

## Republican Progress

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### After the Battle.

In New York the campaign was conducted with the single view of holding the mugwump vote, and as a necessary concomitant a respectful silence on the question of Cleveland's administration. In a word, this handful of self-sufficient, better-than-thou political heifers, were coddled and encouraged, while the great mass of Republicans in the rural districts, always the hope of the party in New York, were ignored because the principles they believed in, and for which they had battled for years, were in the back ground. A campaign conducted on Indiana's plan, with national issues at the head of the Republican column, would have buried Boss Tweed's late majority. The mugwumps contributed to the defeat of Blaine last fall, and their support was not a desirable thing, when it was necessary to alienate the bone and sinew of the party in order to secure it. The falling off of the Republican vote in the country precincts shows that the voters did not approve of the unwholesome political alliance. The Republican party has no need of wandering after false gods in any campaign, and when it does, it is likely to fall in the ditch as it did in New York.

A clear-cut, how-to-the-line campaign on distinctly national issues, a forceful exposition of the Southern question, a plea for a free ballot and an honest count before Mason and Dixon's line, without any quasi support of the false political pretenses indulged in by President Cleveland, would have created an enthusiasm among the people that would have swept the Democracy out of existence.

The splendid support accorded Blaine by the Irish voters was largely lost to Davenport, by the suicidal policy indulged in, and while the mugwumps were saved at the spigot, the grand vote that was attracted by the man from Maine and that promised to stay with us, was lost at the bangle.

It was the old maxim of penny wise and pound foolish on a colossal scale.

In Virginia the Republicans made a fight that has never been equaled in vigor and candor, in any southern state, since the war. But they were overmatched, not because on a fair showing they would not have won the state, but because the election machinery was in the hands of men who did not hesitate to use it for corrupt purposes. The saddle of Bob Lee, that was the campaign in Virginia, was most potent, for it aroused the old war feeling, and the Confederates carried matters with a high hand and an outstretched arm. The appeal was made direct to rebel enthusiasm, and with the studied suppression of the colored vote tissue ballots and all the pressure brought to bear by the old slave power, the result was not hard to predict. The gallant canvass by Wise and Mahone who are remembered by northern Republicans, for it produced a political agitation that may hereafter permeate the whole fabric of the South. The bold riders of Fitzhugh Lee, who carried the flag of the rebel General Pickett at the head of their columns as they swept through the valleys of Virginia, have accomplished their purpose, but it yet remains to be seen whether it is necessary to evoke the spirit that is supposed to have surrendered at Appomattox in '65 in order to bring victory to the party that goes into a trance when they hear the "ghostly dirge" mentioned. The result in Virginia will do much toward whetting the almost blunted purpose of the North, and may induce the belief that the flags of the South were but temporarily furled when Lee gave his sword to Grant.

—The Associated Press news from Richmond, Va., the day of the election, stated these facts:

"At 1 p. m. a number of precincts had polled over three-fourths of the registered voters.

"At several precincts where the colored vote predominates, long lines of voters are patiently awaiting their turn. It is probable that when the sun goes down, many will have failed to deposit their ballots."

"At the close of the election," says the secretary of the Republican committee at Lynchburg, "268 colored voters were left in line in the Third ward when the polls closed."

Captain John S. Wise says "250 of our (Republican) vote was left out in Jackson ward, Richmond."

A "freeze out," as this being left in line is called, is reported at Norfolk.

Mr. Mahone in a message, says "the election machinery is in the hands of the Democrats and under their absolute control as provided, and to this very end, by the late Democratic Legislature."

mond were able to cast three-fourths of their registered votes by 1 p. m., while in other wards in which the colored vote predominates, long lines of voters were still waiting for an opportunity to vote when the polls closed?

The election clerks and judges delayed the voting intentionally in the colored wards, or these wards were made too large for the purpose of preventing a full vote, while other wards were more highly favored.

—Why the Democrats are so elated over the election is difficult to understand. They simply held their own in territory which is peculiarly their own, and by most peculiar methods for the most part. If they had been defeated in New York, it would have been equivalent to the destruction of the party, consequently the whole power of the administration was concentrated in that state. There is nothing in the whole thing over which Democrats should plume themselves or Republicans be discouraged. The capture of the Legislature in Virginia and consequent loss of the Republicans of Mahone in the United States Senate is a result accomplished by methods that ought to make every citizen of the Republic blush.

—The Democracy of Virginia are to be commended for their forbearance in grinding out a majority for Fitzhugh Lee. With the machinery in their own hands, the wonder is that they have completed the work of piling up the figures.

—The Republican correspondents in Virginia must have been calculating on a barren ideal. The ante-election cry about carrying a Southern state has had its day. Last year it was West Virginia, and in 1880 it was North Carolina, but the result is always the same.

