

Republican Progress

Printed every Wednesday Morning, by
WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Publisher.
IN ADVANCE, \$1.00 a Year

Monroe County Fair.

Additional Premiums.
There will be special prizes for one and two-year old horses, as follows:

A purse of \$30, 1st prem. \$16;
2d prem. \$10; 3d prem. \$5.

One year old, a purse of \$20.
1st prem. \$10; 2d prem. \$7; 3d prem. \$3.

A purse of \$15 will be awarded to best classes in vocal music, as follows: 1st premium, \$10; 2d premium, \$5.

In 1861 there were only two Christian Endeavor societies in existence, having a membership of 62. Now there are 6,500 societies with a membership of 140,000, and societies are being organized at the rate of 100 a week. The international convention of the societies was opened in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week, and was in session four days. It was the largest delegate convention ever held in the country. It brought together ten thousand earnest, cultivated, enthusiastic christians, bent on uniting with each other—how best and most efficaciously to work for the cause they espouse. The convention comprised some of the strongest pulpit orators in this country, and the vast assemblage was often thrilled and deeply moved by the eloquence of these ardent and able men. The convention cannot fail to exert a potent influence upon Christian Endeavor and upon the currents of christian thought in every part of this continent.

Every day or so we read in newspapers an account of some English syndicate grubbing up a business established by American brains and capital. In the past ten days an English syndicate has gathered in some of the largest flour mills in the northwest. Another has obtained possession of the Ohio Iron and Steel company's works at Cleveland, Ohio, which is conceded to be the biggest concern of the kind in the country. The importance of this purchase can be estimated when it is stated that the price paid was \$4,500,000. Another syndicate proposes getting control of gas production in the United States. It is said that \$20,000,000 of English money is ready to be invested in the enterprise of furnishing the American people with cheap gas. More English money is to be applied to the work of controlling the oil production. And so the story goes of English absorption of American industries and American business. It is hardly necessary to say that this sort of thing is bound to increase English influence in this country to the detriment of America. In a few years the power of this foreign money invested on this side of the Atlantic will begin to tell. Herein lies a danger against which the United States will have to guard itself.

A novel cause for a fire was discovered in Allegany. Martin Wilson lit his cigar by scratching a match on the underside of his parlor stool and then walked out. Some of his children, the evening before had been ordered to throw away their rather large chunks of chewing gum, but one of the girls hastily stuck her piece on the lower part of the stool, where particles of brimstone set fire to it. The wax melted, dropped upon a cane-bottomed chair, and was in a fair way to burn the house down when it was discovered.

A woman, aged about fifty years, with white hair, and a wonderfully gib talker, is traveling over the State selling what she claims to be a new process of "wet stamping," by means of diamond dye and gasoline. Her venerable appearance and smooth tongue are well calculated to deceive ladies. She gave her name as Parker at the Illinois, Ind., but is reported as having used a number of aliases. It is unnecessary to say that her recipe is worthless. She sells it, and instructions for from \$7.50 to \$12.50, getting the money in advance, and proposing to send materials from Cincinnati, which never come.

In 1845 John Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., died leaving \$15,000 in cash by will to his son Arnold. A contest was filed by a son by a previous marriage. The case languished until Saturday last, when final action was taken. In the meantime, the original parties having died, the grandson of the testator received just \$10, to which the total had dwindled.

The last general assembly appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose of holding county fairs in Indiana and directed the authorities of Purdue University to arrange for holding and conducting them.

Geo. Adams, of Martinsville, is making a trip through Washington Territory and Oregon, and in a letter to the Republican says:

river; streets narrow, unpaved; all sidewalks are of boards; no alleys or woodsheds, and great piles of wood on the streets in front of the very finest residences, giving the city a very unsightly appearance. Hotels fine in name and price, but every other way miserable. In this city I saw all kinds of work going on Sunday, as though the Lord's day had no place there, but this is a characteristic of most of the Western cities.

TACOMA, a city claiming from 18,000 to 25,000 people, is built on the hills along the Puget Sound, is booming and booming, nothing but booming. I landed there just before sunset, found the hotels crowded, bands playing, parades marching, drums beating, and all in all reminded me of Martinsville when we received the news of Ben Harrison's nomination, so much so that I involuntarily looked for Wes. Barrett and his tin horn. For six miles from the center of the city, in woods thicker than Indiana ever had, lots are laid out and selling for from \$300 to \$1,000.

SEATTLE, twenty-five miles from Tacoma, also on the Sound, most beautifully located, and a beautiful city claiming 25,000 to 35,000 people, like Tacoma, is all boom. The business part of the town was all destroyed by fire last month, and now people are doing business in tents; hotels are kept in tents and travelers sleep in tents. These two cities are fighting each other, and in my judgment one of them is bound to go down sooner or later, if not both. As we left Seattle on a boat, a gentleman was on board taking up the city. I asked him the price of land along the Sound from three to five miles out from the city; he said on an average about \$10,000 per acre. Lands along the Sound twenty miles from either of these cities and untouched, as far as being improved, is held at \$100, \$150 and \$200. The timber is fine and furnishes the great source of wealth. Some coal and of course a great deal of mining. Port Townsend, still further up the sound, is a pleasant little modest city, no large claims, but a nice little place.

Correcting Nature's Mistake.
For several years past the agricultural journals of this country have been largely taken up with a discussion of the question of dehorning cattle. From the importance given the subject, and the number of editors favoring the practice, one would think that nature committed a great blunder in dehorning hircine bocals with horns. The question is also being considered in England. Over there they call it dehorning, but the American word is preferable because it is less likely to mislead compositor and proof-readers into "dehorning" cattle.

