

## BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GABE, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1893.

### REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Pursuant to a published call, the Republicans of Monroe County assembled at the Court House, on Saturday last. The meeting was called to order by W. F. Browning, Chairman of the Central Committee, who in a brief speech, stated the business which the meeting was called to transact. He also tendered the resignation of the Monroe County Central Committee.

Gov. Paris C. Dunning was then elected Chairman, and William A. Gabe was chosen Secretary.

On motion of F. T. Butler, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair, to select Delegates to attend the Republican State Convention at Indianapolis, on the 22d of February. The committee retired, and Judge Geo. A. Buskirk offered the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That the Republicans of Monroe County hereby endorse the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Which was adopted.

Prof. Hoss offered the following preamble and resolutions:

**WHEREAS** The times specially demand men for office who are able, true and faithful to the public interests committed to their hands, and

**WHEREAS** We believe the names of such men will be before the State Convention on the 22d of February, therefore

**Resolved,** That we instruct our Delegates to that Convention to apply, so far as possible, to every man who they support the following test, namely, "Is he capable, is he honest?"

**Resolved, Second,** That in selecting Delegates to-day, reference be had to the above resolution.

Adopted.

Mr. C. P. Tuley offered a resolution requiring delegates to vote for no candidate unless he be "a man of both moral and temperate habits, and in favor of a temperance law," which, after a spirited discussion, was tabled.

At the close of this discussion, the committee on Delegates submitted the following report, which was approved:

**Bean Blossom.**—D. V. Buskirk, Harris Hill, John Campbell, Josiah P. Burton, W. R. May.

**Washington.**—Joseph Campbell, William R. Carlton, Allen Gaskins, Jonathan H. Falford, William E. Woods.

**Marion.**—Thomas Y. Rader, Thomas McGinnis, John F. Johnson.

**Benton.**—William L. Adams, William Peterson, Joseph D. Ealy.

**Bloomington.**—George A. Buskirk, Paris C. Dunning, Robert C. Foster, Columbus Browning, James B. Mulky, M. L. Snodgrass, James Small, Archibald Fleener, George W. Hoss, Frederic T. Butler, Wm. F. Browning, M. C. Hunter, Archie McGinnis, Wilson Adams, James Alexander.

**Richland.**—Samuel P. Thompson, Isom W. Sanders, Gilbert K. Perry, Frank Worley, David M. Harbison, Charles Moore, David B. Woods.

**Van Buren.**—John C. Woolley, Addison C. Smith, Henry Eller, Joseph Bunker, Samuel Dinsmore, W. M. A. Kirby.

**Perry.**—C. F. Dodds, L. E. McKinney, S. Mc. Wylie, Charles P. Tuley, Samuel H. Phillips, J. Frank Fee, J. O. McCollough, Jas. Hughes.

**Salt Creek.**—James S. Woods, Elijah Barrett, N. B. Peterson, F. Hensley, L. Bartlett.

**Polk.**—Amos Long, William Gray, John Cracraft.

**Clear Creek.**—Silas Grimes, F. W. Baird, James Dodd, Wm. Leonard, Absalom Ketcham.

**Indian Creek.**—John Koons, John T. Woodard, Benj. F. Adams, Geo. W. Cunningham, Joseph H. Tarkington.

On motion of Judge Buskirk, all Republicans from Monroe county, who shall be in attendance upon the State Convention, may act as Delegates.

Judge Buskirk then offered the following resolutions:

**Resolved,** That the Republicans of Monroe County, hold a Delegate Convention on the first Saturday in June next, to nominate candidates for the different County offices.

**Resolved,** That, having entire confidence in the fitness, qualifications and claims of our esteemed fellow-citizen, William F. Browning, of Monroe county, Ind., as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Treasurer of State, we do formally and hereby instruct our delegates to the State Convention, which convenes on the 22d of February next, to vote for, and use all honorable means in their power to secure his nomination for that office.

Which were adopted.

Major J. B. Mulky offered the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That we heartily endorse the Administration of President Grant, especially in the matter of the reduction of the current expenditures in all the departments of the General Government, and the gradual reduction of the public debt since his administration began. Also, for the preservation of peace and good order at

home and friendly relations with all civilized nations abroad. And for his strict integrity and fidelity to the principles of the party and people who elected him to the high position he now occupies as the Chief Executive of this great nation.

Which was adopted.

On motion of Major Mulky, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair, to select a Central Committee for Monroe county. The Chair named as such committee of five, R. C. Foster, Henry Eller, A. W. Reeves, Clelland F. Dodds and W. H. Adams.

