

Republican Progress

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WILLIAM A. GARE, Editor and Publisher.

National Republican Ticket

JAMES C. BLAINE, of Maine.
JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

Republican State Ticket.

Governor—**WILLIAM H. CALKINS**,
of La Porte county.
Lieutenant Governor—**EUGENE BUN-**
DELL, of Henry county.

Secretary of State—**ROBERT MITCH-**
ELL, of Gibson county.
Auditor of State—**BRUCE CARR**, of
Orange county.

Treasurer of State—**ROBERT SHEL-**
LEY, of Marion county.

Attorney General—**WILLIAM C. WIL-**
SON, of Tippecanoe county.

Judge of the Supreme Court Fifth Dis-

trict—**EDWIN F. HAMMOND**, of Jasper
county.

Reporter Supreme Court—**WILLIAM**
M. HOGGARTH, of Warrick county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—
BARNABAS C. HOBBS, of Parke co.

For Congress—5th District,
GEORGE W. GRUBBS.

For Judge—10th Judicial Circuit,
E. D. FRANKLIN.

For Probationer—10th Circuit,
JOSEPH E. HENLEY.

Republican County Ticket.

Sheriff—**FRANK DOBSON**, of Perry
Township.

Treasurer—**ISAAC CLAMAN**, of Rich-

land Township.

Coroner—**DR. JAMES D. MAXWELL**, Jr.,
of Bloomington Township.

Surgeon—**HENRY MCALLA**, of Perry
Township.

County Commissioners.

1st dist.—**J. H. Kalford**, Washington Tp.

2d dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

3d dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

4th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

5th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

6th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

7th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

8th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

9th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

10th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

11th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

12th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

13th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

14th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

15th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

16th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

17th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

18th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

19th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

20th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

21st dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

22nd dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

23rd dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

24th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

25th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

26th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

27th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

28th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

29th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

30th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

31st dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

32nd dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

33rd dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

34th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

35th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

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46th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

47th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

48th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

49th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

50th dist.—**W. M. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

Three Men Instantly Killed and Others Injured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, July 15.—A ter-

rible explosion occurred late

yesterday evening, about five miles

west of Harrodsburg, at a saw-mill.

Three men were instantly killed,

one cannot live longer than a few

days, and three others are very se-

riously injured.

As usual on such occasions, the

accident is the result of either care-

lessness or gross ignorance. The

mill is a stationary saw-mill, only

in operation a few weeks, but an

old worn-out boiler had been put

in use, and added to this was the

addition of a new inspirator, which,

to unaccustomed hands, is a very

dangerous piece of machinery about

an engine. It is supposed two of

the killed were experimenting upon

this inspirator when the accident

occurred.

Just at 3 o'clock a terrible shock,

that seemed like it might be an

earthquake, was heard for miles,

and soon neighbors gathered from

every direction toward the place

from whence the shock seemed to

come. As the saw-mill was reach-

ed a fearful spectacle presented it-

self. The building was blown to

atoms, and for hundreds of feet

timber and pieces of boiler from

the weight of two hundred pounds

down to a minnie ball were found

in every direction. The dead and

dying were lying on the ground,

some partly covered by the rubbish

and almost beyond recognition from

the soot and steam. The first

reached was William C. Graves.

He was almost dead, and as a few

boards were removed it was evident

he only had a few minutes to live,

his head being partly torn off.

His breast was also bruised, and

both arms were broken. When

moved to the shade he groaned a

few times and expired. Mr. Graves

had only come over to the mill a

short time before to spend a few

hours with the employees, they be-

ing relatives, and was near the boiler

when he met his fate.

The next men found were John

and Wesley Carter, the proprietors.

They lay perhaps thirty feet from

the engine, with which they had

been experimenting at the time,

Wesley being the engineer. When

found he was dead, it being ap-

parent that he died instantly. Many

of the bones of his body were broken,

his breast being caved in by

some large flying missile. The

dirty and steam had so disfigured

him that he was almost beyond

recognition. Near by lay the body

of his son, John, who, with his

father, was trying to work the in-

spirator. A portion of his head

was gone, and both shoulders broken,

Another piece weighing some fifty pounds was blown over a mile.

