Republican Progress.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

W. A. GABE, - Editor and Publisher.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

PEOPLE, PLACES AND THINGS OF THE WORLD.

Smallpox Prevails to an Alarming Extent at Chicago—Hungarians Crushed by a Fall of Coal—A Burglar Killed—Indiana Populists to Walk to Their State Convention.

SMALLPOX

Is Epidemic in Parts of Chicago.

Chicago special: Health department officers have declared that smallpox is epidemic between Ashland avenue and Halstead street. Twenty-two cases have been discovered within the last forty-eight hours. The sanitary conditions of the territory are pronounced to be ripe for an alarming spread of the disease, chiefly on account of the lack of drainage. Disease breeding cess-pools abound in the neighborhood. Smallpox has got a firm foothold in the suburb of Englewood, where the Kershaw public school, at Winer and Sixty-fourth streets, was closed by order of the health commissioner. The Longfellow school, at Throop street, near Nineteenth street, was closed also, but the health department denied that it was on account of the disease, although all the children of the vicinity are being vaccinated. A house on Law avenue, where the disease has been most malignant, was secured as a hospital, and all cases among women and children in that neighborhood will be removed there.

Washington to Be Protected.

Washington special: The Chief of Police has taken measures to minimize the likelihood of danger from the Coxeyite invasion. Squads of policemen in uniform were stationed at the railroad stations with instructions to make any large incoming bodies of men give an account of themselves. Officers have been armed with extra heavy oak batons, riot drills of the police force are taking place, and mounted policemen have been detailed for duty in the suburbs where the Coxey forces are expected to enter. With the Federal troops and the district militia to support them, the police are confident that they are capable to meet any emergency, but as a precautionary measure, special policemen have been enrolled and it is expected that 200 of them will be sworn in and placed on duty when Coxey's proposed entrance to Washington is expected.

Coal Operators Preparing for Battle.

A large consignment of guns and cartridges has been received at Toluca, Ill., by the mine operators. There are believed to be not less than 200 of the guns and 500 cartridges. This equipment was quietly delivered and placed in the hands of a force of deputies sworn in by the Sheriff. It is stated that the operators are prepared to place another order for arms by telegraph, if necessary, and that a supply of guns sufficient for any emergency could be received within a few hours' time.

The Tariff Bill.

The Democratic members of the Finance Committee believe they have finally reached an understanding with the conservatives whereby they will be able to make such amendments to the pending tariff bill as will draw to it the united support of the party and enable them to pass the measure by the early part of June. It is understood that as soon as the Republicans are convinced the majority has solidified they will close debate on their part and permit the bill to come to final vote.

They Will Walk.

LeRoy Templeton, who was the Populist candidate for Governor of Indiana in 1892, and other men of that party, have started a movement to have all the delegates travel overland to the State Convention on the same plan as outlined by the Populists of Ohio recently. The convention is to be held in Indianapolis May 22. Many counties have been heard from and all express support of the scheme. LeRoy Templeton will no doubt be renominated for Governor.

Rough on the Editors.

At Oklahoma City, Judge Henry W. Scott sentenced Editors Burke and Brown of the Times Journal, to pay a fine of $250 and ten days in jail. Their crime was criticizing the Judge's action in withholding a grand jury report, but which he construed a gross contempt of court.

A Burglar Killed.

An unknown burglar was detected burglarizing a second-hand store at Portland, Oregon. The police surrounded the building when the burglar attempted to escape, and was ordered to halt. He failed to do so and Officer Robert Austin shot him dead.

Fry's Army of Tramps at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis special: Gen. Fry's army of the commonweal arrived here on a freight train which they seized at Brazil. The army numbers 575 men. They were met at the Vandalia yards by a committe of the Gen. Aubrey contingent in this city.

Mine Disaster.

Simon Ratkewiz and Madylyn Faust, two Hungarian laborers, were killed in Nottingham mine, Plymouth, Pa., by a fall of coal. They were buried under twenty tons of coal and their bodies horribly mangled.

