

Republican Progress

Printed each Wednesday Morning, by
WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Publisher.
IN ADVANCE, \$1.50 a Year

On Thursday, (to-morrow) the District convention will meet in Greencastle, and the purposes of its meeting are set forth as follows:

1st. Elect a member of the new State Central Committee for said district.
2nd. Fix a day and select a place for the Republican Convention to meet to nominate a candidate for Congress for said district.

3rd. Organize a Congressional district committee, and transact such other political business as may be deemed necessary and important to the Republican party in the approaching campaign.

The delegates selected in Monroe county to attend the convention, are as follows:

Delegates. **Alternates.**

BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.
W. P. Rogers, H. F. Perry,
J. G. McPherson, R. R. Stuart.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.
G. W. Faulkner, S. P. Thompson.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.
Silas Grimes, Wilford Carter.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.
Wm. L. Adams, Wm. L. Anderson.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.
Jno. H. Koonce, Jno. T. Phillips.

BEAN BLOSSOM TOWNSHIP.
Dr. Flood, Dr. Harris.

FOLK TOWNSHIP.
Lewis Norman, John Carson.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.
Thomas Eller, J. T. Woodward.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.
Abe Donaldson, N. E. Mathers.

Remember the "Fox Chase"

in Richland tp. on the 14th of February. It will be a great success if the weather is propitious. The lines are:

First starting from the railroad crossing east of Ellettsville, forming the west line to extend north to the line of the Geo. Feltz farm; Second commencing at or near Dudley Feltz's north line shall extend east to Milligan's bridge; Third, the east line to extend from the bridge to the south side of Ben. G. Gage farm; Fourth, the south line to extend west to connect with the south end of the west line.

The supreme court has decided in a case where damages were claimed for injuries received at a railroad crossing, that there is no presumption that a person injured at a highway or railroad crossing with which he was familiar, was himself free from negligence. Prima facie the fault was his own and the proof should show, in an action by him for damages, that he was in the exercise of due care. The failure of the railroad company to perform its statutory duty as to sounding the whistle of its engine was not the efficient cause of the injury. Persons who could have avoided injury by exercising the opportunity to look for approaching trains will be regarded as having made the attempt to cross after having seen the train approach.

A suit of great importance to farmers living along the course of White river, in this State was concluded in the Circuit Court of Owen county, last week. The suit was brought by Samuel Norris, of that county, against Jasper Nichols, a neighbor, to test the validity of title to "made land." The land in question embraces about twenty acres, which was formed by a deposit of sediment and a change in the channel of the river. Mr. Nichols who was the loser by this operation, claimed that the made land belonged to him, and he had farmed it for some years. The case was tried before a jury and resulted in a verdict deciding that the land was legally the property of Mr. Norris. Should this case be taken to the Supreme court, as it most probably will, and the decision of the lower court be sustained, a great many river bottom farmers will be losers to a considerable extent. In this county the loss would be extensive.

A Crawfordsville paper says: General Masson has just received a remittance of pension for his wounds received at the battle of Resaca. His pension will hereafter be \$30 per month, and the back pay amounts to about \$2,000. The "old war horse" is to be congratulated upon his success.

A Mount Vernon (Ohio) paper has perpetrated the following horrible conundrum. Nobody but an Ohio man would permit such a thing to appear: "Why is the bi-centennial year a very prolific one? Because it has already produced triplets—triple 8's."

Return to Funerals.

[Atlanta Constitution.] There are men in Atlanta who carry a helpless arm at their sides as the result of acting as pall-bearers at the funeral of a friend.

A mastic casket weighs about 500 pounds; with a man's body inside, over 600 pounds. The handles by which the casket is carried are awkwardly placed and cruel to the hand.

Pall-bearers as a rule, are men of sedentary life, and unaccustomed to lifting heavy weights. By carrying unevenly, the larger weight of the coffin is often thrown on one man. He will not drop it and the result is an arm permanently sprained. It is notorious that two or three pall-bearers at each funeral

al suffered from the effects of it for days afterward.

What should be done is this: Every undertaker should have four trained men to carry the coffin. These could do it easily and without the delay incident to the present method. The pall-bearers, wearing badges and crapes, could follow the coffin walking, as testimony of their love for the deceased and sympathy for the family. The change might be a shock at first, but the undertaker who inaugurates the custom will prevail at last.

Shopping for Mary Ann.

"What's a right good quality of unbleached muslin with to-day?" she asked, as she stepped into McCalla & Co.'s and Will Adams advanced up to wait upon her.

