

Republican Progress

The Official Republican Paper of Monroe County.

Dennis B. Haungs, Editor and Prop.

[OFFICE OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.]
If this paper pleases you tell others
-if not-tell us.

EDITORIAL.

THREE ORATORS.

The death of Colonel Ingersoll recalls the fact that he gained his fame, or start, rather, through an address which placed in nomination another orator, who was in reality, not second to Colonel Ingersoll. The generation that heard these men heard their superior in the person of Abraham Lincoln.

All of them were great speakers. One was an orator possessing all the qualities in the highest form, Lincoln; another, Blaine, was an orator of the magnetic style, and Colonel Ingersoll, an influential word painter. Extracts from their best efforts are worth reading again.

When he nominated Blaine, Ingersoll said:

Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every defamer of his country and maligner of its honor. For the Republican party to desert that gallant man now is worse than if an army should desert their General on the field of battle. James G. Blaine is now, and has been, the bearer of the sacred standard of the republic. I call it sacred because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free.

Everything considered, this is a fair sample of the rhetoric of Colonel Ingersoll. It was effective, and is a creditable composition, but it is somewhat exaggerated and slightly soporific. But it is distinctly inferior from every point of view to the peroration of the Garfield memorial address delivered before the two houses of Congress, in February, 1882, in which Mr. Blaine said:

As the end drew near, his early craving for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain, and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive stifling air, from its homelessness and its hopelessness. Gently, silently, the love of a great people bore the great sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea, to live or to die, as God should will, within sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With warm, fevered face tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze, he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing wonders; on its far sails, white-tailing in the morning light, on its restless waves, rolling shoreward to break and die beneath the noonday sun; on the red clouds of evening, arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapid and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore, and felt already on his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning.

Both are admirable specimens of the art of the speaker, but both are shadowed by the words of Lincoln at Gettysburg. That address is too familiar to need quoting here. Great as it is, and the world's best judges have called it matchless, it is not much superior to the words that closed his second inaugural address. From his heart and soul he said:

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn by the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and his widow, and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Lincoln rose to heights Blaine and Ingersoll never reached, but happy the man who has heard these three. Well can he say that a single generation seldom produces three more eloquent and fascinating speakers.

ABOUT OTIS.

The interviews given out by the returning volunteers of the Nebraska and Utah troops on their arrival at San Francisco are anything but complimentary to Gen. Otis's administration in the Philippines. In answer to them General Shafter refers to the men so interviewed as the rif-raff and skulkers of the army and his Judge advocate, Major Groesbeck, gives a long winded argument ending in these words which are an insult to every volunteer in our service:

If I had my way, I would clap every mother's son of them into jail. I would stop these pitiable attempts to smirch the honor of the army. I entered the army as a volunteer during the civil war. I know what volunteers are. I know that I did not amount to anything as a soldier until the second year, and how can these fellows, who have only seen a few months' service, understand anything about discipline?

The fact of the matter is that the men are right in their criticism. In the army an officer is an officer and a soldier a machine. As soon as this machine dares to say what wrongs are going on, they become rif-raff and skulkers. The only remedy is for a young man, who has been brought up to believe himself as good as any other man, to give the army a wide berth. The arrogance displayed by some officers, along with their domineering manners will drive a high spirited young man to almost any extreme. It does not always follow that he who wears the shoulder straps is a better man than the one in the ranks. General Shafter is an incompetent and his opinion of rif-raff doesn't much count any way. As a Colonel he was the most antiauthoritarian man in the army, an enlisted man was to him a being devoid of feeling, reason or sense, and fit only to be ordered about as one would an army mule, so it is with most other officers. Every enlisted man is so far below them that they have no time or sympathy to waste on them, just so much material without understanding, except as taught by their own over reaching wisdom. It is very likely true that General Otis lives in a palace in utter disregard of the comfort of his men. It is very likely true that he spends his time getting new uniforms for himself, while men lie in trenches on the firing line. It is very likely true because it is so much like regular army officers we know. Otis did not have the respect of his men when he was a colonel, and now that he is a general it is not likely he improved in this respect. It is about time something was said for the man in the ranks, and by him. If he who does the work, whether it be fighting or laboring, and the rif-raff and skulkers of the Shafter-Groesbeck stripe sit off somewhere in the shade with a cold bottle and a - n the soldier.

KATE CHASE SPIAGUE.