—The Democrats in the late election managed to hold what they already had. Whereat the party organs display poultry and grovel in the face howling victory.

—Sioux City will be the new capital of Dakota. They are easily Siouxioted out there.

—The support of the mugwumps was fatal in New York.

—It was other Wise in Virginia.

—Does the saddle Fitzhugh Lee?

### Resolutions by the Bar.

The following resolutions, in testimony of the deep respect in which Judge Miers was held by the members of the bar, were offered in open court on Friday, Oct. 30th, by Geo. W. Friedley:

On the 1st day of May, 1885, Hon. R. W. Miers was appointed Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Francis Wilson, deceased. Yesterday the term of Judge expired, and we the members of the Bar of Lawrence county feel that it is due to him as well as to ourselves that we express our regret at the termination of the relations which have existed between Judge Miers as the presiding Judge of the Lawrence Circuit Court and ourselves as members of the Bar. He has discharged the duties of his important position with ability and fidelity, and while despatching the public business rapidly he has carefully guarded the rights of litigants, and has been uniformly kind and courteous to the members of the bar.

After the death of Francis Wilson the members of the Bar of this Circuit, at a public meeting held in the town of Paoli, declared by resolution that in their judgment it would be fit and proper that whosoever should be appointed to fill the remainder of his term should give to the widow of Judge Wilson one-half of the salary he might receive after deducting therefrom all necessary expenses. Judge Miers, in the spirit that called forth that resolution, has generously carried out the will of the Bar as thus expressed.—Bedford Mail.

### Proper Fall in Coats.

The fall overcoat this year will have a fly breast, be of soft goods lined with silk. The Venetian cork-crow, melon and pin-check bordered cloths will all figure upon the backs of stylish young men. The fashionable coat will scarcely touch the knee, but the real fast young man's will probably end three or four inches above where his trouser legs get bagged. The dainty little jacket overcoat, which frequently revealed the tails of the dude's dress coat in New York last winter, has been turned down and labeled "unpopular." Public scorn was the disease that caused its death, and it was too much to take out on a cold night, anyway.

What the clothing men expect to show in the line of winter overcoats is a long, straight garment of moderately heavy cloth, with a cape for the shoulders. This coat buttons up close to the neck and reaches within six inches of the heels. It was brought out last season, but was not generally worn. The Newmarket coat will remain in style for long, slim men and the straight single breasted, heavy coat of medium length is always good.

A new style winter coat is being gotten up, but it hasn't been given a name yet. "We call it something 'English, you know,'" said a clothing dealer yesterday. Large stocks

of foreign ready-made overcoats have already arrived in this country, and they are distinguished by such names as: The Katifit, Prince Charles, the Linster and Brighton. There is nothing to distinguish the Katifit coat from Buffalo Bill's garb save that it will be worn by tenderfooted citizens.

In undercoats the four buttoned cutaway will be used on semi-dressed occasions; the Prince Albert will always be used where swallow-tails are not quite the thing, while for business the single and double breasted jackets, with "patch" pockets, will be worn. Many of the jackets will be made with leading.

"On the whole," said the pleading merchant, "the styles are becoming better every season. Of course the eccentric young men overdo everything."

### Sunday Morning—11 O'clock Christmas.

Rev. Sam. Jones.

I saw a horse once—a magnificent blooded bay,—muscular and of good movement, and he wouldn't work to anything in the world but a light striped buggy. He would go with that; throw up his head and travel off at a 2:40 lick to a striped buggy. That's one of the Sunday-morning-11-o'clock fellows. Get out of his way. He is a striped-buggy Christian, fit for nothing under God's heaven, but fire for the furnace of perdition—Sunday morning 11-o'clock Christians—that's what they are.

There is not a preacher here today but what would sell that class of members to any one for ten cents a dozen, and then beg the fellow's pardon for cheating him. You are a fraud and a humbug, and everything that God despises. You are making a record of that line. You Sunday morning-11-o'clock fellows, you are making a record that the devil himself would not face for this universe. Jesus, my precious Savior, who suffered in the Garden of Gethsemane, with the blood bursting from His body, and an angel comes down and says: "Pillow your head on my wing," and who said, "Peace on earth and good will to men."

That blessed Savior who was nailed to the cross and died for you, and you don't think enough of him to go to church except Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, you are frauds you. You're a fraud, and if there's anything lower down you are that too.

### Almost a Fatal Mistake.

In an Arkansas town several nights ago, a mob led by a desperado, murdered a man, and hurried with him to the outskirts of the town. Each man wore an expression of determination—features hardened by awful resolve. The prisoner attempted to speak, to beg for his life, but burly hands closed around his throat and the prayer he would have uttered went out in an inarticulate gurgle.

When the infuriated men reached a large oak, they halted. One of them threw a rope over a limb. "Gentlemen," said the prisoner, "please give me a chance to say a word."

