

Republican Progress

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

John T. Eller of Van Buren township will be a candidate before the Republican Convention for the office of Sheriff of Monroe county.

Ed. Progress—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FRANK DOBSON.

Ed. Progress—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Monroe county subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

GEORGE M. STRAIN.

Mr. Ed. Please announce my name as candidate for Sheriff of Monroe county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

HARVEY BAKER.

Wm. Norman of Perry township, formerly of Polk, a member of the 32d Indiana Legion, will be a candidate before the Republican convention for the office of Sheriff of Monroe county.

Coming Political Events.

CONVENTIONS.

May 14, National Anti-Monopoly, Chicago.
May 25, National Greenback, Indianapolis.
May 28, Representative, Dem. Unionville.
June 3, National Republican, Chicago.
June 17, State Republican, Indianapolis.
June 25, State Democratic, Indianapolis.
July 8, National Democratic, Chicago.
June 3, Democratic Judicial Convention at Mitchell, Ind.

One week from to-day the Republican National Convention will be in session at Chicago. No one at present can safely predict who will be the nominee of that convention. It is settled, however, that the nominee, to be elected, must be a man who can defeat Samuel J. Tilden. This does not necessarily imply that Mr. Tilden will be the Democratic nominee, but that the Republican nominee who is strong enough to defeat him has nothing to fear from any other quarter. The Republican nominee, therefore, must be nominated to cover a contingency and carry New York. There is nothing in recent Democratic legislation that is calculated to give that party a victory. Its strength seems to lie in vengeance, on account of the alleged false count of 1876. In fact they make their canvass as present, not upon any principle, but about a circumstance following the election of eight years ago.

—There has been no material change of late in the business and industrial situation. Dullness is reported from all parts of the country and the depression of prices continues. But better things are in store for the business world. Unfavorable conditions will hardly prevail much longer in general trade. Crop prospects have not been so favorable for years. With a promise of anything like fair prices, the farming community will soon begin to feel the encouragement of renewed prosperity, and this feeling will have an influence in all other circles. Congress might promote trade interests somewhat by giving attention to subjects upon which legislation is needed, instead of keeping up agitation of the tariff and thereby disturbing business. But Congress is engaged in the more important work of President-making.

How to MAKE a FENCE.

"Last fall," said Mr. Dixon, I planted black walnuts two feet apart clear around my farm. My idea is to leave them so thick that they will run to timber and not to branches. When they are five years old I will string a barbed wire on them, and when they are ten years old I'll have six barbed wires on them—a living fence. This fence will be increasing in value every year. I will eventually have 10,000 trees, four feet apart, clear around my farm. When these trees are twenty years old they will be worth \$20 apiece. When they are fifty years old they will be worth \$50 apiece. Just multiply 10,000 trees by fifty dollars and you will see what the boundary line of my farm will be worth—why just \$500,000.

—That noble American citizen, Frank James, is all right. He is down on Bob Ingersoll, and that makes him orthodox.

A Kansas City dispatch says: In an interview with Frank James, reference was made to Ingersoll, who, when here last week, said the criminal ought to be hung. The prisoner denounced the Colonel as a blasphemer and a hypocrite. "Ingersoll," continued Frank, "goes around denouncing the Bible, the most sacred of all books. He ridicules its teachings and the Savior, and yet amid all this he has hearers to the number of 2,000, while a man for using an indecent word while drunk will be confined thirty days. My God! how can such a state of affairs be? Any man who would assail the sacred book

would dare do anything. The Lord is my helper. I care not what men shall do or say against me. Ingersoll is doing unspeakable injury to the nation. He is sowing the seeds of iniquity in the minds of our youth!!!

Temperance in the Schools.

The temperance reform does not move backward. The most important feature of the temperance work of the Nation is the proper training of children. The movement in favor of abolishing the use and abuse and effect of alcoholic drinks to the children of the public schools of America, is one of the encouraging signs of the times. New York has just passed a law making such instruction compulsory in our schools. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Michigan, and other states have already done so. We can not hope that the present generation will be relieved from the awful curse of intoxication, but a proper education of the young men and women, and the children who are coming up, will give us a good ground of hope for the next generation. People need education on the temperance question. Temperance Unions ought to put the best temperance literature in every library. There is no more interesting living question than this, none more worthy of the study of young men and women; none for which more thought has been given by the best writers and greatest men of the day. Men like Mr. Beecher, Spurgeon, Talmage, Theodore, Chayler, Dr. Bulkley, College Presidents, Governors, Judges and Senators, have given this subject the best product of their pens. The essays and discussions from such men, and the references on this subject make a valuable library, certainly most useful to the student. The W. C. T. U. of the country at large are anxious to see such literature go into college and county libraries. We suggest to our local Union the propriety of putting such books in our library. This will be a permanent, and if the pupils of our High school and the young men and women in colleges are properly encouraged in this direction, such literature will produce an early and lasting effect. But even if we can see no immediate good it is well to remember that the temperance work, like the work of the church, is not to be accomplished in spasmodic spells, thrown in at long intervals of rest. We must educate—and that early and constantly. Let us have a convenient temperance literature.

