

Republican Progress

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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Chasey H. Befow of N. York.

FOR GOVERNOR,

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CANDIDATES' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Ed. Progress: You will please announce that Thomas Parr, of Washington township, will be a candidate for Sheriff of Monroe county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

The largest class in the history of the State University will receive their bachelor's degree this week. The class numbers forty, thirty-eight of whom will be present on commencement day to receive their diplomas. Commencement this year is one day later in the week than usual, coming on Thursday instead of Wednesday. This change was made in order to give time for some new features of the week's exercises, whose introduction was devised. Thursday, June 7, is commencement day, the first time it has been on Thursday since 1875, and on that day there will be quite a departure from the usual order of exercises. Instead of having the people listen for six hours to forty orations and essays by the young men and maidens, President Jordan will deliver a commencement address. This address is to be delivered, at the request of the class, before all the members of the university. The board of trustees, the faculty, the alumni, the graduating class and the under class men will all have their respective places in the assembly, and the day promises to be an unusually interesting one to the general public. Doctor Jordan's subject will be "The Ethics of the Dust," and those who know his ability as a public instructor as seen in his published addresses will look forward to this occasion with pleasure. The innovation will be a relief to everybody. The budding graduate will listen to better and wiser words than he himself can utter, and the day will leave a permanent impression. The address will be followed by the formal conferring of degrees, and such announcements as the board of trustees and faculty may wish to make.

Professor J. W. Beck's Lecture. The lecture given by Professor and Mrs. Beck to the Senior Class, on Friday evening, was enjoyed by all. Teachers and students spent the evening together in social entertainments and amusements. Refreshments were served and toasts were offered. Mr. Craven, Class President, recited an original poem; Prof. W. H. Mitchell and Beck each responded with a few fitting remarks, expressing pleasure that their mutual relations with "88" had been both pleasant and satisfactory in the highest degree, and wishing the Class God-speed.

The year's work in this department has been a most profitable and harmonious one. The increase in the number of instructors allows this department of Ind. University to compete successfully with that of any other College, while the careful, thorough and systematic methods of instruction adopted by Prof. Beck and his assistants, puts the school on an admirable basis, and justly gives it its reputation.

Monday, June 4th, at 8 p.m. the graduating exercises were held in College Chapel. This class numbers thirty-two, being one of the largest ever graduated from the Preparatory Department. The majority of these will enter the Freshmen Class next year. The Board of Trustees and Dr. Jordan were present. Rev. Wolfe, of the class of '73 offered prayer. A large audience packed the chapel and corridors. The exercises showed great care in preparation, and were well rendered. Following are the names of graduates:

Eva W. Barlow, Louise K. Mather, Julia Dimmick, Lois E. Rogers, Carrie G. Brooks, John T. Campbell, Helen M. Shick, Mary L. Nicholson, John E. Kelley, Bertha M. M. Thomas, M. Stanton, Mattie Burgoon, Amanda C. Hause, Adela M. Head, Otto Rott, Bertie Roseberry, Thomas D. Stephenson, Flora B. Kreuger, Mary E. Stephenson, Eugene B. Chapman, Laura C. Grimes, Wade L. Dimmick, Edith E. Hall, Oscar H. Cravens, Mary W. Lindley, Nora Robinson, James L. Weaver, Ollie Hughes, Louise C. Rogers, Fannie K. Woodward, Anna M. Duncane, Charles E. Boulden.

Mad dogs are plentiful in Marion, Ky., where three children were bitten one day last week. Hydrocephalus is likely to break out among the Bloomington dogs any day, and as they at present seem to outnumber the children, the prospect is somewhat gloomy.

Ed. Progress: By what right of custom or law does a strict contractor dig up the stone street crossings and old McAdamizing which belongs to the city, and to individual tax-payers, work it into his contracts, and get paid for it? This has been done time and again in Bloomington.

A VICTIM.



DECORATION DAY.

Everything conspired to make Decoration Day a pleasant one. The weather was fine, the attendance large, and the interest intense. The parade was well handled by Capt. Allen, the music was superb, and the floral decorations beautiful. The immense concourse of people assembled in the court house yard, and after music by the band and by the choir according to program the Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Hamilton, offered the following prayer:

"O God, our life in ages past, our hope in years to come. Thou hast been our shelter and our defense during the stormy blast, and thou hast promised to be our eternal home. Another year has rolled around, and we are not together as when we have been comrades, as old soldiers, to revere again in our minds the scenes of the past, and of twenty odd years ago when tented on the battle field. O Lord, grant to fill our hearts with thy love to day. Prepare us for this solemn duty as well as sacred privilege, that we may enter heartily upon the same, and realize that not only are our minds refreshed but our hearts also filled more than ever with loyalty and patriotism to the country and the flag under which we live. We thank the God of God that He has led our enemies. He gave us victory, that not only civil, religious and political liberty has been untouched to every inhabitant of our broad land, but that He has led us to peace and greater prosperity than ever, and further advanced us in civilization.