Women Took a Hand.

The sheriff's deputies at the Oliver Works, Uniontown, Pa., arrested a man for stoning a workman. Fifty women assaulted the deputies furiously. The mob was not quelled till several women were knocked down. The situation is alarming.

Murderers Escape.

The two Hicks brothers, in jail at Sturgis, S. D., for the murder of Cattlemen Myers, beat the jailor nearly to death and escaped.

Crops Drowned Out in Arkansas.

The rainfall at Camden, Ark., has been disastrously plentiful of late. The farmers are far behind with their crops on account of the excessive wet weather. The situation is appalling to those who live in the lowland districts. They have had no time during the spring in which to plant their crops.

Apportionment Act Stands.

In deciding the complaint of A. W. Wishard to set aside the Legislative apportionment in Indiana of 1893 Judge Brown, of the Circuit Court at Indianapolis, sustained the demurrer of the State, holding that it was not within the jurisdiction of the court to review the action of the Legislature.

Lives Lost in a Southern Cyclone.

A cyclone swept over Summerville, Texas County, Missouri, doing an immense amount of damage. Van M. Keel's house was blown down and Mrs. Keel and three children killed. The full extent of the damage done by the cyclone is not known. It is thought others were killed.

American Fishing Tug Seized.

The Canadian Fish Commissioners have captured the fish tug Grace while it was engaged in fishing in Canadian waters. Both the boat and the entire crew have been held in custody by the commissioners, and it is feared that the Grace will be confiscated.

VICTORY IN THE AIR.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS HOLD A BIG CONVENTION.

A Notable Gathering at Indianapolis—Healthy Contest for Nearly Every Nomination—Ex-President Harrison Makes an Address.

The Ticket.

Indianapolis correspondence:

There have been some big State conventions in Indiana, but the recent Republican gathering in this city was a little the biggest political convention ever witnessed in the Hoosier State. It was the biggest in point of numbers and the greatest in enthusiasm. Tomlinson's Hall re-echoed with resounding cheers when J. K. Gowdy called the convention to order. The hall, which has a national reputation from the fact that many memorable conventions have been held under its roof, was appropriately decorated with party mottoes, and a band rendered patriotic music while the delegates were assembling. A picture of ex-President Harrison, ten by six feet, was suspended above the chairman's desk. Pictures of Blaine, the late Governor Morton, Governor McKinley, Garfield, Lincoln, and Grant also adorned the walls. Great bands of tri-colored bunting crossed and recrossed the hall, and the general effect was by far most pleasing. The stage was decorated with red, white and blue streamers and on the front of the presiding officer's chair was a huge gilded eagle.

R. W. THOMPSON.

Although most of the delegates were up all night working for their favorite candidates, they were sustained by enthusiasm and showed no signs of fatigue. It was the largest convention ever held in Indiana, and 1,715 delegates filled the lower floor. The alternates were partitioned off by a high board fence. The gallery on the right was reserved for ladies, and there were hundreds of them present. The left galleries were occupied by the general public, and when the convention was called to order there were 3,000 people present.

CHAIRMAN GOWDY.

When the venerable presiding officer, ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, came on to the stage from the rear in company with Charles W. Fairbank, the convention cheered him lustily. He was escorted to a seat next to State Chairman Gowdy.

Called to Order by Mr. Gowdy.

In calling the convention to order Mr. Gowdy congratulated the delegates on their numbers and energy, and evoked repeated applause by declaring that the Republican victories in the municipal and State elections during the last few months presaged the return of that party to national control.

W. D. OWEN.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Coultas, of this city. The report of the committee on credentials and organization was adopted. The report provided that "the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, as adopted and applied by Thomas B. Reed, and lately indorsed by the present Congress, should govern."