When the historian of the future glances back over the nineteenth century in search of picturesque and striking personages the name of Kate Chase Sprague will figure in the chronicles of this country with as much distinctness as some of the now famous women of the courts of the old world. To the people of her own time she stands apart as one of the unique characters of the period. It was not that she was ambitious, for many women are so, but that she sought preferment and power for a father rather than a husband; or, as some might choose to put it, sought preference for herself through her father. She had shared with him all the highest honors this government can give, save one. He was the governor of a great State, he was a senator of the United States, he was secretary of the treasury, he was chief justice of the Supreme Court, and she was the head of the household while he held the latter of these positions. It was a great honor and distinction for so young a woman, but she was not satisfied for herself or for him. She wished him to be President of the United States and worked to that purpose. She may have been misjudged, but the public, which does not always read motives aright, held that her marriage was made with a view to the aid it would give her father in his presidential schemes, her husband being Governor of a State and a man of view. Her separation from him shortly after Chief Justice Chase's death gave support to this view. She was at all events, a young woman whose highest hopes were wrecked when her father died without achieving his and her great desire. She was a beautiful woman of many accomplishments, and the contrast between her later and earlier years was so wide as to make her an object of pity to those who had once envied her. It was a troubled life which has at last ended, and the pathos of it will linger around her name.

Mr. Secretary Root is fully installed. Now we shall see whether the old unit-general will continue to be a bigger man than old Miles.

Twenty-one men were fined \$3 each for sleeping on the grass on Boston common. If it costs that much to sleep on grass in Boston, what must the hotel charges be?

BOOM BLOOMINGTON.

The city of Bloomington offers the best market of any city anywhere near us. The progressiveness of its merchants, the keen competition, the facilities for doing business are such as few cities have, and consequently Bloomington is able to offer to the people of this section as fine an assortment of goods and as reasonable prices as can be found anywhere. In the first place it is one of the best produce markets in Indiana. The farmers can find a ready market for any of their products and can always get the top notch in prices.

In a mercantile way the merchants of Bloomington cannot be surpassed. They are progressive and up-to-date and can offer you endless variety and assortment at cheaper prices than can be secured in any other market. Our merchants buy direct and get as low prices as those of any other city, while the rents and necessary fixtures and current expenses are much smaller than in larger cities. Bloomington cannot be excelled as a suitable point, both for selling and for buying, and a trial trip is all that is needed to convince you of the truth of this statement.

Lynch Law in Georgia.

Governor Chandler of Georgia has at last made an earnest appeal to the citizens of Georgia to unite in putting an end to mob violence in the state. The evil has assumed the proportions of an epidemic of crime against crime, and the Governor implores the people to uphold the courts and aid them in the administration of justice. "Arson and burglary," he says, "and assassination and rape must stop, and at the same time lynch law must stop. The good of both races and the fair name of the state demands this."

It must be evident by this time to every sensible person in the South that lynch law increases the very evils which it seeks to prevent. Georgia has given it a disgracefully full trial. No considerable element of the white race has condoned it if not directly advocated lynching on the ground of necessity; but events have shown that the object sought has been defeated. The Governor's appeal is a flat confession of this fact. "We must away with the mob," he declares. We must restore the altar of reason and tear down the altar that passion has erected. We must do this," he urges, "in the interest of the white men of Georgia, and in the interest of the negroes of Georgia, and for the fair name of Georgia, to protect the virtue of the women of Georgia." Such impassioned language shows the high pitch of excitement which prevails.

The effect of this appeal will be awaited with anxious interest by the country. Georgia is not only disgracing itself, but the whole American people. Under our system of government the national authorities can do nothing. The Nation must stand idly by and see these outrages perpetrated and the good name of America disgraced without lifting a finger. Governor Chandler is greatly concerned about the disgrace which is being brought upon Georgia, but the world at large puts the stigma upon the United States.

Correct Diagnosis of Bryan Rhetoric.

In his recent speech at Greenfield Mr. Bryan said, "The producers make the wealth and the non-producers make the laws." This is a sample of other statements in the same spirit. Those who have read Mr. Bryan's speeches carefully, either from curiosity or from a desire to gauge the character of the man, must have been struck by his adroitness in promulgating vicious doctrines and his skill in sandwiching chunks of falsehood between layers of truth. This was a characteristic feature of all the speeches delivered by him in 1896, and it is equally noticeable in those he is making now. Few men have his skill in presenting false and dangerous doctrines in seemingly innocent garb and of suggesting conclusions by innuendo which he would scarcely dare to advocate openly. He is an adept in the dissemination of sugar-coated anarchism.

Dewey Took the Hint.

Here is a mighty good story and probably a true one that Captain Coglian told at the Winfield meeting: Dewey sailed into Manila harbor, fought his battle, and then cut the cable. The English admiral wanted to help him, but didn't dare. But he thought that Dewey might take a hint. So the English admiral sailed over to Dewey and said: "Ah, I see you have cut a cable." "Yes," answered Dewey. "Which one?" asked the innocent English admiral. And then Dewey, knowing for the first time there were two cables, rustled back, grappled for the second cable, and cut it.