We beseech thee, Heavenly Father, to bless us as a nation, bless the President of the United States, the Senate, the House, the Legislators. We pray that the time may never come that they may forget that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Grant that they may feel that this is not only a duty, but the highest privilege we have of honoring the dead. This we keep in their hearts still the last one of our living sons shall be placed in such a position that he will be free from want and also their widow or orphans. Lord, bless us as we stand before thee to day. Lead us constantly in the way in which we should go, and let us gather with the redeemed to the hand of everlasting life. To God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost be all praise through Christ. Amen.

Miss Pittman then in a brief and appropriate address presented the subject of the Monroe County Soldiers' Monument:

Memory was busy to-day, she said, and Time has turned backward in his flight, and lifted the veil of the past. Those days when our country was started, shaken and anxious, when the air was full of forebodings to the living and mourning for the dead, of the cries of the Kneelers who would not be comforted, and of the Davids whose cry was "would I had died for thee, my son?" The weary watching for the loved ones who never came back, the waiting to hear only the dreadful words, "dead, dead." Still the waiting and the hoping that there must be some mistake, until the last coming of the returned hosts, only to find nothing left to them but a lonely grave in a far away land. As those scenes are recalled the old heart-aches come back. But we will draw the curtain upon the past and take up our line of duty to the living. It is our privilege to bestow tributes of memory in gratitude for the peace purchased by brave men who carried our grand old flag through military achievements, and whose honor will go down through all coming ages. We commemorate this day for the sake of the heroes both living and dead. The ranks of the dead are fast filling up. Regiments and battalions will be mustered into the great army of the city of the dead, and the time will come when there will not be one left to keep the bivouac of the comrades. The blessed victory they have gained has brought them imperishable honor. In the gratitude of the Nation flowers will be strewed, and tears will be wept. But with the day the flowers will fade, and with the evening the tears will be forgotten. This brings a wish and desire to rear to the memory of our soldier boys a monument. More than ninety and nine soldiers sleep in our cemetery, and many more have burial places in our country. We owe it to them that we should rear a monument, that the laurels that they have won shall never fade.

While we review our memories of our soldier boys, let us build for them a monument. In behalf of Women's Relief Corps, No. 92, Bloomington, Ind., I ask this assembly and every citizen of Bloomington and Monroe county to assist us in this work. A committee has been appointed to take up a collection which will be a nucleus for the work. It will be a pride and a pleasure to our living brothers, and we pledge ourselves as an organization to work faithfully for this until we shall have a monument to the soldiers of Monroe county, Indiana.

The names of the Committee were then announced. They would wait upon the audience and solicit contributions during the singing by the choir of "A Requiem to the Brave."

General A. S. Straight was then introduced. (The General is very particular about the spelling of his name. He related the incident of General Steedman, who, before the battle of Missionary Ridge was asked Gen. Thomas if he had any right to make him, replied, "Only that they spell my name correctly on my tombstone." He would like to make the same request.) In introducing the General, Major M. S. said his name would go down in history in connection with the rebellion. He said that he had read many of the war, would remember the part he had in it. In the early part of the war he was commissioned as Colonel of the 1st regiment, and at once repaired to the scene of war.

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He was so enthusiastic, and his heart so set in the cause that he believed the best if Gen. Rosecrans would give him a brigade of four or five thousand, he could surround the whole Southern army.

This he attempted to do, but was overpowered near Kennesaw, Ga. You have all read of the fact that Gen. Straight was incorporated in Libby prison, Richmond. There he conceived the idea of tunnelling his way out, and when he rose, and you see his dimensions and his corporeality, you will be astonished that Gen. Straight ever tunneled like a rat under the walls of Libby prison.

In the opening of his address, Gen. Straight remarked: "You need not be lavish in your friend talk about 'I. M. A.' I do not know what you will believe when you come to hear my own opinion."

He then proceeded to read an address which was in manuscript. The following is an outline of it:

"It is more than 27 years since the announcement of the great war which brought mourning to nearly every household in the land. How well do we remember those patriotic men who enlisted in the service of the government, leaving behind father, mother, sister, wife, children, and sweetheart. Has that fond mother forgotten the last farewell of her darling son, when he went forth to fight the battles of the country? It was her son, her darling, her return, but he was claimed him as his victim. His death, however, has not been forgotten that noble boy, as he shouldered his musket in answer to the call for volunteers? Has the orphan forgotten that terrible period in the history of our country? 27 years is a long time, but not long enough to make us forget the grandeur of the country waves proudly over the land in defiance of treason and a monument to the patriotism of our army. Be it remembered that the rebels surrendered when forced to do so at the point of the bayonet by the boys in blue. Let us remember that it is not by the grace of armed treason that we are enjoying the grand and just government on the face of the globe. It is true, and I think I have no friend or enemy to gainsay it, waving the bloody shirt." It is true, my friend, the war is over, at least active hostilities have long since ceased, but the work is not complete until every American citizen is protected in his legal rights in every State and Territory in the Union. There should be a complete and full acknowledgement of this, and in case of the refusal on the part of any to acknowledge this the whole power of the government should be exercised to enforce it.

