

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869.

Prize Mowing Match.

Seven Machines are entered for the Contest.

The Champion and Buckeye Victorious.

On Wednesday morning last, according to a previous arrangement, a trial of Mowing Machines was had, in Alex. Sutherland's meadow, southeast of Bloomington. After considerable preliminary driving, stake setting, and waiting for the arrival of all the machines, seven Mowers were entered for the contest. The Climax, while moving off to take its position, was driven into a sink hole, and the tongue broken out—with this exception, not an accident occurred during the morning.

The Committee to decide upon the merits of the Machines, were first chosen, and the gentlemen selected for this rather delicate duty were, Wm. O. Fee, Wm. Buskirk and Aquilla Rogers. Choice of ground was then made by lot, and each machine started accordingly.

No. 1.—THE HUBBARD. R. W. Gray.

This machine, on the first test, (cutting across the field) cut the grass well and close. The cutting bar on this machine, is at the right, and a little in the rear of the seat, as is the case with all the mowers, except the Champion—the cutting bar being on the left in that Mower. The only objection we could urge against the Hubbard, was the saw-mill noise it makes, when at work, and that there seems to an unskilled eye, to be more machinery in its combination than would be convenient to keep in order.

No. 2.—THE HOOVER EXCELSIOR. Allen & Co.

This machine, in its cross-field test, did good work, as far as cutting was concerned; and here it is proper to remark that every machine on the ground cut grass well, and the only question to be determined by a committee are, whether the draught of any particular machine is lighter than that of another, and whether one machine has any perceptible advantage over another in point of wear or durability. Our opinion as to the relative merits of one machine over another, cannot of course be formed from practical experience, and hence, is worth no more than the opinion of any other individual. The Committee must judge as to the actual merits of machines—we would not, if it were possible.

No. 3.—THE BUCKEYE. James Small.

This machine has become well known in Monroe county, having been sold at an early day by Mr. Small. Every unprejudiced man admits, that this machine does good work. The cutting bar is on the right, in plain view of the driver, and the machine is of light draught. Both this machine and the Champion, cut well and steadily when moving slowly—something that all machines do not.

No. 4.—THE CLIMAX. M. W. Henton.

The Climax was next brought on the ground, and elicited considerable comment by reason of the peculiarity of its construction. The machinery consisting only of two series of cog-wheels and pinions, with one shaft 14 inches long, which gives motion to the pitman rod that drives the cutting blade, is enclosed in an iron box two feet long and ten inches square—reminding one of an oscillating engine, more than anything else we can imagine. As to its points of superiority or inferiority, we will leave others to decide. There was too much jerking about its motion to suit our unpracticed eye, yet it walked into the grass right merrily.

No. 5.—THE CHAMPION. Seward & Co.

Now comes "The Champion," a light draught, clean cutting machine, which has been recently introduced by the Seward Brothers. From the commencement of the trial, till its close, it was evident

that the sympathies of the majority of the spectators were with the Buckeye and Champion. The Champion was much admired for its clean cutting, the ease with which it was drawn by either one or two horses, and its quiet steadiness when in operation. In fact it walked through the sink holes as if upon level ground.

No. 6.—THE SCIBERLING EXCELSIOR. Stuart & Co.

The Sciberling Excelsior is sold by Stuart & Co. and, so far as our observation and knowledge of the machine goes, worked well. The points of difference between this and many others on the ground, were not perceptible to us, though persons who are familiar with the mechanism of Mowers, might readily detect points which we failed to notice. It is generally considered a No. 1 machine.

No. 7.—THE MCCORMICK. M. W. Henton.

By name, this machine is familiar to every man who has read of machinery, but it has not been brought into market here, until recently. Many improvements have been made in the McCormick, in the past five years, and it may be superior to some of the machines exhibited, for aught we know to the contrary. The machine cut with seeming smoothness and ease, but the draught seemed heavy. Whether this was so or not, interested parties may judge.

The grass in this field was pretty equally divided between light and heavy, though none of it was tangled; it was sufficiently rolling for hard work, and in many places there were boggy spots that severely tested the powers of the different machines.

After each machine had cut out the land apportioned to it, all were taken to a heavier body of grass, and did their work admirably.

Later in the day, the seven Mowers above enumerated, were taken to the farm of Captain Wylie, and again severely tested.

The most delicate portion of the work was now to be done—the allotting of premiums. This was decided by giving to the Champion the first premium, \$10 00; and to the Buckeye the second premium, \$6 00. Every machine on the ground was deserving of some recognition, and there should have been premiums offered to all.

Articles of association for the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company have been filed with the Secretary of State. The document gives a history of the legal conveyances made of this road down to the present time, and sets forth that the road was purchased under a decree of sale ordered by the Common Pleas Court of White county, by foreclosure of mortgage by the following named parties: George F. Talmon, Frederick Schuchardt, Jas. H. Barker, Moses Taylor, Edward Minturn, Chas. P. Leverich, and Joan Steward. The original capital stock shall be \$3,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The following are the Directors, to continue in office until the first Thursday in June: Geo. F. Talmon, Moses Taylor, Fred Schuchardt, Jas. H. Barker, Edward Minturn, Chas. P. Leverich, John Steward, James F. Jay, Geo. L. Schuyler, John Jacob Astor, W. H. Bradford, Jonathan J. Wells and Edward Jones.

The School Board might do a good thing by employing a greater number of female teachers. All avocations are open to men, and where woman is as well or better fitted for the service, she should be employed in preference to man. That she is peculiarly adapted to the instruction of children, everybody admits.—*Cincinnati Times.*

No man should be employed to teach school, where a woman can be found to do the work as well. And the woman should be paid as much as a man, when she does the work as well.

