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Republican Progress

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W. A. GAGE, Editor and Publisher.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860:
THE MAN NOMINATED
BY THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

FOUNDATION DAY.

The Indianapolis News of Wednesday had a two-column article on "Foundation Day" at Bloomington State University. The article was embellished with an illustration of the new Library building. The report, from which the following is an extract, says:

"Foundation day of Ind. University was celebrated last Tuesday, and was made interesting by the adding of the dedication of the new library building, that is being completed at a cost of \$60,000. The services were made at the old college chapel at 1:30 o'clock, a large audience being present. President Judd presided, and, after a selection from the choir, introduced Judge D. D. Banta, to make the historical address. Judge Banta took for his subject that period of the history of Indiana University from 1825 to 1839.

He briefly traced the history of the development of the library from the beginning of 205 volumes in 1829, through the two destructions by fire, to the present library of 13,000 volumes, announcing the recent gift of 800 volumes by the widow and children, of Hon. Godlove S. Orth, former trustee.

After the foundation-day exercises had been completed the faculty, board of trustees and students, in the order of their classes, formed in line, and, with the Mechanics, headed the procession, marched to the new campus, where the dedicatory exercises of the library building were held. On behalf of the Board of trustees Colonel Roberts made a short address. Prof. O. B. Clark spoke for the faculty; President E. A. Bryan, of Vincennes University, represented the alumni of the institution, and Frank Fetter of the Senior class spoke for the students, all making short appropriate addresses.

The new library building, just dedicated, was erected at a cost of something over \$60,000, \$50,000 of which was appropriated by the Legislature of 1860 by an act introduced by Hon. John C. Dolan, of this city. The building is of the most modern construction, G. W. Bunting & Son being the architects. It is constructed entirely of stone and iron, and is one of the finest educational buildings in the West. The building is 120x60 in the maximum, the length of the building lying east and west. The central hall is only one story high. The east and west ends, each about one-fourth the entire length, are two stories high. The main entrance is from the south, near the west end. In the middle of the west end (lower floor) is the general reading room; on the north side of the reading room is the library and study and the card catalogue work room; on the south side of the reading room is the library's office. In the middle of east and lower floor is the lecture room; on the north side of the lecture room is the gentlemen's study, and the ladies' study is on the south side. Between the east and west ends, occupying the center of the lower floor, is the library room, 40x55x21, with a capacity of eighty thousand volumes. The building is so planned that the rooms can be increased in size indefinitely. At the right of the main entrance is the hot room, and over this is the stairway to the west upper story opening into a large hallway. In the middle of this wing is the room for the art collection, north of which is the library and college catalogue library, with a store room attached for pamphlets and documents books. In the middle of the east wing, second floor, is the trustees' room, north of it the committee room, south of it the file room for the secretary of the university. At different places are toilet rooms, etc. For the present the law department and various professors are using many of these rooms for west of recitation rooms in the other buildings.

Methodist Women.

Up to the present time 368 districts of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, or

about three-fifths of the whole number of districts, have sent in their votes on the question of admitting women to the General Conference. It is a curious coincidence that the votes recorded by these districts, 106,928 in favor of admitting women and 117,674 against, show a majority of almost exactly three-fifths in the affirmative. There is no reason to suppose that later returns will reverse this verdict or materially affect its proportions.

It is now therefore not too soon to say that one of the greatest issues under discussion in one of the greatest religious bodies is decided, and decided in harmony with the onward trend of the age in which we live. The question came before the latest General Conference, which met in New York about three years ago. Certain women delegates who had been accredited by local conferences were refused admission, but the pressure was so great that a motion finally prevailed to test the sentiment of the church in the manner which has been on trial for several months past. We have here one more instance of how "the woman question" is everywhere urgent. Those who think that the woman's rights agitation applies only to politics, and is confined to a demand for female suffrage, take but a narrow and superficial view. The same essential problem is at this hour prominent in the church, the school, the business world, in medicine and journalism, in art and science, and in the legal profession. However various may be its manifestation, the essence of the question always and everywhere is whether each sex shall have the same privilege of choice, or whether one sex shall continue to choose for the other.

That Laundry Question Again.

Burned by Chloride of Lime.

An Indianapolis News reporter the proprietor of one of the oldest laundries in the city and promptly asked him what is the reason that laundries destroy their customers' property so ruthlessly.

"The whole explanation lies chiefly in one fact," was the reply. "That is, that men who know nothing whatever of the laundry business are running laundries.

The perspiration and grime which are ground into collars and cuffs because of their exposed positions make it absolutely necessary that some bleaching substance shall be used in the wash-water. If too much of the bleach is added it will injure the linen.

Chloride of lime is the bleaching agent used in laundry.

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