

## Republican Progress

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—D. R. Locke, the "Petroleum V. Nubny" of fame, is dead. To record this event is a sad duty, although the period of his peculiar usefulness ended some years ago. His humorous letters from the "Confederate Cross-roads" served powerfully to direct public thought aright during the troublous times of the war and the reconstruction. They were worth more than sermons or guns. They attracted by their quiet humor and bad-spelling the attention of hundreds of thousands of readers, and the hidden logic rarely failed to have the desired effect. In this particular, the literature that he wrote probably surpassed any that was written during that period. Mr. Locke at once was fame and fortune for himself and did a great work for the Union. The Union mourns him; his State mourns him, and the press mourns him. The Union is helped to sustain, the State is humbled; the Press is revealed in all its wonderful power to lead public sentiment.

—Of some wonderers who are going through the country on an exchange says that they ask to see sewing machines. If the machine is a Singer they take out the shuttle and put it in their pocket, and refuse to give it up unless their price is paid for it. They claim that it is an infringement on their patent. Of course they are avoided. If they ask to see your Singer, make their heads sing.

—Every one complains of hard times. Business is a little dull just now, is it true? But couldn't it be pushed a little? There is not a merchant in the city who could not increase his trade 50 per cent. even now by judicious advertising—that is, moderately and constantly. Try it.

—A San Francisco paper says that there are not less than 50,000 men out of employment in that city at present, with the prospect that the number will be considerably increased before spring. The demand for female help is greater than the supply, but every branch of male labor is filled to overflowing.

### EVOLUTION.

"Evolution, to-day, is accepted as a fact by the whole scientific world without a single exception. Not a working naturalist here who does not make it the basis of every investigation."—Prof. Kingsley in U. S. House.

Nevertheless Louis Agassiz, not long before his decease, expressed his great surprise that scientists so rapidly adopted the theory of evolution. He did not accept it. A reason for its general adoption will be given at the close of another article.

Of those who advocate it, Mr. Huxley is the most eminent in clear and vigorous thought, and in opposing evolution, I will review his arguments for it.

1. Spontaneous generation. Many experiments have been made to show that spontaneous generation exists, that is from physical materials, aided by heat, moisture, and combination, a small life will be a product. But the later, more extensive, and more careful experiments, especially by those by Mr. Pasteur, demonstrated the fact that spontaneous generation does not exist, but that life must have a parent.

2. Reproduction. Is of two kinds in animal life: first by budding and division. These methods exist only in the lowest orders of life, and are used only for further extension. Second, the egg and embryo. This is the method of reproduction in the higher orders of life. The two parents have differences, that may be both structural and physiological. The law is that "like begets like," and hence the offspring may resemble more one parent or the other, or it may exhibit a combination of both. Hence arises

3. Variation. The tendency to variation all admit. In his lecture before Alexander Wallace directed our attention to blackbirds. Some had larger bills, or wings, or feet than others. So in physiological differences. The grayhound pursues its prey by sight, and therefore, follows it singly. But the common or foxhound pursues it by scent of the trail, and a fox leaps from side to side, the bound follows to successfully only in pack. Each bound yelp as it scents the track, so that all know they are following it. When all are silent, they know the trail is lost, and proceed to hunt it.

Assuming that evolution is the cause of these differences, and that they have their origin in variation, it is said that there are millions of selections by which the parents, having like variations, are brought together. Hence

are, they have all descended from the rock pigeon.

In these such a thing as natural selection?