The rules forbade nominating speeches and were so framed as to expedite business in every conceivable way; all resolutions were ordered referred to appropriate committees without reading or debate. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote and "Uncle Dick" Thompson took the stage. The love and affection in which he is held by the Republicans of Indiana was evidenced by the applause which greeted him and indorsed his utterances. In his speech he said that his work was nearly done—that he was no longer a boy. He urged the State Republicans to work zealously for success in November, advocated a protective tariff and deplored the present condition of affairs, which he charged to the misgovernment of the party now in power. The moment "Uncle Dick" concluded his speech the audience began cheering for General Harrison, who was just coming on the stage. For full ten minutes the applause continued. Then "Uncle Dick" stepped to the front of the stage. He wanted to present a man who needed no introduction to the convention and would speak words of wisdom to the delegates, General Harrison. When the ex-President finished his speech O. Z. Hubbell of Elkhart, the Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, read the platform, which was adopted by a unanimous rising vote of the convention.

A. C. DAILY.

F. J. SCHOLZ

At 11 o'clock balloting for the candidates for Secretary of State began. The secretary declared the names before the convention to be Aaron Jones, South Bend; W. D. Owen, Logansport; J. E. Watson, Rushville; Mr. R. Sulzer, Madison; and Jasper Packard, New Albany. Four ballots were taken, the final vote being: Aaron Jones 69, William D. Owen 886, James E. Watson 689, and Jasper Packard 60. Amidst tumultuous applause the nomination was made unanimous.

The secretary then read the following list of candidates for Auditor of State: Webster S. Richey, Muncie; John W. Coons, Marion; A. C. Daily, Lebanon; W. W. Houck, Terre Haute; G. W. Wilson, Fort Wayne; W. H. Liggett, Columbia City. It also required four ballots to nominate the candidate for this office. The fight was fierce and long. On the third ballot the contest narrowed down to A. C. Daily of Lebanon and W. W. Houck of Terre Haute. On the following ballot Daily was nominated. The vote was: A. C. Daily, 878; W. W. Houck, 726; Webster Richey, 107; G. W. Wilson, 1.

F. J. Scholz captured the nomination for State Treasurer on the first ballot. He defeated Messrs. Levy and Wild, receiving more votes than both of them. The vote was: F. J. Scholz, 865; Leopold Levy, 705; Leonard Wild, 334. The nomination of Mr. Scholz was then made unanimous and the contest over the Attorney Generalship began.

The candidates were: R. J. Loveland, of Peru; John W. Lovett, Anderson; William L. Taylor, Indianapolis; W. A. Ketcham Indianapolis; Thomas Hanna, Indianapolis. The support of outside candidates dwindled after the first ballot and the contest was between William A. Ketcham and William L. Taylor, both of Indianapolis. The Marion county delegation was about equally divided between the two candidates. Ketcham won on the third ballot. The vote stood: W. A. Ketcham, 558; Wm. L. Taylor, 413; John W. Lovett, 168; and R. J. Loveland, 251.

The most stubborn fight was over the nomination for Clerk of the Supreme Court. Eight candidates were presented to the convention. They were: Robert A. Brown, Johnson County; W. C. McClelland, Oliver M. Thenor, Gibson; H. R. Tuthill, La Porte; Oliver P. Eusty, De Kalb; Alex. Hess, Wabash; E. A. Black, Hancock; George Harvey, Marion. All, with the exception of Brown and Hess, dropped out during five ballots which were had. Alexander Hess was nominated on the sixth ballot. The vote: Hess, 873; Brown, 832.

The contest for the Supreme Judgeship of the First District was between S. D. Coffee of Brazil and J. H. Jordan of Martinsville. Jordan had just four votes the better of it, and was declared the nominee.

D. M. Geeting was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the first ballot.

S. J. Thompson of Shelbyville was nominated for State Statistician.

M. S. Blatchley of Terre Haute was nominated for State Geologist.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

Democratic Misrule Condemned—Harrison's Administration Indorsed.

