

Republican Progress.

Bloomington, Indiana.

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[DELAYED CORRESPONDENCE]

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

For the Progress:

If any of your readers are curious to know how wall paper is made, I can give them an account of what I saw in Howell Brothers' large factory a few days ago. There is an artist whose special duty it is to make patterns. He gets specimens from France, China, Japan and other places. Then gathers up figures and designs from prints, carpets, and all sorts of figured goods, and by combining select parts of each he makes a new pattern, which he calls original. Sometimes he takes French patterns and uses them just as they are with the exception of a change in the colors. The artist said it was seldom a French pattern would sell here without such change. For instance the fashion in France now is to use light colors, but they use dark ones here altogether, this Spring. When a pattern is completed, he takes as many rollers as he has separate colors, generally eight or ten, sometimes as high as twenty, and draws the outline of the pattern on each. He then marks all the red spots on one, the pink spots on another, and so on, until all the colors are provided for. These rollers are sent to another room, where those colored spots are raised up by setting in strips of brass on edge and filling up with felt, -making it look like block type. The paper is put into a machine in a long bolt and made to pass around a very large reel-like wheel, and as it does so it comes in contact with those little rollers, each one of which stamps its own color in exactly the right place, and thus the paper goes into the machine clean and white and comes out with all its colors complete. It is then carried on a reel to the drying department where it is hung up in folds as close together as possible without touching each other, and these folds are moved very slowly over a set of hot air pipes a distance of about 100 feet and by that time it is dry enough to wrap into bolts, and then it goes through another little machine that measures the bolts, cuts them off and rolls them up ready to tie into bundles.

If it is necessary to put gilt or bronze or a velvet finish on the paper, its colors must first be dried, and after it passes over this long dryer it goes over a roller having on it the figure which is to be bronzed. This roller stamps it with varnish. It then goes through a box or windmill full of the bronze dust which adheres to the varnish. This is a very difficult process and consequently all that kind of paper is very dear. The drawing lessons taught in our schools may make artists out of some of our children, which will enable them to make original designs for some such industrial art, and it will help to develop good taste in judging and selecting such home ornaments as wall paper.

A few days ago a friend proposed to introduce me to

THE ORIGINAL GARFIELD MAN.

We found him to be a very modest man and not disposed to take any credit to himself. Partly from him and partly from his friends we received the following account which we have no doubt is in the main true: A gentleman by the name of Robert Ellis Thompson is editor of a magazine devoted to social science, called the *Pen Monthly*. Two years ago he announced Jas. A. Garfield as his candidate for the Presidency and followed this up from time to time by giving reasons why he was the best man in America for that position. His view made impressions upon many of his readers and especially upon Mr. Wharton Barker, the proprietor of the magazine, who is an influential banker and has been the financial agent of the Russian Government in the U. S. By the way Wharton Barker is a Trustee and R. E. Thompson is a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, which gave Garfield L.L.D. yesterday. Barker has not been a politician, but is a strong protectionist and anti-corruptionist, and is therefore naturally an anti-Cameron man. He used all his influence to break the rule unit in Pennsylvania, and having succeeded in that he went to Chicago for the purpose of working for Garfield. The one vote steadily cast for Garfield in the convention was given by J. A. Grier of Easton, a personal friend

of Barker's, the latter not being a delegate. He at first worked to get enough votes cast for Blaine to defeat Grant, believing as it turned out, that Blaine nor Sherman could be nominated, thus making a dark horse a necessity. Garfield was apriized of these efforts in his favor and consulted about them, but he steadily protested, admitting that he wanted to be President, but insisting that he was too young and could not be elected if nominated. But Barker succeeded in getting about 200 delegates to agree to vote for Garfield as second choice in case the principals were withdrawn. This fact was telegraphed to a member of the Cabinet, together with the opinion that Garfield could be nominated if Sherman was withdrawn. He told it to President Hayes. Sherman was then sent for and agreed to withdraw, which he did, but not until the next day. Garfield was the head of the Ohio delegation and refused to withdraw. The principal's name or to allow his own name to be used for the reasons given. But the delegation took the matter in its own hands. His name was presented against his protest and he was enthusiastically nominated. So that Thompson is the original Garfield man, but Barker was the man that secured his nomination.

