

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS

WILLIAM A. GATE, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1869.

For State Treasurer—Wm. F. Browning.

Several weeks ago we spoke of the claims of A. D. Lynch, for the office of Treasurer of State, giving the indorsement of the Shelbyville *Republican*, of that gentleman's fitness for the position.

This week, we have a candidate of our own to recommend—a resident of Bloomington, and, we believe, the most radical, reliable and unflinching Republican in Monroe County. We refer to Wm. F. BROWNING, Esq. As Chairman of our County Central Committee, Mr. B. has, during the past three years, worked day and night for the success of the party—devoted his time and money freely to secure that result, and has frequently done the work of the entire committee, when no other man had the interests of the party sufficiently at heart to make an effort—this too, without hope or promise of reward, and with naught in view save the triumph of the Republican Party at the polls.

Wm. F. BROWNING is as well and favorably known abroad as at home. There is not a Republican in the State, of any prominence, who does not know Mr. B. personally or by reputation.

In 1862 Mr. BROWNING was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 3d District, by President Lincoln, and in that capacity gave general satisfaction. But in 1866, he was removed by Andrew Johnson, because he could not be induced to turn traitor to his party.

Mr. BROWNING is in every way fitted for the position for which we urge his claims, and we have every reason to believe that if his name is presented to the convention on the 22d of February next, his prospect for nomination will be equal y as fair as that of any gentleman who has yet been mentioned.

The President's Message.
The Message of President Grant to Congress, was published in a number of the daily papers, on Wednesday last. As is usual with documents of this character, there are but one or two points upon which the public felt a curiosity. These were Cuba and the Currency.

With respect to Cuba, the President says the people of the United States sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self-government. But while so sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should abstain from taking an interested part without invitation, in the quarrels between different nations, or between Governments and their subjects. Our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law—international, internal and local. Such has been the policy of the Administration in dealing with these questions. For more than a year a valuable province of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours, in which all our people can not but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom.

The people and government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in the pending struggle, that they manifested throughout the previous struggle between Spain and the former colonies in behalf of the latter, but the contest at no time has assumed the conditions which amount to a war, in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge, when to accord the rights of belligerency, either to people struggling for freedom, or to independent nations at war with each other. The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European powers will find it to their interest to terminate these relations, and establish their dependencies as independent powers among the family of nations. It is hoped that the good will of the United States may yet prove advantageous for the settlement of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile as illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up, it has been the endeavor of the Administration to execute the neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task, made so by the suffering we have endured from the lack of a good faith towards us by other nations.

On the subject of the resumption of specie payments, the President gives the following as his plan: To authorize the Treasury to redeem its

own paper at a fixed price whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all such currency redeemed until sold again for gold. The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on the earth. With a less burden of taxation than the citizens have endured for the past six years, the entire public debt could be paid in ten years, but it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time.

Year by year the ability to pay increases in rapid ratio, but the burden of interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as can be done, without the violation of a contract. The public debt is represented in a great part by bonds, having from five to twenty, and from ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, and five per cent, respectively. It is optional with the Government to pay the bonds at any period after the expiration of the first time mentioned upon their face.

The time has already expired when a great part of them may be taken up; the time is rapidly approaching when all may be. It is believed that all which are now due may be replaced by bonds bearing rate of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent, and the others as soon as they become due. To accomplish this, it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either of the three or four money centers of Europe, or by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the option of the bondholders. This subject is suggested for the consideration of Congress; also, simultaneously, with the propriety of redeeming our currency, as before suggested, at its market value, at the time the law goes into effect, increasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold from day to day, or week to week, at the same rate of interest as the Government pays upon its bonds.

The message, as the first full and deliberate exposition of the views of General Grant, broadly defining the landmarks of his administration on our domestic and foreign affairs, is a production of which every American may feel proud. It is the message of an honest, earnest, clear-headed, practical man, fully inspired with the grandeur and glorious destiny of the country; but fully alive, also, to the necessities and precautions suggested from the present condition of our domestic and foreign relations. In a word, it is a good business message, and indicates a good administration, and peace and prosperity to the country under President Grant, without panics, and with steady reduction of the debt, and a quiet return to specie payments."

A Nevada bookseller adopts this method of advertising: "And Joseph wept aloud, and he said unto his brethren: 'I am Joseph; doth my father yet live?' And his brethren answered him, 'You bet; the old man is doing bully, for he has bought one of White's Patent Newspaper Files!"

These Files are sold only by McPheeters.

From Barrodsburg.

