

Republican Progress.

Bloomington, Indiana.

W. A. GAGE, Editor and Publisher.

One Year (in advance) \$2.00
Six Months (in advance) 1.00
Three Months (in advance) .50

Several cases have recently been tried in the United States court at Indianapolis involving the payment of notes by persons who signed them thinking they were signing contracts to act as agents. In each case the court decided that the notes could not be collected.

Mifflin Kennedy, a stock raiser, built a board fence thirty-one miles long across the neck of a peninsula projecting into the Gulf of Mexico, and had 30,000 head of cattle and thousands of horses and sheep in the 240,000-acre inclosure.

A man in Whitehall, Georgia, believes that at the height of a hundred and fifty feet the air is purer, and has obtained permission of a church to run a pipe to the top of the steeple so as to supply himself with fresh air.

The White House is an expensive institution aside from the President's salary of \$50,000. The staff of employees in and about the executive office requires \$32,000 a year, and the stationery and miscellaneous appointments \$8,000 more. This is exclusive of \$10,000 a year for care and repairs of the mansion, to \$15,000 for lighting the house and grounds, \$2,000 for fuel, \$5,000 for the green houses, and a single item of \$30,000 for refreshing.

THE only survivor of the Fort Pillow massacre has bought a farm near Alma, Kansas, and intends to settle his sons there. His name is John E. Allen, and he bears a sabre worked upon his skull, yet unhealed. It was made by rebel Col. Dick Taylor, who was his master. He was left upon the field for dead, but revived and crawled out of the way and hid himself, where he was found by the Union troops who came up next day. He says the prisoners were drawn up in line after the surrender and murdered without ceremony, amid yells and oaths from the infuriated rebels, declaring that they would "learn niggers how to fight against their masters."

John Sherman.

The Legislature of Ohio has done itself honor by electing John Sherman Senator almost without opposition. A careful comparison of records will show that no other man now living has done so much for his country as he. No other public man can show a record at once so long, so strong and so free from wrong, as his. He was a prominent man in the Republican party when it was organized in 1856: was a trusted leader of the party in its struggles with slavery in Kansas, the first four years of its history: was one of Lincoln's confidential advisers on all matters pertaining to the freedom of the slaves: was Chase's counsellor in the management of finances: was Stanton's right hand man during the war, being Chairman of the Committee on the conduct of the war, and as soon as the war was over, as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means he helped to mould all the legislation of the country in providing ways and means for the payment of the public debt. It is the masterly manner in which he brought about the resumption of specie payments that has given him his world wide fame, and which made him many friends and many enemies, but his fame will not rest on that alone. There has been no important legislation in the country for twenty years, in its struggle with slavery, in its struggle with rebellion, in its struggle with repudiation and financial depression, which has not felt the impress of John Sherman's great mind, and through all that public service, while he has handled all the public debt, dealing with bank associations, syndicates and the U. S. Treasury, he has never been suspected of corruption. Such men deserve the highest honor of their native States and of their whole country.

W. P. M.

Several tons of fair hair are annually exported from France to England and Germany. The most luxuriant heads of hair in France are to be found among the peasant women of Normandy. Britany yields plentiful crops, but of coarse quality and lacking in lustre. Limoges and its neighborhood are productive of exceptionally long and glossy black hair. Throughout the north of France dull hairs characterize the growths, a fact which the dealers attribute to the influence of the sea air upon the human hair, which, in inland mountainous districts is generally found to be dark and bright in color, and to grow with great rapidity to abnormal length and weight. The French hair dealer's customer is America, whither is annually exported as much of the commodity in question as is sent to Great Britain and Germany together.

Terre Haute Express: "Col. W. Thompson will be in the city this week. His family will return here to live and it is said that the Colonel will spend a great deal of his time in this city."

Southern California.

A LAND OF SUNSHINE AND FLOWERS.

Santa Ana, Los Angeles co., Cal.

ED. PROGRESS:—In accordance with request for a letter from this place, I will as briefly as possible comply. The climate, though not absolutely perfect, is healthful, and from the reports of the Eastern States, that I have never heard, one might hardly dissatisfaction, say he preferred Eastern climate to this.

The most delicate children can play outdoors 360 days of the year. They grow up in consequence, very healthy. I have had a daily record of the weather for the past two years. During the year 1879 we had 320 pleasant, sunny days, and during that the breeze came at the rate of but six miles an hour. The average range of temperature during January was 55 degrees above zero; three mornings only at 32 degrees when ice was perceptible. The range for the winter was 66 above zero. The average range for the year was 65. During the past year [1880] there were 323 sunny days; during this time the breeze was from the southwest. Rainfall during the winter of '79-80, was 14.43 inches.

