

## BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY, at \$2 per year.

WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Proprietor.

**Republican State Ticket.**  
For Secretary of State—M. A. F. L.  
HOFFMAN.  
For Auditor of State—JNO. D. EVANS.  
For Treasurer of State—ROBERT H.  
MILROY.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—  
R. R. MURRAY.  
For Attorney General—NELSON TRUS-  
TER.

For Judge of the Supreme Court:  
1st District—H. H. T. ELLIOTT.  
2d " " CHARLES A. RAY.  
3d " " ROB'T C. GREGORY.  
4th " " ANDREW L. OSBORNE.

[Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette—  
General Milroy's Position.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.  
I have seen General Milroy to-night, and learned his exact position on the canal bond question. He has nothing to conceal concerning it, and states it frankly. It is in brief as follows:

The Trustees on the part of the canal are Mr. Butler, of New York, author of the Butler bill, and Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, while Milroy is Trustee on the part of the State. Under the Butler bill the canal was placed in the hands of Trustees, the revenues to pay one-half of the amount of indebtedness, the State assuming one-half, nearly all of which it has since paid. For the half based on the revenues of the canal and lands the State was never to be liable, and the bonds were surrendered on this basis. No revenues have been derived from the canal to meet these bonds, and the principal and interest are in arrears. Butler and Dowling claim this is partly owing to the passage of the General Railroad law without reservation, by which the Wabash Valley Railroad was built, when the Butler bill contained an obligation that the State would never do anything to impair the usefulness of the canal. Since it was built the canal would have been abandoned, as it paid nothing, but the Trustees felt obliged to keep it up. Even they would have failed, but a company was formed, with a capital of \$100,000, of men interested in cheap freights, which has expended \$75,000 in keeping it in order, to keep up an opposition to the Valley Railroad, and keep down the tariff. This road would give two million dollars for the canal, in order to get rid of it, while the private Canal Company would probably give as much more to keep it going, to keep freights down. As a negative investment, it is worth this much to them, while it actually yields no revenues and never will, to the bondholders. The State received the right in the Butler bill to take the canal back at the end of twenty years, which have passed, supposing at the time the revenues would have paid the indebtedness. Whatever design some of the bondholders may have had, the other two Trustees proposed in December, 1868, that the State should elect what to do, and that they dissolve the trust and surrender a fee simple to the canal on the surrender of the bonds. As it is now, nobody owns it. It is simply held in trust, and nobody has a right to sell it. It is worth nothing to anybody, although the general impression is that the canal now belongs to the bondholders. The statement most commonly heard is, "they took the canal for the debt and were satisfied with it at the time; let them keep it and keep quiet." This much and no more. General Milroy has been and still is in favor of doing this, if the bonds may at the same time be surrendered and burned and put forever out of reach. He proposes to assume no indebtedness, even if it could be done under the Constitution, but simply to dissolve the trust, discharge the Trustees, and let the bondholders make the most they can out of a property conceded to be of no value to the State now, while they may be able to do so, the bonds to be surrendered and burned at the time. If it is said the State might sell the canal for her own benefit, there are obvious reasons why this could not be done, and why the State could not enter into such a speculation. General Milroy declared himself in full harmony with the platform of the convention, and his position does not conflict with it in the least. He will publish a card in a few days, stating his views over his own signature for the satisfaction of his friends, although he says he never makes an attempt to set himself right before Democrats.

**Indiana—Her Growing Trade.**  
CONTINUED.

Indiana Music Store—A. G. Willard & Co., Indianapolis.

The first pianos sold in Indianapolis, were manufactured at Boston, by T. Gilbert, and offered for sale in 1844 by Rev. Charles Beecher. In 1845 Mr. Beecher was called away from the city to take charge of a church, and turned over the agency and stock of pianos to Mr. A. G. Willard.

On March 16th, 1869, A. G. Willard and C. P. Wilson, in connection with A. G. Willard, formed the present firm of A. G. Willard & Co., Indiana Music Store, Nos. 4 & 5 Bates House block.

Since the establishment of the new firm, A. G. Willard & Co., have largely increased their stock by the formation of several new and important agencies, and made extensive improvements, adding greatly to the decoration and finish of their new store room.

Mr. A. G. Willard has been connected with the musical interests of Indianapolis for the past twenty-five years, and during that time, by his energy and well known probity of character, has won for his house first class business connections abroad, and the entire confidence of customers at home. The policy of the house has always been to secure none but the best instruments manufactured.

A few months since, believing that their interests would be furthered by doing so, the firm determined to make the Hallet, Davis & Co., and the Weber piano specialties of their house. Those two makes of pianos have so nearly reached the highest point of perfection in piano making, that it would be difficult to decide which is the superior of the two.

Perhaps the following high encomium will speak more for the Weber than anything we could say: N. Y. Conservatory of Music.]

