

Republican Progress.

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The scientists have taught that insects have their affections, and now Wit and Wisdom says he knows a mosquito was mashed on a young lady.

The law against the use of musical instruments in United Presbyterian churches has been repealed, the vote of the Freeholders standing, for repeal 616, against 606.

In the State of Indiana there are 141,139 dogs, and it is estimated that it costs \$5,151,583.50 per year to maintain them in the luxuries to which an Indiana dog is clearly entitled. Now let us have a census of the sheep and their mortality statistics.

"Jumbo" is a big elephant that America has just taken off the hands of Great Britain. It is said he is very fond of whisky. Ireland is another British elephant that this country has got the biggest part of, and is likely to secure the remainder in a few short years, if its keepers don't treat it better.

A grocer in Jersey county, Illinois, was annoyed by loungers, who filled their pipes from a box of loose tobacco without paying, and he mixed some gunpowder with the weed. The next free smoker lost an eye by the explosion. He got a verdict of \$1,000 damages, and on appeal the judgment was sustained.

The young women of Nevada City, Cal., amuse the town while amusing themselves. Twenty-four of them formed a company, in mockery of the young men's military organization, and paraded in a uniform of red calico, with brooms for guns. Their last parade was to escort a bride to the railroad station.

Arsenio seems to be the popular drug for dispising of inconvenient people in Connecticut. Mrs. Sherman, the Connecticut Borgia, as she was called, killed a series of husbands with arsenic; the Rev. Hayden was charged and credited with giving arsenic to Mary Standard, and the Malley boys are believed to have administered it to Jennie Cramer. The people in that State have had a liberal education in arsenical poisoning. They ought by this time to understand the subject thoroughly.

The following shows the number of railroads or parts of the compass reached by rail from the different cities of Indiana named: Indianapolis, 13; Terre Haute and Logansport, each, 8; New Castle, 7; Richmond, Lafayette, Fort Wayne, Auburn, Frankfort, Kokomo, South Bend, Crawfordsville and Cambridge City, 6 each. A few other cities in the State have five, and a great number four points are reached by the crossing of two lines. New Castle has by voting subsidies added three to her railroad lines in the past year, and as a result has added very largely to her population and general improvement.

The Government method prescribed for cleaning brass, and in use at all the United States arsenals, is claimed to be the best in the world. The plan is to make a mixture of one part common nitric acid and one-half part sulphuric acid in a stone jar, having also ready a pal of fresh water and a box of swarfust. The articles to be treated are dipped into the acid, then re-moved into the water, and finally re-moved with swarfust. This immediately changes them to a brilliant color. If the brass has become greasy, it is first dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water; this cuts the grease, so that the acid has free power to act.

FRESH FASHION NOTES.

Boots laced in front are coming into fashion for the promenade. They are in kid or morocco, faced and finished with patent leather.

Bonnet are revived under new and rarely attractive forms. Another novelty is brocaded Chinon crimp which is used for elegant black dresses.

Black lace veils with borders are imported for spring. They have square corners, or else the lower ends are rounded.

Regular square shawls of mull are also widely hemmed and hemstitched, and have clusters of block-work in each corner. They are a yard and a quarter square.

The bountiful draperies increase in popularity, and in size, the designs being modifications of the Louis Seize styles; and they are also many Pompadour dresses both in design and in gay coloring.

Japanese crimp, embroidered silk muslin—both white and colored—and guipure nets are also used for square neckerchiefs of large size. Red guipure net squares finished with frills of black lace are becoming to brunettes.

Black straw broad brimmed hats, trimmed with full black ostrich tips and garlands of gay flowers, long black Jersey gloves, and black silk hose, will again be worn with summer toilettes of white or pink.

To furnish up last year's dresses, a panier draped sash of the satin Surah sold for \$1 a yard is used to conceal the edge of the basque. The box pleats of last year's basques are taken out, and the seams are sewed up, and boned to the edges. A surplus bosom drapery and a narrow pleated scarf on each sleeve are added; the large buttons are replaced by small ones of bell shape, and this sometimes requires the insertion of a pointed vest to hide the large button-holes.

White wool dresses are imported with open embroidery of white silk, and are trimmed with bronze green, blue, or copper red velvet about the neck and waist. The skirt is laid in deep pleats that are pressed—not sewed—and the wide embroidery selvage trims these pleats. Small balls of white wool fall from other pleatings; the basque opens over a vest fastened by gilt buttons, and there are strips of the velvet instead of a cravat bow with wider sash and bow of velvet. Chudah cloth and twilled woollen are used for summer dresses.

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For new trimmings a great deal of black French lace imitating thread lace patterns is used as a rival to the black Spanish lace which must be all silk to be handsome. There is also much of the fiddle guipure or twine lace in antique designs, called Medicis lace, for trimming light dresses.

Sleeves are slightly full at the top, in gigot or leg-of-mutton shape, and are made with only one long seam—that inside the arm—and a short seam on the outer arm below the elbow. Cuffs are more used than frills falling on the arm. Standing collars are not changed in shape, though many are covered with turned-over collars of lace or embroidery like that used for the dress trimmings.

Whole dresses are made of cream-colored antique lace (with shoulder tapes to match) over dark blue satins, Surah, or over black. Colored velvet ribbon with satin on the wrong side is used for bows on dresses of contrasting colors, such as maroon velvet on olive green, or saffron blue velvet on pale salmon color.