Following is the platform adopted by the convention:

We, the Republicans of Indiana, in delegate convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in the progressive principles of the Republican party. We believe its policies, past and present, best calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people. The administration of President Harrison and the Congressional legislation of that party were wise, pure, and patriotic, and we point to the contrast between the home and foreign policies of that administration and the present travesty on government inflicted on the whole people. We believe in the Republican doctrine of protection and reciprocity, which furnishes a home market for the production of our factories and our farms, and protects the American laborer against the competition of the pauper labor of Europe. We denounce the unwise and unpatriotic action of the Democratic party in attempting to eliminate the reciprocity principle from our tariff system, thereby closing a large foreign market to products of American farmers and depressing agricultural interests. We denounce the present attempt of a Democratic Congress to overthrow and destroy the American industrial system, a course that, with the general fear of a violent readjustment of the country's business to a free trade basis, has increased the national debt and has plunged the country into the most disastrous business depression of its history, has closed large numbers of banks and factories throughout the country, has thrown an unprecedented number of American citizens out of employment, has compelled thousands of able bodied and industrious men to humiliate themselves by asking for charity and has filled our broad land with free souphouses and food markets.

We believe in a currency composed of gold, silver and paper, readily convertible at a fixed standard of value and entirely under national control; and we favor the imposition of increased tariff duties upon the imports from all countries which oppose the coinage of silver upon a basis to be determined by an international congress for such purpose. We denounce the avowed purpose of the Democratic party to restore the era of "wildcat" money. We believe in a liberal construction of our pension laws and we condemn the unjust policy of the present administration of depriving ex-soldiers of their pension without a hearing—a policy intended to cast odium upon loyalty and patriotism. We believe it to be the duty of the State as well as the nation, to make suitable provision for the care and maintenance of all indigent soldiers, their wives and widows. We, therefore favor the establishment by the State of a suitable soldiers' home for the reception of such soldiers, their wives and widows, as may be overtaken by adversity.

We demand a rigid enforcement of all existing immigration laws by the national government, and demand such further legislation as will protect our people and institutions against the influx of the criminal and vicious classes.

We denounce the unpatriotic action of the Cleveland administration in hauling down the American flag at Hawaii and condemn the arrogant assumption of power displayed in the effort to restore a tyrannical queen over a free people who had thrown off the yoke of despotism.

We condemn the outrageous bargain and sale of federal patronage by the Cleveland administration, in its unblushing efforts to usurp the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government to enforce a favorite measure through Congress and compel the confirmation of Presidential appointments by the Senate. We condemn the reckless and extravagant administration of the financial affairs of this State whereby the people are subjected to unjust and unnecessary burdens of taxation, by an increased assessment of property and increased rate of taxation, and by multiplication of offices to be supported by the taxpayers of the State.

We believe that the benevolent, educational and correctional institutions of the State should be placed under nonpartisan control.

We believe in such legislation, State and national, as will protect the lives and limbs of employes of railways, mines and factories.

We condemn the policies steadily pursued by the Democratic Legislature of Indiana in so gerrymandering the State as to deny the people a fair representation of their views in the State Legislature and National Congress, thus imperiling the foundations of our institutions.

Ex-President Harrison's Speech.

Ex-President Harrison was wildly cheered when he arose to address the convention. He said:

Mr. President, my venerable and honored friend, I congratulate you; I congratulate the Republicans of Indiana that you are permitted on this hopeful day to preside over a gathering of the Republicans of this great State. You have battled for the principles of the party for many years; you have been the able, dauntless champion of those great principles which called the party into existence, and which have won for it so often and through a series of such brilliant years of administration the confidence of the people. As you have been faithful to the party in the hours of weakness and darkness, we are glad that you are here this morning when the country is awakened to the fact that a restoration of Republican principles in administration is essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people.