N. Y. City.

After using eighteen of the Weber pianos in our conservatory over three years and a half, I can say that I have been much gratified by the universal approval of our selection from teachers and scholars, and we will agree that no other piano could have proved so satisfactory for our use, and that it is the only known piano which combines all the qualities of a perfect piano, viz: power, sweetness, brilliancy and perfect equality of tone, elasticity of touch, and great durability.

ED. MOLLENHAUER,  
Musical Director.

Of the Hallet, Davis & Co., instrument, already thirteen thousand have been sold. Perhaps the short but pointed letter of Henry G. Parger, who was the Secretary of the National Peace Jubilee at Boston, last year, would speak more than all we could say. We will give it full:

National Peace Jubilee Association.]

Boston, May 31st, 1869.

Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co., DEAR SINS:—I take great pleasure in advising you officially, that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, held on Saturday evening, it was on motion of Mr. E. D. Jordon, unanimously voted: That, if any pianos are to be used in the performances at the Coliseum, they shall be the grand orchestral pianos of Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co.

I remain gentlemen,  
Respyr your ob't serv't,  
HENRY G. PARKER, Sec'y.

Whoever may be the superior instrument, we may certainly conclude from these high recommendations that Messrs. Willard & Co. have been wide awake to their own interest in receiving the agency for their pianos.

Another of the sole agencies obtained by the firm, is that of Mason & Hamlin's manufacture of cabinet and portable organs. These instruments are adapted to secular and sacred music, drawing-rooms, concerts, churches, colleges, Sunday and day schools, lodges, &c. They unite to a considerable extent the capacity of the piano forte with that of the pipe organ, and cost much less than either; they occupy but little space, are elegant furniture and are not liable to get out of order.

EDUCATIONAL MURDER.—A horrible affair took place at a schoolhouse in Center township, Hancock county, on Wednesday last. A school teacher named Dunn attempted to punish a boy pupil named Gant, when the boy resisted. The teacher, losing his temper, struck the boy an unfortunate blow on the head with a heavy ruler, inflicting a mortal wound. The boy left the schoolhouse, walked a short distance on his way home, and fell dead. The blow had produced concussion of the brain. Dunn was arrested.

The following particulars have since been published:

"Young Gant had the crook of a parasol handle sticking in his boot-top, and the teacher told him to take it out. Gant thinking that the teacher had no right to control him in such a matter, and during recess of the school, refused to do so, and the teacher attacked him, which Gant repelled by holding up a stick of wood between himself and the teacher. Gant threw down the stick of wood, went to his seat and had continued eating his dinner. After looking at him for a moment the teacher said to a small scholar near him, "Give me that poker, and I'll kill the d—," adding an indecent epithet. The boy handed him the poker, when he walked deliberately over to where Gant was sitting, and struck him on the head just above the forehead. Gant walked home

for the purpose of enumeration, to aid in taking the ninth census of the United States. Gen. Spooner has already set about the task assigned him, and is busily engaged in forming the State into sub-divisions, each to contain, taking the vote of the last Presidential election as a basis, a population of twenty thousand. As soon as the State is divided into districts, deputies for the purpose of taking the census will be appointed. From three to four hundred deputies will be required for the work of enumeration in this State.

The Mormons have stolen the march on their Gentile emancipators by passing in their Territorial Legislature an act allowing all women to vote, which will be followed of course, by one allowing all women to hold office. This is intended to head off the Cullom bill and to show beyond a doubt that the Mormon women are under no constraint. Brigham Young, so long as his wives continue to agree with him in politics, will practically cast some sixty votes, and the other saints in proportion. Not a bad stroke for Brigham. He can now discourse with extremeunction upon the superior freedom of Mormon ladies over that of their Gentile sisters. Mormon missionaries can now hold forth a new attraction to win converts to their advancing Zion. Every woman can have a vote and a man, and every man can have as many wives—ergo, as many votes—as he desires. What freedom can be more comprehensive?

The State of Texas has always been considered too large, and a division of it into two or three States has frequently been suggested. This suggestion has now taken practical shape, in the introduction of a bill in the Senate, which proposes to divide it into three parts, creating two new Territories, to be called Jefferson and Matagorda. It is proposed to make the division in the following way: That portion east of San Antonio, and the Trinity rivers, containing, by the census of 1860, about 230,000 inhabitants, to be called the Territory of Jefferson; that between these rivers and the Colorado River, to constitute the State of Texas, which, according to the census of 1860, contained about 250,000 inhabitants, black and white; and all to the western boundary line of the State, embracing, by the census of 1860, about 115,000 inhabitants, to be denominated the Territory of Matagorda.

Yes, and the most of them who have lived down South will be apt to prove it, too.—*Brazil Miner*.

