

Republican Progress

Printed each Tuesday Morning, by
WILLIAM A. GAGE, 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,
Lieutenant-Governor—EUGENE BUN-
DY, of Henry county.
Ellis—ROBERT MITCH-
ELL, of Gibson County.
Auditor of State—BRUCE GAGE, of
Orange county.
Treasurer of State—ROGER R. SHIEL,
of Marion county.
Attorney-General—WILLIAM C. WIL-
SON, of Tippecanoe county.
Judge of the Supreme Court Fifth Dis-
trict—EDWIN P. HAMMOND, of Jasper
county.
Judge of the Supreme Court—WILLIAM
M. BOGGS, of Warren county.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—
J. R. BARNARD & HORRIS, of Parkersburg.

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.
Sheriff—FRANCIS DOBSON, of Perry
Township.
Treasurer—ISAAC CLAMAN, of Rich-
mond Township.
Coroner—Dr. JAMES D. MAXWELL, Jr.,
of Bloomington Township.
Surveyor—MICHAEL H. BUSKIRK, of
Indian Creek Township.
County Commissioners.
1st dist.—J. H. FULFORD, Washington Tp.
2d dist.—W. M. A. Kirby, Van Buren Tp.

Editor Progress: Inasmuch as the Rep-
ublicans of Brown and Monroe counties
have not seen fit to nominate a candidate
for Joint Representative, I desire to an-
nounce my candidacy for that office, in the
columns of your paper. I believe in
keeping alive the party traditions by plac-
ing a full ticket in the field, and ask the
votes of all of my friends.

SAMUEL GORDON.

The Last Legislature.
Governor Porter made a rousing
speech at Liberty, Indiana, Saturday
evening. There are a few
points that deserve notice.

As illustrating the intense par-
tisan character of the last Legisla-
ture of the State, he recited the fol-
lowing incident:

"I had appointed, during the pre-
ceding Legislature, as a Trustee for
the House of Refuge for juvenile
offenders, a man who had once been
a member of the Legislature, and
had served with credit as a mem-
ber of the Committee on Benevo-
lent Institutions. He was a man
of unblemished character. He had
been a gallant soldier in the army,
which he entered when very young;
had been shot through the lungs
at Chickamauga, and had lain on
the field of battle several days. His
sufferings had been very great.
His recovery was so marvelous
that his case is mentioned in the
U. S. Surgeon General's report of
the remarkable recoveries from
gunshot wounds during the war.
His appointment as a Trustee had
been confirmed by a unanimous
vote of the Senate to which he was
nominated. He was the only Re-
publican on the Board. Yet he
was not allowed to serve out his
term, but an act was passed by the
last Legislature to turn him out.

When the question of his displace-
ment was pending in the Senate, a
Republican Senator asked what was
the reason of this proposed change,
and a Democratic Senator, from the
southern part of the State, respond-
ed in open Senate: "Because there
is a Republican over there, and we
want to kick him out."

One of the Trustees of the
Soldiers' Home at Knightstown, a
Democrat, went to California and
remained seven months without
returning to attend a session of the
Board, but drew his salary with
cheerful regularity. The Governor
finally persuaded him to resign,
and appointed a man peculiarly
qualified for the place, but a Re-
publican. The Legislature there-
upon changed the law to get rid of
him, made the Board solidly Dem-
ocratic, and then increased the sal-
aries of the Trustees twice and a
half more than they had been.

When vacancies occurred in
the Boards of the institutions of
the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb,
and the Blind, Governor Porter
appointed gentlemen of the highest
character. The Legislature there-
upon changed the law so as to take
the nominations from the Governor
and make the Trustees elective
by the Legislature, "and the Leg-
islature then," he says, "after an
amount of dickering and bargaining,
such as had never before been
witnessed in the State, proceeded
to displace every one of these Dem-
ocratic Trustees and to substitute
personal favorites in their places."

The disgraceful history of the
metropolitan police bill is familiar
to our readers. Instead of improv-
ing the police force of Indiana-
polis by the change, the Governor
graphically says: "A lot of seedy,
moldy, decayed old politicians, who
had been so long in hiding that
they had been most of them forgot-
ten, were pulled out of their holes
and made policemen, and were so
utterly incompetent, unfaithful and
disgraceful, that the Democrats at
the next city election joyfully un-
ited with the Republicans in turning
them out."