To you, my friends, I come this morning with an acknowledgment of my grateful obligations for those undeserved and accumulated favors which you have heaped upon me. I will not undertake this morning—it would be inappropriate—any full discussion of Republican principles. I will not stand between you and the important work which you have assembled to do, and which you are eager to be about. At some time during the campaign which so auspiciously opens to-day—if it be the pleasure of my fellow citizens—I shall hold myself at their service for a fuller discussion. I cannot allow, as I have said before, that an ex-President has lost his citizenship. Nor can I admit that a calm and temperate discussion of great public questions is unidignified in any man. We have had, beginning with those years when as a champion of Whig principles (turning to Col. Thompson) you spoke to us fellow-citizens of Indiana down to the last national campaign, a continuous debate upon the question of the tariff. The people have now accepted one view of the question, and now, turning, have adopted the other. The debate seemed to have worn itself out.

Our people became so prosperous, so rich, labor was so universally employed at good wages, that men ceased to appreciate the danger and disaster that was involved in an abandonment of the protection principles. No orator was equal to the task of maintaining their interest. What the orator and the pamphleteer could not do a bitter experience, that has intruded itself into every home and into many brought starvation, has done and is doing to-day. Our friends may endeavor to persuade the American people that this period of depression is only one of those periodic panics that they say at intervals more or less certain necessarily fall upon us. Some may endeavor to persuade you that the influences that have brought it about were climatic or seismic. But I do not believe I state it too strongly when I say that the common mind—the close observation of those who are educated by fact rather than given to refined theories—has settled upon the cause of this present disastrous depression. They find that cause in the attempt to wipe out protective legislation and to substitute for it the doctrines of a revenue tariff.

They find it in that uncertainty which has intruded itself into every man's business enterprises, which has paralyzed his energies, and which has compelled the wheels to stop while this great issue was being concluded. The American workman is realizing to-day that it is not possible for him to separate himself in interest from the manufacturer who employs him; that he cannot listen to the wild and vicious appeals which have been made to him, and strike at the men who give employment to labor without bringing the blow back in recoil upon himself and upon his family.

The times are full of unrest, disaster and apprehension. I believe to-day that all the tumult of this wild sea would be stilled at by the voice of omnipotence if the great and industrial and commercial classes of this country could know to-day that there would be no attempt to strike down protection in American legislation.

The Republican party is friendly to a restitution of silver to a place of honor among the money metals of the world. Some of my friends in the West thought I was uttering new doctrines when I declared that I believed the free use of silver upon an international agreement that would assure its continued equality with gold would do more than anything that I knew of, save the establishment of the protection principle, to bring again prosperity into our commerce. The trouble upon this question has been that some of our Western friends would not receive any man a the friend of silver who believed that we could not coin it freely and maintain its parity with gold by coming into an arrangement with the other great commercial nations of the world. They should have been more liberal. I believe to-day that we can see in England, the nation that has stood the most strongly against the larger use of silver, and in Germany, a nation that has followed England, the clearer indications of the growth of a sentiment for an international agreement upon this question. It is increasing in power, and I believe if rightly and wisely encouraged and directed from America it will finally bring other nations, by the compulsion of their own necessities, into accord with us upon this subject.

Queer Kentucky Freaks.

Kentucky's latest freak productions in the animal kingdom are a lamb with extraordinarily long nose of its block, and another that resembles and hops like a kangaroo, never using its fore feet for the purpose of locomotion.

AROUND PUGET SOUND

A COUNTRY WITH MANY NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

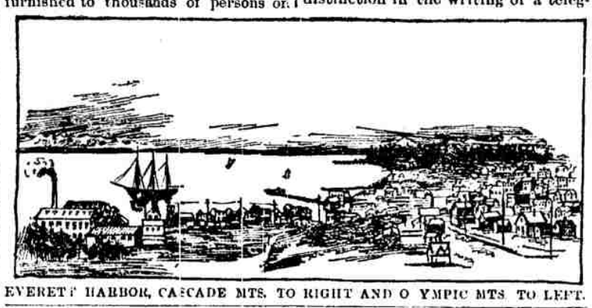
Immense Forests—Extensive Mineral Deposits—Rich Farming and Fruit Lands—America's Finest Tide-water Harbor—Coming Port for Alaska and the Orient.

Splendid Scenery.

No country has yet been discovered in which the natural conditions are perfect. There are a few localities in this world of ours which from experience and by common consent are agreed to be unusually favored as a habitation for man. Among those the State of Washington and the Puget Sound country especially take high rank. None will dispute the well-established fact that Puget Sound is the largest and safest land locked tide water harbor on the face of the earth.

To the east runs a range of majestically picturesque mountains with countless spurs, slopes, and glens, covered with primeval forests more valuable commercially than the gold that Cortez and Pizarro sought. Stored away in these snow-capped and forest clothed peaks are mines of gold and silver, coal and iron. A veritable Monte Cristo is even now developing, which will enrich thousands in this and generations to follow.

Far up in these snow-covered mountains are the sources whence spring the multitudinous streams making the valleys as fruitful as any on earth. To the newcomer from the prairies there may seem to be a scarcity of tillable land, but quantity is made up in quality. The fifteen inhabited islands of the Bermuda group contain an aggregate of 12,000 acres capable of cultivation, less than a half township in area, yet last year the export value of the potatoes, onions and tomatoes sent to the United States exceeded half a million dollars, and in addition a living furnished to thousands of persons on the islands. Many times the area of the Bermudas can be found in the valleys and deltas of Puget Sound, and intensive farming will bring as large results here as in the Atlantic islands. "Ten acres enough" is being daily exemplified here, and each season increases the number of examples.



EVERETT HARBOR, CASCADE MTS. TO RIGHT AND OLYMPIC MTS. TO LEFT.

While nature has been generous in her timberal, mineral, agricultural, horticultural, and piscatorial gifts, she has been most liberal in bestowing a benign climate. It is not the long-drawn-out, enervating clime of southern lands, but the health-giving, vigorous climate of the British isles, from whence has come the race that rules the world. Is it too much to assume that like conditions here will breed the heroes who must go north and south and west to conquer and build new lands?

The mountain barriers to the east ward off the blizzard and cyclones that desolate the midland States, and from the tepid waters of the Pacific comes the chinook wind to temper the ardent heat of summer and dull the icy fangs of winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are unknown. Excessive heat is as rare as severe cold. Flowers bloom in the open air all through the winter in sight of peaks of snow and ice. Vegetables keep in the ground through the winter, and are dug as needed.

A study of the map shows the strategic point on Puget Sound to be Everett, the tidewater terminus of the Great Northern Railway, the shortest route by many miles to and from the east. From Everett ships with lumber, wheat, and flour will go to other countries, bringing back in return teas and silks from the Orient, fish and furs from the vast waters reaching to Alaska and beyond, the ocean being of easier access here than from any other city on the Sound. Far-sighted men have shown faith in this location by establishing here some of the most important industries west of the Mississippi, representing a capitalization of over $3,000,000, and giving employment to over 1,000 men, with a monthly pay-roll amounting to $60,000.

Visitors to the World's Fair may have seen samples of paper made by the Everett Mills, and among others the largest continuous roll ever made, being eight feet wide and 28,000 feet long. The mills have a capacity of fifteen tons a day, making only the higher grades of book paper and writing manilas, together with hardware papers. The plant has cost $400,000 and the buildings and yards occupy twenty-eight acres. The possibilities of the wood pulp industry are limitless, as the supply of material here is boundless.

LOCATION OF EVERETT, NEAREST TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The Barge Works, with a steel whaleback steamship 360 feet long and of 5,100 tons burden on the ways, is the only ship yard of its kind and importance on the coast.

The Wire Nail Factory is the chief concern of this kind west of the Mississippi, having a capacity of 1,000 kegs of nails and fifty tons of drawn wire a day, making everything from a thirteen-inch spike down to the smallest brad, in all over 250 varieties.

The gold and silver smelter, built at a cost of $250,000, is the finest on the coast, handling all kinds of precious ores. There are a dozen or more lumber and shingle mills in operation, together with brick yards, iron foundries, machine shops, in all some twenty-five or thirty industries.

Lumber must always occupy a leading position, Everett commanding the unrivalled forests of this country, through the three principal logging streams of Puget Sound, the Snohomish, Stillaguamish and Skagit.

For a city of less than three years old Everett has made marvellous progress, and without municipal debt, with 6,000 population, street cars, water works, profitable and diversified industries well established, its future is assured. Its location is most slightly, giving a view of the Olympic range in the west, and the mighty Cascades to the east from Ranier to Baker—100 miles apart—the only city on the Sound where these two mountain monarchs are visible at the same time.

There are openings here for many new industries, and the Everett Land Company, Everett, Wash., invites correspondence from persons seeking new locations.

LEON STEVENS.

Telegraphers' Peculiar Penmanship.

"An expert telegrapher can always be told by his writing," said an operator to a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter. "No matter how different the writing of expert operators may be, there is a similarity that can always be distinguished by a fellow-manipulator of the keys. It seems that there are certain muscles of the hand capable of quicker motion than others. A telegrapher who is compelled to take down thirty to fifty words a minute develops these muscles and makes them do most of the work. So the writing of expert operators has a peculiar resemblance, which is particularly noticeable to persons who follow the business. A telegrapher is compelled to adopt a different style of writing from that usually taught in the schools. In the latter beauty is what is most desired; in the case of the telegrapher he must have speed, and great speed, too, or he will be thrown aside. The other day a fellow-operator and myself saw a postal-card. I had only glanced at it when I remarked that it was the writing of a man who had once been a telegraph operator. My companion agreed, and further suggested that he had received his education in a railroad office, inasmuch as he dated his postal in the right-hand corner, whereas a commercial operator always writes the date in the left-hand corner, as the blanks are made in that form. Yes, and he has been a bookkeeper; for, although the figures were written hastily, they were in perfect lines, added my friend. This all came from our noticing the class distinction in the writing of a telegrapher. We asked the man who received it who had written it. He gave the name of a now prominent business-man who began life as a messenger in a railroad office, then became a telegrapher, next was given a position of trust where book-keeping was one of his duties, finally launching out for himself in a line entirely foreign to railroading or book-keeping. The characteristics that had crept into his writing during his early training were still visible. We had guessed the history of the man from his writing."

"Soon Forgot When We Are Gone."

A strange lesson is taught by science that, in the death of all organic forms, nourishment, essential to the growth and maturity of new forms, is furnished. Then in death the best good of new forms is served, endless and ever-recurring change being the only permanent thing in nature. Ceaseless change, the outcome of which we call evolution, prostrates daily in death one hundred and twenty-five thousand human beings, and also brings a slightly larger number into the world by birth. The same idea probably governs in the higher domains of life, and applies to the social, industrial, and business phases of existence. If this be so, every one serves a certain purpose in the scheme of existence and passes into oblivion, so far as this atom of stellar dust we call the world is concerned. It is by no means a flattering utterance, though it may be the truth, that this world is bettered by the death of mortals and that those who go can be spared as well as not, and that those who are left behind, and interests which the dead abandon, do not suffer much by the separation. A nation, or even a group of centuries, resolves itself into a mere thought, and the individual actors quickly fade into the azure of the past and are as nothing to their successors in time. It is not a pleasing thought that when we shall have entered the tomb the world will be better off without us than with us.

Fishing Dogs.

