

# Republican Progress

Printed each Tuesday Morning, by  
WILLIAM A. GALE, 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 DORR.

**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. Editor:** Please announce my name as a candidate for Sheriff of Monroe county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

HARVEY BAKER.

**Wm. Norman of Perry township, formerly of Folk, a soldier of the 3rd Indiana Regiment, will be a candidate before the Republican convention for the office of Sheriff of Monroe county.**

**Coming Political Events.**  
CONVENTIONS.  
June 3, National Republican, Chicago.  
June 17, State Republican, Indianapolis.  
June 25, State Democratic, Indianapolis.  
June 8, National Democratic, Chicago.  
June 3, Democratic Judicial Convention at Mitchell, Ind.

**DONE BROWN  
BY A BROWN COUNTY  
BROWNING.**

**How Monroe County  
Democrats Fought  
Over the Bone.**

**And While Thus Engaged How Eas-  
ily It Was Carried  
off by Another.**

**Some Revenge in it,  
Too.**

During the past three months when the nomination for Joint Representative has been alluded to by Republicans, the Democrats promptly asserted that "Brown county concedes the Representative to Monroe"—you see Brown has a Senator who holds over, and the leading men over there have assured us that they will nominate whoever Monroe county may indicate!" Well, those trusting, guileless Monroe county Democrats went over to the Convention on Wednesday last to nominate one of their own number, but when they got there the cupboard was bare, and they blew into the Brown county gau.

They didn't know the blamed thing was loaded till the first ballot was called, when Brown county came up with 16 solid votes for W. W. Browning. The friends of the three candidates from this country, (Worrall, Simpson and East), had determined to conquer or die, and they stuck to their favorites till the 44th ballot, when A. W. Rogers "did it with his little one and-a-quarter votes" from Perry. Two years ago Mr. Los. D. Rogers was mercilessly slaughtered in a convention on the same spot, and in this tearing off the bloody scalp of the Monroe county Democracy, and dashing it in their faces, Mr. Rogers, sr., paid his debt "with ten per cent interest and costs of collection." The Courier man was on the ground, and here is the smooth story he tells of the "glorious victory":

The agony is over. The long, earnest and exciting race for Joint Representative. Several Monroe county statesmen have been struggling for the place for two months past, but finally a Brown county man who had been a candidate three days stepped in and walked off with the prize. This was how it was done: The Representative Convention for the counties of Monroe and Brown was held at the beautiful little city of Unionville on last Wednesday. A great many people were there, and so was Brown county. It was found that Brown had selected her delegates under the Hancock vote of a year ago, and Monroe had selected her's under the vote of two years ago. Under the Hancock vote, Brown would have 16 votes and Monroe 17 votes. Under the vote of two years ago Brown would have 12 votes and Monroe 16. On the Hancock basis Brown would only have to get one vote from Monroe to nominate her candidate, while under the two years ago vote she would have to get four votes from Monroe. The matter was settled by the Representative Committee, consisting of R. W. Miers and James F. Morgan of Monroe, and W. C. Duncan of Brown. Of course the Brown commissioners voted for the Hancock basis and James F. Morgan voted with him. This settled the matter just as Brown wanted it, and was the political death blow to all Monroe county candidates. Brown could and did get one vote for her candidate from this county, but she never could have gotten three votes which she would have had to have done under the basis of the vote of two years ago. The convention was called to order before 11 o'clock by Senator W. C. Duncan of Brown county.

Anderson Pierfield of Brown county was elected permanent chairman, and H. J. Feltus of Monroe county was elected Secretary, with S. P. Nedigh, of Brown, as assistant. Messrs. Feltus, Miers, Fulk, Lampkin and Todd, of Monroe, were appointed a committee on credentials. The entire vote in Monroe county the committee decided to give one-fourth each to Perry, Salt, Polk, and Indian Creek townships. The nomination of candidates was then in order. R. A. Fulk nominated Dr. J. D. Simpson of Monroe county. Senator Dun, can nominated W. W. Browning of Brown county. A. W. Rogers nominated C. R. Worrall. The first ballot was then taken with the following result:

Wor. Simp.	East. Browning.	al. son.	Brown.	al. son. ham.	Brown.		
Washington	2	...	...	Washington	2	...	...
Marion	1	...	...	Marion	1	...	...
Benton	1	...	...	Benton	1	...	...
Bloomington	...	3	...	Bloomington	...	3	...
Richland	1	...	...	Richland	1	...	...
Vanderburgh	1	...	...	Vanderburgh	1	...	...
Perry	...	14	...	Perry	...	14	...
Star Creek	14	...	...	Star Creek	14	...	...
Clem Creek	...	3	...	Clem Creek	...	3	...
Indian Creek	14	...	...	Indian Creek	14	...	...
Brown county	...	16	...	Brown county	...	16	...

Ten ballots were taken with nearly the same result when an adjournment was made until after dinner. The balloting was then again begun. There was but little variance until the close. At various times votes were cast for Miers, Graham and Pittman, and for some time Richland township voted for Benjamin Walden. Monroe county retired several times for consultation but could never agree on any one candidate. Finally, on the 44th ballot of the crisis came by Perry township voting for the Brown county candidate. The following was the ballot.

