new election law of this State, does not take away the secrecy of the ballot, as has been repeatedly asserted by Democratic papers. No one has a right, nor will be permitted to examine the tally lists, and compare them with ballots cast, except in cases of contested elections. The object of the statute is to facilitate the proof of illegal voting. The ballots and tally lists will be sealed and deposited with the proper officers, and will not be subject to examination like the records in the public offices, except, as stated, in cases of contested elections.

A Member of Congress, recently in debate, shouted, "Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates sed major Veritas." The reporter, in next morning's paper made his speech read, "I may cuss Plato, I may cuss Socrates, said Major Veritas."

The man who invented the new three-cent postage stamp must have had an awful eye for the beautiful. There is one good thing about them however—no man will be willing to risk his reputation by counterfeiting the things.

The town of Shipman, Macoupin county, Illinois, was destroyed by a hurricane, on Friday night, May 28. Brick and wooden houses alike, were prostrated or unroofed. The water tank, wind mill, and the buildings of the railroad company, were blown down. The damage is immense.

MONROE COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Bloomington, June 3d and 4th.

First Day's Proceedings.

MORNING SESSION.

At 8 1-2 o'clock A. M., the Union met in the first Presbyterian Church, and was called to order by Prof. G. W. Hoss, who had been selected by the Committee of arrangements to preside over the deliberations and conduct the exercises of the Union.

The exercises were opened with singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer by Rev. A. Y. Moore.

Wm. F. Browning was elected Secretary, and the Union proceeded to business.

Prof. Hoss read a very appropriate and instructive essay, Subject "How to Teach."

The subject was discussed by John Orchard, Esq., John McCoy, Rev. H. R. Naylor, Rev. A. Y. Moore and Rev. M. M. Campbell.

The audience was entertained with the "Class Drill," conducted by Mrs. Martha Wilson, in a very interesting manner.

Mrs. E. P. Cole read a most excellent essay, Subject—"Management of Infant Classes."

Remarks on the "Class Drill" and Paper read, were made by Rev. S. Burton, Mr. McCoy and Prof. Cole.

The Blackboard exercises were conducted by Rev. S. Burton.

The question "How shall we secure good Sunday School Teachers" was discussed by Prof. Ballentine, Rev. E. Wright, John Orchard and Rev. H. R. Naylor.

The Union adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Union met at 2 o'clock. Prof. Hoss in the Chair.

Prof. E. Ballentine proceeded to read a very instructive and comprehensive Essay, Subject—"Duties of Sunday School Superintendents."

Very earnest and impressive remarks were made by Prof. Hoss, endorsing that portion of the Essay recommending that Sunday School Superintendents visit each other's Schools.

Rev. A. Y. Moore, Rev. D. Swartz, Rev. S. Burton, Rev. E. Wright and Mr. Carlton ably discussed the whole subject of the essay.

The President appointed John McCoy, Rev. D. Swartz, William R. Carlton, James Small and M. F. Rickoff a committee on Permanent Organization.

Rev. A. Y. Moore read an excellent Essay, full of valuable suggestions and instructions on the subject of "What additional means can be employed for the conversion of Children."

The subject was then discussed at length by Rev. H. R. Naylor, Rev. S. Burton, Rev. E. Wright, Prof. Ballentine, Prof. Hoss and Rev. E. McCord.

The Model Sabbath School.—On this subject Rev. H. R. Naylor read an Essay, presenting many valuable thoughts and important suggestions and views, for the consideration of the Union.

At this point the Chair announced that the time set apart in the Programme for the Children's meeting, had arrived, and they were marched in by Prof. Cole, until the Church was well filled, many however, were prevented from attending on account of the rain.

After the Children, led by the choir, had engaged in singing, they were addressed by Dr. Nutt, Rev. H. R. Naylor and Robert C. Foster, Esq.

The Union adjourned until 7 1/2 o'clock.

[This report is somewhat lengthy, and came in too late to be put in type, entire, for this week. It will be concluded in our next issue.]

R. H. CAMPBELL,

Druggist and CHEMIST, NO. 95, COLLEGE AVENUE, NO. 95.

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE-STUFFS,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and

STATIONERY.

Strawberry Festival!

THE LADIES' OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will give a Strawberry Festival, at Smith & Tuttle's Hall, On Thursday evening, June 10, at 7 1/2 P. M.

Those who wish to partake, will be entertained with a genuine Supper, by "MINE HOST AND HOSTESS," as in the days of "Auld Lang Syne."

Cool and refreshing drink will be furnished by

"Rebekah at the Well," and all are cordially invited to attend. Admittance, 10 cents.

By Order of Committee.

Thirty-Five First Premiums AWARDED TO THE CHAMPION REAPER AND MOWER in 1898.

Most of them on actual field trials. Machines for sale by SEVA & CO.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Matthew Kelly, deceased, late of Monroe county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARY E. KELLY, Administrator.

June 2, 69-3.

Administratrix's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed, by the Clerk of Monroe County Common Pleas Court, Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Fredrick Wisely, deceased, late of Clear Creek township, Monroe county, Indiana.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES WOODWARD, Administrator.

June 23.

AGENTS WANTED!