P. H. O'Brien, late editor of the Rochester *Standard*, was refused burial in the Catholic cemetery at Rochester, because he was a Free Mason. His remains were interred at Delphi, with Masonic honors.

A correspondent says that both Houses of the Iowa Legislature opened their session "without a semblance or sign of religious worship." One honorable Senator is said to have remarked that "prayer was not necessary, except for the Democratic members, and they were not worth it."

The merchants doing business in the towns along the T. H. & I. R. R., have met with heavy losses the past year, by trusting dishonest contractors on the new Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. Scarcely a town but has lost \$500 to \$1,000 and upward. Some merchants are almost entirely ruined financially.

On the 18th of January, 1861, the State of Georgia, "acting in its sovereign and independent character," repudiated its connection with the infant United States of America, and declared, with an unnecessary show of feeling, that she would never, never, never send another man to the Congress of that foreign despotism. We are reminded of this by the fact that there are five persons at the door of the Senate, all holding up their credentials and clamorously demanding to be let in.

The testimony in favor of steel rails for railroads seems to be on the increase. Six years' experience, it is said, proves that extremes of temperature do not injuriously affect them; that their durability far exceeds that of the best iron rails, no steel rail having yet been reported as worn out; that heavy grades and sharp curves do not materially affect their wear, and that if they are carefully inspected before they are put down, subsequent breakage can be easily avoided.

Steel rails have been decided upon for the Straight Line Railroad, we learn.

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but was unable to speak, and walked the floor for sometime, when he went to bed, and about six o'clock in the evening died in convulsions. His mother knew nothing of what was the trouble until about half an hour before he died, when one of the school-children told her the story.

**The New Hampshire Election.**

An election took place in New Hampshire for Governor, Railroad Commissioner and Councillors, on the 8th inst. The Democratic party, finding the negro humbug played out, appeared under the garb of Labor Reform, by which means they succeeded in diverting a few votes from Republican ranks, but not enough to amount to any practical benefit to them. The Tribune gives returns from three-quarters of the State, which leave no doubt of the re-election of Onslow Stearns as Governor, and Charles P. Gage, Railroad Commissioner, by majorities of 1,000 to 1,500. Republicans elect all Councillors but one, and have handsome majorities in both branches of the Legislature, probably 50 majority in the House.

The World says the New Hampshire election resulted in the success of the Republicans, but by a greatly reduced majority. Gov. Stearns will have a majority of about 1,000, over the three opposing candidates. His majority last year was 3,773, and Grant's majority was 7,647. The Democrats have made some gains in the Legislature, but not enough to effect any result in combination with labor. The popular vote shows that the Republicans hold their own in the State, while the Labor Reform party draw all their strength from the Democratic ranks.

In less than a year every Democrat in the State will be swearing that he has "nigger" blood in his veins—*Martinsville Gazette*.

Yes, and the most of them who have lived down South will be apt to prove it, too.—*Brazil Miner*.

The business will be carried on by Mr. Frank Fee, at the old stand.

J. FRANK FEE.

JOHN H. WYLIE.

Bloomington, Ind., Mar. 1, 1870-3t.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE late firm of Fee & Wylie is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Wylie retiring.

All claims against the

late firm will be settled by Mr. Fee; also, all accounts due the firm, will be collected by him.

The business will be carried on by Mr. Frank Fee, at the old stand.

J. FRANK FEE.

JOHN H. WYLIE.

Bloomington, Ind., Mar. 1, 1870-3t.

**W. N. F.**

STANDS FOR

White's Newspaper Files.

**FOR SALE AT THE POST-OFFICE,** by McPheeters.

**BY THE EDITOR.**

**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 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 directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser is in sending the prescription to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and the hope every sufferer will find in it a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

May 26—1870.

**Errors of Youth.**

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from a Nervous Delirium, Premature Decay, 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.

Surfers 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—1870.

**ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.**

Step by step this commodity has attained its unprecedented fame. They are universally approved.

They support, strengthen, and increase the growth of muscles.

They appear to have a peculiar effect upon the nerves, allaying irritation, and removing warmth.

They seem to accumulate electricity, and aid the circulation of the blood through the part where applied, by which healthy actions are induced.

Even in paralysis, where articulation was suspended, the use of the Porous Plaster to the spine restored the articulation and materially reduced the paralysis. In fact the patient could help himself, while before the Porous Plaster was applied she was helpless as a baby.

We refer to Mrs. Sally Elliot, Springfield, Mass.

Sold by Druggists, Agency, Brandreth House, New York.

**What Every Horseman Wants.**

A good, clean, and reliable Liniment.

Such an article is Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment. Pint Bottles at One Dollar.

For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic,

Sprains, &c., warranted better than any other.

It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses.

Ring Bone nor Spavin, is there is no Liniment in existence that will.

What it is used to cure is perfectly does.

No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle.

One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse.