

# Republican Progress

Printed each Wednesday Morning, by

WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Publisher.

IN ADVANCE, \$1.50 a Year

Congress and Its

Home.

## LETTER NO. IV.

[CONCLUDED.]

To the Progress:

As we went to go in the west gallery of the House, we didn't go in. The door keeper told us that only in company with ladies could one venture there. But we got in through another door, and found pandemonium in full sway.

We soon learned, by inquiry, that the subject under discussion was the proposition to give \$1200 per year to each Representative to enable him to employ a clerk, a measure much needed, no doubt, by Congressmen who are burdened and worried nearly to death by letters from anxious constituents and pestiferous office seekers. Hon. Mr. White of Pennsylvania was speaking, standing in the middle aisle, and no one was listening, as far as I could see. I could hear the sound of his voice and could see him gesticulating, which convinced me that he was addressing the House. And this evidence was corroborated by the door keeper who said that Mr. White had the floor. But no one on the floor seemed to know it. Mr. White was followed by Hon. Mr. Warner, of Ohio, the silver man. By dint of loud yelling and violent gesticulating, he succeeded in calling about him fifteen or twenty members of the House who wished to hear what he had to say. And occasionally, tho' clear across the room, we could hear a sentence of Mr. Warner, above the din and confusion. A little old gentleman on the Republican side of the House, next addressed the speaker, in a clear distinct voice; and as he did so the House grew perceptibly stiller. As he continued, the noise gradually ceased, till, before he closed, every word that he said could be distinctly heard by every one in the House, whether on the floor or in the galleries. I was a little surprised to find that the speaker was Judge Kelley, of Penn., the "Father of the House," and the great apostle of protection. He has served in Congress consecutively, I think, for 26 years, and he is one of the few men for whom the House will become quiet when he speaks. He has been an able and faithful public servant, and has had a national reputation in politics for nearly a quarter of a century. He is much smaller than I had him pictured in my mind. He is evidently a speaker of power, and he gave his testimony to the effect that his 26 years of service had taught him that a conscientious congressman should have the relief which the bill under discussion sought to give; and that for 18 years he had been paying \$1,000 out of his meager salary that he might be enabled to escape the onerous duty of answering letters and able to give his time to the public business while in public office.

AMERICANS TALK IN A SLOW-ONLY MANNER.—The real fault we commit in conversation is our failure to recognize the pleasure that is given by the narration of even the most trivial incident in carefully apportioned words. No one in talking takes the trouble to form his sentences according to the most ordinary rules of grammar. Our national shyness has stamped us, among other vulgarisms, with that false shame which makes us fear the charge of pedantry if we talk in other than the most clumsy and disjointed way. We are afraid to venture upon a phrase—a combination of words that will convey our meaning of the moment—until familiarly it has made it a common place, and then we drag it by the head and ears on every occasion till it becomes nauseous from its frequency.—All the Year Round.

early in the morning. Sun Set Cox, the little fly who used to bother Butler so much, was absent from his seat, owing to sickness. There is not good opportunity in the galleries of the House to see the distinguished figures on the floor.

There is a much better chance in the Senate. I tried to study Randall, the deputy Republican—or the Democrat whom the Republicans of Pennsylvania send to Congress with the largest majority of any representative in the country, but he was too far away. I got a good view of Reed of Maine, who, they say, is the brainy man of the House, the leader on the Republican side, and whom no man can surpass in a tilt at arms. Hiscock and Reagan, the worthy Senators elect from N. Y. and Texas, I couldn't find. Carlisle, in the Speakers Chair, could be seen to fair advantage. His face is thinner than his pictures represent; but he, like his majorities, may be run down a little, lately. But his face and figure would be noticed as one among ten thousand, and he is known by the country as one of the best and ablest speakers who ever sat in the Chair. His defeat or removal from the House, would, in the opinion of your humble scribe, be a positive injury to the public weal. All jobbers and monopolists give him a wide berth, and he is as able, as he is honest.

The Bloomington delegation—Matson, Bynum, Howard, Cobb and Owen from Indiana, and Hitt and Springer, from Illinois—I did not see, except Springer, as I had no one to point them out, and no occasion to call on them. However, I availed myself of the pleasure of calling on the Hon. Mr. Hembill, member of Congress of Chester, South Carolina, and had a very pleasant conversation with him. He has a number of distant kinsmen in Bloomington, and we had some mutual acquaintances in old Carolina State,—among whom I may mention, especially, Mr. White, who visited Mr. William Johnston's family, north of Bloomington, a year ago. Mr. Hembill is quite a young man, and I believe has a bright future before him in his State.