The committee made the following report, which was adopted:

**Bean Blossom.**—William R. May, Washington.—William K. Rawlins, John Campbell.

**Marion.**—Thomas Y. Rader, Benton.—Michael H. Buskirk, William L. Adams.

**Bloomington.**—George A. Buskirk, William J. Allen, Clinton M. Houston, Robert C. Foster, Wm. F. Browning, William O. Fee, James Small, Jesse T. Cox.

**Richland.**—Andrew W. Reeves, Samuel P. Thompson.

**Van Buren.**—John T. Eller, Alfred Thrasher, Henry Eller.

**Perry.**—Clelland F. Dodds, J. Frank Fee, William W. Roddy, James M. Howe.

**Salt Creek.**—Elijah Barrett, Polk.—Francis Burgoon.

**Clear Creek.**—Absalom Ketcham, Samuel Wellingford, Wm. Leonard.

**Indian Creek.**—John T. Woodard.

Ordered, that five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Major Mulky offered the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Indianapolis Journal and the Bloomington Progress.

Which was adopted.

Gov. Dunning offered the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That we recognize and appreciate the value and influence of the Progress as a party organ, and recommend it to the patronage and support of the Republicans of Monroe county.

Which was adopted.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

P. C. DUNNING, Chairman.

W. M. A. GABE, Secretary.

[For the Progress.

### First or Last—Which?

Is 1870 the first year of a new decade, beginning with a new name, or is it the last year of the old decade just come to maturity and just baptized with its true decal surname? The latter is certainly true. And yet I see the Press, (the greatest educator of the people and the most powerful engine of progress and improvement in all the world,) is assuming the former.

Our government makes a census or enumeration of the people, every ten years—or once in each decade. At first this was a mere counting of the people to ascertain the number of representatives in Congress that each State was entitled to. But soon other columns were added to the census-roll, for the horses, hogs, cattle and other stock of the country. And the next census, which is to be taken this year, will probably attempt to bring out the entire productive power of the country, for the 7th decade of the 19th century.

Now the government takes this enumeration of each decade in the last year of the decade. Six decades of this century are closed, and the report for the 6th was made out in the year 1860. The succeeding year was the 1st year of the 7th decade and was called '60 and 1, or '61, the next '60 and 2, '60 and 3, and so on, up to '60 and 9, which ended with Dec. last. On the first day of the last month began '60 and 10 or '70, which is certainly the last year of the 7th decade, or the 70th year of the century. And the 8th decade will begin with the first moment of 1871.

But what century is this, the 18th or the 19th. For the very same confusion exists in determining the last day of the century—and for the same reason. The century is in its nonage for 99 years, as the decade is for 9. And as the little boys in the street and at school are known only as Tom, Dick, or Harry, during nonage, and only at majority begin to be designated by a surname, as Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Richard Jones, &c., just so our present decade, the 7th of the century, having just attained its majority, is now for the first time designated with its true surname or distinctive appellation, and is called '70—or 1870, if we write with the 18 finished centuries that precede its own.

This year does not, then, "begin a new decade," as the newspapers are teaching. In other words 1870 is not the 1st year of the 8th decade, but the 10th and last year of the 7th decade. And the next decade will not run from '70 to '80, but from '71 to '81.

In like manner the year 1899 will not be the last year of this century, but only the last year of its nonage. This is the 19th century—not so generally known, however, because we so seldom hear its name. It is now 70 years old—or rather it

is now in the 1st month of its 70th year. And it will be only 99 years old on the last day of 1899. But with that day will pass its nonage; and the year beginning with the next day will be baptized with its true surname, and will close the century with the centennial name 1900.

But that year will bear its honored title and the title of the whole century only for 12 short months, not one moment longer. For exactly at 12 o'clock on the night of Dec. 31st, 1900, the 20th century will be born, right on the death too, and in the last dying struggle of the 19th. And there and then, it will begin its long cycle of 100 years, running from 2001 to 2100.

Thus the decal and the centennial years begin, not with zero, running from 0 to 9 and 99 inclusive, but beginning, both of them, at 1, the decades run from one to 10, 11 to 20, 21 to 30 and inclusive; and the centuries run from 1 to 100, 101, 200, 201 to 300, &c., inclusive both extremes. So at least would teach

DOCTOR DOCTUS.

[For the Progress.

ELLETTSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 27, 1870.

