

Republican Progress.

Bloomington, Indiana.

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etc., apply to Station Agents of this Com-

pany, or call on or address J. S. MILLS,

General Emigration Agent, Seymour, Ind.

Letter from Philadelphia.

Mr. Editor:—You often publish

letters from the West but seldom

from the East. It would do good

to visit the Eastern cities in winter.

It would do much to make him

contented with the quiet home like

ways of our Hoosier towns. The

streets here are very narrow as

compared with those of Bloomington.

They have 12 feet pavements

on each side and about 30 feet

of roadway.

When the people shovel the snow

off those wide pavements, as they

are compelled to do, and then shov-

el it off the street car track in the

middle, it makes two wide rows of

snow on each side. Two weeks

ago, after the big storm, these

wind-rows were about three feet

deep all along the squares, and at

the street crossings about as high

as a man's head. This snow, shel-

tered by the three-story houses,

thaws very slowly in the day time

and freezes at night into the form

of mush ice in the gutters. Such

has been the delightful condition

of the streets for the past two weeks.

In the vestibule of a church a

few days ago I heard a lady say,

"Take care of my sore arm,"

and another, "Oh, my sore arm,"

and on inquiry I learned that all

the school children who did not have

good marks were required to be

vaccinated, on account of the small-

pox being in the city. The papers

last week reported thirteen cases,

which appeared to be something of

a decrease. It occurred to me that

it would be a good thing for the

Bloomington School Board to re-

quire all the children to be vac-

cinated, because if a case of small-

pox were to occur in town it would

almost break up the school. Perhaps

a suggestion to the parents will

make the action of the Board un-

necessary. It is distressing to see

children raised as they are com-

pelled to raise them here—on the

streets.

The city was originally laid out

in squares, checker-board fashion,

with alleys running each way

through the squares, as in Bloom-

ington. When the fine houses were

built out to the pavements, long,

roomy back yards were left, run-

ning back to the alleys. But as

the city became compact and ground

became valuable, capitalists found

it profitable to buy about 30 feet on

each side of an alley, widen it into

a narrow street, and build a row of

houses on each side, to rent to the

poor laboring classes. The conse-

quence is that these tenements, which

are usually full of children, have

no back yards, and the residences

of the rich which face the main

streets have such small ones and

so completely shaded by build-

King, who is reported to be an

honorable, trustworthy man, was

elected by Republican votes. The

moral of this story for Republicans

is not hard to see. W. R. M.

The Constitutional Amend-

ments.

Indianapolis Journal.

The proclamation of Governor

Porter relative to the new election

on the constitutional amendments

appears this morning. It is in ac-

cordance with the action of the

Legislature on the subject, which,

in turn, is in strict accord with the

popular will. It is unnecessary to

enter into a detailed history of the

proposed amendments to the orga-

nism of the State, which

are thus, for a second time, sub-

mitted to a popular vote. They have

been once thwarted by the decision

of a partisan court; let us hope that

the voice of the people will be loud

enough in the next election to make

itself heard throughout the length

and breadth of the State.

Without entering into any argu-

ment on the subject, it is enough

now to recall the number and na-

ture of the amendments. The peo-

ple are pretty well informed as to

their importance. They are, first,

an amendment prescribing the qual-

ifications and residence of voters, as

follows:

"Amend section 2 of article 2 so as

to read as follows: Section 2. In all

elections, not otherwise provided for

by this constitution, every male citizen

of the United States of the age of twenty

years and upwards, who shall have

resided in the State during six months,

and in the township six days, and in the

precinct thirty days immediately pre-

ceding such election, and every male

foreign born of the age of twenty-one

years and upwards, who shall have

resided in the State during six months,

and in the township six days, and in the

precinct thirty days immediately pre-

ceding such election, and shall have

declared his intention to become a

citizen of the United States conform-

ably to the laws of the United States

on the subject of naturalization, and

shall have been duly registered ac-

cording to law."

This amendment is intended to

protect the purity of the ballot-box,

and its effect is so plain as to need

no interpretation.