But the House is not of as much interest as the Upper Chamber, and we wished to have at least two or three hours in watching the proceedings of what many people are beginning to call the "American House of Lords."

Yours, &c. J. A. W.

—Those who entertain the idea that sudden riches are to be attained by patronizing the Louisiana lottery would do well to ponder upon the experience of a syndicate of Mt. Carmel, Ills. capitalists in the past four months. The syndicate invested \$100 in tickets in the September drawing and caught \$20; to this \$80 was added and the sum invested in tickets for the October drawing. The catch for that month was \$50, which was reinvested for the November drawing, the return being \$10. "The tail went with the hide," and the ten dollars in the December drawing caught nothing.

AMERICANS TALK IN A SLOW-ONLY MANNER.—The real fault we commit in conversation is our failure to recognize the pleasure that is given by the narration of even the most trivial incident in carefully apportioned words. No one in talking takes the trouble to form his sentences according to the most ordinary rules of grammar. Our national shyness has stamped us, among other vulgarisms, with that false shame which makes us fear the charge of pedantry if we talk in other than the most clumsy and disjointed way. We are afraid to venture upon a phrase—a combination of words that will convey our meaning of the moment—until familiarly it has made it a common place, and then we drag it by the head and ears on every occasion till it becomes nauseous from its frequency.—All the Year Round.

## WICHITA, As Seen by a Blooming- ton Man.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 26, 1887.

Mr. W. A. Gage, Dear Sir: I will give you a few facts concerning Wichita. First, they have the country here to back up improvements, and the closest city is over two hundred miles from here, so you see they have a foundation to start out on. There is now building up and will be built, about three thousand houses this season.

As for quality they cannot be surpassed by any eastern city. There is no end to the fine business blocks that are now being built, the most of which are four or five stories high. The Sells Bros. have opened a fine Opera House that would be a credit to any eastern city. Churches, colleges and hotels are being pushed forward rapidly. Jim Ben Allison could sell his real estate here and clear \$25,000. You may think that amount big, but it is a fact. Dick Maxwell is here and has bought ten lots. He can sell at a good profit; but has only had them a few days. I sold eight lots last week at a net profit of \$600; I only had them a few days, and to-day was offered \$300 profit on them.

The lots that Carmichael & Fields sold in Jan. for \$6,500 are now worth \$13,000; the lots that Cra-vena bought in Jan. for \$1,000 are now worth over \$2,000. These prices are not fictitious, they are facts. I am aware that most of the people in Bloomington think some of us are crazy, but if they were out here to see for themselves they would change their opinion. Bill Curtis is doing well and making money—the Democrat whom the Republicans of Pennsylvania send to Congress with the largest majority of any representative in the country, but he was too far away. I got a good view of Reed of Maine, who, they say, is the brainy man of the House, the leader on the Republican side, and whom no man can surpass in a tilt at arms. Hiscock and Reagan, the worthy Senators elect from N. Y. and Texas, I couldn't find. Carlisle, in the Speakers Chair, could be seen to fair advantage. His face is thinner than his pictures represent; but he, like his majorities, may be run down a little, lately. But his face and figure would be noticed as one among ten thousand, and he is known by the country as one of the best and ablest speakers who ever sat in the Chair. His defeat or removal from the House, would, in the opinion of your humble scribe, be a positive injury to the public weal. All jobbers and monopolists give him a wide berth, and he is as able, as he is honest.

The lots that Carmichael & Fields sold in Jan. for \$6,500 are now worth \$13,000; the lots that Cra-

vena bought in Jan. for \$1,000 are now worth over \$2,000. These prices are not fictitious, they are facts. I am aware that most of the people in Bloomington think some of us are crazy, but if they were out here to see for themselves they would change their opinion. Bill Curtis is doing well and making money—the Democrat whom the Republicans of Pennsylvania send to Congress with the largest majority of any representative in the country, but he was too far away. I got a good view of Reed of Maine, who, they say, is the brainy man of the House, the leader on the Republican side, and whom no man can surpass in a tilt at arms. Hiscock and Reagan, the worthy Senators elect from N. Y. and Texas, I couldn't find. Carlisle, in the Speakers Chair, could be seen to fair advantage. His face is thinner than his pictures represent; but he, like his majorities, may be run down a little, lately. But his face and figure would be noticed as one among ten thousand, and he is known by the country as one of the best and ablest speakers who ever sat in the Chair. His defeat or removal from the House, would, in the opinion of your humble scribe, be a positive injury to the public weal. All jobbers and monopolists give him a wide berth, and he is as able, as he is honest.

