

Republican Progress

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

National Republican Ticket.

For President—**JAMES G. BLAINE**, of Maine.
For Vice-President—**JOHN A. LOGAN**, of Illinois.

Republican State Ticket.

Governor—**WILLIAM H. CALKINS**, of La Porte county.
Lieutenant Governor—**EUGENE BUNDY**, of Henry county.

Secretary of State—**ROBERT MITCHELL**, of Gibson county.
Auditor of State—**BRUCE CARR**, of Orange county.

Treasurer of State—**ROBERT R. SHIEL**, of Marion county.
Attorney General—**WILLIAM C. WILSON**, of Tippecanoe county.

Judge of the Supreme Court—**FRED DISTRICT**, of Elkhart county.
Judge of the Circuit Court—**EDWIN F. HAMMOND**, of Jasper county.

Reporter Supreme Court—**WILLIAM M. HOGGARTH**, of Warrick county.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—**BARBARA G. HOBBS**, of Parks co.

For Congress—5th District, **GEORGE W. GRUBBS**.
For Judge—10th Judicial Circuit, **E. D. PEARSON**.

For Prosecutor—10th Circuit, **JOSEPH E. HENLEY**.

Republican County Ticket.

Sherriff—**FRANK DORSON**, of Perry township.

Treasurer—**ISAAC CLAMAN**, of Richmond township.

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

Surveyor—**HENRY MCALLA**, of Perry township.

County Commissioners.
1st dist.—**J. H. FILLARD**, of Washington Tp.
2d dist.—**W. M. A. KIRBY**, of Van Buren Tp.

The Rescue of Greeley.

The all-absorbing topic of thought and comment just now, is the rescue of the survivors of the Greeley expedition. While there is cause for grief in the loss of so many of the brave men comprising the party, there is great satisfaction in the rescue of the others. One by one seventeen strong men succumbed to starvation, and one was drowned while in the pursuit of food. For the others death seemed certain. They were far from home, and for all they knew, past rescue. Life, with them, had become a question of hours. To expect relief was almost to expect a miracle. But while hope was dying within them, two gallant ships were fighting their way through the ice, and rescue came when a delay of two more days would have been death.

The situation of **LA. GREELEY** and his companions was apparently hopeless. Three years had passed since they were in reach of a helping hand. One expedition, sent none too early for their rescue, had failed utterly in its mission. This was a forlorn hope, and its success was due entirely to the vigor with which the Bear and the Thetis prosecuted the humane search with which they were charged. All will join heartily in the ovation which is the due alike of the rescuers and the rescued. But the practical lesson taught is that these expeditions are a fruitless and criminal waste of human life. Much is risked by them, and little can be gained. Science does not look to the Pole for a solution of the mysteries of the universe. Commerce has no interest in an open Polar Sea, or the possibility of a Northwest Passage that has been demonstrated to be impossible. Even curiosity is satisfied. It follows, therefore, that this expedition should be the last of its kind—that there should be no more sacrifices to the spirit of fruitless adventure.

Even if some practical gain were to accrue from expeditions of this kind, they should be discouraged—they are too hazardous to be undertaken at all. Such stations as that established by Greeley in Lady Franklin Bay can neither be reached by relief ships, nor is escape from them practicable. Suffering only is certain, and death may be counted upon as almost a certainty. The whole history of Arctic adventure comprises only narratives of disaster.

Thirty years ago the whole world was waiting anxiously for tidings of the fate of Sir John Franklin. Expedition after expedition went in search of him and his party, and years rolled away before any knowledge was gained of the fate that befell him. Subsequent expeditions were but a repetition of his unhappy story, and now, last of all, Greeley comes back to us with five of his companions, to tell anew the story of suffering and death—of miraculous rescue. Let us rejoice in the rescue, let them be crowned as heroes, but in the interest of humanity these Polar expeditions should be discouraged.

Butler, the workingman's friend, riddled the Democratic platform. His words were like a brand of fire fallen into the midst of hypocritical

Democracy. He wounded them in their own house. He was the Democracy's avenging Nemesis. When he had finished his speech, the Democracy could plainly see the handwriting on the wall! Ben Butler's speech was the digging of the grave, and Cleveland's nomination was the party's death.