We boast of a mountain range in character, capable and moderately stimulating, which will build up and strengthen the weak and enfeebled organization; a climate which would help the invalid and not depress him. This is the kind of a climate Southern California offers to the immigrant—a climate without extremes of heat or cold, and where sunstroke is unknown. The gentle sea breeze tempts the heat of the summer days, and the land breeze from the Sierra Madre cools the air at night. During the warmest part of the summer the sleeper requires a blanket at night.

We offer to the immigrant a fertile soil with abundance of water, capable of almost unlimited production. With moderate capital and a reasonable amount of industry, he can, in three or four years, surround himself with everything which he may desire, to make life pleasant and enjoyable. All things are possible on these lands to the man that has water. The resources of this valley, in which Santa Ana is situated, are many. The fruit of all kinds, of delicious quality, grow in great profusion. Oranges, lemons, limes, bananas, grapes, peaches, apricots, peaches, apples, cherries, pineapples, figs, and almost everything grown elsewhere in the United States; besides we have no frost to injure them in the least. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, etc., can be produced in abundance. Vegetables of every description, as well as the fruits, seem to find here a congenial home. I am safe in saying that ten acres of land in this valley, if irrigated, will produce more than forty acres of well cultivated land in Alabama (a species of clover) which in the month will yield the first cutting, if properly irrigated, will give a crop of hay each month. Fifty acres will keep sixty cows, and a team. I would say that there is no locality in the United States where milk can be produced more abundantly or as cheap as here. Twenty tons of squashes, and the same of beans, are easily grown to the acre, for cow feed.

We are in railroad connection with all parts of the country, have a railway a few miles away, accessible by good roads. In one month from this date we will have a Southern overland railroad below the snow line, which will be available for the shipment of fruits eastward during the winter. The completion of this road and its connection will soon develop and popularize our extensive and rich mining country to the east and south-east of us, in Southern Nevada, Utah, and in Arizona and Mexico.

In the short time of three or four years, fruit trees will furnish a constant succession of fruit the year round; nearly all the tropical fruits, besides all the northern fruits, including strawberries (all the time); most kind of vegetables are always in season. With water for irrigation, it is a perpetual Spring, Summer and Autumn; flowers bloom continually on hand; a large number of our shrubs and ornamental trees are evergreens. Snow never falls in our valley, and frosts are extremely rare. It is quite customary for residents here to shut up their houses, and having loaded a wagon with the requirements of camp life, betake themselves to the hills or the sea beach and for two or four weeks live in the open air, a tent or brush house, constructed on the spot, furnishing all the shelter they require. In reality, I will show that families can and do live comfortably on the products of five acres of irrigated land; which can be purchased and stocked at small expense. I will note the estimate to suit people of small means, to show what the poorest can do here, estimate for a farm of five acres: cost of land \$250, cost of house \$200, cost of barn and stable \$100, cost of horses and harness \$100, cost of wagon \$125, cost of well and pump \$25, cost of plow and harrow \$30, cost of 3 cows \$150, cost of 100 hens \$50, cost of 6 pigs \$12. Total \$1,042.50.

I have estimated at highest prices, except the land irrigated. Land cheap at \$50 per acre cash, one of which is equivalent to ten acres not irrigated; but by care and economy in purchasing two or three hundred dollars can be saved on the above estimate; seed one and a half or two acres with alfalfa. The produce of this will support the horses, cows and pigs, and also furnish green picking for the fowls.

The remaining three acres should be planted with selected varieties of fruit trees so as to bring a constant succession of fruits (trees begin to bear the second year from the bud). The space between the trees being utilized by being planted with potatoes and other root crops, sunflowers and Egyptian corn, for poultry, and strawberries and other small fruit for family and for sale. The butter and the eggs are supporting numerous families in this country.

To those desiring to engage in other enterprises, I would say that we are greatly in want of more capital to supply the growing demand. A bank, cheese factories, canning factories, combined with facilities for curing raisins, grape sugar factory, or glucose factory, oil mill, etc. to work up flax fiber, a foundry and machine shop, and very many other enterprises.

"Give the devil his due," says the New York Herald. Yes, yes, but better still, have no dealing with that party at all, then there will be nothing due him.