**Mr. Editor.**—In your paper of January 26th, I find what purports to be a report of a speech made by me at a Railroad meeting in Ellettsville, on the night of Jan. 20th. Usually I suffer all such things in silence, simply because I cannot stoop to contend with men who use such means to accomplish their ends. I would rather let them curse on.

Surely no one acquainted with the parties professing to report the speech, could expect a clean thing to come out of them. These men have their private quarrels with me, I have none, nor do I wish for any with them. I know that they would strike, but conceal the hand. I expect nothing better of them. But, Mr. Editor, it seems a little strange that with all your sharpness, you did not see the cloven foot, or if you saw it why you suffered your paper to become the medium of such vile work. Many are wondering what kind of brains and principles men have, if they have any, who could be turned to or from any thing by such a speech as is reported by *Subscriber*, and it is as great a wonder why such a speech should excite some of your Bloomington R. R. champions so as to make them smite with the fist and speak in a manner manifesting madness, or something else, and it seems a little strange that the friends of the R. R. Appropriation should find fault with, and cast aspersions on a speech that made for them "15 or 20 votes," (Of course everybody must believe *Subscriber*.)

I hear that there is to be another R. R. election in the Spring, and as there is but about 260 votes to overcome, it seems to me that it would be a great saving of time and money, if the friends of the R. R. policy could employ me to make fifteen or twenty speeches, and if we could find as many brainless heads, and men without principles, in other Townships, as found in this, if *subscriber* has told the truth, then the work would be done, the tax levied, the R. R. built, and the "streets of Bloomington paved with gold."

But all this on the supposition that *subscriber* has made a truthful report of my speech, and its results. But perhaps the friends of the R. R. policy will be pained to hear that the report of my speech as made by *subscriber* is *basely false in almost every particular*, and the friends of the policy must consider how much these "slight mistakes" affect the matter. Solomon says, "Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him." Again he says, "Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." This is our apology, and authority. W. H. JACKSON.

**Lost.**—A farmer in this vicinity, having fifty hogs to dispose of, sold them, at this point, for \$9 per hundred, gross. On the same day, hogs were worth at Martinsville, \$8.50 per hundred. This farmer lost over sixty dollars by not having an East and West Railroad—Bloomington Democrat.

The above shows that Martinsville is fully appreciated by Bloomington, and that the Democrat has the first original article in it that we have noticed in the last six months. The above article is evidently the joint product of Jim Rogers, editor-in-chief; John Graham, managing editor; John East, the successor and compeer of Voorhees; and Tom Pursell, publisher. If the Democrat had four more such editors, they might possibly squeeze out a paragraph twice as long—Martinsville Gazette.

**Speaking of the Democratic State Platform, the Terre Haute Gazette says:**

The most remarkable resolution is that which we quote below: That any attempt to regulate the moral ideas, appetites, or innocent amusements of the people by legislation is unwise and despotic.

This resolution strikes at Sunday laws, license laws, and all laws calculated to restrain the vices and small crimes of society. It puts upon liberty that atrocious construction which has repeatedly

caused its downfall. It looks to the legalization of the "Social evil," an elaborate article in favor of which, has been published in the leading Democratic paper of the State. It is a bait thrown out for the suffrages of a class, and is as full of error as were the ideas of the French mobs under Danton and Robespierre, who confounded liberty with license; and who, in the name of freedom, worked more crimes against the peace and order of society than were known to the whole catalogue of tyranny.

The Democracy are in trouble. They look back on the past and see how bitterly they have fought the "nigger," and then they turn their gaze a short distance into the future and see this same abused individual walking up to the ballot-box and depositing his vote. Then they call aloud—"Sambo, we are your real friends! Vote for us!" But Sambo "can't see it," because of a certain plank in their platform which stands up between him and them, and reads thus:

"That we denounce the action of our last Legislature in attempting to force upon the people the proposed 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as in palpable violation of our State Constitution, and we solemnly protest against Indiana being counted for the amendment; and we hereby declare our unalterable opposition to its ratification."

And then there is wailing, and gnashing of teeth among our Democratic "friends," and they refuse to be comforted.

As the conviction that the Fifteenth Amendment will soon be a part of the Constitution of the United States, is forced home to the Democratic mind, a decided elongation of Democratic visages is perceived, and even the Bourbon Democracy of Indiana begin to understand what egregiously assinine policy it was for them to kick the Negro at their recent State Convention. In so doing they augmented, immensely, the mountain of dirt that they must gulp down their elastic gullets, during the canvass, and fastened numerous cruel epics in the planks on which they must soon kneel.