A singular spectacle was that of two conventions at one time and of one party, at Indianapolis, last week. Shiel, proprietor of the Monitor-Journal, conceived the idea of nominating a prohibition ticket. The prohibitionists throughout the state, who had the true interests of the prohibition party at heart, headed by Col. Cumback, also called a convention, in which they opposed the formation of a prohibition state ticket, feeling that their only hope of success lay in the election of the Republican legislative ticket, through which a constitutional convention may be had, which will secure to them a direct submission to the voters of a prohibition amendment. The Shiel convention had for its object the nomination of a ticket and the giving of aid and comfort to the Democratic party, which party is and always has been the open enemy of temperance. The Shiel-Democratic convention nominated a ticket, over the protest of the other convention, as they intended to do from the first. The anti-nominating convention was attended by Rev. J. A. Brant, Postmaster McPheters, and C. P. Tulpe, of this city.

The letter of acceptance of James G. Blaine, the next President of the United States, has been more generally read, the Progress believes, by Republicans and Democrats alike, than any document of a similar character ever presented to the American people. It is the fullest, most complete and comprehensive treatise on the tariff, and on the present status of the government and parties, ever written. It is said that a number of men in various portions of the country who had been inclined to stray away after the illusions presented by the free trade Democracy, have been led by Blaine's letter to re-affirm their allegiance to the party that saved the Nation, built up its credit, and has so successfully managed the Government during the past twenty years. If you haven't the leisure to read the letter to-day, lay the paper aside, and read it at another time—it will do you good.

The Irish Nation says: "The triumph of the men who nominated Cleveland was as much a slight and insult to the old leaders of the party as to Irish, the workmen and the anti-monopolists, who opposed his nomination so strenuously. The intellect and experience of the party were contemptuously pushed aside, to make room for a dull and plodding lawyer, who is the merest tool of an illiberal and corrupt ring, having no affinity with the able men whom the party loved to honor in the past, and whose dark and devious methods are a disgraceful parody on the statesmanship which once ruled the councils of the Democracy."

"Irishmen of spirit have no choice. Cleveland must be defeated, and the only way to do that effectively is by voting for James G. Blaine for President. Let us organize for the fight, and crush know-nothingism for all time."

R. M. Poindeexter goes to Bloomfield Friday to attend school. Mr. Poindeexter has been retained as principal of the Edwardport (Knox county) school next winter. Success to the energetic young man.

—Martin County Item.

The dead body of David Beachman Harbeson, aged twenty years, son of David Harbeson, a well known stock trader of New Albany, was found hanging to a rafter in Huncelmans stable, Monday morning of last week. The young man was in the state insane asylum a few years ago.

At Cedar Lake on Friday last, the Crown Point Chronicle reports, Charles Dickles, aged 25, and Andrew McColly, only 17 years old, went in a boat to Green's saloon which floats upon the lake and filled themselves with liquor, and returning, in a quarrel overturned their boat and drowned. They had been seen to rise in the boat in conflict, but the first known of their falling out and drowning was the finding of the boat upset and a hat under it. Their bodies were recovered Sunday.

Physicians describe the "quinine habit" which many people have acquired as an evil scarcely inferior to the opium and the whiskey habit. Quinine has come into very general use, especially with men of sedentary habits, as a tonic, or stimulant, a cure for colds and to invigorate the system. An appetite is thus formed which is a great torment as any vicious appe-

tite that can be cultivated. A cure for the "quinine habit" is said to be found in strong cold honest tea.

Died at the residence of her parents in the City of Bloomington, July 20th, 1884, Miss Ada, youngest daughter of Andrew J. and Martha Hoover, age 19 years.

Miss Ada Hoover was well known to every one in this community, and her death has attracted universal sympathy. No one had a more lovable nature than she, nor a better capacity for making friends. Whether in company with the young or the old her conduct was ever marked by a strict propriety. In society she was a general favorite, not more on account of her pleasant disposition than her general intelligence and good sense. But it was as a devoted Christian that we all loved to remember her. From earliest youth she has attended Sunday School, and not many months before her decline had become teacher of a class. Her work in this position was well and conscientiously done. In 1879 she united with the Christian Church—the Church to which her family all belong—and under no circumstances did she ever fail to honor the profession. Ada was a girl of a really serious nature. She had not that seriousness which shows itself at the expense of cheerfulness and gaiety, but a quietness which always restrained her from participating in anything inconsistent with Christian life. She graduated from the High School in June, 1882, but last winter spent a month visiting her father and mother at their home in the city. In the hope of benefiting her condition she paid an extended visit in Oct., 1882, to relatives in New Albany. While there she took a great deal of active recreation and was much improved. From that time on she was able to go about most of the time. She had never given utterance to a word of complaint, entertaining hopes of recovery. She never spoke of death, and until a few weeks ago her failing strength made plain the fact that life was coming to a close. She met it bravely and talked freely with the family about it. The night before she died, after taking an evening stroll, she lay in her bed, and said: "I love you very much but I want to go home."