The answer given to this question shows the difficulty in upholding the doctrine of evolution. Mr. Huxley asks:

"Does this selective breeding occur in nature? Because if there is no proof of it, all that I have been telling you goes for nothing in account for the origin of species." He admits "he does not know that it is possible by direct evidence to prove the origin of a variety in nature." But he asserts that the races of men have sprung from a single pair, and then points to the differences in the races, as those of a Chinaman from an Englishman; or a Mongrel. Then to the differences between tigers of different countries; and of plants, admitting the influence of climate, locality, and food. Then he writes a book, and the plants that bear a profusion of seeds; that these seeds to grow into "struggle for existence" in this struggle, "survival of the fittest" will be the result. "What is this 'fittest'?" A seed that has been carried so far from the rest that it finds more room to grow, or a moister place. Adult all he says, and what force has it? The most any one can claim for it is that natural selection can produce variety. But unless it can produce species it is of no avail, for to sustain evolution, it must extend to species. The question which follows is:

5. What is the difference between varieties and species?

There has been much confusion on this subject, but Mr. Huxley has stated correctly the answer. It is this: If the four kinds of pigeons are left to nature or themselves, they will intermarry, and the offspring will present a return to their ancestors. If this offspring is in the same manner allowed to choose their mates, their eggs will be fertile.

This continued fertility shows them to be varieties. Now take two species—the Am and the Mare. They will have offspring—the male. But these males are infertile, incapable of reproduction—barren. This fact shows them to be species. If the Creator had not raised up this barrier, all species would soon have been confounded. It stands squarely in the way of evolution.

In his lecture here, Alexander Wallace did not attempt to show that the long tailed blackbirds mated with each other. The fact that there is no such variety as long tails, or long wings, but that blackbirds which we have ever known are ever the same, is proof that individual variations in them cannot be perpetuated into varieties, for want of a natural selection. And the barrenness of the offspring of two species ends all controversy about any variety, under any conditions, ever becoming a species.

6. Since there is no spontaneous generation, the first animal must have come from an egg. Who created that egg? To this question Mr. Huxley replies, that there is a limit to human investigation. This is an evasion; not an answer. If God's creative power must be credited for the first egg in the first species, why not grant its necessity for the first egg in every species?

But the subject must be continued. LEWIS BOLLMAN.

The Timber Question Again. In answer to the "Practical Negligence" by a Monroe Co. Farmer, if my friend before he wrote his article on forestry had studied the census, he certainly would not have got scared as he evidently did. The facts are we have in round numbers 400,000,000 acres of timber land in the United States. This timber ought to increase in growth 400 feet per acre annually. This is a very reasonable estimate, which will make an annual growth of 195,000,000,000, or equal to 3,260 feet of lumber to every man, woman and baby in all this land, and then some.

Now my "Practical Farmer" need not worry any further. Keep the bushes out of your fence rows.

I want to suggest a plan by which Monroe co. at least can keep up her timber supply. Stop cutting your fine oak for spokes, staves, etc., to be hauled to Bloomington to be cutled until there is not a cent in it to you, for the timber wasted, to say nothing of your labor in making and hauling the same over muddy roads. Practical Farmer—further says that if we continue to destroy our timber for twenty years longer we won't have enough timber left to make a respectable pig pen. Here he gives the census a black eye again.

It is estimated that the saw mills cut an average of 50 feet per acre, annually, so that a yearly growth of 400 feet board measure, for each acre of our forests, as said before, would give each inhabitant 3,260 feet every year perpetually, or 17,600 for each family yearly. Our Practical Farmer's family, though small, would draw 17,600 feet yearly, which would make a respectable pig pen, if such a pen can be made respectable.

Does the present price of lumber indicate a shortage? Let us see: Lumber sold in 1866 and 1867 at an average price of \$18.70 per M. ft., and for the next 12 years it sold at an average of \$18.66 per M. It is worth to-day \$16.30 average. Does this look like a shortage of timber?

If there is any more excitement on this question, more figures will be forthcoming.

### CLEAR CREEK.

SOLDIERS' MEETING AT HARRODSBURG.

There was a meeting of ex-soldiers of the late war held at Harrodsburg, this county on the 13th inst., for the purpose of considering the merits or demerits of the rated service pension bill, introduced in the present session of Congress by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, namely, the granting of a graded pension to all union soldiers according to length of service, at the rate of one cent a day, for each day served, that is, the man who served 90 days to have 90 cents per month, those who served one year \$3.65 and three-year men \$10.95 per month and so in proportion for all time served in suppressing the rebellion.