"From ten to twelve cents a yard," answered the clerk.

"Is it a yard wide?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, I wa'n't wantin' any no-how. I see some on the counter an' jist thought I'd ask. I'm after caliker to-day."

"Yes, ma'am," says the clerk.

"What kind of calico do you want?"

"Well, I don't hardly know. It sin't for myself; it's for Mary Jane Henderson, one of our neighbor wimmen, or sort o' cousin o' mine as I'd better say."

"What kind of calico did you say you wanted, ma'am?"

"Well, I don't 'zactly know, Mary Jane came a-runnin' over jist as I was startin' to get ready, an' I had the calico to feed yet an' so much on my mind I didn't pay much 'tention to Mary Jane. She's sort o' second handed cousin to—"

"Did you want dark or light print?" said Mr. Adams, now thoroughly interested.

"Mary Jane didn't say 'specially which. I'd know right off, but seein' it's for Mary Jane Henderson, and her bein' o' my second cousin to my man I'd ha' said right out to her."

"Here's a pretty plaid piece, ma'am."

"Yes, 'tis; but I do no as Mary Jane wants a plaid, and I don't remember as I ever see her wearin' tho' she's got a wrapper that's sort o' a stripe, but as for an out an' out set stripe—"

"How would you like this piece with the little vine in it?"

"I'd like it well enough, but Mary Jane she's sort o' curious. I would not say it so it'd git to her that I said it, but she is curious like."

"Why I've known that woman to—"

"Then you don't like this piece?"

"Why, yes; I guess I do, but I don't know what Mary Jane would say to it. I tell you what you can do. You can give me ten or fifteen samples and Mary Jane can pick out the one she wants. I'm comin' in agin Saturday an' can git it then. Mary Jane will want as much as a bull yard when she does buy, for it's for a kitchen apron, and she's a middlin' fat woman, and so—"

This may be slightly exaggerated, but is a fair sample of what the patient dry goods men are often compelled to endure.

The Filthy Tobacco Habit.

The filthiness of the tobacco habit is well known and generally acknowledged, and the expense of the tobacco habit is felt by all users; that it is very detrimental to health is being generally admitted, but very few have any idea of the full extent to which this poison is working the injury of the race.

The recent appearance of two virulent diseases which physicians are agreed upon as growing out of its use, demands attention. One disease is known as cancer of the mouth and carried off General Grant, and will soon bring to his death the Crown Prince of Germany. The other is called the tobacco heart. Recent examinations of young men for entrance to military schools has developed the fact that the majority of young men who are habitual smokers are unfit for service because of this disease.

The effects of the use of tobacco is not the only evil. It is the twin sister of rum, and is starting an appetite for liquor in the young in two ways: Naturally the narcotic used in youth would lead to a craving for something stronger as the victim grows older, but added to this natural tendency of the narcotic is the alcohol in the cigar, which alone would be to produce an appetite for strong drink. All forms of tobacco are drugged heavily with rum, large quantities of liquor being used every year by tobacco manufacturers in flavoring their goods. So intimate are these two vices that in the Richmond, Va., local option campaign the whole power of the tobacco manufacturers was thrown against local option on the ground that the law would interfere with the employment of liquor in their establishments.

There is a brighter side. Some of the churches are testifying against tobacco. Some have provided that no young man addicted to the habit shall be ordained hereafter. The

colleges are also moving forward. Recently the Pennsylvania University forbade the use of tobacco about the college.

The following resolution was recently passed by the Faculty of the Illinois College, Jacksonville:

Resolved, That the Faculty of Illinois College, satisfied that the use of tobacco by students is detrimental to their physical health and intellectual vigor, and that the practice of smoking in public is especially to be deplored because of the example and the warrant it affords to those not already addicted to the habit, earnestly request the students of this institution to refrain from such use, and especially while on the college ground, or in the public parts of the college buildings.

The African Methodist Episcopal Conference of Missouri in session in St. Louis last fall passed unanimously the following:

Resolved, 1st. That we regard the common use of tobacco in any form as injurious to the health, filthy in practice, and debasing in morals and a potent means of separating us from God, as cleanliness is next to godliness.

2nd. That we discourage its use in all forms, and that this Conference require of all candidates for admission to its itinerancy, or orders, a pledge of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage, and the use of tobacco in any form; and any one violating this sacred obligation shall be dealt with as in other violations of obligations.

