

Republican Progress

Publication Office: "Progress Block," Sixth Street and College Avenue.

Printed each Tuesday Morning, by WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Publisher.

One Year, \$2. In Clums, \$1.50.

—When Fultz Wheat was first introduced the millers protested against it, and said it was hard to manufacture into good flour. But that grown in the past two years has so changed as to be about as acceptable to millers as any other varieties. Writing on this subject a correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: The Fultz wheat which has been very largely sown for the last two or three years, is very much improved over the crop of last year, and has now so thin a hull, and so hard and glutinous a berry, that millers buy it as willingly as the favorite old hard sorts—the Walker and the Velvet Chaff. This is very like what happened in the case of the Mediterranean otherwise known as the Swamp wheat. When first introduced it was regarded as a poor and coarse wheat, wholly unfit to make No. 1 flour. Now it is considered best of all, and is eagerly sought for, and brings the highest price in the markets. This shows that where a coarse and strong growing wheat is sown on a soil abounding in the phosphates of magnesia and lime, and possessing enough and not too much nitrogen and potash salts, it improves, and soon resembles the best hard wheats. It may also be assumed that the converse of the proposition would be true; that where hard and nitrogenous wheats are sown on soils notably deficient in the substance named they will deteriorate. We may conclude then that in the long run, soil has much more to do with the quality of wheat than the seed.

—In the earlier history of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the editor received, from an anonymous author, two or three chapters of a serial Indian Story, of the most stunning and thrilling character, which were promptly published; the closing paragraph leaving the hero in a deadly hug with a gigantic Indian, on the brow of a precipice. The week passed, and the promised continuation was not received, and of course the readers of the *Enquirer* were disappointed, and began to send in letters, remonstrating with the editor at the delay. A paragraph was inserted in the paper, earnestly requesting the anonymous author to send in the remainder, or at least a portion of the story. Still it was not forthcoming; and another paper was published without the story, to the disgust of the readers and the great annoyance of the editor, who was fairly deluged with letters of inquiry and remonstrance. Weeks passed; and in spite of the appeals of the editor, no more of the story was received. Utterly disgusted, about the fifth week the editor informed the readers of the paper that a special messenger had been sent to the scene of the story to ascertain the fate of the hero, when it was discovered that the Indian had got the better of him in the contest; that he had fallen from the precipice, and had been caught in the seat of his trousers by a dry limb of a tree, and at the very latest accounts was still hanging there.

—Atlanta has gained greatly by her cotton exhibition of 1881. There has been a continuous inflow of people and capital, and real estate has been in constant demand for residences and mercantile purposes. A grain elevator and a cotton compress have been built; a spinning company has completed and nearly filled its capacious building with machinery, and is preparing to double its capacity; the great fair building has been purchased by a company with a capital of \$250,000, and is half filled with machinery; companies have been formed for building apparatus to prepare cotton for the spinner; fertilizer and other manufacturers have been established in and near the city; and a concern has been organized for the manufacture of oleomargarine. The aggregate capital invested since the exposition in manufacturing enterprises is about \$1,500,000, employing no fewer than 2,000 operatives, and paying annual wages approximating \$800,000.

—Economy has led to tree planting on an extensive scale in the far

North and Northwest. Belts of timber are taking the places of pine fences along the exposed portions of the railroads where some barrier must of necessity be maintained against snow drifts. The fences that have been relied on have to be eight feet high, and, besides costing \$800 a mile, need constant attention and repair. Furthermore, the farmers carry off the boards, and the stoutest oak posts snap like pipe stems in a throughgoing prairie. Trees answer all the requirements much better. The white willow, which grows to a height of twelve feet in four years, has been found to be the cheapest and best, though the elder, box, cottonwood, and green ash will serve. The soil must be prepared by harrowing, however, and prairie soil is often so poor as to require two or three years' work. Even then it is said that it is cheaper to use live fences than dead ones. These tree fences are constructed by planting two parallel lines of trees on the side of the tracks exposed to the strongest wind and one line on the other side.

—It is now claimed that Santa Fe is the oldest town in the United States. Next July it will celebrate its 333d anniversary. It is proposed to have, on that occasion, two great exhibitions in permanent buildings—one of historical relics and curiosities, and the other of the mineral and other productions of the Territory. The region to draw on for historical relics is one of peculiar interest. It covers the section formerly occupied by the cliff dwellers. Here were the cave cities, rich in antiquities, and we may expect that a fine collection will be made of Aztec curiosities, and arms and implements of the Stone Age.

—Warrenton Virginian: Information has reached this place that a rooster belonging to a farmer near Thoroughfare Gap has gone off to live with a flock of wild turkeys. Every morning at daybreak he crows, and the farmer, who knows where his rooster is, is thus enabled to go out and kill a wild turkey every day.