The meeting being called to order John C. Clay was elected President, and John Hagan Secretary. pro tem. On motion an organization was formed to be called the Service Pension Association of Clear Creek township, the nomination of president and secretary was declared permanent. A committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions and to respectfully ask the aid of the county press to bring the matter fairly before our fellow citizens and wake up the ex-soldiers to a proper knowledge of the bill, so as to do away with all banishment which it seems some pension legislation is feeling wild.

A committee of two having been appointed at a previous meeting to canvass the township for signatures to petitions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to confer with the efforts of ex-soldiers alone, report the petition signed by forty-one in this township. Every man who were the blue uniform at present, residents of this township, put his name to it enthusiastically.

The committee on resolutions report the following reasons in line of resolutions why this bill should pass and have the support of all who love their country.

1st. That the principle of equity and justice on which this bill is framed is right to all concerned.

2nd. That the sentiment of the people irrespective of party are in favor of a general pension and the republic is too great and prosperous to refuse to its preservers enough to prevent the patriotism of their early manhood, being the cause of the poverty and want of their old age.

3rd. That calling up the fire and energy that with ball and bayonet from '61 to '65, solidified a loose jointed confederacy of states, into an iron bound everlasting union, remembering the thousand battlefields where our comrades gave their lives and our blood was wasted like water, calling back the terrible marches, with snows stridden, with muscles rigid, and swollen veins, when physical exertion was the pain of a thousand deaths, force heat and bitter cold, dire hunger for weeks at times, when many had to rob the brutes to sustain life, by the memories of those days and scenes, it is unworthy of the men who carried the liberties, the advancement and the progress of the whole human race a century forward to beg or whine for aid, we demand justice, and this bill gives it, all others are mere demagogues.

We ask the aid of all who love their Country and appreciate our services stand by us, in this the first true movement to help the genuine soldiers of the great war.

Committee: JOHN BROGAN, L. T. LOWMYER, E. W. HAYES.

The resolutions as read were heartily endorsed and the secretary was ordered to request the County papers to publish the proceedings. Adjourned to meet in two weeks.

JOHN BROGAN, Secretary.

### BAKING POWDERS.

Official Tests by the Ohio State Food Commission.

Analysis of the Chief Brands of the Country—Their Strength and Value Ascertained.

The Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission, under the direction of the Legislature of that State, has made public the result of its recent official examination of the baking powders of the market. As many of the brands analyzed are in use throughout the country, the report of the Commission will be found of general interest.

The startling fact is brought out by the report that of the thirty different brands of baking powder analyzed, twenty are made from alum, a substance declared by the highest medical authorities to be injurious to health when used in food. The Commission classify the baking powders into three general divisions, according to their values:

- 1st. Cream of Tartar Baking Powders;
- 2d. Phosphate Baking Powders;
- 3d. Alum Baking Powders.

The Commission explains that the best baking powder is that which, the ingredients being of good quality, gives off the largest amount of leavening gas and leaves the smallest amount of residue in the bread. A small amount of carbonate of ammonia, which is considered harmful, is used in some of the cream of tartar powders to give them a higher strength. The Commission says that alum is undoubtedly a harmful salt. The report ranks the powders and shows

the amount in each of insect repellents, which is using it would appear as residue in the bread, as follows:

Name	Per Cent. Insect, or Residue.
1. Cream of Tartar Powder	1.25
2. Dr. Price's	12.50
3. Pearson's	14.30
4. Cleveland's	10.15
5. Cooke's	17.65
6. Upper Dry	1.25
7. De Land's	32.63
8. Sterling	12.63
9. Household Baking Powder	36.49
10. House	36.43
11. Alum Baking Powder	34.36
12. Gold	30.34
13. Veterans	23.36
14. Cooke's Favorite	34.32
15. Sun Flower	28.40
16. Kenton	38.17
17. Patapoco	40.08
18. Budge's	16.06
19. Pearline	28.85
20. Pearl	36.28
21. Silver Star	31.85
22. Crown	16.09
23. Borden's	34.32
24. One Spoon	58.68
25. Wheeler's No. 18	27.73
26. Carleton	30.94
27. Borden's	34.32
28. Borden's	18.38
29. Zipp's Grape Crystal	11.90
30. Forest City	24.94
31. The latest mail order	12.63