Governor Porter's review of the
Democratic Legislature shows how
narrowly partisan it was in every
respect. Its refusal to provide a

safe vault or depository for the
State's moneys or the valuable pa-
pers, its repeal of the law for the
settlement of decedents' estates,
a law which had been framed by a
Democratic Commission, appointed
by a Democratic Supreme Court; its
failure to pass the general ap-
propriation bill in order to compel
the Governor to call an extra ses-
sion, in which they were dis-
appointed—all this history of Dem-
ocratic mismanagement, blundering,
incapacity and partisan meanness,
is not calculated to inspire the peo-
ple of Indiana with confidence in
either the reform or liberal ten-
dencies of the Democracy.

In his speech at Brazil, in this
State, David S. Gooding said: "No
one but a low-down Irishman
would vote for Blaine." The re-
mark did not help the Democratic
cause much, for there are many
of Irishmen in that locality who are
outspoken against the English
free-trade candidate, and in favor
of Blaine and Logan.

Mr. Hendricks in 1876 de-
manded the repeal of the law for
the resumption of specie payments.
The country has not heard from
him on that subject for eight years,
and looked in vain for a discussion
of the question in his letter of ac-
ceptance.

So long as the Irishman came
over to this country and voted the
Democratic ticket as directed, with-
out asking any questions, they were
"a noble band" but since a large
per cent of them have commenced
to read and discover that the same
tyrannical heel of England is threat-
ening to set on their throat as it
did in the Emerald Isle they are
denouncing Democracy, for within
that cup they see the free trade
serpent coiled ready to jump. This
is why the Irishmen are going for
Blaine and Logan.

In his humiliating speech on
the agricultural fair grounds in
Connersville, Ind., Mr. Thomas A.
Hendricks, democratic candidate
for Vice-President of the United
States, said: "I tell you now, I
want your votes worst in the world."
An aged colored man, crossing the
roaring Wabash during a heavy
freshet in a leaky boat, lost one paddle,
broke another, struck a snag, and,
dropping on his knees in the bottom
of his crazy craft, with an-
gush cried: "O, dear Lord! if ever
you're givin' to help a poor nigger,
now's the time!"

Democratic speakers point to
the fact that some manufacturing
establishments have been closed,
some laboring men thrown out of
employment and wages reduced.
They forget however, that in
most cases this has been the direct
result of the tariff agitation by a
Democratic Congress last winter, in
the attempt to reduce the tariff 20
per cent.

The vampire England has ex-
hausted the blood of Ireland—her
more than eight millions of people
now number less than five millions.
The vast majority of these, now en-
joy the blessings of a protective
tariff in the United States. These
Irish Americans will please the Eng-
lish government greatly, if they
will vote the democratic ticket—
for free traders have no hope for
their cause except through the
Democratic party.

It is the producer that receives
the most direct benefit from a pro-
tective tariff. Four-fifths of our
entire population are producers.
A policy that confers its benefits
directly upon so many people, in-
directly benefits all. A change in
this policy would work a lasting
injury on all. It is the Democratic
party that proposes a change.
Will the people permit it?

England is justly called the
vampire nation of the world. Her
free trade policy ruined the pros-
perity of Ireland, and compelled
half her population to seek homes
and protection in Protective America.
Unrelenting in her hate and
greed, she seeks to destroy the pros-
perity and happiness of the work-
ing men of this country. Her first
point is to get the country under
the control of the Democratic party.
This accomplished, free trade would
be only a question of time.

A significant circumstance is
found in the fact that England de-
sires the election of Cleveland, and
Ireland that of Blaine. England
is a proud, aristocratic Nation,
greedy for the growth of monop-
oly, and active in the oppression of
labor. Ireland is poor and op-
pressed, struggling for the rights
and prosperity of labor, its libera-
tion and independence. The jew-
ish, diabolical and titles of the
royalty of England may be cast at
the feet of the Democracy, but Repub-
licans are made the adored recipients
of the shamrock of the Emerald Isle.

The Democrats had control
of the Lower House of Congress
from 1875, up to the present
time, excepting one Congress.
Two years of that time, the Senate
was also Democratic. Yet the
Democracy tell the people they are
over-burdened with taxes. Dur-
ing this time however, the Dem-
ocracy failed to relieve the people
of these burdens. The people are tir-
ed of such shams and hypocrisy.