Governor Mount of Indiana spent his vacation on his model farm, putting in his time in a personal inspection of his property, spending whole days in the fields and not infrequently lending a hand to the laborers.

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.

The local banks are paying specie to their customers whenever they will receive it without protest. Coin is abundant for all purposes of trade. One of the most gratifying as well as surprising features of the present financial condition is the prevalence of gold. In round figures the aggregate stock of gold in the country now is about one thousand million dollars, or nearly fourteen dollars for every man, woman and child in the United States. The increase of gold is one of the influences contributing to the unhealthy condition, and in some localities the death, of the free coinage sentiment for silver. One of the most popular arguments advanced three years ago in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1 was, that a larger circulation of money per capita was needed to facilitate the transaction of business. It was a fallacy, even then; but now the enormous increase of gold, almost doubling the amount of coin, answers the argument by proving that the demand was chiefly for political effect and existed in the months of free silver campaign orators.

A circulating medium more than sufficient for the demands of trade, industry, agriculture and commerce is a good thing—if all the money is good. The excellence and parity of value of the gold, silver and paper money now in circulation make it entirely safe and satisfactory for a man to have as much of it as he can buy with whatever he has to sell. Gold is the standard, because its market value by weight is the least variable.

Greenbacks are equal to gold because redeemable in gold coin. Gold certificates are equal to it because each certificate is backed by the coin of equal par value.

Silver certificates are equal to it because each ten dollar certificate has ten silver dollars laid up in the treasury to redeem it on demand, and each certificate of any denomination has the number of dollars called for on its face, stored for its redemption.

The silver dollars are equal to it because the government bought the silver dollar at the market price, coined the dollars on its own account and retained in the treasury seigniorage (the difference between the market value of the bullion and the par value of the coin which compensates and reimburses it for keeping the silver dollars in circulation. It par with the gold standard. Every man who accepts a silver dollar is interested in that margin which the U. S. treasury holds, because it makes that dollar as good as gold to him. Nobody is swindled. Money is plentiful and every dollar is worth a dollar.

From estimates based upon the last school census, the population of Indiana increased nearly half a million in the past year and is now about 2,645,138. There are 78 city governments and 132 town corporations in the state. The percentage of farmers is decreasing over the state, while the city and town population is increasing rapidly. The largest city in the state is Indianapolis, the smallest city government is that of Rising Sun, with a population of but 1,477. Linton, Greene county, is the largest incorporated town in the state, and Spring Grove, with a population of but 91, is the smallest. Plainfield, with a population of about 1,300, is the largest unincorporated town in the state.

General Alger's Statement.

It might be said of Gen. Alger, statement to the public that since he had no more to say he would better have said less. That he should make a statement was a confession that there was need that something be said in his justification. Presumably his statement is his best defense, and it is a weak one. Gen. Alger points out that when the American-Spanish war began the army consisted of but 25,000 men, and that in sixty days this army was increased to 275,000 men. For this increase he claims credit. Then in defending himself from criticisms which might lead the public to believe that many army appointments were political appointments, he says this increased force was made up almost entirely of state militia regiments, which were taken by the United States government as organized bodies. To arm, equip and feed this army was, of course, a huge task. The scandal of the typhoid camps, the grievous bungling at Tampa, the canned beef outrages—these will not be smoothed out by the fact that the task was huge. The fact of error of string volunteers at Springfield to fight Filipino insurgents with Mausers, after months of warning and preparation and the mistake of dallying with a rebellion instead of crushing it are also a part of the record.

WANTED! Correspondents.

We desire to have every towns ship represented in the columns of this paper, and to that end want correspondents who will send local happenings to us for each issue. Write the Progress for particulars.

Two Facts About Arbuckles' Coffee

It has set the standard of quality for all competitors for the last thirty years. The strongest claim any competitor can make is that his coffee is "just as good as Arbuckles'."

THREE CONCLUSIONS

The best Coffee is Arbuckles'. The only Coffee to buy is Arbuckles'. The right thing is to insist on having Arbuckles'.

No. 72. A School Bag.
Illustrated and described. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 73. School's Companion.
A most useful article for school boys. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

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Illustrated and described. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

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Fifty colored pictures of Animals selected from the best of nature. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

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No. 78. Pepper and Salt Holders.
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A beautiful imported picture. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 80. A Spring Balance Scale.
Illustrated and described. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 81. Men's Suspenders.
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No. 82. The First Kiss.
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No. 84. A Basket of Bonbonettes.
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No. 85. Three Beautiful Flower Pictures.
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No. 86. Noah's Ark.
A magnificent, consisting of 12 pairs of Animals—Elephants, Camels, Deer, Horses, Cattle, Donkeys, Goats, Lions, Bears, Tigers, Dogs and Cats. Each pair is coupled and stands alone. They are introduced in many colors on heavy cardboard, cut out and mounted on a piece of wood, and are bound in a book. Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 87. One Gold Eyed Needles.
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No. 88. Hair Pin Cabinet.
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No. 89. A Pocket Mirror and Comb.
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Some men are so lacking in hospitality that they won't even entertain an idea.

Admiral Dewey has made several changes in the date of his home coming, and it is possible that he intends to treat the reception committee to a little surprise party in New York harbor.

The Mazet committee of New York is trying to show sheriffs how to suppress crime. Some of our western sheriffs could give the Mazet committee valuable pointers.

Three thousand miners are affected by the advance of 12 cents in the rate made at Elkhorn, W. Va. This is the kind of dividend news the country likes to hear.

No sooner is Du Paty de Clémont of trouble in France than we learn that De Smet de Nayer is likely to get in to trouble in Belgium.

"A newspaper whose columns overflow with advertisements of business men," says Talmage, the great preacher, "has more influence in attracting attention to and building up a town than any other agency that can be employed. People go where there is business. Capital and labor go where there is an enterprising community. No power on earth is so strong to build up a town as a newspaper well patronized, and its power should be appreciated."

A map 137 feet high and 255 long, showing the railroad system of the United States, will form a remarkable feature at the Paris 1900 exhibition. Each line will be marked out by electric lights, and from time to time moving electric lights will show the position of express trains.

One Cent Per Mile to Philadelphia and Return via Vandalia-Pennsylvania Line.

Tickets sold at Vandalia Line stations September 1st to 4th, inclusive, return limit September 12th, 1899. Stop overs, circuit route tickets, and tickets with longer limit at slightly higher rates. Through sleepers, dining cars serve all meals. For particulars address nearest Vandalia Line Agent or Traveling Passenger Agents C. M. Wheeler, Terre Haute, Ind., or J. C. Millsburgh, Decatur, Ills.

IT WILL NOT WORK.

Let us give the Hispanics the same assurance of independence that we have given the Cubans. Let us assure them of our intention to establish a stable government which, when established, will be their government, and let us assure them that we will not let them like an elder brother, and say to other nations, "Hands off!"—Wm. J. Bryan at the Columbus banquet.

Certainly! Let the United States assure the Tagalos and their dictator that we will expend blood and treasure in setting up a government for them to fight over among themselves. Let them give a quibblo and his horde power to enter upon a career of rapine and murder in every other island except Luzon; to murder those natives who do not agree with them; to pillage and destroy the property of every Englishman, German, American, or other foreigner in the island; to bring on such a reign of terror as to force other nations to go in and save their subjects. Then, again, let us "stand by them like an elder brother," and keep off other nations. Non-sense! The United States, if Mr. Bryan's suggestions are followed, will have a job on its hands, to be sure. It would have to keep an army and a navy ready at all times in order to be able to "stand by" these murderous Malay-like an elder brother. Does Mr. Bryan suppose the people of this country would ever endorse any such scheme as this? Uncle Sam should spend all the money, do all the fighting and then present Aguinaldo the islands on a silver platter. Rather than enter into any such impractical and expensive project as this, the American soldier had better come home and let the island go to the demoniac howlows. It would stamp the Americans as a race of cowards and make them the laughing stock of the world, but that would probably cut little figure with men playing for political advantage.—Nashville American (Democrat).

Literary Physique.

The large majority of contemporary authors of international fame are small men physically. King, Barrie, Jerome, Howells, Stockton, Stedman, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Boyesen, Salter, are none of them above medium height, and some of them are actually diminutive. Marion Crawford and Cozart Doyle are tall, athletic-looking men, but they are the exception that prove the rule.

The Man of the Hour.

A Magnificent Portrait of . . . Admiral Dewey

. . . in Ten Colors . . . size, 14x21 inches.

will be published by us shortly. It is now being printed for us on heavy plate paper, in a form suitable for framing, by one of the largest art lithograph houses in America, in the famous French style of copper-plate work. Every American family will want one of these handsome pictures of Admiral Dewey. It must be remembered that this picture will be in no sense a cheap chromo, but will be an example of the very highest style of illuminated printing. It will be an ornament to any library or drawing-room. Our readers can have the Dewey portrait at what it costs us actually ten cents per copy by merely filling out the coupon below, and sending it to this office at once. There will be such a demand for the portrait when it is published that we advise sending orders in advance. As many copies as may be desired can be had on one coupon, providing ten cents is sent for each copy. Write name and address plainly, and remit in coin or postage stamps.

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