Wor. Simp.	East. Browning.	al. son. ham.	Brown.	al. son. ham.	Brown.		
Washington	2	...	...	Washington	2	...	...
Marion	1	...	...	Marion	1	...	...
Benton	1	...	...	Benton	1	...	...
Bloomington	...	2	...	Bloomington	...	2	...
Richland	1	...	...	Richland	1	...	...
Vanderburgh	1	...	...	Vanderburgh	1	...	...
Perry	...	14	...	Perry	...	14	...
Star Creek	14	...	...	Star Creek	14	...	...
Clem Creek	...	3	...	Clem Creek	...	3	...
Indian Creek	14	...	...	Indian Creek	14	...	...
Brown county	...	16	...	Brown county	...	16	...

Seventeen votes were necessary to choose, so Browning was declared the nominee. John Graham our present Representative, was voted for on the last ballot, and the mention of his name aroused considerable enthusiasm. He stood a good chance of carrying off the prize had not the nomination been made then and there. Dr. Simpson moved to make Browning's nomination unanimous, which was carried with a shout. He then came forward and pledged himself to the interests of both counties as well as the State University.

**A Short Campaign Enough.**  
[Logansport Pharos.]  
The Republicans of Indiana are certainly pursuing an unwise course in beginning the campaign at this early date. It is nearly six months until the election. To make Indiana and political battlefield from now till November is the height of folly. It is detrimental to every business in the State. There is no necessity for this turmoil entering into the body politic at so early a date. A campaign of two months would be far less injurious than a campaign beginning now. This early beginning shows that the party is to put forth its best efforts to carry the State, even though it be at the expense of the business interests of the State—in order that a few men may get fat offices.

**A Curious Duel with Locomotives took place at the Union Depot, Kansas City, recently. Two Missouri and Pacific and Chicago & Alton freight trains were disputing over the right of way on the fifth depot track. Failing to make each other yield a point they crowded on steam and deliberately forced a collision. Fortunately they were too close together to get much speed, but the cow-catcher of the Alton engine was smashed, and the men on the train were considerably shaken up. Then for nearly an hour they tried to buck each other off the track, but finally the Missouri Pacific yielded and backed off, leaving the Alton train in possession of the field.**

Indiana News.

"The spirit of prophecy is full upon me," said Jap Turpen, last evening. The old ticket will be nominated by acclamation, and elected. Nothing under heaven can prevent it, unless Tilden absolutely refuses the nomination. The Indiana delegation will go to Chicago un instructed, and after looking over the field, will be solid for Tilden and Hendricks. McDonald can

not get the support of his own state, unless Hendricks makes a personal appeal for him, and he cannot afford to do under the existing circumstances. All Hoosiers demands the renomination of the old ticket. The McDonald sentiment is a thing of the past."

President Arthur rides out every afternoon mounted on a stout bay and immaculately dressed for riding. He is a remarkably graceful rider and has a paralyzing manner of raising his hat to the young ladies whom he meets taking their afternoon canter.

Samuel J. Tilden is an extensive and successful breeder of barnyard fowl, and takes delight in his leisure moments, in watching the warlike efforts of tiny, plucky bantams to annihilate belligerent shanghais, who are the John Bull's of Chickendom. He has named a little bantam, who is particularly pugnacious, John Kelly.

Kansas bids fair to have the same spider-web appearance on the map that Ohio and Indiana now present. Five new railroads have been chartered there in the past few months, and all of them have very bright prospects of being built. Besides this, nearly all of the older lines are making extensions in every direction.

Bedford Banner: Judge Eli K. Miller, of Bloomington, has been appointed by Judge Wilson to try the State case against the L. N. A. & C. Ry. Co., for maintaining the depot at this place, as a nuisance; and also three or four other cases that Judge Wilson is disqualifying from trying.

The county commissioners are in session.

Read the advertisement of the Bloomington Normal School. The school is increasing each year in popularity and effectiveness.

—Spencer Republican: Matson, in his speech of acceptance at Bloomington, read the 42 Randallites in Congress out of the party, and called them traitors. About the same proportion of his constituents, or more, believe as Randall does, and don't relish being called traitors and read out of the party by an upstart whom they have set up in business, and made what he is. He ought to be a little more careful in his speech. The words will return to plague him in the future.

—Corydon Republican: A depth of 1,800 feet has been reached in the DePauw gas well in Taylor township. The well will not be sunk any deeper, but the workmen will at once proceed to collect and condense the gas already reached into one volume, and ascertain the quantity, which, if as large as supposed, will at once be utilized for an important purpose.

—The people of Jackson county are terribly excited over the swindling operations of a gang of lightning rod peddlers who are operating in that county. One man paid the shanks \$100 for the return of his contract, they putting no rods on his house at all. Several other farmers got rid of them by manipulating a shot gun. It would be well for our farmer friends to cut out the following rule, paste it in their hats and never deviate from it: Never sign a contract of any kind when solicited by a stranger.

