

# BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS

WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Proprietor.

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## Dog in the Manger.

The bill to abolish the Franking privilege, if passed in its present prohibitory shape, by the Senate will doubtless be a death blow to many of the meagerly supported country papers of the United States.

The bill provides against all free

matter in the mails. At present, no

country publisher is required to

prepay postage on his paper, and

his exchanges are also allowed to

pass through the mails free. Under

this House bill, the country pub-

lisher who sends five hundred

copies of his paper through the

mails each week, will be required

to prepay the postage at the rate of

20 cents each, or \$100 per year.

Ten exchanges each day is a fair

average of the number received by

the majority of country offices, or

3,130 in the course of a year of 313

days, and as most of these papers

are transient, two cents postage each

would be required from the publisher,

to compensate the parties furnishing

him with "cippings," or \$2.60

for postage on exchanges. Thus,

while Members of Congress can

prepare a bill and secure its passage,

at the expense of the Government,

the half-starved country publishers

to whom these men are often

indebted for their positions, have a

burden of from one to two hundred

dollars placed upon their shoulders

which they cannot evade, and which

in many instances they will be un-

able to carry. This "dog in the

manger" principle will not have a

tendency to endear the man who

inaugurated it, to the publishers

of the country. The Member of

Congress who votes for the bill in

its present shape, declares that if he

is not allowed the free use of the

mails, in addition to his salary of

\$5,000 per year, and "perquisites,"

the editors in his District shall be

made to suffer. Will they suffer

without protest?

But this bill will not reduce the

expenses of the Government; on

the contrary, it will operate to di-

rectly increase them. Instead of

sending department reports, speeches,

documents and papers, free, as at

present, there will be as much of

this matter sent through the mails,

prepaid, as before the repeal of the

franking privilege. Officers will

then place stamps upon their docu-

ments, which must be paid for by

the Government, as a part of each

Department's expenses; while the

Congressmen will place stamps upon

their speeches and documents, which

they will vote to themselves, at the

expense of the Government.

## Worth Reading.

It is with pleasure that we refer to the popular, well-known hat, cap and fur house of Green, Valley & Flynn. The gentlemen comprising this firm are well known to most of the merchants of Indiana and Illinois as first-class business men, being young men—through a going "Young America"—and are fully cognizant of the wants and wishes of Western dealers, and having at hand every requisite for offering the very best goods at low prices. We do not make an invidious comparison when we state that they stand second to no similar establishment East or West.

Their spacious sales-rooms are at all times replete with everything in the line of hats, caps, furs, &c., and they are determined, if fair dealing, low prices, with no resort to misrepresentation can secure it, to obtain their share of the great trade of the West; and we would say to the trade to look through this house, with whom it is a pleasure to do business.—*LaFayette Journal*.

## For the Progress.

**A Hint.**  
"When the wicked rule the people mourn, but when the righteous rule the people rejoice."

The better class of community have, to a very great extent, stood aloof from politics, feeling that the pool was too filthy for them to dabble in.

If we were ruled by a king, one might, with some propriety, go or with indifference, as by taking thought, we could perhaps effect no change. But in a Republican government, where the people do, or should govern themselves, we should be wide awake to our interests.

Labor to procure the nomination of the best men you have in the community, Honest, Capable, Moral, Temperate, and there is one thought to connect with this, and you are all

right. Let it be men whose interests are identified with the masses. Laws should be made for the masses, not for a class, and you may set this down as a fixed fact that every class of men in making laws, will look well, first, to their own interests. Hence the suggestion, a hint to the wise should be sufficient. In order that this may be done, attend all meetings where nominations are to be made, and place your best men upon your ticket; in a word, vote as you pray.

## Citizen.

The Committee on Territories have perfected a bill to punish polygamy in the United States. Several important amendments have been made to the bill in committee. It defines polygamy to be a crime against the laws of the United States, and provides, that in order to enforce this, and other laws of the United States, the President shall order into Utah Territory a sufficient body of troops; and he is authorized to raise twenty-five thousand militia in the Territory. The bill provides that the property of such of the Mormons as leave the Territory, because of the existence of this law, or are confined in jail for resistance to any of the laws of the United States, may be taken and used for the benefit of the families of such Mormons.

The press in all parts of the country are commanding the good sense of the Benton county farmer, who, on discovering the infidelity of his wife, quietly sent her off with her partner in guilt, giving her a well filled purse and all her "duds."

A contemporary sensibly remarks that "the gentleman whose home has been so ruthlessly invaded has certainly pursued the course most suggestive and reasonable to common sense. But few men in this day of pistols and murder, would have submitted so. Homicide has been so common in such cases, and is looked upon as being the only redress, that it is cheering to see a case where good sense and sober judgment are in the ascendancy."

## Personal.

At a meeting of the Senior Law Class of Indiana University, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved.** That the heartfelt thanks of this Class are hereby tendered the Hon. George A. BICKNELL, L.L.D., our erudite and beloved Professor, for his courtesy and kindness in presiding as Judge of the "Club Court," organized by the members of this Class, and for the instruction and assistance thereby received from him, as well as for his forbearance and impartial demeanor manifested toward us as individuals.

**Resolved.** That we shall always hold in proud remembrance the fact, that, as Students, we have had the honor and benefit of his instruction and advice; and that to emulate his learning and superiority of character, both professional and private, shall be our highest aim and ambition.

ALANSON STEPHENS, Chairman, L. C. GARRIGUS, Secretary.

## Marrying Negroes.

The Democrats have always insisted upon it that they would be compelled to intermarry with the negroes ultimately. They have dreaded this fearful necessity ever since we can remember, and fought against it with a valor worthy of a better fate. How have the frightened Democratic leaders invoked women to their aid! Who has in the last twenty-five years witnessed a grand Democratic procession wherein the charming daughters of terrified Democrats haven't figured in the pitiful role of "White husbands or none?" Fathers protect us from negro husbands!" "No nigger in mine!"—and such like patriotic appeals to popular prejudice. How has the Democratic press groaned under the frightful record of outrages committed upon white women by negroes? How have the pine-knots and faggots been consumed all through this wide land of ours, in frying unhappy negroes charged by Democrats with outrages, which, after the negroes were roasted, were discovered to be unfounded! How oft have these shocking barbarities been enacted by a party, for party capital! But that day is past. The negro can vote. The Democratic candidate wants his vote. It counts one. A white man's counts no more, unless he votes early and often, which a Democrat is always ready to do. When the Democratic politicians used to baffle the drift of public sentiment that they felt sure would sooner or later compel them to clasp the negro women in lawful wedlock, instead of embracing them in clandestine concubinage, we always endeavored to quiet their apprehensions by assuring them that there could arise no necessity for their marrying negro women unless they wanted to. But they always declared that if the negro was allowed a vote, social equality and matrimonial alliances between them and the Ethiopian, would be unavoidable. We have often tried to console Jason Brown, and Dunham on this subject of negro equality. We have told them that no very notable Democrat except Dick Johnson ever did openly marry a negro woman, and that his example needn't be followed. But they have always maintained that if the negroes were given the ballot they would cease to associate with Democratic politicians, unless a relationship were formed by courtship

and marriage. We are afraid now that their fears were well founded. But we shall do our best to protect the interests of society and the race. The African is bad enough without mixing him up with Democratic members of Congress. We want no cross of any such race of people.—*Seymour Times*.

**The Railroad Tax.**—The Board of Commissioners met at Bloomfield, and the petition which had been presented at the December term, praying for an election of the citizens of this county to vote for a tax to build two railroads through the county, was withdrawn, and the order for an election on the 5th day of February, was rescinded.

A petition was then presented from citizens of Jefferson Township, praying for an election of the voters of said Township for a tax of one and a quarter per cent, to be levied on her tax payers for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Straight Line Railroad. The petition was granted, and an election ordered on Tuesday, the 15th day of next March.

Petitions were also presented from Washington and Cass Townships, praying for elections to be held in their respective Townships for a tax of two per cent, to be levied to aid in building the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad—which was granted, and an election ordered to be held in these townships, on Saturday, the 26th of February.—*Worthington Times*.

## Paying Farming.

Two things are true of farmers as a class. But few of them ever come to actual want, and but few ever attain to great wealth. Probably no business affords so sure an avenue of support, and this is no small consideration in these days of fluctuations. The majority of farmers feel that farming is perpetual slavery, because that after hard steady work from one year's end to the other, they find themselves at the end of the year just where they started from. The price of farm products is high, the farmer is economical, sells the best of everything, denies himself and family, is up early and late, and just keeps his head above water.

We think this is a truthful picture of the majority of farmers. A few like John Johnston, of Geneva, New York, rise gradually from this condition to one of abundant wealth. What makes the difference between these two classes? We answer that in every case the difference is in head work. The majority of farmers tread right on the old paths, regardless of the immense improvements that have been made in modern agriculture, improvements as important as the application of steam in mechanics or the loom in manufacturing. Suppose a manufacturer disregarding the fact of the loom should attempt to make cloth as our grandmothers made it? Why he could not come into competition at all with other manufacturers and would lose ground. He would stand in just the position that thousands of farmers occupy, who ignore the modern improvements in the cultivation of the soil. We are aware that the information necessary to the farmer has been locked up in many costly volumes, written in a scientific language that the farmer did not understand, but this difficulty has now been overcome and the whole subject has been reduced into one ordinary sized volume, written in the plainest and most practical manner; (it is entitled "How to make the Farm Pay,"\*) This volume treats of every subject in which the farmer is interested.

The first chapter treats of drainage as the foundation of all improved culture, and gives plain practical rules, for all the operations of the drain.

The second chapter treats of plowing, showing when, where, how, and what to plow.

The third chapter is upon manures, and is one of the most interesting and valuable we have ever seen; it shows just how and where the manure goes to waste, and how, at a very trifling expense the manure can be doubled in quantity, quality and value. There are also full directions for the purchase and use of commercial fertilizers after the most has been made of what every farmer has at his hand. This chapter if read, and its directions followed, would surely double the wealth of every farmer in ten years.

We think we are justified in saying that so much information of use to the farmer is not to be had for ten times the price anywhere else. The book, as the reader will notice from the description in our paper, has one hundred and forty illustrations, which we have neither time or space to describe.

We say buy this book if you wish to learn the secrets of Paying Farming.

\*Published by Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia. See Adv.

A man named Yell is publishing an encyclopedia, and a woman named Louder is canvassing for subscriptions. That book ought to make a noise in the world.

"Prof." McBride, a "Professor" of the terpsichorean art, was arrested to-day by Sheriff Miller, on a warrant issued by Esq. E. B. Boone, of Pike county, on a charge of bastardy. The graceful and dignified professor being unable to procure bail, was locked up. The victim of his wiles is a young lady resident of Petersburgh, about eighteen years old, and her ruin was accomplished under a promise to make her Mrs. Frank York, that being the name by which the "Prof." was known in that neighborhood.

Professor Frank York McBride displayed very great unscrupulousness in getting into the papers. He requested a gentleman to call on the *Journal* and say that he would be at his school promptly on Saturday evening, "business" calling him out of the city. Rumor credits the graceful Professor with being already provided with a wife and couple of children in Indianapolis, who are a serious bar to the settlement of this case.

The self-possessed "Professor" boomed vehemently when he found that he must be locked up.—*Eau Claire Journal*.

The Rushville Jacksonian says the majority in that county against the appropriation for the Toledo & Louisville Railroad, is about 1,000.

The Rockville Republican says the result of the elections for the railroad appropriation in the different townships so far as we have heard, is as follows: Adams township, 304; Washington township, 141; Green township, 79; majorities to be voted upon the ratification of the 15th Amendment.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**Fee**—three dollars for all County offices except Coroner and Commissioner; these, with Corporation and Township announcements, two dollars each, in advance.

## TREASURER.

**Mr. Editor**—At the solicitation of many friends, I submit my name as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Republican Delegates Nominating Convention.

L. E. MCKINNEY.

**Editor Progress.**—You will please announce my name as candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the action of the people, at a Republican Primary Election.

W. H. MCCOLLOUGH.

**RECODER.**  
**Editor Progress.**—You will please announce my name as candidate for County Recorder, subject to the action of the people, at a Republican Primary Election.

M. BLAIR.

**Mr. Editor**—Please announce to Captain Blair, and all others whom it may concern, that the people are willing, I am willing, and more than willing—yes! even anxious to serve them in the capacity of County Recorder for a second term—*for a*, which a faithful public servant has a right to ask, without being required, to answer foolish questions. My name is Jones.

**J. GLASS McPHEETERS,**  
**Book and Music Seller, News Dealer and Stationer,**  
**P. O. Building, Bloomington, Indiana.**

I would call the attention of the public to the following price list of books:

I do not ask that you bring this list with you when you come to make purchases, as I have but one price and am determined to sell at lower figures than those who have two prices to ask you. I keep the finest assortment of Stationery in town.

Letter paper from 5c to 20c per quire Envelopes 1c per pack; Miscellaneous Books at lower figures than any house in town.

I desire to return my thanks for the liberal patronage of my customers, and ask a continuance of