Now for the sequel. One of the delegates named General Beaver was a strong anti-Cameron man until he suddenly fell into line with Cameron, contrary to the will of his constituents. Barker suspected for some reason that Cameron had promised him the Governorship, and told him so and he did not deny it. When the Pennsylvania Republican caucus was about to meet to nominate a candidate for the Senatorship, Barker was on the ground and discovered that Oliver, who was the Cameron candidate, was going to have a majority over Grow, just in time to keep Grow's men out of the caucus, and he became the leader of the anti-Camerons. So when the Camerons dropped Oliver and took up Beaver his Chicago record made it impossible for the bolters to vote for him, although he was otherwise a good man. So the defeat of Grant, the defeat of Cameron and the defeat of the Magee ring in Pittsburgh and the Stoekey ring in Philadelphia, are all the result of the protest of solid business men in the Republican party against machine politics. Another sequel: About a month before the election in Indiana, after the defeat in Maine, Mr. Wharton Barker went to Mentor and proposed to Garfield that he would raise \$100,000 for the Indiana campaign, on two conditions: 1st, that the plan of the campaign be so changed as to have less bloody shirt and more tariff; 2d, that it should not be used as a corruption fund, but for the picking of the State against imported voters and for other legitimate expenses, and in ten days after his return the money was raised and sent to the Committee in New York. If this story is true, and there appears to be no doubt as to the main features of it, we may expect the Protectionists of Pennsylvania to have a strong, silent influence with the next administration. W. P. M.

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

(Through the courtesy of F. E. Worley, Esq., of Ellettsville, we are permitted to publish the following letter from John A. Walker:)

San Buenaventura, Cal., Feb. 14, 1881.

Dear Worley.—Sorry to hear that you are suffering with rheumatism.

If you were in this delightful climate it would leave in ten minutes.

We have had ninety inches of rain so far this winter, and if we get as much as three inches more in March we can get along nicely till December.

I attended a Masonic funeral last week; the lodge here went

twelve miles out in the country to bury a brother; took a brass band along, and done things up in fine style.

We expect another soon, at least eighteen miles away (the brother is almost dead with consumption).

Ours is the only lodge in the county and we have a large scope of territory to look after. Distance is not regarded here as it is in Indiana—farmers think nothing of coming twenty miles to trade. We have regular customers living forty miles away. The roads are nearly all the time, and then the horses are all trained to travel. The people here think if they do kill a horse now and then they will save enough in time to buy another. The slow, pale-easy gait of an Indiana farmer going to town, would give the average of Congress little regard for the public purse.

GENERAL DIBRELL, member of

Congress, introduced a bill providing

that Senators and Representatives, before drawing their pay, should certify that they had faithfully attended the services of their

respective branches, and when they could not thus certify they were to have the pay for the days absent deducted from their monthly pay.

The amendment was voted down.

This bill would have barred more than one-half of the members from drawing their full pay, and that it was voted down proves, or ought to prove to an intelligent public, that the members of Congress have little regard for the public purse.

Leadville is not quite two years old. It has been ordered that the census be taken, a directory published, streets named and houses numbered. It would be hard to make anything like a correct estimate of its population; some would say 6,000 and others 10,000. It is situated on gently sloping ground, with ample room for improvements, at the base of the gigantic mountain that divides the waters of the North Platte, from the Arkansas, and about three miles from the latter. Wood and water are in abundance. It is 40 miles from Colorado Springs, and 140 from Denver.

The Chinamen's New Year has just passed; the heathen make this great celebration. They burned several thousand dollars' worth of fire crackers alone—imagine the racket.

ANDREW ROBINSON,

Administrator, mar. 9, 1881.

Administrator, Londen & Miers, attorney.

I am delighted to learn that your

promised visit is positively set for next winter and we already look forward with pleasant anticipations to your coming. With our unexcelled climate and scenery in our favor, I have no hesitancy in promising you a pleasant time. I have read, in the *Progress*, several letters from Florida; they don't make me a bit sick, for I know we can give them several points in the game and beat them every time.

Tell Jack May that he ought to come to this place—there are but three barber shops in the town—two kept by Spaniards, and one by a German; neither first-class, and shaves are two bits each. Jack, with his inexhaustible stock of stories would catch the boys.

Lemons are now ripe on a tree in our yard; almond and peach trees are in bloom. Our calla lilies and roses have bloomed out doors all winter, and in fact fuchsias, geraniums, and almost all kinds of flowers, stand the winter here. Was out in the country a few days ago and saw lots of grass a foot high.

One man here is going into the goat business; he has 600 common goats and a few first-class Angoras. He thinks he is going to make big money out of them; as he owns a ranch among the foot hills, about twenty miles out, where his goats will live the year round without feeding. Raising hogs is also a paying business; no cholera or other disease ever known among the hogs.

Fine country this, we don't even have bed-bugs, and have heard but one mosquito since I came here, and as to lizards, centipedes, tarantulas, etc., I can say that I have seen none of them. J. A. W.

SENTIMENT aside, does it cost any more to sustain the widow of an officer in comfort than the widow of a private? If not, why should there be such a difference in their pensions? And why should the sympathy of the public be excited in the case of a widow who receives \$30 per month, while the widow of a common soldier, who gave all he had, the same as an officer—his life—is compelled to work along on \$25 per month, without a thought as to its inadequacy for her support.

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