

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1869.

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. Gage 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 hereby indorse 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 whom they suppose to be the Jefferson type, 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 Guskins, Jonathan H. Fulford, 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. Smit, 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 recommend 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. V. Reeves, Cleland 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.—Cleland 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. GAGE, Secretary.

is now in the 1st month of its 70th year. And it will be only 99 years from the last day of 1899. But with that day will pass its nownce; 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 bed, 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 dekal and the centurial 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 anything by such a speech as is reported by Subcriber, 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 smile 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 Subcriber.)

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 subcriber has told the truth, then the world 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 subcriber has made a *truthful* report of my speech, and its results. But perhaps the friends of the R. R. policy will be *prized* to hear that the report of my speech as made by subcriber 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 *policy*, and *so it is* for themselves.

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 nownce 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 nownce, 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 it 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 nownce. 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

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 suffrage 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,

causing its downfall. It looks to the prescription, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find in care 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 valuable, 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, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

May 26-1.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.
THE Advertiser, having been restored to health, after having suffered several years from a severe lung 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 in care 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 valuable, 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, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

May 26-1.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will send 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, in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, N. Y.

May 26-1.

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 keeping houses of ill-fame or prostitution, and preventing property holders from renting to prostitutes; and declaring an emergency, &c.

SECTION I. *It is ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Bloomington, That section 17 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 ill-fame or 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. XVIII

Of the town of Bloomington, Indiana, providing for the grading, guttering, and McAdanizing so much of College Avenue as lies between Second and Fifth street in said town.

SECTION I. *It is ordained by the Board*

of Trustees of the town of Bloomington, That

Board of Trustees of the town of Bloomington, Indiana, providing for the grading, guttering, and McAdanizing so much of College Avenue as lies between Second and Fifth street in said town.