

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1863.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

The Union Voters of Monroe County will meet in Mass Convention, at the Court House, in Bloomington, **On Saturday, Jan. 29th, 1870,** at 12 o'clock M., to appoint Delegates to attend the Republican State Convention, at Indianapolis, on Tuesday, February 23d, 1870, and to make other arrangements for conducting the approaching campaign in Monroe county.

Let every Township be represented.

Ex-Governor Dunning, Judge Buskirk, and Major Mukey, will address the meeting. **By Order of County Central Committee.**

WM. F. BROWNING,
Jan. 1, 1870. Chairman.

Republicans of Monroe!

In this number of the paper will be found a call for a Mass Meeting of the Republicans of Monroe county, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the State Convention, on the 22d of February. This, however, is the least important part of the business that will come before the meeting. The campaign of 1870, will be hotly contested by the Democrats, as all the offices, both county and township, are to be filled. Hence, a thorough, effective organization upon the part of the Republicans of Monroe county, is absolutely necessary.

The County Central Committee should be re-organized, and members chosen from each Township in the county. A committee organized in this manner, would be more effective, and would give general satisfaction—at least for one campaign. It will also be determined, at this Meeting, whether the nominations shall be made by a Primary Election or by Mass Convention. That the Republicans of the whole county may have a voice in determining these matters, it is necessary that there should be a large delegation from each Township. The voters of the county can have just such a Committee as they may desire, and may nominate their candidates in such manner as may suit them best, by coming up to the Meeting. If they stay away, however, and the action of the Meeting should not please them, they ought to find fault only with themselves. Remember the day—January 29th.

Treasurer of State.

While there will probably be no lack of good material at the State Convention on the 22d of February, from which to select a candidate for Treasurer of State, on the Republican ticket, we cannot refrain from again alluding to the claims of our fellow-citizen **WILLIAM F. BROWNING**, and asking that he receive, at the hands of the Convention, the consideration which he, as a zealous, faithful, and untiring advocate of Republican principles, so justly merits.

Wherever he is known, Mr. BROWNING is recognized as an honest, upright, Christian gentleman. He is eminently qualified for discharging the duties of the position in an able and efficient manner.

Under the Johnson Administration, in 1866, Mr. BROWNING lost the position of Assessor of Internal Revenue for this District, which he then held, because he would not sacrifice his manhood and life-long principles to "bread and butter," and it would be but an act of justice to give him a place on the State ticket, and thus honor the man who so rigidly adhered to his principles when so many were allured therefrom by self interest.

It sometimes happens that a candidate is more popular abroad than at home, but Mr. BROWNING has the entire confidence of the party in this county, and, while any candidate whom the convention may in its wisdom see fit to nominate, will be cheerfully and cordially supported by all Republicans here, we are sure we speak their sentiments when we say that nothing would be more gratifying to them than the nomination of **W. F. BROWNING** for Treasurer of State.

We are pleased to see that since our former article on this subject, Mr. BROWNING has been favorably noticed by our brethren of the press in various parts of the State, who speak in the highest terms of him, have an eye to her little \$5,000.

and urge the Convention to place him upon the State ticket.

The best men are what the party need in this campaign, and we know of none better than Mr. BROWNING.

What Railroads do for Farmers.

To haul forty bushels of corn fifty miles in a wagon, would cost at least \$12 for team, driver and expenses. A railroad would transport it for \$4, at most. Allowing on an average of forty bushels per acre, the crop would be worth \$3 more per acre, or 8 per cent on \$100. As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear, that a railroad passing through a town would add \$100 per acre to the value of the farms. A town ten miles square contains 64,000 acres. An increase of \$100 per acre is equal to \$6,400,000, or enough to build two hundred miles of railroad, even if it cost \$32,000 per mile. But two hundred miles of road would extend through twenty towns ten miles square, and cost but \$10, per acre if taxed upon the land. These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in this country, and given them away to any companies that would stock and run them, the present increased value of their lands would have well repaid all the outlay.

RAILROAD POWER.—The influence of railroads in the building up of towns and the improvement of the country along their lines, is visible through all the Southern part of the State. Until the Ohio and Mississippi Road was made, a large portion of the country along its whole line, was without any convenient market outlet. Through the winter months, they virtually had none, for the roads were so bad that it was almost impossible for the farmers to get to market with any sort of produce; but since the opening of the great broad gauge road, the whole country has been rapidly developing its resources, until it will, in a few years more, compare very respectably with any other part of the State. No less than twenty-six towns dot this road between Lawrenceburg and Vincennes, and all of them are growing and becoming each year more important depots of trade and commerce.