—A prominent physician claims that a man is drunk a moment after taking a drink of intoxicating liquor, be the drink large or small. If it were not so he could never get drunk at all. Each drop of liquor affects him, so the first glass having its effect makes a change in him, and the change is from soberness to drunkenness.

—The Democrats in the Illinois Legislature are standing by their friends, the saloon-keepers. There is a license bill before the Lower House which imposes a high tax upon liquor sellers, but the Democrats refuse to allow it to be considered and have brought about a dead-lock sooner than let the bill pass. The obstructionists are aided by some Republican absentees.

—An eight-year-old girl, a pupil in a public school, died in Baltimore on Sunday from brain fever brought on by overexertion. The child had felt a terror of being delirious to a lower grade, and in her delirium for forty-eight hours before her death continued to calculate sums in arithmetic. It is to be hoped that the "system" of heaven is more elastic than that of the public schools, and that little angels will be excused from examination in mathematics.

—Disasters from too much water are just now being felt in other countries besides our own. The London Times says that farming is imperilled in England because there is "water everywhere." Much of the autumn sowing is surmised to be rotten, and it is thought that "all Europe is in a similar condition."

—These sources of distress may have some influence on the market for American crops this year.

—Dielman had been chief clerk of the Hotel Emery, Cincinnati, for a number of years. The owners decided to make him the landlord because they regarded him as very able and honest. In examining the books for the purpose of letting him start anew, they discovered false entries covering his stealing of thousands of dollars. Instead of being the host of a great hotel, Dielman is now a disgraced fugitive.

—Although Kansas has for eleven years had a capital punishment law, nobody has been hanged except by lynchers. Under the statute a person sentenced to death is first imprisoned a year in the penitentiary, and if, at the expiration of that time, the death warrant is signed by the Governor, the execution takes place; but otherwise the imprisonment continues.

—No lady can afford to buy a dress pattern till she has examined the new arrivals of fresh goods at Wick's Bee Hive.

—Massachusetts is aroused over the question of the relative qualities of bunghole and whiskey vinegar. Bunghole vinegar is so called because it is made by the rays of the sun shining through the bunghole of a barrel of cider until the cider turns to an acetic acid pleasant to the early New England palate. Whiskey vinegar is not the result of the action of the balmy rays of the sun on the juice of the apple, but is, as the name implies, closely allied to a spirit distilled from grain, which in turn is pleasant to the taste of the later New Englander. In 1879 Congress passed a law which gave whiskey vinegar so many advantages over its bunghole rival that the sale of the earlier product steadily decreased. Then the owners of orchards and cider mills organized an association for the purpose of protecting themselves against Congress. A board of officers were elected and instructed "to uncover the infamous protection which Congress has wrapped around the whiskey distillers," and to secure for the people pure and wholesome bunghole vinegar. The association has passed resolutions calling upon the fruit growers of Massachusetts to have courage. As a result, bunghole vinegar is looking up.

—Nashville Jacksonian: "Thos. Nichols came out from Bloomington on a visit, got water bound and was fearfully blue. During his sojourn in the State of Brown he saw several good-looking old ladies, and we think he has an eye to business."

—J. A. BALDRIDGE.

—Having lost all my instruments, stock and furniture by the late fire, I earnestly urge all who know themselves indebted to me to call and pay as I want money and I want it bad and must have it. I have an entire new outfit ordered which will be here this week. My office may be found on the Grove corner, front room up stairs.

—J. W. CRAIN.

—Wick's Bee Hive dry goods store is literally crammed with new Spring goods. Everything in the house is of the latest styles and patterns.

—The Bee Hive is in receipt of a large line of Carpets and Oil Cloths of the newest designs. Wick's stakes his reputation on Carpets. They are sold for just what they are.

—New Spring goods (suits and separate articles of clothing) manufactured expressly for our trade, have arrived. We ask the young men of this and surrounding towns to examine these handsome goods.

—KAHN & TANENBAUM.

—(From the Courier.) The Bright Side.

—A Silver Lining to a Dark Cloud!

—New Albany's Generous Gift.

—A Large and Splendid Assortment of Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures, which he will offer at prices that please.

—Among the Wall Papers will be found many of the latest and most fashionable styles. In the department of

Window Fixtures

will be found beautiful styles of

SHADES & GOODS,

Also WINDOW CURTAINS,

in large variety, including beautiful

BADGES AND TAPESTRIES.

A lot of Wall Paper, injured by fire will be sold at a large reduction below the usual prices.

—I have drawn up a petition which will be sent to the Council to night.

—M. M. HURLEY.

—Early Tuesday morning the wire brought the following glad tidings:

—The Council have donated your city an engine.