residue in both the phosphate and alum powders will be noted. This is the phosphate powder is largely of fine; in the alum powder the residue is coarse, and is gratifying to the public to observe that the powder in the market is largely of the phosphate powder. In comparing the first two powders (No. 1 and 2), the phosphate powder is seen to be about five in seven more than the former, a difference of 71.7 per cent. The Royal being the percentage of residue the better the baking powder. These percentages, as found in some of the most familiar powders, are given as follows:

Name	Per Cent. Insect, or Residue.
1. Leavening Gas, Residue	1.25
2. Sterling	12.63
3. Price's	12.50
4. De Land's	32.63
5. Gem Alum	8.45
6. Forest City	24.94
7. Silver Star	31.85
8. Kenton	38.17
9. Patapoco	40.08
10. Budge's	16.06
11. Cooke's Favorite	34.32
12. One Spoon	58.68

With the foregoing explanation the study of these figures will reach the consumer a knowledge of the comparative value of the different brands. To illustrate with the percentages given the two powders, the Royal being the best, containing 11.5 parts of leavening gas to 1.3 in Price's, its excess of strength is 1.3 in 10.5, or 12.4 per cent. Royal is therefore 12.4 per cent. stronger, or will give 11 per cent. more strength and purity of all the powders can be compared in like manner.

—Wes. Brown, formerly of Harrodsburg, died at Bedford Sunday night last.

—Mrs. Maud Showers has been visiting friends in Noblesville.

—There is a young lady in a girls' school in Georgia who goes by the nickname of "Posterity." Her real name is Adelaide Moore. See?

WIDE AWAKE is one of those publications that are constant sources of delight to the juvenile portion of the community and a real mine of interest to the elders of the family. It is one of the best of its kind, and is published in 100 countries and is endorsed by all who have had the good fortune to see it. Not only are the sketches carefully prepared but the illustrations are the best that can be obtained. It is a publication that is well worth a visit to the publisher, D. Lothrop, Boston Mass.

### BLAIR, BLAIR, BLAIR.

TO still further reduce it, it will continue the slaughtering of prices. Call at Blair's.

### [MILES & CO., Attys.]

Notice to Non-Residents. The State of Indiana, Monroe County, ss. In the Monroe Circuit Court, April 22, 1888.

James Caldwell vs. Mary E. Caldwell. Complaint No. 1451, for divorce. Now comes the Plaintiff by Miles & Co., Attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit of an interested person that said defendant, Mary E. Caldwell, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that said plaintiff's cause of action is for divorce.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant, that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Monroe Circuit Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1888, at the court house in Bloomington, Indiana, and defend and answer said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the Seal of said Court, at Marion, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1888. ENOCH FULLER, Clerk Monroe Co. C.

## Cheap Lots for the Many.

### SECURE A HOME.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 FULL SIZE LOTS

—IN THE—

### SOUTH PARK ADDITION

TO THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON,

WEDNESDAY, AP. 4.

All who may desire to go to the sale will be conveyed to the grounds free of charge. Remember the date, (April 4th), and make your arrangements to attend. Terms—One-third cash, and one-third in one, and one-third in two years, with 6 per cent. interest, secured by mortgage. Secure a home before prices advance.

"THE CENTURY" has rapidly crowded to the front as a first class literary Magazine, under its present management its success has become phenomenal. The Century has been a success upon by magazines readers. The war articles that have had so great a run in the Century have added interest to its former excellence, and in fact, the Century has been a success upon by magazines readers. The war articles that have had so great a run in the Century have added interest to its former excellence, and in fact, the Century has been a success upon by magazines readers.