The greatest boast of the old Roman was that he was a Roman citizen. The Englishman is proud that he is a British subject, for that means that he is entitled to the protection of the British government and that he is not the American citizen merely by the protection of his government in the exercise of his rights as a citizen in the powerful government of a free people?

We have here to-day to do honor to the memory of our dead comrades; to mingle our tears with those whose relationship was nearer and dearer to the loved ones beneath the green earth. Let us remember the thousands who died in hospitals amidst the misery and terrible circumstances surrounding the poor unfortunate who finally gets to the hospital. And let us not forget the thousands of brave boys who suffered and died of starvation and disease in the loathsome prison pens in the South. Think of the army of martyrs, guarded by a heartless foe, deprived of every comfort and social convenience of civilization, compelled to live and die like so many savages, starving, beaten, and in medical attendance. Those men, away from all friendly assistance, faced death in the most agonizing and horrible form rather than desert the flag which we have over us to day. For it is remembered that the enemy sent agents through the prisons to offer a release to all who would swear allegiance to the Confederacy. But the undying graves of 36,000 brave prisoners marking the resting place of those who died there, is the answer. There are more than fifty thousand graves of men who could have lived had they sworn allegiance to the Confederacy. They left a son, an wife, an infant to live. At no former period in such a magnificient opportunity presented as this, have we had the most prosperous, free and happy people on the face of the globe. The noble and laudable reward. The humble toiler of the most prosperous country of Europe spends half his life to accumulate the necessary means to cross the ocean. Here in a few years he acquires a comfortable home and a comfortable support for his declining years. Our beautiful flag, the emblem of freedom, floats over no human slavery. Each man is equal to every other man. Our increase of population is an additional evidence of our prosperity. Even the South is now making rapid progress on the road to wealth. The great prosperity could not have been realized with one-half of the country holding millions of people in slavery. Great as has been our progress in accumulating wealth, greater has been our progress in literature and science. Truly the American citizen has much to be proud of. May it not be truthfully said that during the past twenty-five years the American people have done more for the advancement of the human race than any other people.

In speaking of the achievements of our people, may it not be said that we have made good use of our opportunities. Whether speaking of our 160,000 miles of roads, or the 10,000 miles of lakes and rivers, the fertility of our valleys, our mining interests, our cities, our agricultural and manufacturing interests, the American citizen can only speak with commanding pride.

We have met here to day not only as relatives and friends of the patriotic dead, but for the purpose of renewing our pledge to the principles for which these brave men men gave their lives. Think of the mothers who sacrificed their sons, of the discarded wives and mothers that have been buried in the graves of the patriotic heroes who volunteered to make this sacrifice on the altar of their country. What an example for the future. As long as the people hold green the memory of the brave defenders of this country, we long will care for the sake of the heroes both living and dead. The ranks of the dead are fast filling up. Regiments and battalions will be mustered into the great army of the city of the dead, and the time will come when there will not be one left to keep the bivouac of the comrades.

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Now speaking of our soldier boys, let us build for them a monument. More than ninety and nine soldiers sleep in our cemetery, and many more have burial places in our country. We owe it to them that we should rear a monument, that the laurels that they have won shall never fade.

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struggle the recollections are of such a character that those who fought to destroy the Union could not well enjoy the recollection.

Aside from the social enjoyment of these occasions the chief benefit to be derived are the lessons taught the young and rising generation. Can this best be taught by the blue and the gray buried side by side? Is there no distinction to be found between those who fought to preserve the government and those who fought to destroy it? Those who are familiar with the political history of our country previous to the rebellion know how frivolous were the charges made as excuses for secession. It is not my purpose to refer to the cause of the war. It should be noted that the war was fought by traitors who fought to destroy the government on the one side, and by patriots who fought to preserve the government on the other side, and that treason was wrong and patriotism was right. I do not believe as has been said that the war was a contest where Greek met Greek for the purpose of testing personal courage but it was a war where patriots met traitors and the "boys in blue" came out victorious. It is the duty of those who stood by the Union in the dark days of the rebellion to insist that treason was a crime and that those who waged a relentless war against the government did so with a base cause. The notwithstanding the fact that the Union is still standing we are endeavoring to show that both sides were in the wrong.

It is more than 27 years since the announcement of the great war which brought mourning to nearly every household in the land. How well do we remember those patriotic men who enlisted in the service of the government, leaving behind father, mother, sister, wife, children, and sweetheart. Has that fond mother forgotten the last farewell of her darling son, when he went forth to fight the battles of the country? It was her son, her darling, her return, but he was claimed him as his victim. His death, however, has not been forgotten that noble boy, as he shouldered his musket in answer to the call for volunteers?

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