

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1869.

The Bloomington Democrat "goes for" Temperance and Preachers.

The friends of Temperance have inaugurated a series of lectures, at the court house, and the Ministers from several of the churches have participated in the discussion of the topic of "Intemperance." This has led to the following article in the *Bloomington Democrat*, of Saturday last:

THE TEMPERANCE LECTURE.
"It has been in contemplation for some time past to have a series of Temperance Lectures, on the public square, to be delivered on Sabbath afternoons, by the preachers. This is right; this is as it should be; it is in conformity with long established custom in Bloomington, to have Temperance Lectures when we do not have anything else. The enterprise bids fair to be unusually successful at this time, as there is positively nothing going on, specially on Sabbath afternoons, to furnish public amusement for pious minds. The college will, for a season, furnish no opportunity to our preachers to solicit invitations to lecture at that institution. Had we this fall, as last, an important election year at hand, preceded by a long and feverish contest, in which the self-called friends of temperance could only themselves almost exclusively to the great triumphant party, holding large and disorderly meetings until late hours of the night, during the week, then temperance lectures would not be needed or desirable, for pretty much the same crowd which is expected to attend on Sunday, and approve the hypocritical can of the one, would be too much exhausted by the labor of the week cheering the drunken babbles of the other; besides, in point of effect, the night performances would probably be preferable; while at the Sunday meetings the preachers necessarily speak of the evils of intemperance somewhat theoretically, the orators of the night demonstrations would furnish also the disgusting example.

But "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and on last Sunday afternoon was to be seen the first breaking out on the surface of the clear and well defined premonitory symptoms of what usually result in a case of periodical temperance insanity; we may, therefore, soon expect to see some of its morbid manifestations, in the shape of petitions in favor of prohibitory liquor laws, destined for the waste paper basket of some legislature, whose majority, with their heads fevered by their last night's debauch, will give them, not even a respectful reading; otherwise it may develop itself in the form of remonstrances to some partisan Board of Commissioners to induce them to violate their oaths, and duty, in refusing to grant licenses to retail liquors, to men qualified under existing laws, so that the courts having appellate jurisdiction on may promptly overrule their decisions. But about the speech.—The occasion, was a propitious one, the weather was fine, and the saloons and most of the business houses were closed. A crowd was soon collected by the vigorous ringing of the court house bell; with about the usual number of rude boys, free negroes and rat terriers, we also observed one horse in the audience, but in justice to the animal it is proper to state that he came with evident reluctance, and only put on air from a pressure of surrounding circumstances, over which he had no control. The speech, as a whole, was a good one, well suited to the occasion, and we liked it; it was delivered by a young man by the name of Naylor, who is, we believe, connected, in some way, with the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Church. Then there was not much in it to enlighten the honest inquirer after the merits of a genuine temperance reformation; but it answered equally well for those who had evidently come prepared to accept vapid declamation and bold and confident assertions for demonstrated fact, vitiated by a single inquiry as to the evidence on which it was founded. Said the speaker: "no man can be a patriot who is a drunkard or a dram drinker." This assertion was a good and safe one well calculated to secure the attention of an unthinking audience, on account of its extravagant boldness, and as equally, perhaps, incapable of refutation as of proof. We imagine that perhaps the speaker misunderstood the connection in which the expression was used by John Hig—Lozier, in his temperance speech here a few years ago, at all events the repetition sounded somewhat flatter. In this connection we will make a suggestion to the preachers generally, gratuitous, it is true, but nevertheless valuable, we think; that when they meet to swap sermons at their annual "Associations, Synods, Presbyteries, Conferences," and what you call 'ems, that they also exchange temperance lectures; while the system might not really bring us anything better, it would at least be a change, and secure greater accuracy in the matter of quotations. Those assistant destructive of chicken meat on such occasions, the Lay Delegates, could make themselves useful, as well as ornamental, by seeing that this thing is not neglected.

"Don't vote for the drunkard or the dram drinker," remarked the speaker, somewhat excitedly.