Sec. 4 provides that the County Commissioners, at such term, shall grant a license to such applicant upon his giving bond to the State of Indiana, with two fresh sureties in the sum of \$2000, conditioned that he will not sell, consume, and possess all wine and all judgments for civil damages growing out of unlawful sales—provided said applicant be a fit person to be trusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors, and if he be not in the habit of becoming intoxicated; but in no case shall a license be granted to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Sec. 5 provides that the license fee for one year shall be \$100, if applicant desires to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, \$50, if only vinous and malt liquors. Such fees for all will be in the school fund. Sec. 6 provides that no city or town shall charge more than \$100.

Sec. 7 provides that upon the execution of the bond and payment of the license fee, the County Auditor shall issue the license to the applicant for one year.

Sec. 8 provides that no license shall be issued for a greater or less time than one year.

Sec. 9 provides that the licensee shall not authorise any person to sell or dispense intoxicating liquors on Sunday, except on any legal holiday, nor on the day of any County, town, township, or municipal election, nor between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., and upon conviction of the violation of this act, shall be fined not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, and for second offense shall forfeit his license.

Sec. 10 provides that every person who shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquor, and any person who shall be in the habit of becoming intoxicated, after notice shall have been given him, in writing by the wife, child, parent, brother or sister of such persons, or by the trustees of the township shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 11 provides that any person of sound mind found in any public place in a state of intoxication shall be fined in any sum not less than two nor more than five dollars.

Sec. 12 provides that any person, not being licensed, who shall sell liquors in a less quantity than a quart, or who shall sell the same to be drunk on his premises, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 13 provides that any person who shall sell or give intoxicating liquors to a person under 21 years of age, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 14 provides that any person who shall misrepresent his age in order to purchase liquors, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 15 provides that any person who shall sell or give liquors to a person at the time in a state of intoxication, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 16 provides that any person who shall adulterate or water down any liquor, shall offer for sale only liquor which has been adulterated, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 17 provides that every place, house, &c., wherein liquors are sold or given away, if kept in a disorderly manner, shall be deemed a common nuisance, and the keeper thereof shall forfeit his license and be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 18 provides that criminal circuit court and circuit courts, shall have power to hear all complaints for the violation of this act.

Sec. 19 provides that Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction to try all cases arising under this act.

Sec. 20 provides that every person who shall sell or give away liquors in violation of this act, shall be liable on his bond, filed under section 4 to any person who shall sustain any injury or damage to their property or to the property of their dependents or support.

Sec. 21 repeals all former laws regulating the sale of liquors.

Sec. 22 declares an emergency for the immediate taking effect of this act.

—W. B. ROSEBERRY.

## CLEAR CREEK.

The young cyclone at Clear Creek a short time since tore up things lively, scattering Fuller's lumber, breaking telegraph wires, knocking out the front windows of Ed. Anderson's house, tearing off the down piping, carrying off the barn doors for Cheesey Woodward and scattering fencing.

John B. Crafton, Ab. Ketcham and Frank Worley left for the land of wine and honey (California) to deplete their exchequer and recuperate their physical frames.

Born to Neut. strain and wife, a daughter. Also to W. W. Ross and wife, a daughter. They are all girls and we will have a long time of peace. We are having weather like the fellow's new kind of drink—all sorts.

Born to George Deckard and Flora, his wife, a daughter.

Reeves Cox is very sick with fever but with symptoms for the better.

## A DREAM.

I was traveling along a road in a northern direction, the ground was gently rising where I reached the the summit, to my left hand and in front was a large extent of open country, to my right a beautiful grove of trees of uniform height. I heard a sound as of a coming train; off to the northwest, I saw a cloud rising, as it rose up higher it became more dense, until it resembled a huge mass of coal, the sound increased until it was a rushing, mighty wind, as I stood looking at the cloud, out came a great giant, and started off in a southeast direction walking very rapidly, passing just above the tops of the trees of the grove, then others of every nation that I ever saw and in every condition of life, all following in the lead of the giant. I saw one man with a long blue coat with yellow bars and shoulder straps and light gray pants, two with yellow coats and light red pants that looked like Chinamen, with their cues hanging down their backs. The sound gradually died away as the people disappeared in the dim distance. I was left standing in one vast plain surrounded with a very bright light, with no tree, bush or shrub, and no human habitation in view. I turned to look for the grove but it had disappeared, and suddenly I awoke surrounded by darkness, to realize that all that had been passing before my vision was a dream. If any one can give a true interpretation to the dream it will greatly oblige,

LORENZO Dow No. 2.