To sell the best executed and most popular Engraving ever published in this country, entitled

"ON THE MARCH TO THE SEA."

Illustrating Gen. Sherman's Grand March. The Engraving is highly commended by General Sherman; General Schell, late Secretary of War; General Long, General Kilpatrick; President of the American Bank Note Company; President of the United States Bank Note Company; and other Banks Note Engravers; also by Mr. Livingston, President of the Academy of Design, New York, and others to numerous to mention.

S. B. Wright on prints is only one of the many of what is on books for \$100 in value. Call on or address, L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Connecticut.

ORDINANCE NO. 111.

Of the town of Bloomington, Ind., adopted May 24, 1899.

An Ordinance providing for the appointment of the Marshal of the town of Bloomington, as Supervisor, the mode of working and improving streets and alleys, and the time in which such labor shall be performed, in accordance with the act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An Act to enable incorporated towns to lay out, open, grade and improve streets and alleys, &c." Approved 15th day of May, 1897.

SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Bloomington, Indiana, that the Marshal of said town shall, by virtue of his office, be and is hereby declared Supervisor of said town, who shall perform all the duties, and exercise all the power of said supervisor in reference to a road labor tax, not to exceed two days in each year by each person, liable to work on roads in townships, and shall be governed by the same laws now in force in reference to the collection, enforcement and expenditure of the same.

SEC. II. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication in the Bloomington Progress.

I certify the foregoing to be true and correct copies of Ordinance No. 20 and 21 of the town of Bloomington, Ind., passed by the Board of Trustees thereof, May 24, 1899, taken from the records of said Board.

[Attest.] JNO. WALDRON, JNO. C. ORCHARD, Pres't. Board Trustees. Clerk.

WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine.

B. WORLEY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Monroe county, that he is acting as Agent for the above named popular best-selling machine, with his headquarters at Smith & Cochran's Jewelry Store, where he can be found when not engaged in canvassing. Needles, Thread, Machine Oil, and everything used in connection with the machine, will be furnished, upon application to

April 21, 1899. B. WORLEY.

Administratrix's Sale.

I WILL SELL AT THE LATE RESIDENCE of Matthew Kelly, deceased, late of Monroe county, Ind., in Ellettsville, on

Saturday, June 20, 1899,

the following articles to-wit: Household and Kitchen Furniture, including Books, and other articles, &c. It being the property of Matthew Kelly, deceased, late of Monroe county, Indiana. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, valuing valuation and appraisement less of the State of Indiana.

MARY E. KELLY, Administrator.

June 23.

FARM FOR SALE.

I will sell my Farm, situated in the north-east corner of Bloomington town ship, containing 120 acres, 30 acres enclosed with good fence, 40 acres well cleared, between thirty and forty fruit trees; good soil and barn; good well and spring. Price, \$1,000; one hundred dollars down, the remainder in one and two years, with interest. For further particulars, inquire of John Nash, or Jackson Lentz.

April 24, 69-60.

SHOEMAKER & CO'S COLUMN.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Great Remedies.

DR. JOHN BULL, Manufacture and Vendor of the Celebrated SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP!

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

OR CHILLS AND FEVER.

THE proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all ever offered to the public for the safe certain speedy and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southwestern country to bear testimony to the truth of the assertion, that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and is every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order; should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of Bull's Vegetable Family Pills will be sufficient.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office: No 46 1/2 N. 3rd Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

To my United States and World-wide Readers.

I have received many testimonials from professional and medical men, as my almanac and various publications have shown, all of which are genuine. The following from a highly educated and popular physician of Georgia, is certainly one of the most sensible communications I have ever received. Dr. Clement knows exactly what he speaks of, and his testimony deserves to be written in letters of gold. Hear what the Doctor says of Bull's Worm Destroyer:

"Yallowood, Walker Co., Ga., June 26th, 1898."

DR. JOHN BULL.—Dear Sir: I have recently given your "Worm Destroyer" several trials and find it wonderfully efficacious. It has not failed in a single instance to have the wished for effect. I am doing a pretty large country practice, and have daily use for some article of the kind. I can feel sure that I know of no remedy recommended by the ablest authors that is so certain and speedy in its effects. On the contrary they are uncertain in the extreme. My object in writing you is to find out upon what terms I can get the medicine from you. If I can get it upon easy terms, I shall use a great deal of it. I am aware that any use of such a remedy is contrary to the teachings and practice of a great majority of the regular line of M. D.'s, but I see no just cause or good reason in discarding a remedy which we know to be efficient, simply because we may be ignorant of its combination. For my part, I shall make it a rule to use all and any use of such a remedy is contrary to the teachings and practice of a great majority of the regular line of M. D.'s, but I see no just cause or good reason in discarding a remedy which we know to be efficient, simply because we may be ignorant of its combination. For my part, I shall make it a rule to use all and any use of such a remedy is contrary to the teachings and practice of a great majority of the regular line of M. D.'s, but I see no just cause or good reason in discarding a remedy which we know to be efficient, simply because we may be ignorant of its combination. For my part, I shall make it a rule to use all and any use of such a remedy is contrary to the teachings and practice of a great majority of the regular line of M. D.'s, but I see no just cause or good reason in discarding a remedy which we know to be efficient, simply because we may be ignorant of its combination. 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