"Be quick about it," some one shouted.

"Gentlemen, I admit that the evidence is all against me, but as true as we stand here, I killed that man in self defense."

"Killed what man?" was asked.

"Bill Bottelford."

"Say you ain't the man that killed Bottelford, are you?"

"Yes, unfortunately, I am the man."

"Men," shouted the leader, "we have come in one of making a terrible mistake." Then turning to the prisoner the leader added:

"We thought, sir, that you were the man that stole Nat Boyd's box trap. Hop down from the fish. Ye are free."

A man in the average of fifty years sleep about 6,000 days, works 6,000, eats 2,000, spends 800 in walking, is sick about 500 days, and the balance of his existence is spent in amusement.

A new fashion for ladies is to coil a long, green snake around the waist in place of a belt. They seem to be a sort of delirium trimmings.

—Drinking water, says a hygienic writer, may be tested in this simple way: "Fill a pint bottle three quarters full of the water. Dissolve in it one-half teaspoonful of the best white sugar. Set it away in a warm place for forty-eight hours. If the water becomes cloudy it is unfit to drink."

A writer in the Bulletin Generale de Therapeutique says that refrigeration of the lobe of the ear will stop hiccup, whatever its cause may be. Very slight refrigeration, such as a drop of cold water, is said to be sufficient.

—At what absurd trifles some women get angry. A female book agent, who had cornered a poor fellow, the other day, looked daggers when somebody sang out, "Man over-board."

—Indiana Student: It is perhaps well to mention the fact that the Board of Trustees of the University, at the June meeting, decided to award the "Honor Scholarship" each year to the student of each commissioned high school in the state, who graduates with the highest standing in his class, and also to each of the three students

who graduate from the Preparatory department with the best three records.

The Honor Scholarship exempts its owner from the payment of all fees incident upon attendance at the University, with the exception of library, laboratory and graduation fees, thus saving to him fifteen dollars per year or sixty-dollars during the college course.

We hope, ere long, to see each commissioned school taking advantage of this liberal offer.

### Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the estate of James C. Smith, deceased, of the Monroe Circuit Court, September Term, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of James C. Smith, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court, on the 25th day of November, 1885, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said Court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved.

And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship, or claim to any part of said estate.

SAMUEL P. THOMPSON, Administrator.

Nov. 4, 1885.  
Buskirk & Duncan Attys.

### SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discovery, invention, and general progress of the human mind. It is published by M. E. Newell, New York.

**PATENTS.** The Patent Office has received more than 600,000 applications for patents since the year 1800. The number of patents granted in 1884 was 10,000. The number of patents granted in 1885 was 11,000. The number of patents granted in 1886 was 12,000. The number of patents granted in 1887 was 13,000. The number of patents granted in 1888 was 14,000. The number of patents granted in 1889 was 15,000. The number of patents granted in 1890 was 16,000. The number of patents granted in 1891 was 17,000. The number of patents granted in 1892 was 18,000. The number of patents granted in 1893 was 19,000. The number of patents granted in 1894 was 20,000. The number of patents granted in 1895 was 21,000. The number of patents granted in 1896 was 22,000. The number of patents granted in 1897 was 23,000. The number of patents granted in 1898 was 24,000. The number of patents granted in 1899 was 25,000. The number of patents granted in 1900 was 26,000. The number of patents granted in 1901 was 27,000. The number of patents granted in 1902 was 28,000. The number of patents granted in 1903 was 29,000. The number of patents granted in 1904 was 30,000. The number of patents granted in 1905 was 31,000. The number of patents granted in 1906 was 32,000. The number of patents granted in 1907 was 33,000. The number of patents granted in 1908 was 34,000. The number of patents granted in 1909 was 35,000. The number of patents granted in 1910 was 36,000. The number of patents granted in 1911 was 37,000. The number of patents granted in 1912 was 38,000. The number of patents granted in 1913 was 39,000. The number of patents granted in 1914 was 40,000. The number of patents granted in 1915 was 41,000. The number of patents granted in 1916 was 42,000. The number of patents granted in 1917 was 43,000. The number of patents granted in 1918 was 44,000. The number of patents granted in 1919 was 45,000. The number of patents granted in 1920 was 46,000. The number of patents granted in 1921 was 47,000. The number of patents granted in 1922 was 48,000. The number of patents granted in 1923 was 49,000. The number of patents granted in 1924 was 50,000. The number of patents granted in 1925 was 51,000. The number of patents granted in 1926 was 52,000. The number of patents granted in 1927 was 53,000. The number of patents granted in 1928 was 54,000. The number of patents granted in 1929 was 55,000. The number of patents granted in 1930 was 56,000. The number of patents granted in 1931 was 57,000. The number of patents granted in 1932 was 58,000. The number of patents granted in 1933 was 59,000. The number of patents granted in 1934 was 60,000. The number of patents granted in 1935 was 61,000. The number of patents granted in 1936 was 62,000. The number of patents granted in 1937 was 63,000. The number of patents granted in 1938 was 64,000. The number of patents granted in 1939 was 65,000. The number of patents granted in 1940 was 66,000. The number of patents granted in 1941 was 67,000. The number of patents granted in 1942 was 68,000. The number of patents granted in 1943 was 69,000. The number of patents granted in 1944 was 70,000. The number of patents granted in 1945 was 71,000. The number of patents granted in 1946 was 72,000. The number of patents granted in 1947 was 73,000. The number of patents granted in 1948 was 74,000. The number of patents granted in 1949 was 75,000. The number of patents granted in 1950 was 76,000. The number of patents granted in 1951 was 77,000. The number of patents granted in 1952 was 78,000. The number of patents granted in 1953 was 79,000. The number of patents granted in 1954 was 80,000. The number of patents granted in 1955 was 81,000. The number of patents granted in 1956 was 82,000. The number of patents granted in 1957 was 83,000. The number of patents granted in 1958 was 84,000. The number of patents granted in 1959 was 85,000. The number of patents granted in 1960 was 86,000. The number of patents granted in 1961 was 87,000. The number of patents granted in 1962 was 88,000. The number of patents granted in 1963 was 89,000. The number of patents granted in 1964 was 90,000. The number of patents granted in 1965 was 91,000. The number of patents granted in 1966 was 92,000. The number of patents granted in 1967 was 93,000. The number of patents granted in 1968 was 94,000. The number of patents granted in 1969 was 95,000. The number of patents granted in 1970 was 96,000. The number of patents granted in 1971 was 97,000. The number of patents granted in 1972 was 98,000. The number of patents granted in 1973 was 99,000. The number of patents granted in 1974 was 100,000.