MR. EDITOR:—Would a letter from this part of Monroe county interest any of your readers? It has been some time since our town was represented in your columns. We know not why such a duty has been so neglected. We are still in the same place we were when you heard from us last, and are moving along all right. Business is unusually quiet just at this time, but we are in great hopes of its looming up soon, as Messrs. Carmichael & Urmy have commenced their annual sport in the way of "hog killing." By the way, we dropped in on them yesterday, to witness the operation of sending hogs "home to die no more" or, to "hog heaven," (if such a place there be.) It may be fun for the bystanders, but we will wager a new hat that it is quite the reverse to the hogs. In short, we think it rather expensive fun to them. We noticed quite a number of hogs at work, every one playing his part with credit to the profession. Our attention was directed to the gentleman who was relieving the deceased of their intestines. It was quick work indeed, and we will just say, for the gentleman's encouragement, that as a "guttist" he is a success." Messrs. C. & U. are enterprising gentlemen, and as such we wish them great success. Mr. C. R. Perdue is still going ahead in the dry goods business, and has had quite a liberal trade this fall and winter, and Mr. W. F. Listzman, has been doing a good business in the same line. Mr. L. has but lately embarked in the business, but has made it tell so far as he has gone. Urmy & Son have been doing a good deal in the way of machines and farming implements, outside of their regular trade. Mr. J. W. Brown is doing a nice little business in his line; you can get anything you call for in the way of eatables. Mr. B. keeps Deckard's best, and has never failed to give satisfaction in a single case. We

have seen men that could mediate a quart of spirits with two cloves, but are sorry to say that Wesley is not in possession of that great accomplishment, (wish he was.) "Long expectancy is happily awarded," but we have failed to realize it in the completion of the Clear Creek bridge; some body has been "off of their eggs," in regard to the great work. We are still waiting.

"RUPELL."

The Cardiff Giant is creating considerable sensation in New York, but it is nothing in comparison with those cheap Newspaper Files at the Postoffice.

Indiana Reform School.

We are in receipt of the first report of the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Indiana Reform School. It is located near Plainfield, Hendricks county, upon a farm of two hundred and twenty acres. The buildings were erected at a cost of \$65,000, and are well adapted to the purpose for which they were designed. The soil of the farm is represented as rich, well watered, and adapted for fruit. There are now one hundred and twelve inmates at the House, twelve of whom were remanded by Governor Baker from the penitentiaries of the State. The cost of the institution during the year, in the support and education of those one hundred and twelve wayward and criminal boys, was only \$21,739.40.

This house is not a prison, but a home, or reform school where the boys who otherwise would be sent to the penitentiary, and there, in a great majority of cases, ruined for life, may be redeemed from their waywardness and prepared to lead honest and useful lives. The report is an interesting one, and every friend of humanity will find it a powerful incentive to encourage the prosecution of so good a work.

You ought to save the Cincinnati *Gazette* for future reference, and you can't do it well without a Newspaper File. Costs but 50c, at the Postoffice.

A girl went into a shoe shop in Saginaw, Michigan, the other day, and called for a pair of twos. A pair of twos was shown her. She tried them on, but, to her great astonishment, could not get her foot half in. She asked the proprietor if he hadn't a larger pair of twos. He replied that he had, and handed her a pair of fives; but she could not get those on. She then asked him if he hadn't a larger pair of twos. He replied that he had one pair still larger, and handed her a pair of sevens. She put them on, found them just a fit, paid for them, and left the store with, as she supposed, a pair of "twos."

The recent decline in cotton goods indicates the preparation manufacturers are making to keep pace with the movements of the government and the decline in gold, and gradually settle down on a steady basis. With best prints at 10 to 11 cents, and Hill bleached muslins at 14 cents in the Eastern markets, and most all other goods correspondingly low, the consumer can now buy goods at anti-war prices and we presume all our merchants will be striving to outdo the other in setting forth low prices, but as all are pretty wide awake, each will be pushing to get out first of their high cost goods, and what was high cost to the merchant will be low cost to the consumer. As competition will regulate prices, and as the press is a medium through which the people look for information, we advise a careful looking around before making purchases and see where the most attractive stocks and the lowest prices are to be found. The recent decline in prices indicates a healthy future for the merchants, and as prices must be near the bottom, and, as in all probability, there will be no reaction, daily wants can be supplied without fear of higher prices in future.—*T. H. Express.*

Mr. Peabody died at his residence in Eaton square, London. It was one of the peculiarities of Mr. Peabody that he never would have a house of his own. He cared little for himself in all things—it was his habit, for instance, to dine off a mutation chop at the grand dinners he used to give, where every luxury was spread upon the table. He had a room in the house of his old friend Sir Curtis M. Lampson, in Eaton square, and it is there where he died. He used to live in the most quiet and retired manner, and his name did not appear in any directory or "Court Guide." He has suffered much during the past four years, and could seldom be induced to call in a doctor; when he did he never obeyed the doctor's orders or took his medicine. As one of his physicians complained a short time ago, Mr. Peabody was a "most unsatisfactory patient." He hated to be asked after his health, or to have any fuss made over him. He will be buried in Danvers, Massachusetts—that, at least, was the wish often expressed in his lifetime.