The practice is not receiving the favor in England that it enjoys in this country. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has made vigorous war upon it, and has recently been sustained by the courts. The lord chief justice has rendered a decision that an owner cannot inflict pain on an animal to advance his own private ends. It was claimed by that dehorning, the price of animals could be increased about thirty shillings a head, that it enabled them to be packed together in stock yards and in cars, and that it prevented injury from hooking. The two former reasons were held to relate solely to the profit of the owner, and to be inadmissible as a justification of a brutal practice, while the last point could be met where necessary by the slight operation of "tipping."

Backed by this decision, the society to prevent cruelty will put a stop to dehorning in England, and it is probable our animal protection societies, encouraged by the success of the movement in England, will wage a vigorous crusade against the practice in this country. It is quite likely that the whole subject, from whichever side considered, is receiving considerably more attention than its importance warrants.

—Baron & Bailey's big show will go to London in October, a contract for its transportation having been recently made. By the contract the City of Rome and the Farnese are chartered, involving a cost of upward of \$300,000. "If we need another vessel," said Mr. Starr, "we can take the Ethiopian of the same line. We are going to take over everything in our show, including all the animals, nearly 600 performers and a large number of employees." The City of Rome will sail on October 16, and the Farnese three days later. They will land at the Tibury Docks, London, whence the show will be transported to the Olympia amphitheater at West Kensington. The show will be opened about the middle of November and continue sixteen weeks.

The marriage of a daughter of the Prince of Wales to the Earl of Fife occurred Saturday. As a dower they have agreed that a good allowance be made them out of the public funds, but a general howl went up all over England against it, and Mr. Gladstone made a proposal that the Queen be deprived of the right to make further demands on Parliament. This is a big change from the manner of do-

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. To FARMERS EVERWHERE:

ALEXANDER, BUNGER & CO.,
C. L. ALEXANDER, P. B. MARTIN, OMER BUNGER,
HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP for the sale of

FERTILIZERS, and will represent THREE OF THE BEST FERTILIZING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY, among which is the

Famous Horse Shoe Brands, the Homestead, and the Globe.

We have the most complete Fertilizer in the market. We also have a BONE MEAL which WE GUARANTEE to be pure ground bone. Call and examine our samples, and leave your orders at the grocery store of C. L. Alexander or P. B. Martin. See some of us before making your contract elsewhere.

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—ELLETTSVILLE CITIZEN: W. S. Cassell started last night to hold an office at Milwaukee, Wis. —Last Sunday morning I went to Detroit, Mich., probably higher than the road before, it's getting into the lively stable and Copeland's blacksmith shop—John Hines of New Albany, is visiting the family of Mrs. Vanella Rakin. He has been in very poor health this summer and is now taking rest.—F. M. Stephenson is tearing down his store building preparing to erect a good one 21x26 feet business room. He will continue his store of goods to the room formerly occupied by Fressley & Buchanan where he will carry on business until his new building is complete.—Last Tuesday night the young folks gave a social at Matai Philips who was complimentary to Jim Ella Matson, of Winona, Minn. Jim May, being the lone bidder for carrying the mail between the post office and the depot for one year, was awarded the contract. He appointed Wm. Sharp, deputy, who now carries the mail. Jim's bid was \$25.—Tuesday night the K. of P. organized a lodge at this place with twenty members. Knights from Harrodsburg, Bloomington, and Indianapolis were present. The Board of Trustees deemed it unnecessary to retain the tax levy for municipal purposes for 1889 at 30 per cent, has reduced it to 25 per cent. The levy for road and local taxation tax, however were kept at the same rate, viz: 10 per cent, and 30 per cent. The poll tax was increased from 25c. to 30c. Dog tax as is charged in this place was increased from 10c. to 15c. The number of dogs given in to the assessor from this place were found 18 male and 1 female dog. The board, in considering the matter, concluded that there was no equity in collecting the tax off of 20 dogs and let 120 go free of taxation.

—KENT COOPER, young son of H. G. W. Cooper, Congressman from this district, had a narrow escape from drowning at Columbus, Thursday morning. He attended the Sunday school picnic, and in company with several young companions went in bathing in Driftwood river. In the excitement of the sport he got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, he would have drowned but for the timely assistance of a gentleman, who happened along at the critical moment. When rescued the boy was unconscious, and it took some time to resuscitate him.

—A Louisville druggist kills the swarms of flies about his soda fountain in a novel manner. He discovered that insect powder is of almost as rapid combustion as gunpowder, though the flame lives several seconds. By a further investigation he discovered that a portion of the powder, thrown from the bellows through the flame of a lighted match held six inches away, produced the required flame, and was capable of destroying flies by the million. He, therefore, puts out some bait for them every morning. When they have collected in sufficient numbers, he gets his powder and match, and the work of destruction is sure and swift. No guilty fly escapes the scorching of the wings. By this means all the flies in the store can be destroyed in a few minutes.

—The discussion consequent upon the increase of leprosy in the East leads to curious conflicts of opinion regarding the cause. One authority declares it to be beyond question the result of a hot and damp climate; another says it comes from bathing when in a state of perspiration; a third from sitting in a draught; a fourth says it is hereditary; a fifth that it is contagious, and is caught like smallpox or scarlet fever; and another accepts the sentiment of the ancient Jews, and asserts a belief in its being punishment for sin.

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