The Case Fairly Stated.
Catholic Herald.—Free trade
means the opening up of a new
country with a population of fifty-
five millions to the ravages of Eng-
land. This is putting it concisely,
and those who wish to vote for a
party which comes the nearest to

the Presidential election in-
volves an entire change of the House
of Representatives, and largely a change
in the Senate. The present Senate con-
tains thirty-eight Republicans, thirty-six
Democrats and the two Virginia Senators
who were elected Republicans, and who
have usually voted with the Republicans.
There are forty-five Senators whose terms
expire next March, and of this number
fourteen are Democrats and eleven Re-
publicans. Without reckoning the Re-
publican chance in California and Indian,
but counting the Virginia Senators as
they now count themselves as Republicans
the next Senate, on this basis, would con-
tain forty-one Republicans to thirty-five
Democrats, making a Republican majori-
ty of six.

The Nice Democratic Party.
Washington Special.

"I do not believe," said a demo-
crat of some considerable promi-
nence, the other day, "that Mr.
Cleveland is going to lose many
votes in consequence of the promul-
gation of the scandal affecting his
moral standing. He may lose a
few thousand votes in puritanic
New England, but nowhere else.
The democratic party with all its
traditions, can not afford (nor any
considerable number of its leaders)
to withhold its support of the nomi-
nee of their party in consequence of
a flaw in his moral character.
The question is not one of moral
character, but ability and fitness
for the duties of president. Why,
in 1836, we made Richard M.
Johnson our candidate for vice-
president, when he had his house
full of mulatto children, born out
of wedlock. The democratic party
did not lose any votes then be-
cause of its endorsement of Johnson
and I do not think it will lose
many now because of Mr. Cleve-
land's imperfection.

The wool-growers of the Six-
teenth Ohio congressional district, at
a meeting recently, resolved to sup-
port no candidate for Congress who
would not support legislation re-
storing the old tariff on wool.
Hedges, the Republican candidate,
is an advocate of such restoration,
while Geddes, the Democratic nomi-
nee and present representative,
dodges the question. Geddes will
therefore be opposed by the wool-
growers, and the opposition will
extend to the whole Democratic
ticket. This will probably give the
Republicans an additional 1,000
votes in the district.

Secretary McPherson, speak-
ing on the political outlook, says:
"My correspondence shows a much
better feeling than has heretofore
existed. There has been a great
relief felt in the certainty of the
Maine election. Our canvass made
the majority in the State about
eight thousand certain, with proba-
bly ten thousand, but Blaine told
his confidential friends, 'I rather
hope it will be 12,000.' We never
dreamed, however, of going beyond
that. I attribute this large major-
ity to the Irish vote."

—This is the time of political
speculation, and figures are interest-
ing. Among the "close states" in
1880, California went Democratic
by 78; Connecticut Republican 2,656,
New Jersey Democratic 2,010; Indiana
Republican 6,642, and New York
Republican 21,033. In 1882 these
states went Democratic by the
following pluralities: California
23,519; Connecticut, 4,164; Indiana
10,416; New Jersey, 2,113, and
New York, 192,854.

Calkins and Gray will hold a
joint debate here, Oct. 10th. Gray
refused to accept the challenge to a
joint debate in each Congressional
district in the state, but would only
meet Calkins in four debates.
He will wish he had met him
at all by the time Calkins gets
through mopping the political floor,
as it were, with his (Gray's) record,
who was a Kuownnothing; a soldier
who threw up his commission rather
than use gunpowder; a reneg-
ade Republican, a ten-day Gov-
ernor, who issued pardons almost
as fast as he could write his name
in the papers; the filcher of a de-
served party honor from Hon. Jos-
eph E. McDonald; the defeated
man of Matson, the hero of two wars,
while his own army service was
confined to throwing a Democratic
printing press into the Ohio river,
and being judged by Kentucky
Democrats for a malicious destruc-
tion of property.—T. H. Courier.