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TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY.

The rate of reduction of the public debt since the inauguration of President Grant, has been \$262,422 a day! This is the rate at which the Republicans, according to the sham Democracy and croakers, are sending the country to the oblivion bowwows; this is the rate by which, according to the plain facts, the administration is restoring the finances, so that commerce and trade may resume their legitimate sway without fear of national bankruptcy and ruin. This reduction of the national debt by \$262,000 a day, \$8,000,000 a month, \$100,000,000 a year, is simply in its effects, restoring that much money to the public for investment and the transaction of business. Suppose one man had held the bonds of the government; by which the debt has been reduced in nine months, the sum being more than \$71,000,000. What could he do with his more than \$71,000,000? It would go, some of it, no doubt, into other bonds, some, no doubt, into real estate, some into speculations of one sort or another. It would form that much more circulating medium for the transaction of business of the different kinds in which men engage. And this is what has taken place. This is what is taking place every month, every day, and every hour. Where the debt is being reduced at the rate of \$262,000 a day, showing that the whole can be cleared off, wiped out, in about twenty-five years, the fact of national solvency is practically established. People may justly infer thence that the finances need no further special doctoring; that if they are severely let alone, the country will grow up to resumption, and the conduct of its vast business and commerce without constant fears of change and unsteadiness, naturally and steadily. The removal of unjust tariffs, by which the removal of unjust tariffs, by which the Constitution Overthrown.

The Constitution and Health may be ruined by a few applications of the lead of sulphur hair dyes now in the market. "Not Dye" may be the motto of such nostrums, as are used in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Sores, Swellings, Sprains, Strings of Insects and Pain in Limbs, Back and Chest; its wonderful curative powers are inimitable. Taken internally for the cure of Cholera, Colds, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Sick Headache and Vomiting, its soothing and penetrating qualities are felt as soon as taken. The oath with which each bottle is accompanied will show that there is nothing injurious in its composition. Thousands of certificates have been received speaking of the rare virtue of this valuable article. Any person after having used it once will never be without it. Every bottle of genuine has the signature of "S. L. Tobias" on the outside wrapper. Sold by the Druggists and Storkekeepers throughout the United States. Price, 50 cents. D. P. 10 Park Place, New York.

Tried and Acquitted
of all deleterious tendency, under the infallible laws of science. Be it known to all, that

Cristodoro's Excelsior Hair Dye
has been analyzed by the distinguished chemist, Professor Chilton, and his certificate of its wholesomeness may be seen at Cristodoro's, 8 Astor House, New York.

Cristodoro's Hair Preservative, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dying. Try it.

Alcock's Porous Plasters,—Sores and Dry Tumors cured, by half a Plaster; usually in two or three hours.

DR. GREEN, No. 828 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold on Monday, June 22, 1862, two Plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from hemoptysis. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and cured her in two days of a most distressing pain in her back and loins.

Alcock's Porous Plasters have been found specific for Rheumatism of the Wrists.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.
Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution gratis, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such variations and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT

ON an adjourned term of the Monroe Circuit Court, will be held and held on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1870.

being the 3d Monday of said month, for purpose of hearing and determining the following cause to-wit:

The State of Indiana

John J. Rose,
William Rose, &
Isaac T. Barnes.

Said cause pending in the Monroe Circuit Court, or a change of venue from the Owen Circuit Court, by order of Court at its November Term, 1869.

Witness my hand and official seal at Bloomington, this 13th day of December, 1869.

ROBT. C. FOSTER,
Clerk Circuit Court.

Dec-15.

ORDINANCE XXV.

Of the town of Bloomington, Ind., passed

the 13th day of December, 1869.

Providing that a side walk be constructed

on the north side of Sixth street, between

Jackson street and the corporation line,

in the town of Bloomington, Ind.

WHEREAS, two-thirds of the resident

owners of real estate on the north side of

Sixth street, between Jackson street and

the corporation line, west, have petitioned

the Board of Trustees of said Town to

cause to be constructed a walk as herein

after provided:

SECTION I. Therefore, Be it ordained by

the Board of Trustees of the Town of

Bloomington, Ind., that side walks be

built in front of so much of out-lot No. 13,

as lies in the corporate limits of said town