The Chicago *Times* has at last found it convenient to inform its readers that "the manner in which the public debt is being reduced is highly gratifying." The other leading Democratic journals throughout the country still retain a dogged silence upon the subject. According to their arguments, Andrew Johnson, whose administration added one hundred millions to the public debt in four years, was a success, but that of General Grant, which will reduce the debt more in one year than Johnson's administration added to it in four, is a failure. It is by this sort of logic that the Democratic party has lost the confidence of the country. It can not stand the facts.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The estimated majority for the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in Kentucky, is from 40,000 to 45,000. This is a reduction of last year's majority about one-half. Seymour's majority in November was 88,678. Stevenson, for Governor, had over 76,000 a year ago. We were not looking for substantial gains in the "dark and bloody ground." It will be a pleasure to record one more such advance next year, rubbing out entirely the Democratic balance left by the late election.

There is another Democrat who talks like a man of brains. We mean Judge Abbott, of Boston. He says that negro suffrage and reconstruction are things of the past, finished, consummated, done up; and that to "attempt to declare the form of government like England's, and a man like General Lee for a monarch. We want no trash to rule over us, as it has ruled and continues to rule." So it appears that this imperial movement is acknowledged, after all, to be in favor of the Democratic party and its leaders. The same party once tried to overthrow our government and establish on its ruins a slave aristocracy, but failed. They will have a more miserable failure in the Imperialist effort to establish a monarchy upon the American continent.—*Martinville Gazette*.

None of the Democratic papers apply the term "bloated bondholder" to Asa Packer, their Pennsylvania nominee for Governor, though that is what they would be sure to call a Republican candidate worth twenty millions of dollars. But we dare say they know what they are about. Quite likely Mr. Packer belongs to that class of rich Democrats who never invested anything in Government bonds. They are afraid they are not safe, and so they give the preference to railroad and other stocks.

Senator Morton will open the Ohio canvass at Wilmington, on the 12th of August.

The Ohio Democracy demand the immediate repeal of the national banking system. We have no doubt this modest request of a minority will be promptly attended to. The Democracy demanded that the late war should stop, and that their brethren of the South should be allowed to start a government on their own hook, with slavery as a corner stone; but somehow or other, the people paid no attention to the request. We are sorry that Democracy gets snubbed in every attempt it makes to implant itself in the affections of the masses, but "sigh is fate."—*Martinville Gazette*.

The Cincinnati Enquirer gravely announces that a distiller has taken the contract for hauling off all the garbage of that city, with a view to converting it into whisky. As the garbage of a city is composed largely of animal matter, the idea of converting it into whisky is something new—and startling. Beef bones, bacon rinds, chicken entrails, fish scales, in combination with bread crumbs, potato peelings, and the miscellaneous refuse of the kitchen, are to be put through the process of quick fermentation, and made to yield a superior stimulant, which will certainly not lack in "body." We are at a loss how to receive this new discovery in the manufacture of whisky. People ordinarily care but little about positive poisons in their drink. They can talk learnedly and scientifically of strichnine, sulphuric acid, fusel oil, and other corrosive agents in whisky, and at the same time "hast it in," with their accustomed regularity. In fact we believe that most drinkers prefer a real deadly drink. There is something positive and substantial about it. But many who take kindly to poison, have a prejudice against nastiness, and the thought that the beautifully-beaded, amber liquid, which giveth its color in the cup, is the product of maggots tub of swill, may possibly cause them to hesitate before drinking.

The Spencer county Journal contains a notice from the Auditor and Treasurer of the county, that some scoundrel has gained access to their offices and erased and changed figures, altering amounts very seriously thereby, and committing other depredations. A committee is investigating the matter, and the officers offer a reward of \$100 for evidence that will discover and convict the guilty persons.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees is being urged by many of the Democratic papers of the State, for the nomination for Governor, by the next Democratic State Convention. Voorhees is the brains of the Democratic party in Indiana.

A Fort Wayne family financers through the hard times by hiring servant girls on trial, and discharging them without pay, at the close of the week, as not satisfactory.