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### NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

In the matter of the estate of John T. Froese, deceased.

In the Monroe Circuit Court, November Term, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of John T. Froese, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court, on the 25th day of November, 1885, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said Court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved.

And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship, or claim to any part of said estate.

W. B. BAKER, Administrator.

Nov. 4, 1885.  
Louden & Miers Attys.

### Commissioners' Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Monroe Circuit Court, in the case of Silas Grimes, Guardian of Andrew H. Grimes, minor, and Mary A. Grimes, minor, heirs of Mary A. Grimes, deceased, and versus Joseph O. Harrison, et al., will sell,

AT PRIVATE SALE, the following described Real Estate, situated in the county of Monroe and state of Indiana, to-wit: All of the south west quarter of section 11 of the town of 9, range 9 E., except a strip of the east side of said quarter 19 poles wide east and west, and the full length of said quarter north and south.

Also a strip of the north side of the north west quarter of section 23 of the town of 9, range 9 E., except a strip of the east side of said quarter 19 poles wide east and west, and the full length of said quarter north and south.

Application of purchasers will be received for the above described real estate, at the residence of said Commissioner in the city of Bloomington in said county up to 4 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1885.

If said real estate shall remain unsold after the aforesaid date, then said Commissioner will sell

SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1885, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, for sale at public auction in the Court House door in said city of Bloomington, said Real Estate, to the highest bidder.

TERMS.—One third cash in hand on day of sale, one third in notes payable on day third in eighteen months from the day of said sale, the purchaser executing his notes for the deferred payments, bearing interest from date, and secured by good freehold security, and waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

BEN. F. ADAMS, Commissioner.

Oct. 28, 1885.  
Louden & Miers Attys.

**Notice of Administration.** Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, have been appointed by the Monroe Circuit Court of Monroe county, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of John H. Crain, deceased, of Monroe county, Indiana.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN W. CRAIN, Executor.

Oct. 28, 1885.  
Jeremiah F. Pittman, Attorney.

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Bloomington, Ind., March 31, 1885.

### England's expeditions to observe the transit of Venus in 1874 cost \$400,000. It is said that the whole expenditure for this purpose amounted to \$200,000. It is thought, however, that this is not too much to pay for a true conclusion as to the earth's distance from the sun.

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Will be my price for Mens' Fine Suits, of qualities that cannot be had elsewhere for \$3 to \$8 more money.

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Will be the price this month only for Suits worth fifty per cent more.

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

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**The Chimney Corner,** exclusively for young people and the little folks, is one of the attractive and valuable features of the "Weekly" and Semi-Weekly editions. Original Stories and Choice Selections, with all the most interesting correspondence from all parts of the world, appear every week in both the Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions.

**The Weekly Gazette,** in a word, is a complete newspaper, and should be read by every Merchant, Manufacturer, Mechanic, Farmer, and Professional man in the United States.

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