—The four new Bishops elected by the General Conference of the M. E. Church at Philadelphia are: Rev. W. X. Nind, of Detroit Conference; Rev. J. M. Walden, of the Cincinnati Book Concern; Rev. Willard F. Mallalieu, of Boston; Rev. C. H. Fowler, of New York.

—There is a place in the state where people never die. At Fort Ross, Sonoma county, there is a population of 100, and there has not occurred a death in the place since its settlement, thirty years ago!

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**How to Paper a Room.**  
An experienced workman in this line thus advises: "Don't paper with a carpet down. Make paste, cut bordering and paper, the day before. If the wall has been whitewashed, it must be washed in vinegar to neutralize the alkali in the lime. If papered before and you want the paper removed, soak with water and it will peel off.

If convenient, provide a long board as wide as the paper, though a table or two will do. The paper must be measured, placed right side down on the board, then with a brush proceed to lay on the paste, not too thickly, but cover every part, and be careful that the edges receive their share. When completed, double within three inches of the top, the paste sides being together; carry to the wall, mount your chair, and stick your three inches of pasted paper on the wall at the top. That holds it; now strip down the other and see that it fits just right; if not, peel down, make right, then press to the wall from the center right and left. Leave no air under, or when warm it will expand, bursting it above and below.

**TRAVELING CLOAKS, HATS, ETC.**

Stripes, checks, cross-bars, and dull plaids are the designs of the English rough cloths most used for traveling cloaks, and there are also mixtures of many colored threads without any special design; occasionally a camel's hair cloth, solid color, such as slate, brown, or black, with a burlap-like texture; these are chosen more with a view to wearing them in city streets next autumn than for summer journeys. The loose Baglan with square sleeves is the favorite shape for those who want a garment that is easily put off and on. The newest of these cloaks now have a broad belt passing around each side of the front, from the neck as far as the knees, and trimmed by a row of ribbon or passementerie ornamented ends that fall on the back below the plaid which is left. The sides of the plaid are also decorated with a row of ribbon or passementerie ornamented ends that fall on the back below the plaid which is left. The sides of the plaid are also decorated with a row of ribbon or passementerie ornamented ends that fall on the back below the plaid which is left.

"Of course the paper must be matched; it will not do to measure with lines unless the walls are perfectly plumb. Small figures make less waste, and a small room looks the larger. Stripes make a low room look higher, and if there are no figures between, or in the stripe to match, there is no waste, and no trouble in putting on. If a narrow border is the style, let it be bright, if the paper be neutral; but if that be bright, the paper had better be dark and neutral.

"If the paste be made too thick the paper will be apt to crack and peel off; if too thin, it will saturate the paper too quickly and make it tender in putting on. A counter duster (Brussels brush) is nice to brush the paper to the wall. White clean cloths will do, but remember, it will not do to rub the paper with them; being damp the paint or color runs off the paper. The tables must be dried each time after pasting, for the same reason.

Paste under the paper must not freeze, neither dry too quickly. If white-washing is done after papering, place a shingle next to the border, or better, tack double strips of newspaper wider than the border all around the room."

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## For Lady Readers.

### LATEST FASHION NOTES.

#### SUMMER FASHIONS.

Fitted underwear is becoming the rage once more.

K. shoes with patent leather vamps are popular for ladies.

Small narrow cuffs are much worn with tailor-made dresses.

Oriental lace is seen on a very large number of summer hats.

Roman scarfs are being used for loose vests for children and misses.

White dresses for little children are made low in the neck, without sleeves.

Light beads of cut jet are much used for edging cuffs and collars of dresses.

The round waist will take the lead as the bodice par excellence of summer tolls.

The Medicis or high collars in vogue have driven the hair up high on the head.

A great deal of ribbon is worn on summer dresses, in bows, loops and rosettes.

Plaitings of lace mixed with satin ribbons are being made up in showy pocket-handkerchiefs.

Chemisees of Swiss, or cambic embroidery can be purchased for high, square or V-shaped bodices.

Jet-headed turbans, trimmed with pom-poms and ribbons, bordered with jet or glittering bands of linen are still used as collars.

Velvet collars and cuffs are liked with traveling dresses, and are shown in white, ecru, and brown.

There are also many percale collars of dark purple shades with small figures, stripes, or bars of white, and other colors are seen in these also.

The battlemented squares of white cambic

alternating with white squares, alternating with white squares, are basted in the neck of young ladies' dresses.

There is a return to the use of cuffs to match the collar by many who gave them up, not because a white finish at the wrist was objectionable, but because it was difficult to get good-fitting cuffs of small sizes.

The Jersey cuffs are now chosen because they are of next sizes, scarcely measuring three inches in depth, and of different widths, to suit arms of all sizes.

These come in linen, pique, and percale, and are worn with linked sleeve-buttons or with the double coin buttons of old silver or gold that are now in favor.

A new cravat worn with English costumes is of checked ribbon two inches wide, fashioned into a narrow standing collar by being doubled over a stiff lining, and closed in front by a pretty bow of three loops and three ends.

A dog-collar of black or dark velvet tied in a small bow on the left side is worn by young ladies with a standing linen collar.

The flat cravat like those worn by men are now of very