Her funeral took place from the Christian Church on Monday, July 21st. On this occasion the house was filled to its utmost capacity and the expression of sorrow on every face, showed more clearly than words could express, the universal esteem in which she was held. Her Sunday school class of some eight or ten young girls, sat among the mourners and when the coffin was lowered into the grave each one deposited a bouquet as an affectionate offering to her memory.

In conclusion we finally desire now to express their sincere thanks, in this public way, not only to their immediate neighbors, who were so unselfishly in their sympathy, but also to all throughout the community who during the illness and death of their daughter gave so many tokens of friendship and sympathy.

A. B. PHILPOTT.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn Union remonstrates against the course pursued by that paper regarding Mr. Blaine, and says: "I have just returned from an extended trip, and have constantly conversed with merchants, clerks and farmers (no politicians), and I never heard such enthusiasm for any man as there is for Jas. G. Blaine."

N. Y. Sun: "Is Pat McCarthy in the ranks?" said the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. "Yes, sir," answered Pat. "Then," said the Duke, solemnly, "let the fight go on." Mr. Cleveland may not think it worth his while to ask such a question next November. Maybe Pat won't be there: the battle will go on all the same. Possibly the Democracy may yet have reason to regret the absence of Pat, if he really intends to go away.

A \$20,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS MARKED DOWN TO CASH PRICES.

Believing that a strictly cash business is decidedly better for both Buyer and the Seller and believing that such a business can be done successfully in Bloomington, The New York Store has resolved to now demonstrate the correctness of such a belief and also the advantages to the public of such a business. No man can sell his goods even to a good measure of credit as cheap as he can for cash because the credit given him compels the Merchant to add at least 10 per cent. to the cost of the goods to cover the risk the credit system compels him to take on some other man who is not so good and prompt in his payments, and one reason the Cash business has heretofore failed is because those trying it have still given credit to a few and the credit given has prevented any change in prices to those compelled to pay cash. We ask our many friends and patrons to call and see the difference we make in prices under the cash rule. If we don't convince you that we do every other of the House a greater favor by selling strictly for cash on credit, we will then feel that you don't care what goods cost, as they can be bought on credit. A man who has a credit to buy goods on time, can with that same credit get money to pay for the goods he wants, and if the cash will make a difference of 10 to 30 per cent. in the cost of his goods he ought and he will go to the New York Store, where such difference is made.

Come and see

L. S. FIELDS & CO.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, Monroe county, ss.

In the circuit court, Sept. term, 1884.

William R. Hines, vs. Matthew M. Campbell and Matthew T. Campbell.

Now comes the plaintiff by Louden & Miers his attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Matthew M. Campbell and Matthew T. Campbell are not residents of the State of Indiana; that said action is to try and determine the title to certain real estate in said county, and to quiet the plaintiff's title to the same, and that said non-resident defendants are necessary parties thereto.

Therefore, notice is hereby given said defendants, that unless they be and appear on the fifth day of the next term of the Monroe Circuit Court, to be held on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1884, at the Court House, in Bloomington, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, at Bloomington, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1884.

D. W. BROWNING, Clerk.

July 16-84. Louden & Miers, attys.

ICE CREAM IN YOUR SODA.

(with genuine fruit syrup) at Benckarts—all for five cents.

D. W. WRIGHT, one of the finest lines of ladies' fine shoes, found at W. T. Blair's.

You ought to see McPheters & Shoemaker's stock of Double Shovel Plows. They will certainly suit you.