JACKSON COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.—Last week the removal of the Jackson county seat from Brownstown to Seymour, was argued before the Commissioners' Court. The question was a very exciting one, and people from all parts of the county were present. The opponents of removal were represented by Col. C. L. Dunham, and the Seymour party by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, both of whom made very able speeches. The Brownstown party had a remonstrance signed by more people than the Seymour men had on their petition for removal, and after two days' deliberation the Commissioners decided in favor of Brownstown. The Commissioners have passed an order to build a \$30,000 court house, but the order does not say where it shall be erected.

In August last, at Ladoga, on the New Albany and Chicago road, north of Green castle, a man named Taylor, who was in the employ of Mr. Tighman H. Gillen, so far succeeded in winning the affections of the wife of Mr. Gillen, as to induce her to elope with him. The parties accordingly packed up their clothing while Mr. G. was at work upon his farm, and, at the appointed hour took the train going north to Lafayette, where they remained over night, and left the next morning for Ohio. As soon as Mr. Gillen learned what had transpired, he went to Green castle and filed his complaint for divorce. The case, however, never came to trial, for the following reason: A writ of habeas corpus was issued for the arrest of Taylor, for larceny, and he was accordingly taken into custody in Ohio, but released. The wife returned to the locality from whence she fled, and subsequently the pair began living together again. Gillen, however, disposed of his farm with the intention of removing to some Western State, and thus induced his wife to sign the deed conveying his farm to the purchaser. Notes were given for the deferred payments, which Gillen turned into money, by selling them, and with the money in his pocket, he quietly left, leaving his wife behind. Mrs. Gillen has brought suit for divorce in the Putnam Common Pleas Court.

The new *National Intelligencer*, which takes hold of things in earnest, suggests: as the ticket for 1872, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase for President, and Confederate General-in-Chief Robert E. Lee, for Vice President. Such a Democratic ticket, it says, "would be hard to beat."

At Stockton, two miles from Hazleton, Penn., early Saturday morning, the earth caved in over a coal mine, carrying down a couple of dwellings, and several of their inmates. Ten lives were lost, and great confusion prevails, as it is feared that other houses may be swallowed down by the chasm.

It has been estimated that there are three times as many men engaged in selling liquor in Indiana as in preaching the Gospel or teaching school.

A Muncie woman went into a dry goods store, and tried to warm her No. 9's at an iron safe.

An old relic, in the shape of an English door-handle and latch, is now in use on a door in the barn of Mr. Moses Paige, of Bennington, Vt. It was used on a door in the house ninety years ago. It bears the date of its manufacture, 1801, and contains iron enough to set up a blacksmith shop.

An inebriated Athenian was recently found by a policeman, at midnight, vigorously kicking a door, and in all the earnestness of the outraged dignity of a lord and master, shouting: "Bridget! dom yer soul, lemme in!" It was the door of a board yard, three miles away from his house. He got in.

A Welsh clergyman, who preached

Cross-Cut Saw.

A writer in the Southern Cultivator alludes to the disadvantage under which he has labored for ten years with this vexatious instrument, and says:

"My wish is for all to know the great advantage of a plan which I pursue. Take a new saw that has never been set, place it between two boards, cut to fit the saw, clamp it tight on a bench or in a vise; take an iron wedge, file one corner to suit the set of the tooth when finished, then take a small hammer, hold the wedge with the left hand, strike the tooth lightly with the hammer until at the place; then turn the wedge on the opposite side, and on the next tooth, and set it in the same way; now then you reach the third and most important tooth in the saw—leave it perfectly straight; pass on to the fourth tooth, set it as you did the first, turn the wedge; set the fifth the other way, leave the sixth tooth straight, and so on until you finish.

"Now take your file, dress the two teeth as you do the common saw;

the third, file perfectly straight and square, leaving it about one twentieth part of an inch shorter than the others. Continue it in that way until you finish, and you will find that it will cut twice as fast as the old way practiced by most farmers."

Death of Col. Dick Ryan.

We are grieved to learn of the sudden death by apoplexy of Colonel Richard J. Ryan, which occurred at the residence of Mrs. M. Loney, on north Illinois street, on Wednesday last. Col. Ryan was widely known as a young man of more than ordinary talent, of fine culture, of noble, generous, chivalrous impulses, but still, a man whose life was a failure. Of the many thousands who have been moved to tears by his impassioned eloquence, or to laughter at his droll Irish humor, there is not one who will not throw the broad mantle of charity over his faults, and remember only his virtues.