The State Central Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, has determined to conduct the canvass quietly, avoiding all partisan demonstrations; that is to say, big conventions, processions and displays. It is believed that the people have had so much political excitement as to have an absolute disinclination for it, and will be quite as likely to come out and vote the Republican ticket, if nothing further is done than to thoroughly organize in every school district, and spread abroad the truth through the agency of political documents and the press. This course is sensible, and can be safely followed in other States.

A newspaper called the Imperialist, was recently established in New York, the avowed object of which was the advocacy of the doctrine that the American Republic was a failure, and that at the time had come when a great Empire should be established here, with a Dictator as its ruler. The Democratic newspapers of the country have been laboring hard to prove that this was Republican doctrine, and that the Imperialist was started in the interest of the Republican party. A late number of that paper, however, removes all doubt as to who are the men for whose advancement it is laboring. It says—"Give us a form of government like England's, and a man like General Lee for a monarch. We want no trash to rule over us, as it has ruled and continues to rule." So it appears that this imperial movement is acknowledged, after all, to be in favor of the Democratic party and its leaders. The same party once tried to overthrow our government and establish on its ruins a slave aristocracy, but failed. They will have a more miserable failure in the Imperialist effort to establish a monarchy upon the American continent.

The Indians in Arizona have stolen 1700 head of cattle in one county alone, since January last. In the same time they have murdered fifty-two white people, wounded eighteen, and carried two into captivity. Pleasant country.

HEROISM AMONG RAILROAD MEN.—Among the compensations of disasters is the manner in which they bring out traits of courage and disinterestedness. On Saturday, two accidents occurred—the first on a Connecticut River and the second on a Rutland train. In one case a jammed brakeman, hanging by the knot of a car door, said to a brother brakeman who came to his assistance: "Die, if any one else is hurt worse than I am, help him first." In the other case, the first words of a severely injured engineer were: "Are any of the passengers hurt?"—*Boston Transcript*, July 20.

The man who threw the first stone at the Massachusetts troops, as they marched through Baltimore, on their way to Washington, is a resident of Lafayette. He is no credit to the city. We would not be surprised to hear of his being nominated for an office by a Democratic convention.

Acquittal of Mrs. Morton.

Mrs. Melissa Morton, charged with the killing of Scott S. Moore, Jr., in New Albany, last December, was tried and acquitted in the Floyd Criminal Court, last week. The history of the case is about this: Young Moore, suspecting or hearing that Mrs. Morton was a woman of doubtful character, addressed her a note soliciting a meeting with her at the house of Mrs. Huff, a neighbor of Mrs. Morton. To this note Mrs. M. replied, the contents of which note are unknown, except by inference from a second note, which Moore sent her. This second note of Moore's brought Mrs. M. to the store of his father, where he was clerking. At this place they held a conversation in a low tone. Soon afterwards they were seen going down street in the direction of Mrs. M.'s. Mrs. M. went home, and Moore went to the house of Mrs. Huff. He had been there but a few minutes when Mrs. M. came in. They went into a room to themselves. They were in there but a short time when a noise like the rustling of a paper, or a scuffle, was heard; and Moore opened the door of the room in which they were, and called on Mrs. Huff, who was in an adjoining room, when, at that instant, the report of a pistol was heard, and Scott Moore fell to the floor, a dying man. Upon examination it was found that his jugular vein had been cut by the ball, and he died in a few minutes. Mrs. M. was arrested and tried for murder, with the above result.

COL. BURN'S RED JACKET AXE.—This axe is better than the regular shaped axes for these reasons:—
I. It cuts deeper.
II. It don't stick.
III. It don't jar the hand.
IV. No time or strength is wasted by taking the axe out of the cut.
V. With the same labor you do one third more work.
With all these good qualities it is made of same steel and iron and temper, as our regular axes and will not bear rough usage any better than they.

TAOY, IOWA, Dec. 21st, 1869.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKERWELL.—The Red Jacket Axe you sent is a good one. I think it is the best axe I ever had of.

It is a very easy axe to chop with. Any one can see by the shape of it that it does not require so much exertion on the part of chopper as with the old style axe, to make it penetrate into the wood. We are much pleased with it. Yours, G. W. CLAYTON.