At a certain point all the men and dogs came to a halt. Half the dogs and men moved further along the water's edge about two hundred yards. At a concerted signal the dogs were started from their respective points and swam straight out seaward in single file in two columns. At a wild, sharp cry from the Ainus the right column wheeled left and left column wheeled right, until the head of each column met. Then at another signal all of them swan in line toward the shore, advancing more and more in crescentic formation.

As they neared the shore, increasing numbers of fish appeared in the shallow water, frightened forward by the splashing of the advancing column of dogs, which, as soon as their feet touched bottom, pounced upon the fishes as quick as a flash. The dogs promptly brought the fish which they had seized to their masters, who cut off the heads and gave each dog the head which belonged to him as his share of the catch. The dog which caught nothing got nothing. I believe this dog drill of the Ainus is entirely unique.

Adoration.

Looking into the blue stillness of a nightly sky sown with twinkling stars, every one of which is a sun like our own, or much larger, as Arcturus, which is 550,000 times larger than that sun, every one of these millions of suns, no doubt, having inhabited planets revolving around it, can we marvel at the words of the psalmist, "What is man, O God, that thou art mindful of him?" An infinity of suns and systems of suns, in infinite space, in infinite duration, controlled by infinite Power and infinite Wisdom, and guided to the minutest atom and aggregation of atoms by infinite intelligence, all begot in rightly constituted mortals the deepest humility, and cause their hearts to overflow with adoration and worship of the Creator.—Pullman Journal.

The Smallest Tree in the World.

The distinction belongs to the Greenland birch. Its height is less than three inches, yet it covers a radius of two or three feet.

RUSSIAN troops are to be equipped with snowshoes.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

AND

Stomach and Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,	Broken Constitution,
Nervous Prostration,	Debility of Old Age,
Nervous Headache,	Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Sick Headache,	Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Female Weakness,	Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Nervous Chills,	Loss of Appetite,
Paralysis,	Frightful Dreams,
Nervous Paroxysms and	Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Nervous Choking,	Weakness of Extremities and
Hot Flashes,	Fainting,
Palpitation of the Heart,	Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Mental Despondency,	Boils and Carbuncles,
Sleeplessness,	Scrofula,
St. Vitus' Dance,	Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Nervousness of Females,	Consumption of the Lungs,
Nervousness of Old Age,	Catarrh of the Lungs,
Neuralgia,	Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Pains in the Heart,	Liver Complaint,
Pains in the Back,	Chronic Diarrhœa,
Failing Health,	Delicate and Scrofulous Children,

Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '86.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.:
DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARDEE, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsville, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy; a few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world."

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.
JOHN T. MISH.

State of Indiana, Montgomery County } ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.
CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

HARRIET E. HALL, of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

MRS. ELLA A. BRATTON, of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood; am sure I was in the first stages of consumption, an inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nervine Tonic, and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the grandest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."

No remedy compares with SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE as a cure for the Nerves. No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a wonderful cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Price, Large 18 ounce Bottles, $1.25; Trial Size, 15 Cents.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

Every person purchasing six large bottles from our advertised agent at $1.25 each is entitled to one bottle free. If not kept by druggists order direct from

Six Bottles for $6.00 — Dr. E. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.

FARIS BROS.

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MONROE COUNTY.

Resident Dentist

Dr. J. W. GRAIN.

OFFICE removed to the building north of the Fee Corner, North College Ave east side, ground floor.

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Furniture Dealer.

I have the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bloomington, and will sell you goods cheaper than any one. I have a fine display of

Chamber Suites,

PARLOR SUITES, LOUNGES, FANCY CHAIRS, BABY WAGONS, CARPET SWEEPERS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMES. ORGANS kept in stock, and sold on monthly payments. I have the Household Sewing Machine the best Machine made, and the cheapest. I also keep

Clothing for Funerals

which only costs about one-half as much as other clothing. Come and see me, north side of square, in Waldron's Block

THE FINEST ON EARTH.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. is the only line running Pullman's Perfected Safety Vestibuled Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Cars service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and the only line running Through Reclining Chair Cars between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ills., and Combination Chair and