Sen. Pratt of Indiana.—It has been rumored was about to resign. The following we find in the *Cincinnati Chronicle*:

"The Senator has been dissatisfied with his position for some time, and almost a week since assured his colleague, Senator Morton, that he would place his resignation in the hands of Governor Baker within the next week. Senator Morton endeavored to dissuade him from doing so until the fact became generally known to the leading politicians throughout the State, when Mr. Conner, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, received a number of letters urging him to telegraph Senator Pratt to withhold his resignation for the present. This Mr. Conner did, and Senator Pratt assured Mr. Conner that "if his resignation was likely to cause any trouble or any embarrassment to the party, he would withhold it for the present."

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R. H. CAMPBELL'S COLUMN.

Six Great Remedies.

Hurley's Ague Tonic.

No Arsenic—No Mercury.

Certain to Cure.

Worthy of Attention.

To Dr. Thomas A. Hurley:

I hereby certify that during last year I was attacked with the ague whilst in Vickburg, Miss., and used several popular medicines with but temporary relief. On reaching home the disease returned in a worse type, when my medical attendant ordered Quinine in large doses—frequently as high as 60 grains per day, and which must have cost me nearly \$100. I consulted Dr. Smith, of Louisville, and found he prescribed quinine and arsenic, and which I refused to take. I was almost bloodless, extremely exhausted, and pronounced with enlarged Liver and Spleen. About this time the advertisement of Hale's Ague Tonic appeared in a city paper, and I determined to give it a trial. I did so, and one bottle restored me completely, and since that time I have seen nearly a hundred cases in which it acted with equally happy results, and would certainly recommend it as preferable to any other tonic before the public.

JAMES MARTIN, Engineer.

Louisville, Ky., June 15, 1865.

Purify Your Blood.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

With Iodine of Potash.

Affections of the Bones, Habitual Costiveness, Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Erripela, Female Irregularities, Fistula, all Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Piles, Pulmonary Diseases, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Syphilis.

LOUISVILLE, April 4, 1865.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla is what it is represented, and I believe it the most wonderful medicine before the public. Nothing could induce me to say so without proof of the strongest and surest kind; therefore I speak willingly and positively.

My daughter has been afflicted with skin diseases and stiffness of the joints for several years. I employed the principal physicians of the city and they could not cure her. I gave her your Sarsaparilla, not expecting it would do much good, but to my great astonishment she rapidly got well, and continues so. Had she taken any medicine I would not give this certificate; but your Sarsaparilla, the only remedy employed, leaves no doubt of its medical qualities, and collectable without relief from valuation laws.

LUKE REYNOLDS.

HURLEY'S Popular Worm Candy.

Messrs. James Riddle & Co.—Gentlemen—

—I give you great pleasure to say, after using all the other worm remedies known to me, but with partial success to my children, I was advised to try T. A. Hurley's, and since using it my children have become quite well and healthy. The children would eat it all the time. It is one of the best, safest remedies known, and as such, recommend it to one and all.

JAS. W. TRAVIS.

Louisville, June 13, 1868.

HURLEY'S STOMACH BITTERS.

FOR Debility, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Want of action of the Liver or Disordered Stomach.

JAMES RIDDLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

To Jas. Riddle & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that the foregoing is true, and I have heard of or seen no evidence of any little or no relief from any of them. I heard Hurley's Bitters highly spoken of, and tried a bottle, with little faith in it, as I commenced, and so my surprise before I finished one bottle I felt a great deal better and firmly believe that one or two occasions it was the means of saving and prolonging my life. I conscientiously recommended them to all sufferers as the best Bitters known, and advise them always to ask for Dr. Hurley's and have no other. Your, etc.

JOHN W. DIXON.

Louisville, Ky., December 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO MOTHERS.

DR. SEABROOK'S Infant Soothing Syrup.

Use in the future only Seabrook's. Invaluable in the following diseases:

Summer Complaints, Irregularities of the Bowels, Restlessness, Teething, &c.

Gives health to the child and rest to the mother.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1868.

Jas. Riddle & Co., Louisville, Ky. When living in your city I used several bottles of Dr. Seabrook's Infant Soothing Syrup, and found it to do my child more good and it would rest better after using it than any other remedy I ever tried. I can say with confidence, it is the best medicine for children at present known. I wish you would give the druggists here to keep it. If any one does, please let me know; if not send me one by express and I will pay for it at the office here. Write me when you send it, and oblige. MRS. SARAH L. RANDOLPH.

JOHN W. DIXON.

Louisville, Ky., December 10, 1868.

DR. SEABROOK'S Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron and Calisaya.

This elegant combination possesses all the tonic properties of Peruvian Bark and Iron, without the disagreeable taste and bad effects of either, separately or in other preparations, of these valuable medicines. It should be taken in all cases when a gentle tonic impression is required after convalescence from fevers or debilitating diseases, or in those distressing irregularities peculiar to females. No female should be without it, if liable to such diseases, for nothing can well take its place.

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