W.

THEY SAID IT WAS A CONVENTION TO NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

BUT THE DELEGATES DID NOT DO IT;

THE BOSSSES DID IT FOR THEM.

Matson Monkeys With the Masses,

And Sly, Slick Eb. Henderson hands it over

When Matson Thinks it Time to do so.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifth District which has just concluded its work, in this city, was the largest, most respectable, and most enthusiastic political convention that ever assembled in this section of the State. Some of the advance guard began to arrive as early as Monday, and nearly all of the delegates and visitors were here by Tuesday night. Some, from the neighboring counties, came in by private conveyance on Tuesday morning. The train from the North Tuesday afternoon had several extra coaches, and the largest portion of delegates, and friends of the various candidates, were on the train. About this hour the actual wire-pulling began, and the friends of the various candidates got in their work.

The Matson men seemed to be predominant, while Cooper's backers were by no means a few and were not idle. At the hotels, and on the streets a great deal of earnest work was done, but every body seemed to be in a good humor, and the sentiment was that the nominee should have a solid support, wherever he might be.

There was a great demand for tickets of admission, but as the room would not hold all, many had to be disappointed. Up to Monday it was thought that the Convention could be held in the College Chapel as the consent of the Trustees had been obtained. At that time, however, it was ascertained that one or two of the Trustees were protesting, so the local committee decided to change the place of meeting to the Court-house. Seats for 161 delegates were arranged inside the bar, and this left room for only about 250 spectators, 25 complimentary tickets being issued to each county.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention was called to order at 9:15 by W. H. Barnett, chairman of the Congressional Committee. James Fritts, of Gosport, was appointed temporary secretary, and proceeded to call the counties, which all responded. Mr. Browning of Nashville, nominated R. W. Miers as permanent chairman and he was unanimously elected. He was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Miers made a short and neat little speech, and then F. C. Williams of Johnson county was elected permanent secretary, with all the democratic editors of the district as assistants. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates.

The counties were called and the chairman of each delegation was announced. Bartholomew county presented the name of George W. Cooper as a candidate for Congress, he being presented in an eloquent speech by Nelson Kise. Mr. Browning, of Brown county, seconded the nomination of Cooper in a good natural speech that was enthusiastically received.

The following daily newspapers were represented: Indianapolis Journal and Sentinel, Chicago Times, News and Tribune, Louisville Courier-Journal, Cincinnati Enquirer, Columbus Democrat and Herald.

John Hays, of Hendricks county

nominated Col. Matson, which

was received with wild applause.

Monroe county, through John Mc

Gee, seconded the nomination.

J. B. Mitchell, of Morgan, nominated Hon. Eb. Henderson.

Judge Robinson, of Owen county,

presented the name of Dr. John A. Williams and in his usual eloquent and pleasant manner.

The mention of Williams' name

was received with cheers and a

blast of the Lancaster band.

Putnam county seconded the nomi-

nation of Matson. The Con-

vention then being ready pro-

ceeded with the ballot. The

following was the vote of the first

ballot:

Bartholomew—Cooper 28

Brown—Cooper 12

Hendricks—Matson 18, Cooper 1

Henderson—Cooper 8½, Matson 7½

Henderson 2, Williams 4.

Monroe—Cooper 23, Matson 12

Williams 1.

Putnam—Cooper 1, Matson 24

Henderson, Williams 1.

There being no nomination, 81 votes being necessary to a choice, the Convention proceeded with a second ballot.

Bartholomew—Cooper 28

Brown—Cooper 12

Hendricks—Cooper 1, Matson 18

Johnson—Cooper 9½, Matson 9½

Monroe—Cooper 3, Matson 13

Morgan—Henderson 19

Owen—Williams 18

Putnam—Matson 27

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Each of the defeated candi-

dates were called on and respon-

ded with stirring speeches,

pledging their support to the

nominee. A regular democrat-

ic love feast was kept up for a

half an hour, when the conven-

tion adjourned.

At the close, Mr. Martin, of

Putnam county, offered a resolu-

tion, which was heartily adopt-

ed, thanking the citizens of

Bloomington for their hospitality,

and courteous treatment.

Many high compliments were

paid Hon. R. W. Miers for the

fair and efficient manner in

which he discharged the duties

of presiding officer. He certain-

ly made an excellent chairman.

The Ellettsville band was here and

made very good music.

The delegates and visitors from Bar-

tholomew county came in two specia-

lly arranged excursions.

Luther Short, editor of the Franklin

Democrat, was a guest of Postmaster McPhee.

The National House had a big rush, but

landlord Sanders was equal to the occa-

sion.

—Where is the bar?" asked a

gentleman hurriedly, as he regis-

tered at the Orchard House.

"Just around on the alley, sir."

"Where is the bar?" asked an-

other gentleman at the same place

a moment later.

"Just around on the alley, sir."

"Where is the bar?"

"Just around on the alley, sir."