—In the way of a catalogue, Vick's Floral Guide is unequalled in art, and is a valuable addition to the catalogue of each year that appears simply perfect. It is a beautiful and useful work, and is a valuable addition to the catalogue of each year that appears simply perfect. It is a beautiful and useful work, and is a valuable addition to the catalogue of each year that appears simply perfect.

BAGGAGE checked through to the Pacific coast. The Vandalla Line has decided to inaugurate the checking of baggage from starting point through to all Pacific Coast points. The public will be pleased to learn of this improvement which does away with the inconvenience of rechecking at St. Louis or Kansas City.

Why embitter life by dragging around with lame back, diseased kidneys, dropsical swellings, female weakness, nervous debility, heart disease and rheumatic complications, when Dr. Foster's Kidney and Bladder Cure will so quickly cure. Rev. A. J. Marchant, Presiding Elder, writes: "It gave me almost instant relief. I have been suffering from this ailment for many years. Superior to all known medicines in this disease." For sale by FARRIS BROS., Bloomington, and S. M. MAYNARD, Clear Creek, Ind. Call Feb. 24, '88.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

First National Bank

AT BLOOMINGTON, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA, at the close of business, February 14th, 1888.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$188,353.29
Overdrafts	4,008.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	10,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	63,370.76
Due from other National Banks	21,347.45
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,161.21
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	7,747.45
Current expenses and taxes paid	834.18
Bills of other Banks	5,925.00
Prepaid interest	267.94
Specie	21,445.00
Legal tender notes	1,800.00
United States fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,350.00
Total	\$352,530.51

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in

Surplus fund

Undivided profits

State Bank notes outstanding

Individual deposits, subject to check

Demand certificates of deposit

Due State Banks and Bankers

Total

STATE OF INDIANA, 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 before me, this 14th day of February, 1888.

JOHN A. LOUDEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JOHN WALSH, HENRY O. DUNCAN, Directors.

Feb. 22, 1888.

### Probate Cause No. 1448.

In the Circuit Court of Monroe county, February Term, 1888.

Clara M. Strong, Administratrix of the estate of William Turner, deceased, vs. Ella A. Turner, Martha E. Landers, Bessie A. Weir, Laura L. Foster, Clara M. Strong, Annie M. Turner, Walter C. Turner, Charles McDougall, Charles McDougall.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Miles & Co., Attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit of an interested person that said defendant, Ella A. Turner, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that said plaintiff's cause of action is for divorce.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant, that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Monroe Circuit Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1888, at the court house in Bloomington, Indiana, and defend and answer said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the Seal of said Court, at Marion, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1888. ENOCH FULLER, Clerk Monroe Co. C.

Feb. 22, 1888.

### NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company will be held at the Chicago office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1888, at which meeting thirteen Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from twelve o'clock M. to one P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from March 15th at 3 o'clock to March 15th at 10 o'clock.

W. H. LEWIS, Secretary.

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Ladies' and Misses Cloaks

EVER BROUGHT TO THE TOWN

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M'CALLA & CO.'S

The largest and choicest stock of Cloaks, Jackets, Closures, Underwear, Hosiery, Shawls, Dress Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,

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OUR SPECIALTIES ARE:

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AND THE CELEBRATED

WALKER BOOTS AND SHOES

THE GREAT EAST

Line—The Shortest, Best, and

Line between the North and South

West Bound—Leave Greenburg

Mon. 7 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 12:30 p. m.

Arrive, Terre Haute, 2:05 p. m.

Arrive, Indianapolis, 4:10 p. m.

Arrive, St. Louis, 7:30 p. m.

Arrive, Kansas City, 8:00 a. m.

Going North—Leave Terre Haute

Arrive, St. Louis, 10:30 p. m.

Arrive, Kansas City, 12:30 p. m.

Arrive, Indianapolis, 4:10 p. m.

Arrive, Terre Haute, 6:30 p. m.

Places to remember that for

time-tables and other information

consult Rogers & Woolly, Ticket

Agents, Bloomington, or J. N. LANG

Traveling Passenger Agent, Terre

Haute, Ind.

THE PUBLIC GENERAL

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