It is a rule in a great many business offices of the cleaner sort and better grade, to employ no man who is guilty of the foul practice of chewing tobacco, and this rule will grow and be enforced in due time just as the rules are now being enforced on railroads, telegraph offices, etc., against the use of liquor. The liquor drinker and the tobacco user must go—or at least must stay among the lower classes to which he belongs. It is the "tough" element which invariably uses the weed. Some of the better class do also, but here is where the exception is found.

OUR UNCOMFORTABLE CRANKS.

The Progress does not hold itself responsible for the croakings of the cranks that are from time to time found in its columns; it is well enough to give them a hearing occasionally just to learn to what extremes they would go if they were backed by numbers and by public sentiment. As to the ashes question: The public square is occupied by business men—men who as a rule pay from \$300 to \$600 rent per annum. They have no place on their business premises to deposit their ashes—in fact the greater the rent the less room there is for this purpose, as the entire lot is covered by the building. These business men invest from \$4,000 to \$15,000 in their stocks and pay taxes on these goods to the city as well as to the county. When a benevolent project is gotten up, or a begging scheme of some kind hatched, where do the solicitors go? They straightway visit the business men; and these visits occur every day in the week—sometimes as high as three or five subscription papers having been shoved in the faces of Bloomington business men in one day. For their acts of benevolence and charity they have been granted the poor privilege of dumping ashes on the street during the severest of our arctic weather, knowing that these would be removed when the thaw came. Now some of the people who seem to have little else to do but to stir up dissension and to create ill feeling and discord are objecting to "the little piles of ashes." There are people who if they were permitted to walk the golden streets of the New Jerusalem would kick because they were not provided with roller skates. There are persons here who continually criticize the town and its citizens for "lack of enterprise; hasn't enough snap about it," etc., but it is a noticeable fact that these people are not doing much financially to assist in this (to them) desirable state of affairs; if they were they'd have less time to find fault with those who make the dollars that accomplish results.

But does Bloomington lack in enterprise? Traveling men will tell you that no town of double its population, which they visit, has as many McAdamsized streets, as many miles of solid sidewalks, or a greater number of substantial and valuable buildings. We have four turnpikes, and a fifth ordered, (on every one of which the people of town pay taxes) there are five large factories; the town is lighted by electricity; stock is not permitted to roam at large, and in various other ways Bloomington has put on the airs of a city, even to the taxes, which are enormous—and the cranks would like to saddle more upon those who are already overburdened.

A large proportion of the population are poor men, or men in very ordinary circumstances. Aside from three individuals, there are no wealthy people in Bloomington. Hundreds of families are supported on less than one dollar per day;

TAXES FOR 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Tax Duplicate for the State, County and other Taxes for the Year 1887 is now in my hands, and I am ready to receive the Taxes thereon charged.

TURNPIKE ROAD TAX.
I have also received the Turnpike Duplicate, for the collection of Taxes on the following roads: **ROGERS, STEPHENS, HIGHT AND WYLIE.** The following table shows the Rate of Taxation on each one hundred dollars' worth of Property, and also on each Poll, in the several corporations in Monroe County, Indiana, for the year 1887:

TOWNSHIPS AND CORPORATIONS.	Polls.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Township Tax.	Turnpike Tax.	Spec. School Tax.	Add. Road Tax.	Repairs.	Tot. without Road Tax.	Road Tax.	Tot. Tax.
Bean Blossom,	\$3 00	12 16	1 00	10 16	1 16	1 68	10 76				
Washington,	2 00	12 16	1 00	10 16	1 16	1 60	10 70				
Marion,	2 00	12 16	1 00	10 16	1 16	1 60	10 70				
Benton,	2 00	12 16	1 00	10 16	1 16	1 80	10 84				
Bloomington,	2 00	12 16	1 00	20 16	1 16	1 70	16 81				
Richland,	2 00	12 16	1 00	10 16	1 16	1 56	15 71				
Van Buren,	2 00	12 16	1 00	10 16	1 16	1 56	15 71				
Perry,	2 00	12 16	1 00	10 16	1 16	1 56	15 71				
Salt Creek,	2 00	12 16	1 00	10 16	1 16	1 64	10 76				
Polk,	2 00	12 16	1 00	10 16	1 16	1 64	10 76				
Clear Creek,	2 00	12 16	1 00	10 16	1 16	1 74	10 84				
Indian Creek,	2 00	12 16	1 00	10 16	1 16	1 44	10 54				
City of Bloomington,	1 00		1 00			1 30	1 30				
Town of Ellettsville,	2 25	12 16	1 00	25 40	1 16	1 95	1 95				

In addition to the above there is charged to each person owning, keeping or harboring within the County One Male Dog, \$1 00; One Female Dog, \$2 00. Each additional Dog, \$2 00.