—M. M. HURLEY.

—As to how it all came about, we will let the New Albany Daily Ledger tell the story, as follows:

—When the flood disaster came upon this city, threatening the destruction of many of the most important of our manufactures, driving the people from their homes, and bringing destitution and suffering to so many of our citizens, the citizens of Bloomington were among the first in the State to respond to the city's call for help, and sent generously of money, provisions and clothing to help those in distress. Not only did Bloomington respond promptly, but it seemed as though her people could not do too much in the work of mercy they had in hand, and they sent two or three cargoes of relief stores, and they asked if more was needed. Last week a destructive fire visited Bloomington. Against the destroying flames were helpless from a lack of engines and fire extinguishing apparatus. The city of New Albany heard of Bloomington's calamity with lively sympathy and im-

mediately determined to do what was in their power to prevent the recurrence of a like disaster. At the meeting of the City Council last night a petition was presented, numerously signed, (every citizen to whom it was presented signing it gladly) asking that body to present Bloomington a steam fire engine—the city has three she does not use—as a slight testimonial of the gratitude our citizens feel for the generous kindness they have received from the citizens of that town. The Council, without hesitation, voted affirmatively on the petition, and the steamer Sanderson will be taken to Bloomington by a special committee of citizens and the Council on Monday next, and formally presented to that city. This morning the Legis. received the following dispatch from the citizens of Bloomington, through Mr. H. J. Feltus, editor of the Courier, which shows how the good people of that town regard the action of the Council:

—BLOOMINGTON, March 20. Our citizens are wild with delight over New Albany's generous gift. It comes as a silver lining to a very dark cloud. We hope you will send a delegation to present the engine in person.

—H. J. FELTUS.

—Mr. J. G. McPhee's the popular Postmaster at Bloomington, on behalf of the citizens, also sends the following dispatch:

—BLOOMINGTON, March 20th.

—Our citizens are wild with delight over New Albany's generous gift. It comes as a silver lining to a very dark cloud. We hope you will send a delegation to present the engine in person.

—SILAS GRIMES, Sheriff of Monroe county. J. F. Pittman, Atty for Plaintiff.

—Notice to Non-Residents.

—State of Indiana, Monroe county, ss: In the Circuit Court, April Term, 1883. Riley Meadows vs. Matilda Meadows.

Complainant No. 219, for Divorce.

Be it known on the 21st day of January, 1883, the above named plaintiff, by his attorney, filed in the office of the Clerk of the circuit court of Monroe county, in the State of Indiana, his complaint against the above named defendant, and on the 19th day of February, 1883, the said plaintiff filed in the Clerk's office the affidavit of a competent and disinterested person, showing that said defendant, Matilda Meadows is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that a cause of action for a divorce, exists in favor of the plaintiff, against the defendant, and at the February 19th, 1883, the said court, the said plaintiff, the said defendant, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in the name of the people of New Albany, the steamer is an excellent one and in good repair and effective working order. Ex-Chief Merker and other experienced firemen will accompany the committee and steamer to Bloomington and show the firemen of that town how to use it. Col. Bennett H. Young, President of the L. N. A. & C., with his accustomed generosity, tenders free transportation for the engine and committee to Bloomington.

—Now therefore, by order of said court, and defendant last above named, Matilda Meadows, is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and that unless she appear and answer or demur thereto at the calling of said cause on the 24th day of April, 1883, the same being the second judicial day of a term of said court, to be begun and held at the Court House in Bloomington on the 4th Monday in April, 1883, the said plaintiff, and the plaintiff and the matters and things thereto contained, will be heard and determined in her absence.

—Now therefore, by order of said court, and defendant last above named is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto at the calling of said cause on the 24th day of April, 1883, the same being the second judicial day of a term of said court, to be begun and held at the Court House in Bloomington on the 4th Monday in April, 1883, the said plaintiff, and the plaintiff and the matters and things thereto contained, will be heard and determined in his absence.

—W. S. Lucy Harvey, et al.

—Be it known that on the 21st day of February, 1883, the above named plaintiff, by their attorneys, filed in the circuit court of Monroe county, in the State of Indiana, their amended complaint in relation to Real Estate, against the above named defendant and others, and on the 21st day of February, 1883, the said plaintiff filed in open court the affidavit of a competent person, showing that defendant, Wm. Harry, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

—Now therefore, by order of said court, and defendant last above named, Matilda Meadows, is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and that unless she appear and answer or demur thereto at the calling of said cause on the 24th day of April, 1883, the same being the second judicial day of a term of said court, to be begun and held at the Court House in Bloomington on the 4th Monday in April, 1883, the said plaintiff, and the plaintiff and the matters and things thereto contained, will be heard and determined in her absence.

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