—Our Present Liquor Law.

At the instance of the ladies of C. W. T. U. we publish the following: The present liquor law of Indiana was enacted March 17, 1875, and is not very stringent in its provisions.

Sec. 2 makes it illegal for any person to sell, for the purpose of gain, any intoxicating beverages in a less quantity than a quart at a time, without first procuring a license from the County Commissioners; and also makes it illegal for any person, without first procuring such license, to drink such intoxicating beverages to be drunk in their house, out-house, yard, garden, or the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Sec. 2 defines the words "intoxicating beverages."

Sec. 3 provides that any male inhabitant over the age of 21, desiring to obtain license to sell intoxicating liquors, shall give notice to the citizens of the township, city, or ward in which he desires to sell, by publishing a notice in a weekly newspaper, at least twenty days before the meeting of the Board at which he intends to apply. Any voter of the township may remonstrate against the granting of such license to any applicant on account of immorality or unfitness as is specified in that act.

What Men Have Not Fought For.

BY R. J. BURDETTE.

My dear boy, men have fought, bled and died, but not for beer.

Arnold Winkelweid did not throw himself upon the Austria spear,

because he was ordered to close his saloon at 9 o'clock. William Tell did not hide his arrow under his vest to kill the tyrant because the edict had gone forth that the freedom Swiss should not drink a keg of beer every Sabbath. Freedon did not shriek as Kaziosco fell over a whisky barrel. Warren did not die that beer might flow as the brooks unmrur, seven days a week. Even the battle of Bradywine was not fought that whisky might be free. No clause in the Declaration of Independence declares that a Sabbath concert garden, with five brass horns and one hundred kegs of beer is the inalienable right of a free people and the corner stone of good government.

Tea—mild, harmless, innocent tea; the much-snereed-at temperance beverage, the feeble drink of effeminate men and good old women. Tea holds a higher place, it fills a brighter, more glorious page, it is a grander figure in the history of the United States, than beer. Men like tea, my boy, but they hurl it into the sea in the name of liberty, and they died rather than drink it until they made it free. It seems to be worth fighting for, and the best men in the world fought for it. The history of the United States is incomplete with tea left out. As well might the historian omit Fenue and Bunkerhill, as tea. But there is no story of heroism or patriotism with rum for its hero.

Sec. 4 provides that any person of sound mind found in any public place in a state of intoxication shall be fined in any sum not less than two nor more than five dollars.

Sec. 5 provides that any person who shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquor, and any person who shall be in the habit of becoming intoxicated, after notice shall have been given him, in writing by the wife, child, parent, brother or sister of such persons, or by the trustees of the township shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 6 provides that no city or town shall charge more than \$100.

Sec. 7 provides that upon the execution of the bond and payment of the license fee for one year shall be \$100, if applicant desires to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, \$50, if only vinous and malt liquors. Such fees for all will be in the school fund.

Sec. 8 provides that no license shall be issued for a greater or less time than one year.

Sec. 9 provides that the licensee shall not authorise any person to sell or dispense intoxicating liquors on Sunday, except on any legal holiday, nor on the day of any County, town, township, or municipal election, nor between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., and upon conviction of the violation of this act, shall be fined not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 10 provides that every person who shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquor, and any person who shall be in the habit of becoming intoxicated, after notice shall have been given him, in writing by the wife, child, parent, brother or sister of such persons, or by the trustees of the township shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 11 provides that any person of sound mind found in any public place in a state of intoxication shall be fined in any sum not less than two nor more than five dollars.

Sec. 12 provides that any person who shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquor, and any person who shall be in the habit of becoming intoxicated, after notice shall have been given him, in writing by the wife, child, parent, brother or sister of such persons, or by the trustees of the township shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 13 provides that any person who shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquor, and any person who shall be in the habit of becoming intoxicated, after notice shall have been given him, in writing by the wife, child, parent, brother or sister of such persons, or by the trustees of the township shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 14 provides that any person who shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquor, and any person who shall be in the habit of becoming intoxicated, after notice shall have been given him, in writing by the wife, child, parent, brother or sister of such persons, or by the trustees of the township shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.