—The burden of Senator Voor-
hees' speech, on the general tone,
tenor and substance of it, boiled
down, runs this way:

If there is a human being living
so ignorant of the late civil war in
this country as to believe the Re-
publican party of itself conquered the
south, that the Democratic party
was opposed to the suppression of
the part of the Republican party to
perform their duty. Now, I am
sorry that Mr. Hendricks made
that statement. For forty years,
as is well known by every reader
of political history in this country
—and I speak of that time because
of the fact that the Democratic party
controlled the government nearly
all that time—the foreign gov-
ernment led by England, announced
the doctrine, once a citizen, that the doctrine of
self-expatriation was not a correct
doctrine, and that the citizen did
not thereby sever his allegiance
from the mother country, but that
if he returned to his native land,
there they had control over him as
a citizen of their own government.
Toni Hendricks fought them at
every step of legislation in their
favor, and they remember
him with the text books.

—Brookville Democracy does
not like colored men. Last week
they drove a colored workman out
of town, saying they "didn't want
any more nigger workmen in
Brookville." Harris, the colored
man, is a sober, quiet, industrious
man and owns property in Con-
nersville, this State. This is the
way Democracy favors the colored
citizen. Toni Hendricks fought
them at every step of legislation
in their favor, and they remember
him with the text books.

—He will also sell it public outcry,
on the premises, on Saturday, the 18th day of
October, 1884, the following real estate,
to wit: Forty feet off the east side of Lin-
coln St., in the City of Bloomington.

Said real estate will be sold at 2 p.m.,
of the day, on the premises, to the
highest bidder, T. H. Calkins, Possessor
given, JEREMIAH F. PITTMAN,
Assignee.

CITY Book Store E.

THE PROPRIETOR of the City
Book Store announces to all his old
patrons, and an immense number of new
ones, that he is

Still on Hand.

and though he has been very slow in stat-
ing the fact, he is still in the City of
Bloomington, and better prepared than
ever to cater to the varied taste of this
cultured community. Thus, in addition to
an immense stock of School and Col-
lege Text Books he has a fine supply of

WALL PAPER, WIN-
DOW SHADES and
FIXTURES.

Fine Paper and Envelopes, Stationery
and Memoranda in large varieties, Mis-
cellaneous Books, &c.

CHROMOS, OIL PAINTINGS,
superior Pocket Cutlery, Gold Pens, Al-
bums, and Fancy Articles in abundance,
too great to admit of enumeration.

His News Stand

is well supplied with choice Reading. He
also carries a full line of

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

and almost everything else, to meet the
literary wants of this community.

Teachers, and other friends of education
are invited to make their stores their head-
quarters, where they will be cordially wel-
comed, and no effort spared to make their
stay pleasant.

E. P. COLE,
Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 1, 1884.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a de-
cree of the Monroe circuit court, in a cause
wherein John C. Dolan is plaintiff and
Emma F. Parsley and William R. Par-
ley, of (230) 16th and 33rd streets, re-
quested me to make an order to said de-
cree, in sum of (\$200) two hundred and thirty
dollars, with interest on said decree
and costs, I will execute at public sale, to
the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, October 18th, 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, situated in
the county of Monroe and State of Indiana,
to-wit:

The southeast fourth of the northwest
quarter, and the southwest fourth of the
northeast quarter of section [26] twenty-
six, town [10], range one [1], west, except
so much of said southwest fourth of
the northwest quarter of said section as
is cut off by and lies southeast of the
court house, and is the Honey Creek
Road, which corner, so cut off, is supposed
to contain twenty acres, leaving the tract
of land hereby mortgaged to contain sixty
acres or less.

SATURDAY, October 18th, 1884,

for Grading, McAdamizing and Improv-
ing the Bloomfield Road, known as the
Dimon et al Pike, according to the plan
and specifications now on file at the Au-
ditor's Office.

Bids will be received and contracts
awarded as specified in said plan and
specifications.

The Contractor will be required to give
to the satisfaction of the Board of Com-
missioners, security for the performance
of the contract.

Payments will be made in bonds, as the
work progresses, by estimates made by
the Superintendent, reserving 20 per cent.
until the final completion and acceptance
of the contract.

The contract will be let to the lowest
and best bidder, the Board of Com-
missioners and the Superintendent reserving
the right to reject any and all bids.

SILAS GRIMES,
Sheriff of Monroe Co.,
Falk & Graham, Atty's.