Miles covered Scoop Shovel for the Farmer. Just what you want.

PEORIA, January 23, 1869.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKERWELL.—We have in constant use the Covered Scoop Shovel of Mr. Miles and find it to be a very useful article. We more than save the cost of it daily in the amount of grain saved, shoveled from wagons. We can also handle grain much faster than with the common Scop.

Grier & Co., Grain Dealers,
E. S. Easton, Grain Dealer,
S. Easton & Son, Grain Dealers,
Robinson & Co., Freck Mills,
George Field & Co., City Mills

While we make these and recommend them because of their great merit, we are also manufacturers of Spades and Shovels equal to any made in the country, East or West.

Our saws are patent tempe and patent ground, and warranted as good as made.

FREDRICK, IOWA, February 5, 1869.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKERWELL.—The saw you sent Henry & Pierce is the best saw I ever saw, it takes two inches feed in oak and stands up bully. I cut 501 feet of oak felling in 22 minutes.

I have run saws for 19 years, and that is the best one I ever got hold of. I have run your saws in Michigan for four or five years.

ASH DAVIS.

If your hardware dealer does not keep our goods, send us to direct with your inquiries or orders, and you shall have immediate attention and reply.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKERWELL, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, sole owners of Colburn's Red Jacket Patents.

July 28.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Monroe Circuit court, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, September 4th, 1869,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the court house of Monroe county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of section twenty-three (23) in township ten, north of range one (1), (2) west containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, subject to an incumbrance of the dower right of Mary Warren, as held out to her by commissioners appointed for that purpose.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose to public sale, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

July 21 '69—y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Monroe circuit court, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, September 4th, 1869,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock p.m., of said day, at the door of the court house of Monroe county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of section twenty-three (23) in township ten, north of range one (1), (2) west containing one hundred and thirty-six acres, more or less, subject to an incumbrance of the dower right of Mary Warren, as held out to her by commissioners appointed for that purpose.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose to public sale, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

July 21 '69—y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Monroe Circuit court, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, September 4th, 1869,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock p.m., of said day, at the door of the court house of Monroe county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter, lot No. three hundred and forty-five; running thence east ninety-nine feet to a stake; thence north one hundred and thirty-two feet; thence west ninety-nine feet; thence south one hundred and thirty-two feet to the place of beginning, the same being a part of In-lots in the town of Bloomington, and known and designated as follows:—In-lots 345 and 346.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree of judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place expose to public sale, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

July 21 '69—y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the will of Solomon Butcher, deceased, late of Perry township, Monroe county, Indiana.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

LEWIS H. BUTCHER, Executor.

Aug 4 '69

ATTACHMENT.

In the court of Frederic T. Butler, Justice of the Peace of Bloomington township, The State of Indiana, Monroe county, John Shobol, et al., vs. Harvey Dodd.

BE IT KNOWN, that on the 21st day of July, 1869, the above named plaintiff filed in my office his complaint against said defendant with his affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant is hereby notified of the filing and pending of said complaint against him, that unless he appear and defend in the court of said defendant, or demur thereto, he will be liable to the costs of the suit.

Also, the south-west fourth of the southeast quarter, section thirty-three, all in township No. ten, north of range one east, supposed to be two hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less.

If the rents and profits of the above named tract do not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then offer at public sale the fee simple of one-half of such a tract No. 2 as may satisfy judgment, interest and costs, until the whole is offered.

If that does not satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then offer the whole of tract No. 1, to-wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter, also the south-west fourth of the northeast quarter, commencing at or near the southwest corner of said quarter section, and down the ridge in a north-easterly direction, until it strikes the east line, all that part lying to the west of said line, and all in section thirty-four.

Also, the northeast fourth of the northwest quarter, section thirty-three, all in township No. ten, north of range one east.

Also, the northeast fourth of the northwest quarter, section thirty-three, all in township No. ten, north of range one east, supposed to be two hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less.

If the rents and profits of the above named tract do not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then offer at public sale the fee simple of one-half of such a tract No. 2 as may satisfy judgment, interest and costs, until the whole is offered.