A Democratic orator in Providence, R. I., made the following hopeful remark *apropos* of the prospects of the Democratic party: "As a few men saved Sodom, so may a few good men save the old Democratic ship, if firm and true in the cause."

The comparison of the Democratic party to Sodom is an excellent one. But our Democratic friend will remember that, according to Moses, Sodom was not saved, because no righteous men could be found in it. That is precisely the case with the Democratic party. The comparison is perfect.

Crops—Potato Pest.

It is not easy, in the condition in which the long "rainy" term has left the ground to say what the crop prospect of the State is. Until the rain set in, wheat promised as well as we have ever known it, but continuous wet weather followed by intense heat are the conditions in which "rust" appears, and we have but too much reason to apprehend that our crop is to be seriously affected by it. In the southern portion of the State, where the harvest has already begun, the rust has been found to have done some, but not severe, mischief; but in the center and north, the two weeks longer term of maturity gives two weeks more chance for the rust to become fatal, and we look for the reports of the harvest from those sections with no little concern. The corn, however, is profiting by the heat and moisture that imperils the wheat, and other crops, except potatoes, seem to be doing well. Potatoes never got above ground in better condition than this year, but a destructive worm or bug, unlike the common "potato bug," is playing havoc with them throughout the Northwest, and our State is not exempted. In Minnesota, it is said that the crop will not be sufficient for home consumption. Wherever the pest appears, potato tops, however strong and green, speedily look naked, dirty and sickening. A field resembles nothing so much as a "common" covered with dying dog-fennel, except that it is blacker. The bare stalks sprang out, slim and dark as after a hard freeze, and the roots, deprived of their means of nourishment, stop growing and shrivel away. The "bug" is rather more of a short, bumpy worm, than a bug, in its first growth. It is soft, pulpy, nasty, reddish in color, with a small black head, but it acquires a shell in a few days and becomes a round, grayish colored bug, resembling in shape and size the small black beetles so common in rotten logs, and about our residences. It is very prolific. You may kill fifty on one potato hill-to-day, and leave it, so far as you can see, perfectly clean, and in three days you will find fifty more on it, with clusters of little ones, not larger than pin-heads, buried in the cusps and wrinkles of the central leaves. These grow almost before your eyes, into the big, disgusting, destructive lumps of reddish ruin, we have described. They are easily enough knocked off the vines, but they crawl back again. Killing them seems to do no good, as every dead one is replaced by a dozen, and we have heard of no application that will drive them off or destroy them. They seem to be an incurable pest. It is said they were first discovered in Colorado in 1861, where they fed on the wild cucumber, and that as soon as the potato was planted near them they "went for it," and have stayed with it ever since. They have gradually made their way east, and if they do not prove as fatal as the "rot" it will be because some mode of killing them or preventing their propagation will be discovered, of which we know nothing now. We are not advised of the extent of the evil in this State, but we are apprehensive the visitation will make a serious deficiency in our crops. Fruits are doing well, and we shall have peaches and apples in abundance.—*Ind. Journal.*

POLITICAL.

Mr. William D. Price, of Travis county, declines the Republican nomination for Treasurer of Texas.

Friends of General Rosecrans will press his name as a candidate for Governor upon the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which meets July 7.

General Wells, Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, spoke at Alexandria recently, making one of those interlocutory and rambling, yet telling addresses, that are peculiar to Southern stump oratory. Referring to buying up negro votes, he illustrated it by the example of an old colored man who called on him in Richmond. He inquired: "Is you the Governor?" "Is you de shoo chuf Go'or?" And on finding out the fact told him he had gotten thirty-six dollars for his vote from a Conservative, but on being questioned with on the example of Judas, and how he perished after the receipt of the thirty pieces of silver for his treason, he came to the conclusion, "Well, the money is gone in my belly, but I've got the vote in my heart, and 'fore God I'll gib it for the men that freed us folks." He would tell the man that tried this game of bribery that he will find that he has lost his money and his man too.

CANDIDATE IN VIRGINIA.

Republicans—Governor, H. H. Wells; Lieutenant Governor, J. D. Harris; Attorney General, T. R. Bowden.

Democrats—Governor, Gilbert C. Walker; Lieutenant Governor, John F. Lewis; Attorney General, James C. Taylor.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Republicans—R. S. Ayer, J. H. Platt, Charles H. Porter, W. H.

H. Showell, Gaston C. Curtis, John W. Jenkins, Charles Whittlesey, George S. Smith.

Democrats—James W. Farnham, Levi C. Thayer, Robert L. Owen, Robert G. Conrad, Lewis McKenzie.

At large—Republican, A. M. Crane; Democrat, Charles W. Buffs.

There are the following independent candidates for Congress: D. M. Norton, colored, and G. F. Watson, Republican; T. M. Bayne, colored; Field Cook, colored; Geo. Tucker, claims to be Republican; Robert Ridgway, Democratic; John T. Harris, Democratic; Douglass Wallace, Democratic. At large—Col. Joseph Segar.

Tennessee is just now a lively place for politicians. The Stokes and Senter fight waxes warm, and an unusually active canvass is going on. By way of adding to the turmoil, there comes in Colonel Davidson M. Letherman, who will not take a nomination for State Senator, but comes straight down when you say Governor. Here is his programme:

"If I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."

—

IF I shall be Governor, and you will give me a Legislature in accord with my principles, my obligations and my determination, I here make the promise that I will be the Governor of all the people in the State, of all parties and conditions, white and colored; and especially will I try to save the citizens from an inheritance of slavery to the payment of taxes—an absurdity and a burden too great to be endured, and makes that which we own onerous to keep. Law, order and peace shall prevail from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi river. With my consent or favor, no longer shall an armed militia, in time of peace, be a tax upon the people; shackles and chains shall be broken, and the foot of the despot shall no longer be upon the necks of noble men and noble women."