Hundreds of limbs on the trees in

the immediate vicinity of the ex-

plosion are torn, burnt, and seared

as though some fire fiend, bent on a

mission of wrath, had swept

through the forest.

Windows in dwelling-houses

miles away rattled as though an

earthquake shook the building.

One person who was several miles

away said that the ground shook

beneath his feet.

The three deceased parties will

be buried in the same cemetery to-

day at 4 p.m. Hundreds of per-

sons, some coming for miles, have

visited the scene of disaster. The

occurrence has cast a gloom over

the entire country.

The cause of the explosion was

the pump failing to work, and the

water running low in the boiler, so

that testing the gauge, gas came

out at the lower gauge; when

pumping cold water in the boiler,

a receipt for blowing a mill to

pieces and killing and mangling

persons, that never fails.

—Not very long ago tomatoes

were known as love apples, and

were regarded as poisonous. Last

season the canning establishments

of the United States put up 52,322,

952 cans of tomatoes.

—The prospect for crops is sim-

ply magnificent. There will be

the largest hay and wheat and oats

crops ever known in the State,

and the promise for the corn crop

was never better. This is true of

the whole country. General busi-

ness is coming up out of the de-

pression of the past two years, and

a season of sound commercial pros-

perity is before us.

—A Cincinnati showman says, in

an interview in the Commercial:

"I have been for thirty-one years a

collector, not only of historical re-

lics, but of curious animals, reptiles

and insects as well. This has given

me great practical experience,

which, combined with my knowl-

edge of medicines, enables me to

know something of poisonous

wounds and their antidotes. Sim-

ple remedies I have discovered are

in such cases always the best. For

instance I once saw a man cured

of the bite of a copperhead snake by

merely applying the snake in two

and emptying its bleeding flesh to

the wound as a poultice. Upon

another occasion I witnessed a test

made of what is known as the

'chicken remedy.' The breast of a

live fowl was split open and the

hand thrust into the warm and

bleeding entrails. This drew the

poison out, and the flesh of the

bird was made as green as copper.

Seventeen chickens were thus used

before the danger line had been

Letter from Washington Ter-

ritory.

SEATTLE, Wash. Ter., July 7, '84.

Editor of the Progress: Puget Sound

and the Straits of Fuca have an area

of 15,000 square miles, with a popu-

lation of nearly 2,000 miles. Although the banks

are precipitous as a rule, yet they are

covered with fir and cedar trees so that

the view has no appearance of desola-

tion. Puget Sound is studied with pie-

tuesque islands, with numerous

harbors, coves and inlets, cause the view

to vary so that the passenger on a steamer

is always entertained with the beauties

and grandeur of nature. For navigation

there is perhaps no body of water in the

superior, the depth of water averaging 30

fathoms and there being no shoals or bars.

The mean tide is 18 feet. The largest

ships can land at almost any point and

discharge freight. About the Sound the

country is hilly, but not mountainous.

To the West the Olympic range of moun-

tains is distinctly visible, the highest

peak being about 4,000 feet.

To the East the Cascade Mountains are

seen. All that country west of these

mountains is known as Western Wash-

ington Territory, and all of the West as

the Eastern part of the territory.

The two sections of the territory are

disimilar in almost every respect. The

climate of Eastern Washington is more

moderate than that of the West, and the

Geological formation and character of

the soil. The lava beds or eruption

rocks are seen almost everywhere east of

the Cascades, generally, however, these

rocks are covered with a growth of

very good quality of soil. A small piece

of good land is often found surrounded by

drains of the lava beds. Soil originating

from lava is productive, as lava is com-

posed of elements which enter into the

composition of the cereals and all kinds of

grass.

The drawback to this country is the

lack of sufficient rainfall. Parts of East-

ern Washington are watered by the

the Kittitas and Yakima Valleys, and

'Big Bend Country.' Kittitas Valley

comprises about 700 square miles of land,

the soil of which is generally good, but

requires irrigation. The Yakima Valley

is a broad fertile valley, and the soil

is brought about by means of springs

and brooks from the mountains.

In Western Washington the rainfall is

great. This is the great lumber region

of the United States, and the amount of

the Cascades to the Ocean the land is

covered by a dense forest of fir, cedar,

hemlock, etc., etc. Some of the largest

sawmills in the world are here, having a