The five national banks of Indianapolis pay one-fifteenth of the total school tax of the entire city, and other national banks in the State are taxed in about the same ratio, and yet the Democratic State platform demands that these banks shall be taxed for "school" purposes. The demand of the Indiana State Democracy for a thing which is already, and has for years, been done, remarks the Indianapolis Journal, is a most stupid exhibition of ignorance. What can be expected of a campaign so blunderingly inaugurated. The next Committee on Platform should be appointed of men, at least slightly conversant with the current history of the State.

### To All Whom It May Concern.

#### UNION DRUG STORE.

South Side Public Square, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Also, Books and Stationery of every description. Wall Paper, ready trimmed free of charge. We call the attention of every teacher, and person in Monroe county, to our prices on Books and Stationery. We will undersell the lowest. We have hand a price list of a few of our School Books, and guarantee corresponding prices on every Book in our House; when you want Books bring this price list with you, it will save you money in doing so. We ask every man, woman and child to call and see for themselves.

McGuffey's Speller.....	15c
" 1st Reader.....	20c
" 2nd ".....	25c
" 3rd ".....	30c
" 4th ".....	35c
" 5th ".....	40c
" 6th ".....	45c
Ray's 1st Arithmetic.....	20c
" 2d ".....	30c
" 3rd ".....	35c
" Test Examples.....	45c
Algebra.....	\$1.00
Foster's Arithmetic.....	\$1.00
Robinson's Rudiments of Arith.....	50c
" Algebra.....	\$1.15
Cornell's Intermediate Geography.....	\$1.15
" Primary.....	75c
Pinnoe's Primary Grammar.....	40c
Butler's Practical.....	60c
Ker's Com. School.....	90c
Willard's History.....	\$1.15
Anthony's Census.....	10c
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.....	\$1.00
Cutter's 1st Bk Anatomy and Physiology.....	1.45
" 2d ".....	1.45
Spencerian Copy Books.....	15c
Letter Paper from 10c to 15c and 20c per quire; Envelopes, 10c per pack, three for 25c; School Cap and Pencil Cap 30c per quire; Miscellaneous Books at and below Publisher's Prices; Family Bibles from \$3 to \$8.	
Remember the place, Shoemaker & Co. Sign—Big Indian.	feb2

#### Boots and Shoes.

WILEY L. BATES,

Fashionable Boot Maker,

MAKES FINE BOOTS OF THE

Latest Style, Sewed or Pegged.

Neat Fit Warranted.

Shop on the South side of the public square. All work warranted. Call and leave your orders. WILEY L. BATES.

N. B. Attention given to repairing. Bloomington, Dec. 24, 1869—11

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years from a severe affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, RAY EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York May 26—17.

#### Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Protrusion of the Eye, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, N. Y. May 26—17.

A HUMBBUG.—How often we hear this expression from persons reading advertisements of Patent Medicines, and in nine cases out of ten they may be right. It is over 22 years since I introduced Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment to the public. I had no money to advertise it, so I left it to sell with a few druggists and storekeepers through a small section of the country, many taking it with great reluctance; but I told them to let any one have it, and if it did not do all I stated on my pamphlet, no one need pay for it. In some stores two or three bottles were taken on trial by persons present. I was by many thought crazy, and that would be the last they would see of me. But I knew my medicine was no humbug. In about two months I began to receive orders for more Liniment, some calling it my valuable Liniment, who had refused to sign a receipt when I left it at their store. Now my sales are millions of bottles yearly, and all for cash. I warrant it superior to any other medicine for the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Vomiting, Spasms, and Sea-sickness, as an internal remedy. It is perfectly innocent to take internally—see oaths accompanying each bottle—and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Mumps, Frost-bite, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings, Sore Throats, &c., &c.

Price 50 cents. Sold by the Druggists, Depot 10 Park Place, N. Y.

**ALLOCO'S POROUS PLASTERS.**—Sudden severe pains in the side and back, stomach, &c. These affections are most troublesome to persons past middle age. Will even come on in bed; are very painful and often dangerous. In damp weather they are more frequent than in dry. These plasters give relief at once, and need to be always in the drawer, handy.

#### PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.

ALLENSTOWN, Pa., April 4, '68.

Messrs. T. Alcock & Co.

Dear Sirs:—My daughter used one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week. Yours truly,

JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

25,000 SOLD BY ONE DEALER.

Messrs. J. Balch & Son, of Providence, R. I., write, Nov. 1868: "We have sold the Porous Plasters for twenty years, and at retail and jobbing, must have sold twenty-five thousand altogether. They are well liked."

**ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.**—Two scientific publications are in the field against the hair dyes of which lead is the basis. The "New York Medical Gazette" and the "Journal of Chemistry" bitterly denounce them. Yet the hair may be safely dyed. Have you seen

Prof. Chilton's Testimony,

founded on a careful analysis, and certifying that

Cristadoro's Eccelsior Dye,

is not only a first-class article for changing the color of the hair, but

Absolutely Safe.

Cristadoro's HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing.

Some years since a poor, but talented gentleman of the medical profession conceived the idea that if he could produce a medicine of universal application and extraordinary merit, and make it known he could not only enrich himself and escape the drudgery of a Physician's life, but also benefit the sick in a greater measure than by his private practice. He therefore consulted with the best Physicians he could find and the result was the production of the Judson's Mountain Herb Pills, a famous and most successful medicine. He began in a small way to make the Mountain Herb Pills known by advertising them, and such was the value of his Pills, that in a few years he had not only amassed a fortune but had that rare satisfaction for a rich man, of having relieved the sick, and benefited his fellow men in every part of the country, as thousands of grateful testimonials could prove. The Judson's Mountain Herb Pills have cured Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities, and all Billious disorders. This little sketch serves both to adorn a tale and point a moral. Dr. Judson's Pills were meritorious, and the doctor himself knew the value of printers ink. For sale by all dealers.

#### Lost.

NEAR Hiram Paul's gate, a Walking Cane, made of the heart of an Osage Orange tree—nearly of a gold color—feruled at the bottom with iron and brass. The person finding said cane, by returning the same to me would confer a favor better than the gift of gold, as it was a bequest from my father, held sacred.

H. L. EDMONDSON.

January 12, 1870—3w

#### LOUDEN & MCCOY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

General Insurance Agents,

Bloomington, Ind.

THEY ARE AGENTS FOR THE

following first class Insurance Companies:

ETNA Fire Insurance Company, Assets, \$5,150,931 71

UNDERWRITERS' Fire Ins. Company, Assets, \$3,634,999 95

ETNA Life Insurance Company, Assets, \$2,000,000 00

THE BEST IS THE

CHEAPEST.

OFFICE—Northwest corner of Public Square.

5 July 1869—9

### ORDINANCE NO. XXVII

Of the Town of Bloomington, Indiana, amending Section 17 of Ordinance No. 1 of said town, protecting public morality, providing for the prevention of persons keepng houses of ill-fame, or prostitution, and preventing property holders from renting to prostitutes; and declaring an emergency, &c.

SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Bloomington, That section (17) seventeen of Ordinance No. 1 of said town, which reads as follows, to-wit:

Sec. 17. Any person who shall keep a house of "ill-fame" or prostitution within the limits of said town, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. XVII. Any person or persons who shall keep a house of "ill-fame" or prostitution, within the corporate limits of said town; or any person or persons owners or renters of real estate who shall let or rent any building or dwelling house to be converted into a house of prostitution, or who shall rent the same to any prostitute, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for each day.

### ORDINANCE NO. XXVIII

Of the town of Bloomington, Indiana, providing for the grading, guttering, and Macadamizing so much of College Avenue as lies between second and fifth street in said town.

SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Bloomington, That be as follows:—(Adopted by said Board June 1st, 1869.)

Sec. II. That the grade of College Avenue, between Second and Fifth streets, be as follows:—(Adopted by said Board June 1st, 1869.) Commencing at the intersection of Second street with College Avenue, in the center, at the level of 160 feet 100 feet, and ascending with the grade of one foot in fifty feet, to the crossing opposite to the residence of Joseph M. Howe, at the level of 166 feet; thence descending with the grade of 48-100 feet in fifty feet to a point opposite to the residence of James M. Howe, at the level of 163 14-100 feet; thence descending with the grade of 52-100 of a foot in fifty feet to the top of the bridge opposite to the public school building at the level of 160 feet; thence ascending with the grade of 60-100 of a foot in fifty feet to the intersection of College Avenue with Third street, at the level of 164 80-100 feet; thence ascending with the grade of 80-100 of a foot in fifty feet to the stone crossing on Fourth street, north side, at the level of 171 20-100 feet; thence ascending with the grade of two feet in fifty feet to the stone crossing east from Joseph M. Howe's store at the level of 185 feet.

Sec. III. That the cost and expense thereof be ascertained, and assessed according to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, entitled "An act to enable incorporated towns to lay out, open, grade, and improve streets and alleys, and make public improvements therein, &c." [Approved April 27, 1869.]

Sec. IV. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of these Ordinances