The Taxes as above stated can be paid at the Office of the County Treasurer, in the City of Bloomington, until the Third Monday in April, 1888, without penalty.

Taxes become due on the first of January, and the tax-payer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the Third Monday in April, or may, at his option, pay one-half thereof on or before the said Third Monday in April, and the remaining half on or before the First Monday in November, in the manner prescribed by law. All Road Taxes to be added to the first installment.

When first installment is not paid prior to Third Monday in April, the Taxes for the whole year become delinquent.

The Treasurer will not be responsible for the penalty and charges on Delinquent Taxes, resulting from any omission of the person paying to state definitely on what property, in whose name, and in what Township or Corporation it was assessed.

Please examine your receipts before leaving the office and see that they include all your property, if you have lands in different townships, or if your personal is in another township from your real estate, please mention the fact. From the great number of tax-payers in the county the Treasurer cannot know what each man wishes to pay on. Call early and pay your taxes promptly; by so doing you will save penalty, interest and costs, and use a very unpleasant duty. Also see that change is correctly made.

Persons owing delinquent taxes should pay them at once. The late law is of such a character that there is no option left the Treasurer but to enforce the collection of delinquent taxes, however much he may regret to collect the same, by sale of property.

The owner of property on the first day of April in any year, shall be liable for the taxes of that year. The purchaser of property on the first day of April, shall be considered as the owner on that day.—Sec. 103.

The Treasurer has no option in rebating the Penalty on taxes allowed to be delinquent. Tax-payers are particularly notified that the Penalty will be allowed on Road Tax unless the receipt is presented. Road Receipts will not be received in payment of Second Installment of Taxes. No County Orders will be endorsed for persons owing Delinquent Taxes.

The ANNUAL SALE of Delinquent Lands and Lots will take place on the Second Monday of February, 1888.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION:

Tax-payers should examine their receipts before leaving the Treasurer's Office, and see that they are correct. Those who have lands or other property in more than one Township, must see that they have a receipt for all.

JAMES H. GASTON, Treasurer Monroe County.

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, JANUARY 4, 1888.

for, while the wages average about one dollar, the factories and other establishments in which these men are employed do not give them steady work, so that the average is sometimes much below a dollar.

By a struggle, the economical man may go into a building association and in time own a little shelter dignified by the name of dwelling house. Then somebody gets up a petition for McAdamsizing his street and the man who found it a hard fight to exist is compelled by others whose convenience is served, to pay from \$75 to \$100 for a regulation street and pavement.

He goes to the Treasurer's office to pay his taxes and must pay his proportion of the city's expense for McAdamsizing the streets and alleys, an improvement his obscure street did not need and something he did not desire; he also is required to pay taxes on four turnpikes, although he cannot afford to hire a horse and buggy to take a drive on one of them. But his cup is not full enough: there are a great many city airs he has not yet been compelled to put on, but which the cranks and those whose convenience is to be consulted are agitating and demanding, and if he lives long enough this burden will be added to that already upon his shoulders.

ATTORNEYS' CARDS

BUSKIRK & BUSKIRK, (J. W. Buskirk, P. K. Buskirk) Attorneys.

Office over First National Bank. Business solicited. Remembrance of claims of all kinds.

DUNCAN & BATMAN, (H. C. Duncan, J. W. Batman) Attorneys.

Office over Blair's shoe store, west side public square. Particular attention will be given to Probate cases, collections, etc. Will practice in all the courts of the State. Probate business given special and careful attention.

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R. A. FULK, Attorney, office in Allen over First National Bank. Business of a legal nature given special and careful attention will be given to Probate business, and to prompt collection of claims.

JAMES B. MULKY, Attorney, will give special attention to settling delinquent estates, collecting, etc. Will practice in all courts. Is City Attorney.

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JAMES F. MORGAN, Attorney, east of the First National Bank, up stairs Probate and Pension business given special and prompt attention.

C. R. WARRALL, Attorney, Office up stairs, over McCalla & Co.'s Store. Will practice in all the courts. Special attention given to the Pension business.

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Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe County, Indiana, Executor of the will of Henry H. Voss, late of Monroe co., Indiana, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

HENRY H. VOSS, Executor.

Jan. 18, 1888.

James B. Mulky, Attorney.

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Arrive, Ellettsville, 3:10 p. m., 12:57 p. m., 3:45 a. m., 2:27 a. m.

Arrive, St. Louis, 7:30 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:00 a. m., 5:45 a. m.

Arrive, Kansas City, 8:09