The newest French lingerie combines the grey unbleached Medicis lace or twine guipure with ivory white lace in Breton designs. He credits his success to a layer of oats placed under the usual layer of sand in which the slips are planted. When moistened they act as a sponge, extending down the middle, and these straps are fastened by Dresden buttons.

Ribbons are much used for the neck, with plain linen collars, and white mull neck-ties are passe. These ribbons raw, believing that cooking is contrary to nature, Rumsford, a leader in the movement, has lived for months on broken wheat, pears, lemons, grapes, apples and tomatoes, all uncooked, and he declares that he is very happy on that diet.

—Section 251 of the new tax law, which cuts off the Treasurer's fee of 6 per cent. of the collection of delinquent taxes in certain cases, takes about \$40,000 from the fees of County Treasurers throughout the State, and these officers have been eager to know if the act is to be thus construed. The Attorney General and members of the Revision Committee have assured them that it is.

—A Mitchell man offers the following conundrum which may apply to other localities: What is the difference between the Mitchell saloons and some of the drug stores? None, only the saloons pay license and the drug stores don't.

—Greencastle Banner: Rev'd. Haydon Hays, of Gosport, is having his face eaten up with cancer, and is suffering greatly.

—The officials of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road have been this week making an inspection over the L. N. A. & C. property and over the portion of the Chicago and Indianapolis Air Line now operated.

—John Kelly, who was one of the first engineers to run a train over the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road, and who, after running twenty-three years became paralyzed, died at Galena, Ill., on Wednesday.

—Hier only crime.—The following appears on a monument near Versailles: "Except in 1859 during which for several days she took lessons on a piano, her life was without a sin."

—It is a Republican Congress. The present Congress devotes more time to business and less to politics than any of its predecessors for years.—Washington Star.

—It is evident that the Democrats intend to go through the form of electing this year the twenty-five Senators that are not to take their seats until January, 1885. Senator Voorhees says the election law of 1881 requires this, and he is confirmed in this opinion by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Hendricks. The Republicans will not nominate candidates for these places until 1884. The result will be that the Democratic nominees, not having any opposition, will be elected. By electing this year, the Democrats will estop themselves to put forward candidates in 1884; hence, in that year the Republicans will elect their candidates without opposition.

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—When we trade horses with a man, we cheat him. When a man wants to buy a half a dollar of us we lie to him. We play cards, dance, go to the theatre and circus; an' we doan' turn our backs on a dog-fight. I tell you we are all poor, weak human bein's, an' even while we flatter ourselves dat we are slidin' long to'ds Heaven at de rate of a mile a minute, we are all ready to pass a lead nickel on a street kyar company, or pocket de \$10 bill foun'd in de Postoffice. When I set down at night an' pull off my pants an' put my feet in de oven an' git to thinkin' how hard I try to be good, and how pow'ful easy it is to be bad, I become so absorbed in my thoughts dat de ole woman has to hit me on de ear wid a tute to bring me back to earth an' start me out arter an armful of wool. Gem'lens, let us continer to try to be angels, but let us count on wrestlin' wid Satan about fo' times a day, an' bein' frown'd flat on our backs every blessed time.

—A successful Boston florist says that he seldom fails to root slips of the most tender and rare plants. He credits his success to a layer of oats placed under the usual layer of sand in which the slips are planted.

—HENRY ROTT'S NEW BUILDING.—The work of tearing down the old log building just south of the Gunnison House was begun yesterday. Mr. Henry Rott, the proprietor of the Delmonico restaurant, has leased the lot for three years and will at once erect a handsome two-story frame building on it. The building will be twenty feet by sixteen, with a handsome store front. The lower floor will be used by Mr. Rott as a confectionery manufacturer and ice cream saloon, and the upper floor will be rented out for offices. There will be four good double offices on the upper floor. The building will cost three thousand dollars and is to be finished by the first of June. Messrs. Parks & Co. have the contract.—GUNNISON (Col.) News-Democrat.

—The Faculty of the University of Alabama unanimously say: "Prof. Reade is an electionist of great power. As a humorist he probably has no equal in America."

—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, of Richmond, Va., says: "If oratory be the lost art, Prof. Willoughby Reade has found it. I do not believe his equal exists in this or any other land."

—Prof. S. S. Hamill, of Chicago, author of "Science of Elocution," says: "Prof. Reade is unquestionably the best humorist before the American people. I never saw his equal."

—There was quite a company of fastidious guests sitting around the table after dinner, who happened to disagree as to the date of a certain event of which they had been talking, when the host's eight-year-old son attempted to expedite the solution of the problem by suddenly asking, "Why, mamma, what day was it you washed me?"

—The circus run by W. C. Coup, son-in-law of Barnum, has one unique characteristic. No lemonade or candy is sold in the tents.

He declares that, while clearing his show of swindlers, he has concluded to make a clean sweep. "There are no circuses with big bank accounts," he says, "who have made their money by actually robbing their patrons. They used to swindle on the seats, but that is done away with entirely, or nearly so. Of course I am not at liberty to mention names, but I could astonish you by designing shows, the managers of which have made their money by partnership with bunko men and other gamblers."

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