—Farmers in Wabash county are prophesying a failure of the corn crop, which is being jeopardized by the unprecedented drought. No rain to speak of has fallen this month, and vegetation of all kinds is suffering sadly. Small streams are drying up very generally. There is considerable suffering among stock. A splendid crop of wheat and hay has been saved.

—Mr. Fowler, of Lafayette, owns a choice farm in Benton county of between 25,000 and 30,000 acres. Every foot is under cultivation. This year he has 10,000 acres of corn, which at present prospects will yield forty bushels per acre, or 400,000 bushels. He is now engaged in cutting his hay crop, covering 2,500 acres, and estimated at 5,000 tons. Mr. Fowler makes a specialty of blooded stock, and last week made a sale of a single herd of Herefords, yielding him \$48,000.

—There are two things that will prevent anything like general hard times—good crops and good money. We thank God for the first, and the Republican party for the last.

—The combined vote of Treat and Robinson four years ago was 17,775; that of Matson 17,411, leaving Matson in a minority of 364. We ought to beat him.

—In the Republican National convention there was not a man who drew a sword or pointed a bayonet against the Union. Nearly one half of the men who composed the Democratic convention served in the Rebel army.—Evansville Journal.

—When Democrats dig up the anti-war speeches of General Logan, made in the days when he was an orthodox Democrat, what pangs of regret they must feel as they reflect how far away from sound doctrine he has progressed in the past twenty-four years.

—New York City in anticipation of a probable visit from the cholera, has begun the work of disinfection and cleaning up. Eight wagons, carrying four thousand gallons of copperas water, are now going the rounds of the tenement houses and making a thorough overhauling of the same. Bloomington and all Indiana towns should get ready also. In these days of rapid transit, when the ocean is crossed in less than eight days, it will not take long for this Asiatic plague to girdle the earth. An hour's work now may be worth a week's later on.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree, to me directed, from the Clerk of the Court of the Monroe Circuit Court, in a cause Thomas C. Van Noy vs. plaintiff, and W. W. Fowler and Margaret Fowler, defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Twenty-One Cents, (\$19.21) with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, August 23d, 1884,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the court house of said Monroe county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described Real Estate, situate in the county of Monroe and State of Indiana, to-wit:

The east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty [30] township [8] north, range [2] west, containing [80] eighty acres, more or less, in Monroe county and State of Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any real value, from valuation or appraisal laws.

BILAS GRIMES,

July 20-1884. Sheriff of Monroe co.

E. K. Millon, Attorney.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, Monroe county, ss.

In the circuit court, Sept. term, 1884.

Complaint No. 108. In the Monroe Circuit Court, September Term, 1884.

Mills vs. Robert Ervin and David Ervin.

Now comes the plaintiff by E. K. Millon, his Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Robert Ervin and David Ervin are not residents of the State of Indiana; that said action is to enforce the collection of a demand for money had and received, for work and labor and for damages growing out of a breach of contract, and that said non-resident defendants are necessary parties thereto.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendants, that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Monroe Circuit Court, to be held on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1884, at the Court House, in Bloomington, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, at Bloomington, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1884.

D. W. BROWNING, Clerk.

July 9-1884. Monroe Circuit Court.

Notice to Bridge Builders and Stone Abutments for two Bridges.

one across Salt Creek, at or near Judah's mill.

The other across Salt Creek at or near what is known as the Nanny Chambers Ford.

Also for

TWO WOODEN BRIDGES

for said points.

Said Bidders will reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for said Abutments and Bridges can be seen at the Auditor's Office.

Payment for said Bridges to be made in County Warrants or Bonds, in six or twelve months after the completion of said Bridges. Said warrants or Bonds to draw six per cent. interest from date of issue.

Said Bridges and Abutments to be completed by the 1st of January, 1885.

By Order of the Board of Commissioners of Monroe county.

W. M. ALEXANDER, Auditor Mon. Co.

Bloomington, Ind., July 15th, 1884.

LATEST FASHION NOTES.