Amendment No. 2 is verbal in

its character, conforming the consti-

tution of the State to that of the

United States on the color question.

Amendment No. 3 changes the

time for holding general elections

from October to November. The

importance of this change needs no

argument. It has been demon-

strated time and again. It would

save the people of Indiana an im-

mense amount of worry and money

every year.

Amendment No. 4 strikes out

the word "white" where it occurs

and thus conforms the State consti-

tution to the United States consti-

tution.

The fifth amendment relates to

fees and salaries; the sixth to the

reconstruction of the judicial sys-

tem, and the ninth to the restric-

tion of the indebtedness of counties,

cities and towns.

These proposed amendments to

the constitution are enumerated not

for the purpose of argument but

simply to recall them to the popu-

lar mind. The people have passed

upon them once, and by every fair

construction adopted them. The

chicanery of a partisan court, act-

ing in co-operation with partisan

politics, has made it necessary to

resubmit them to the people. After

considerable discussion and vigor-

ous opposition on the part of lead-

ing Democrats this result is reached.

The proclamation of Governor

Porter is the culminating act on the

part of the executive department.

It remains for the people to turn

out on the 14th of March and give

published the book himself, and

said his publishers a percentage for

selling them, instead of letting them

pay him a percentage for writing

them. He said he had written a

novel, and was preparing the plates

himself, and meant to put it out

by hiring the publishers, instead of

being hired; and that all writers

ought to take that position—that

the book publisher was the hir-

ing, and not the author—and thus

many of our young men, who have

written well and hard, would have

been in independent circumstances

long ago. He said the American

copyright laws were of very little

good to authors.

—Robins are so plentiful in Burke

county, Georgia, that on Sundays a

gun man of Waynesboro amuses

himself by catching them with fish-

hooks. He baits the hook, and

throws his line over the limb of the

tree on which the birds most do

congregate, and waits for them to

bite. He caught twenty-five in this

way last Sunday—a week.

—A New Orleans man lately

cabled to a friend in Cuba, "Send

me one or two monkeys." The

reply came back: "Shipped you 75;

will send rest as soon as can be

found." The telegram had gone:

"Send me 102 monkeys." The

balance of 27 have been counter-

manded.

—Beware of the potato bug,

Richard Jackson, of Richmond, last

summer mashed one between his

fingers, and afterward touched the

inside of one of his ears with his

finger. His ear happened to be

sore, and the sore took up the poi-

son of the bug. His head gathered

and he had it operated upon in

New York and Cincinnati, but

without relief. The poison finally

permeated his whole system, and he

died two weeks ago.

Consolidation of the State In-

stitutions of Learning.

Terro Haute Express.

The Indianapolis Journal of yester-

day contained a very lengthy

communication in which the writer

made an attempt to give good

reasons for consolidating the State

institutions of learning. It is a

production of Purdue and, as a

matter of course, was written in the

interest of that institution. The

writer makes no attempt to show

why the Normal school should be

consolidated with the others, but

will probably bring his gigantic in-

tellect to bear on that subject at

some future time. The State Uni-

versity is aimed at on this particular

occasion. Purdue believes its stand-

ard is too low and desires to raise it

by absorbing the State University.

Unlike Mohammed it wants the

mountain to come to it because it

cannot go to the mountain. The

State University has an attendance

of about 350 in the various depart-

ments. This is a much larger num-

ber than attends Purdue. Nowa-

days the larger institution absorbs

the smaller, but Purdue seeks to

reverse this well established rule.

If the standard of education does

not suit the students who attend

Purdue, why don't they change and

go to Bloomington? It is open to

all comers. Another reason given

for this correspondent is that "the

consolidation of the State Uni-

versity with Purdue would bring,"

to Purdue, "a higher grade of stu-

dents, who would require the rais-

ing of the standard a little above

that of a country high school, great-

ly strengthen the faculty of the

combined institutions (for there are

men of exceptional merit in each

faculty), and create a museum and

library almost without an equal