Letter from Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 1st. ED. PROGRESS:—The history of this fast growing town is an illustration of what railroads do for a country. The present site of Birmingham was a vast cotton field when the Alabama Great Southern Railroad was built, ten years ago. Mr. John Snow, one of its oldest citizens, cultivated cotton on the town site as late as 1870. As soon as the above mentioned railroad was put in operation the natural advantages of the site, with its inexhaustible coal and iron beds, became apparent, and a few enterprising and wealthy men associated themselves together as "The Elyton Land Company," purchased 5,000 acres of land, and proceeded at once to lay out the present site of this now flourishing city. With commendable foresight a strip of land 500 feet wide one each side of the railroad track for a distance of a mile and a half was reserved exclusively for railroad and manufacturing purposes. The company at once offered, and still offers, sites on this location free to manufacturers of any kind, giving from one to five or six acres gratis, according to the size and requirements of the manufacturer. This will be seen enables the manufacturer to have his material carried directly to his door by the railroads. The immediate vicinity of Birmingham, it is said, furnishes all the material for the manufacture of iron at a much less cost than any other locality in the South. As a natural consequence, iron men were not slow to choose the location. Messrs. Hillmann & Co., of Nashville, availed themselves of the above mentioned offer of free lands, and were given some six acres, upon which they have just completed and put in operation "The Alice Furnace," at a cost of some \$200,000. The Pratt Coal and Coke Company, located at Coketon, six miles out of Birmingham, delivers coal into the yards of the Alice Furnace Company at \$1.50 per ton, from which Hillmann & Co. make their own coke. The ore and stone cars are run into the yards on side tracks, giving quick transit to all parts. The Birmingham rolling mill, erected at a cost of over \$150,000, is running full blast. They are preparing to turn out steel rails, and expect to be employing over a thousand men in another year. The completion of the L. & N. R. R., and the location of its shops here, also added an impetus to the growth of the place. Town lots in the business and residence portion of the town were quickly taken up at the liberal prices offered by the land company, and with the exception of a slight backset, caused by the panic of 1873, the progress has been rapid, until at present the population is about 6,000. The large number of stores would seem to indicate a thriving business. Rents are remarkably high and it is almost impossible to obtain a store or residence at any figure. Most of the stores rent at figures which pay from 25 to 40 per cent. on the cost. Lots for business purposes, twenty-five feet by 140, sell at \$1,000; for residences, fifty by 140, at \$300. There is a good deal of building going on. It is said the sawmills can not furnish lumber as fast as needed. There is one national bank with a capital of \$50,000 and one private bank with a capital of \$80,000. Besides the rolling mill and furnace and railroad shops, there are three machine shops (one of which is now competing with a new engine for the City Water Works) employing about 150 men. The rest of the manufacturing is confined to several small furniture manufacturers.

—St. Nicholas for January opens with two Child-Songs by Alfred Ferguson, the poet laureate of England. One of these is reprinted near the end of the number with its music, which also was sent by Mr. Tennyson. The frontispiece, a full-page picture on fine gray paper, represents the "Princess in the Tower," and was engraved on wood by G. Kruel after a mezzotint engraving by Samuel Cousins of the painting by J. E. Millais. Several comic pictures by Frank Beard, L. Hopkins, J. G. Francis and others appear in the number. The "Diddle-Box," in addition to being an itinerant seller, tells the story of the frontispiece, accompanied by an engraving after a painting by Debucroche; and "Jack-in-the-pulpit" and "Riddle-Box" are full of novelty and interest.

—A writer for the Cincinnati Enquirer has been looking critically at New York women, and the following is one of the conclusions: "As a rule, the higher you go up in the social scale of New York the less beauty you find. I could name top-lofty women whose women are generally ugly to the extent of positive hideousness. There is a theory that the product of several generations of high culture is a palpably superior article of woman, with small hands and feet, arched insteps, sensitive nostrils, and other points supposed to indicate physical and mental refinement. Observation proves that the truth is not such a thing. The shop girls of the Bowery are prettier, as a class, than the idle girls of Fifth Avenue. This reads like heresy, no doubt, but it is nevertheless a plain statement of a fact. Criticise the two sorts without allowing the judgment to be prejudiced by the matter of dress, and the prize medal must be awarded to the Bowery, notwithstanding its sins of clothing and manners."

—LELEGATIONS of Sioux and Ponca chiefs, with such romantic titles as Dog Bark, White Ghost and Don't Know How, are making Christmas calls in Washington.

WIDE AWAKE for Jan., Boston: D. Lethbridge & Co., contains Sally's Seven League Shoes, by Mrs. Chapman; The Philadelphia Newboys and their Fourth of July Dinner, by Mrs. Wager Fisher; installments of Five Little Peppers; How We Went Birdnesting; The Young Homesteaders, and Concord Picnic Days, and many minor articles in prose and poetry, with profuse illustrations. The series of illustrated biographies of American artists is continued. The Lettuce being the subject this month of Mr. Benjamin Miller, is highly critical pen. The number is a good one, and specially abounds in portraits.

—Wilson's Corset Waist (unequalled for elegance, convenience and perfection of fit,) for sale at McCalla's. The Corset Waist is adapted to all children two years old and upward. Call and see it.

—Tom Corwin, of Ohio, once said: The trouble with members of the bar is that they don't get down low enough. They shoot over the heads of the twelve numskulls before them. I have seen Ewing, Stanberry, and Hunter, leading luminaries as they are, dumbfounded at being beaten by some stump tailed, pennyroyal club.

—"Shawls."—The richest display of fine Shawls in Monroe county, can be seen at McCalla & Co.'s ready cash store.

DR. WARNER'S Nursing Corset contains the Skirt Supporter and Improved Tamico Bust, the same as Dr. Warner's celebrated Health Corset, but in the centre of each bust there is an opening with an adjustable cover, which admirably adapts it to the wants of mothers who are nursing. McCalla & Co. sole agents for the county.

—American black walnut is exported in large quantities to England to be manufactured into furniture. In that country it has taken the place of mahogany for furniture.

—After a lifetime spent in business under the credit system, we have become satisfied that we can sell cheaper for cash, and now will adhere strictly to the cash system. A more complete line of goods than ever, on hand. McCalla & Co.

—A couple of sharpers have been taking in the Chicago people by selling them scrub horses at exorbitant prices, representing them to be thoroughbreds, swift of foot and blue of blood. When their stock was exhausted they would reappear at the stock yards at about \$75 per head. They worked Chicago beautifully and have now gone to try their luck in Cincinnati.

—L. N. A. & C. Railroad. Time Table at Birmingham, going North, going South. Express, 11:57 a.m.; Express, 4:05 p.m.; Accom., 9:15 p.m.; Accom., 5:20 a.m.; Thro., 4:45 p.m.; Thro., 7:25 a.m.; Way freight, 2:50 p.m.; Way freight, 8:45 a.m.

—Blacksmith Shop AND WAGON BUILDING WORKS, Also a General Repair SHOP. West of Leffler's Mill.

We make a specialty of HORSESHOING.

—L. N. A. & C. Railroad. Time Table at Birmingham, going North, going South. Express, 11:57 a.m.; Express, 4:05 p.m.; Accom., 9:15 p.m.; Accom., 5:20 a.m.; Thro., 4:45 p.m.; Thro., 7:25 a.m.; Way freight, 2:50 p.m.; Way freight, 8:45 a.m.

—A large and convenient Wagon Yard is attached to the shop, with a plentiful supply of good stock water.

Wagons and Buggies carefully repaired or built of the best materials.

Examine our Premium Wagons. Jan. 12-81. GILMORE BROTHERS.

—Surviving Partners' Sale.

THE undersigned Surviving Partners of the firm of Peterson & Company, will sell at Public Sale at the site of their mill in Unionville, on Friday, February 11th, 1881, one lot of Lumber, and on Saturday, February 12th, at the site of their mill in Birmingham, two log wagons and two table-legs saws, a lot of bedding, &c.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums in dollars and over, punctually paid, notes will be approved security, when required, &c. with interest.

Information as to articles to be sold can be had by inquiring of James G. Ward.

The Lumber will be sold in lots.

Sale at each place to begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

GAMMELL PETERSON,

JAMES G. WARD,

Surviving Partners.

Buskirk & Duncan, attorneys.

—Notice of Joseph D. Findley.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nathan N. Smith, Administrator of the above named Estate, has this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe county, Indiana, his accounts and vouchers in final settlement of said Estate, and that the same will come for hearing and disposition in said Court on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1881.

Witness, the Clerk and Seal of said Court.

WM. F. BROWNING, Clerk.

Jan. 19-81.

SILAS GRIMES,

Sheriff of Monroe county.

Louden & Miers, attys for plaintiff.

—Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed Executrix of the will of Dudley C. Smith, late of Monroe county, Indiana.

Said Estate is probably solvent.

DUDLEY F. SMITH,

G. L. BRANDON,

Executors.

Buskirk & Duncan, attys. Jan. 12-1881.

JAMES KELLY,

Administrator.

—Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed Administrators of the Estate of Dudley C. Smith, late of Monroe county, Indiana, his accounts and vouchers in final settlement of said Estate, and that the same will come for hearing and disposition in said Court on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1881.

Witness, the Clerk and Seal of said Court.

WM. F. BROWNING,

Clerk.

Jan. 19-81.