Wrapper-gowns that may serve either for negligé day dresses or for night-gowns are shown in the Mother Hubbard shape made of lawn or cambrie; those with tucked yokes, a standing tucked ruffle on the neck, and two ruffles on the sleeves, also around the skirt, are very neat and inexpensive. For those who prefer colored gowns, pale blue or pink Scotch gingham of solid color is used for all of the gown but the yoke, which is made of white embroidery in open compass, wheel, or star patterns. More dressy princess wrappers are of white mull, with a Watteau fold behind wider open as it reaches the floor. This Watteau fullness is sewed in the middle seam of the back as far down as the tournure, and below that it adds to the width of the skirt. Instead of being held in darts, the fronts of many wrappers are merely shirred at the waist-line, and ribbons inserted in the underarm seams are tied across. A deep gathered flounce or two narrow flounces tucked and edged with the patent Valenciennes lace, add a graceful finish to the skirt of such gowns; these, however, must not cross the Watteau pleat. White figured saten and gay figured satens are liked for Mother Hubbard gowns with the yoke and the sleeves of embroidery. For silk gowns foulard and sarah are used at this season in delicate shades of blue, pink, pale gray, with some Oriental lace for trimming, arranged in a frill around the neck and wrists and down the fronts.

Buttoned shoes are most used, though there is a renewed effort to introduce laced shoes for walking.

Dashing young ladies wear seaside costumes of Turkey red cotton, with glimpses of single bangles attached by a ribbon to handsome parasols to slip over them and keep them closed.

Slippers for the house are cut very low in front, and have their box toes more sharply pointed than shoes.

The Leghorn hat is again in favor, and nothing is prettier for summer hats than these, both for children and young ladies.

Jerseys are finished with velvet collars and cuffs. Almond-colored and cream-white jerseys are stylishly used over ecru foulard skirts.

Lapis-lazuli blue is both prettier and more becoming than navy blue, and is the blue of the season in both dress fabrics and trimmings.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At Bloomington, in the State of Indiana, at the close of business, on the 30th day of June, 1884.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts.....\$219,656 00

Overdrafts.....6,129 42

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....12,000 00

Due from approved Reserve Agents.....18,696 32

Due from other National Banks.....34,975 48

Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers.....4,210 43

Real Estate.....\$973 70

Furniture and Fixtures.....2,904

Current expenses and Taxes paid.....4,271 66

Bills of other Banks.....5,019 00

Fractional currency (including Nickel and copper).....171 21

Gold Coin.....22,500 00

Silver Coin.....3,500 00

Legal tender Notes.....1,400 00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation).....5,400 00

Total.....\$449,028 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....\$120,000 00

Surplus Fund.....21,000 00

Undivided profits.....9,556 87

Circulating Notes received from Comptroller.....\$108,000 00

Less amt on hand and in Treasury for redemption.....1,600 00

Individual deposits subject to check.....\$148,993 89

Demands and certificates of Deposit.....43,107 54

Total.....192,091 24

Due to Banks and Private Banks and Bankers.....32

Total.....\$449,028 33

STATE OF INDIANA.

Monroe County, ss.

I, W. E. Woodburn, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. E. WOODBURN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of July, 1884.

JOHN H. LOUDEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JOHN WALDRON, W. U. HILL, HENRY O. DUNHAM, Directors.

July 9 1884

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By Order of the Board of Commissioners of Monroe county.

W. M. ALEXANDER, Auditor Mon. Co.

Bloomington, Ind., July 15th, 1884.

TO BARGAIN SEEKERS!

The stampede for Bargains at our

Forced Sacrifice Sale

OF CLOTHING IS WITHOUT PRECEDENT. THE INDUCEMENT OF SUCH ABSURDLY LOW PRICES

has proven IRRESISTIBLE, and

SCORES HAVE SUPPLIED NOT ONLY THE PRESENT NEEDS, BUT HAVE ALSO

ANTI-CIPATED

their future wants.

THIS GREAT SACRIFICE SALE

involves an immense loss to us, but the

GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

A — CALL — WILL — CONVINCE — YOU.

Kahn's Clothing Store,

West Side Square, 4th Door from Corner.

Seventh Annual Session

—OF THE—

NORMAL and PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

Beginning July 28. Ending Aug. 29.

WORK:

1. NORMAL—Embracing a thorough review of the Common School Branches, Theory of Teaching and General School Management.

2. PREPARATORY—Embracing Beginning Latin, Latin Reader, Caesar, Virgil, Algebra, Geometry, and any other Preparatory work desired.

3. Any reliable text on the common branches will be of service to pupils, as the work will be independent of school texts. The Normal Daily will continue to be a feature of the School.

EXPENSES: