

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1870.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention met at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, at two o'clock. The spacious auditorium was filled to suffocation with delegates and spectators. Rev. J. W. T. McMul- len opened the proceedings with a fervent prayer, after which Hon. A. H. Conner explained that the Convention had been called to meet on the 22nd, with the view of simply organizing on that day, and completing the business on the 23d; but most, if not all the delegates being present, there seemed to be a general desire to get through with the business the first day.

Mr. Conner then announced the temporary organization as being first in order.

Col. F. P. Richmond, of Kokomo, being proposed for temporary Chairman, was unanimously elected. Gen. Thomas W. Bennett was elected temporary Secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a State ticket. Max F. A. Hoffman and Major John D. Evans were nominated for Secretary of State and State Auditor, by acclamation.

For Treasurer of State, the first ballot resulted as follows: Brown- 206; Kercheval, 223; Lynch, 238; Oakley, 370; Stevens, 19; Al- bert, 59; Milroy, 354; Templeton, 107; Carr, 51; Vawter, 88; Ben- nett, 2.

Second ballot—Kercheval, 611; Oakley, 304; Milroy, 804.

Third ballot—Kercheval, 630;

Oakley, 277; Milroy, 810.

Fourth ballot—Kercheval, 774;

Oakley, 32; Milroy, 914.

The nomination of General Mil- roy was then made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate Judges of the Supreme Court. On motion, Messrs. Ray, Elliott and Gregory were renominated by acclamation. Andrew L. Osborne, of Laporte; Horace P. Biddle, of Cass; and Charles H. Test, of White, were nominated. Mr. Osborne was nominated on the second ballot.

Prof. Barnabas C. Hobbs was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Attorney General. Hon. George H. Chapman, of Marion; James Buchanan, of Fountain; Nelson Trusler, of Fayette, and Thomas J. Cason, of Boone, were put in nomination. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Chapman, 360; Trusler, 1,109; Thomas J. Cason, 172; Buchanan 74. The nomination of Trusler was made unanimous.

The Central Committee was then announced, as follows:

First District—Col. John W. Foster, of Vandenburg.

Second—Dr. D. W. Vories, of Floyd.

Third—General Ben. Spooner, of Dearborn.

Fourth—John F. Kibbey, of Wayne.

Fifth—Hon. A. H. Conner, of Marion.

Sixth—General Charles Craft, of Vigo.

Seventh—Hon. C. Culver, of Tippecanoe.

Eighth—D. R. Brown, of Hami- ton.

Ninth—Hon. John W. Burson, of Delaware.

Tenth—W. A. Woods, of Elkhart.

Eleventh—Col. Joshua Healy, of Jasper.

Gen. James C. Veatch then read the following platform of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Union Republican party of Indiana, assembled in Convention at Indianapolis, on the 22d day of February, 1870, makes the following declaration of principles:

I. We congratulate the country on the restoration of law and order in the late rebellious States, under the reconstruction measures adopted by the General Government, and upon the prevalence of peace and return of fraternal feeling among the people of all the States, under a Constitution securing an equality of political and civil rights to all citizens, without distinction of race or color.

II. That we reverence the Constitution of the United States as the Supreme law of the land, and a wise embodiment of the principles of free government, and following its teachings we will adopt from time to time such amendments as are necessary more completely to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and that we rejoice at the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which forever secures an equal right of political rights to all men, and we extend to the colored man a helping hand to enable him in the race of

life to improve and elevate his condition.

III. That the national debt created in the defense and preservation of the Union, however great the burden, must be cheerfully borne, until honorably and honestly extinguished in accordance with the letter and spirit of the several laws authorizing the debt; and that all attempts at repudiation of principal or interest should meet the scorn and denunciation of an honest and patriotic people.

IV. That we demand in every department of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, the strictest economy in all expenditures, consistent with the requirements of the public service; the reduction and abolishment of all extravagant fees and salaries, the closing of all useless offices, and the dismissal of their incumbents, and all efforts to these ends in Congress, or elsewhere, has our unqualified approval.

V. That a reduction of taxation is demanded, both of tariff and internal taxes, until it reaches the lowest amount consistent with the credit and necessities of the Government; and that we are in favor of a tariff on revenue, believing that a proper adjustment of duties must necessarily afford all the incidental protection to which any interest is entitled.

VI. That we are in favor of a currency founded on the national credit, as abundant as the trade and commerce of the country demand, and that we disapprove of all laws in reference thereto which establish monopoly or inequality therein.

VII. That we are opposed to the donation of the public lands, or the grant of subsidies in money, to railroads and other corporations, and that we demand the reservation of the public domain for the use of actual settlers and for educational purposes.

VIII. That we re-affirm that "of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there are none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of their country, and the bounties and pensions provided by law for those brave defenders of the nation, are obligations never to be forgotten, and should be paid without cost to the recipient. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the nation—sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care."

IX. That we approve the general course of our Senators and Republican Representatives in Congress, and express our full and entire confidence that they will act with wisdom and integrity in all that concerns the welfare of the people; and that we tender our thanks to Senator Morton for his exertions in so shaping the legislation of Congress on the reconstruction of the late rebel States, as to secure the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

X. That we endorse the administration of General Grant as President of the United States; accept the increased collections of revenue, the reduction of expenditures, and payment of a large portion of the public debt, as a fulfillment of his promises of economy, and rejoice that the victorious General of the Union armies should, as a civil officer, receive the last of the rebel States in its return to the national family.

XI. Inasmuch as all Republican governments depend for their stability and perpetuity on the intelligence and virtue of the people, it is the right and duty of the State and National authorities to establish, foster and secure the highest moral and intellectual development of the people.

XII. That taxation for county and other local purposes has become so great as to be oppressive to the people; that our system of county administration needs reform, and we demand of our representatives in the Legislature such changes in the statutes of the State as will protect the people from extravagant taxation by local authorities; and as an aid to this needed reform we favor a reduction of the fees of county officers to a standard which will furnish a full and reasonable compensation for the service rendered, and that no officer should be favored with salary, fees or perquisites beyond such fair and reasonable compensation.

XIII. That the canal stocks, issued under the legislation of 1846 and 1847, commonly called the "Butler Bill," were, by the terms of the contract, charged exclusively upon the Wabash and Erie Canal, its revenues and lands; and the faith of the State never having been directly or indirectly pledged for the payment or redemption thereof, said canal stocks therefore constitute no part of the outstanding debts or liabilities of the State. That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended at the earliest practicable period, so as to prohibit the taking effect of any law or acts of the General Assembly proposing to recognize or create any liability of the State for the said canal stocks, or any part thereof, until such

proposition shall have been submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State and approved by them.

XIV. That we heartily endorse the administration of our State affairs by Governor Baker, and his associate State officers, and especially congratulate the people that the time is so near when the State debt will be entirely liquidated.

Col. Oyler, of Johnson county, offered the following:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee are hereby instructed to appoint a Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to receive and account for all funds raised or received for the use of said committee during the ensuing campaign. Said funds to be disbursed on the order of said committee. It shall also be the duty of the said State Central Committee to appoint an auditing committee to examine the accounts of said Treasurer. Adopted.

The following resolution was offered, and adopted amid uproarious applause:

WHEREAS, Heretofore during the sessions of Democratic Conventions in the city of Indianapolis, the municipal authorities of said city have systematically raided through and cleaned out all places of innocent amusement and appetite; And,

WHEREAS, Such raids invariably occur between midnight and daylight; and

WHEREAS, "Any attempt to regulate the moral ideas, appetites, or innocent amusements of the people by legislation, is unwise and despotic," therefore,

Resolved, That such interference with Democrats peaceably engaged in the practice of moral ideas, appetites and innocent amusements, more than ever convince us of the infamous and revolutionary character of the Republican party, and we denounce these measures as an invasion of the sovereign and sacred rights of the people.

Resolved, That we request the Mayor of Indianapolis to remit the costs in all such cases.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE STATE CONVENTION, on the 22d ult., was one of the largest and most harmonious assemblages that ever convened at the capital city. The ticket nominated, is in every way satisfactory to the party, and will receive its cordial and united support. We should have preferred, of course, the nomination of our home candidate, Mr. Brown- ing, for Treasurer of State, but as that was not accomplished, we shall do what we can for the nominee of the Convention.

After the Vice Presidents of the Convention had been chosen, Rev. W. T. Malone, a colored delegate from Floyd county, was elected to the position of Vice President for the State at large. The election was made by acclamation—not a dissenting voice in the Convention.

The platform is clear and explicit upon the issues of the day. It expresses the gratification of the Republican party at the ratification of the 15th Amendment. It declares that the national debt, created by the Union armies should, as a civil officer, receive the last of the rebel States in its return to the national family.

X. Inasmuch as all Republican governments depend for their stability and perpetuity on the intelligence and virtue of the people, it is the right and duty of the State and National authorities to establish, foster and secure the highest moral and intellectual development of the people.

XI. That taxation for county and other local purposes has become so great as to be oppressive to the people; that our system of county administration needs reform, and we demand of our representatives in the Legislature such changes in the statutes of the State as will protect the people from extravagant taxation by local authorities; and as an aid to this needed reform we favor a reduction of the fees of county officers to a standard which will furnish a full and reasonable compensation for the service rendered, and that no officer should be favored with salary, fees or perquisites beyond such fair and reasonable compensation.

XII. That the canal stocks, issued under the legislation of 1846 and 1847, commonly called the "Butler Bill," were, by the terms of the contract, charged exclusively upon the Wabash and Erie Canal, its revenues and lands; and the faith of the State never having been directly or indirectly pledged for the payment or redemption thereof, said canal stocks therefore constitute no part of the outstanding debts or liabilities of the State. That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended at the earliest practicable period, so as to prohibit the taking effect of any law or acts of the General Assembly proposing to recognize or create any liability of the State for the said canal stocks, or any part thereof, until such

Anson Burlingame Dead.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, Chinese Ambassador to the Treaty Powers of the Empire, late American Minister to China, died at St. Petersburg, on Wednesday, after an illness of but four days, of congestion of the lungs.

Mr. Burlingame was born in Chenango county, New York, November 14, 1822. He was educated at the University of Michigan and at Harvard, where he graduated. He became a citizen of Boston, where he practiced law. He was elected a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and re-elected twice, from that city. In Congress he was a stern and uncompromising Republican, and was the first northerner to defy the false chivalry of the south who attempted to rule the country by bullying and swaggering in Congress.

Mr. Burlingame was appointed Minister to China by Mr. Lincoln. The Chinese government looked upon him with such favor as to make him at first the arbiter in all disputed treaties existing with other governments, and afterwards tendered him the head of the embassy to treat with civilized powers of America and Europe, in the discharge of which duty he had visited the United States, London, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, where his death occurred.

Relapsing Fever.

The Peculiar Characteristics—How it was imported. [From New York World.]

While the Board of Health is bothering its brains with discussions as to how small-pox was brought to this city, and as to whether quarantine is to be charged with the responsibility of sending it here, a strange disease is gaining foothold among the lower classes of our population.

The disease is known as relapsing fever. It has hitherto been unknown in this country, and must have been imported to this city by emigrants arriving from London, or Liverpool, or some German port. It is said to be a portable disease, and one which, with an adequate supply of material to feed upon, spreads with remarkable facility. The first case occurred early in December, since which time nearly twenty cases have come to the notice of the medical fraternity, and been treated with success. Several of the patients were taken to Bellevue Hospital, and while there, the disease was communicated to the younger physicians in attendance.

Relapsing fever, though up the present time unknown in the United States, has frequently raged in epidemic form in Germany, Russia, and the British Islands. Like typhus, it is a famine fever, occurring in times of great distress, and attacking, in the first place, the lower classes of communities. It ordinarily begins with a severe chill, which is followed by the usual phenomena of fever. The phenomena continues to increase until after three, or four, or sometimes six days, at the expiration of which copious perspirations terminate the attack. The patient then remains free of fever, though often feeble and ailing, till about the fourteenth day, when a second chill intervenes, followed by phenomena similar to those of the first attack. Sometimes a second relapse occurs about the twenty-first day, and cases are recorded in which three and even four relapses have been observed. Though the symptoms, while the fever is on, are violent, the pulse very frequent, and the temperature high, the disease is attended with comparatively little danger—the mortality commonly not exceeding four or five per cent.

Relapsing fever spreads by contagion, like other pestilences, and when it becomes epidemic, the cases are not confined to the poor and needy. In Europe it has been known to extend to the upper classes of society, numbering its victims by the thousands. Physicians, well informed on the current medical literature of the day, noticed, several months since, that the disease had made its appearance in London, and that numerous cases had been there received into the hospitals. It is believed that it was brought to New York from that city, reaching here, of course, through quarantine.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at B. O'Conor, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1870.

ROBERT C. FOSTER, Clerk.

March 2d, '70—3.

J. GLASS McFEETERS,

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, 15c 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 the same.

M'Guffey Speller 15c Cornell's Intr. Geography \$1:10

" 1st Re'dr 20c C'rn's Prim.

" 2nd " 25c Geography 75c

" 3rd " 40c Pinneo's Ana-

" 4th " 50c ly'te'l Gram-

" 5th " 75c mar 55c

" 6th " 90c " Prim'ry " 35c

Ray's 1st Arith. Butler's " 60c

metric 20c Kerts " 85c

" 2nd " 35c Willards His-

" 3rd " 55c tory \$1:10

" T'st Ex. 40c Anthon

" Algebra Cesar \$1:10

1st pt 75c Custer's Anat.

" 2d " 95c omy B'k 65c

Felter's 1st " 2nd " \$1:40

Lesson 25c Webster's Un-

" Primary br'gd. Dic. \$9:75

Arithmetic 30c Spencerian

Robinsons E. Copy B'k 15c

Algebra \$1:10

tholomew county has voted, by a large majority, also, to give \$100,000 to the construction of the road. Appoint your committee to go and see the rich coal mines along this route, and the rich agricultural districts that now have no communication by rail to your city; see how you might turn to Cincinnati a vast trade that now goes principally to Louisville. Here are inexhaustible mines and a large trade in cattle, and yet it takes twenty hours to reach Cincinnati from counties that could be reached in four hours, by this railroad."

Mr. Burlingame was born in Chenango county, New York, November 14, 1822. He was educated at the University of Michigan and at Harvard, where he graduated. He became a citizen of Boston, where he practiced law. He was elected a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and re-elected twice, from that city. In Congress he was a stern and uncompromising Republican, and was the first northerner to defy the false chivalry of the south who attempted to rule the country by bullying and swaggering in Congress.

Mr. Burlingame was appointed Minister to China by Mr. Lincoln. The Chinese government looked upon him with such favor as to make him at first the arbiter in all disputed treaties existing with other governments, and afterwards tendered him the head of the embassy to treat with civilized powers of America and Europe, in the discharge of which duty he had visited the United States, London, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, where his death occurred.

Mr. Burlingame was appointed Minister to China by Mr. Lincoln. The Chinese government looked upon him with such favor as to make him at first the arbiter in all disputed treaties existing with other governments, and afterwards tendered him the head of the embassy to treat with civilized powers of America and Europe, in the discharge of which duty he had visited the United States, London, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, where his death occurred.

Mr. Burlingame was appointed Minister to China by Mr. Lincoln. The Chinese government looked upon him with such favor as to make him at first the arbiter in all disputed treaties existing with other governments, and afterwards tendered him the head of the embassy to treat with civilized powers of America and Europe, in the discharge of which duty he had visited the United States, London, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, where his death occurred.

Mr. Burlingame was appointed Minister to China by Mr. Lincoln. The Chinese government looked upon him with such favor as to make him at first the arbiter in all disputed treaties existing with other governments, and afterwards tendered him the head of the embassy to treat with civilized powers of America and Europe, in the discharge of which duty he had visited the United States, London, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, where his death occurred.

Mr. Burlingame was appointed Minister to China by Mr. Lincoln. The Chinese government looked upon him with such favor as to make him at first the arbiter in all disputed