

How They Reformed.

The Democratic party went into the last canvass professing the deepest solicitude for the interests of the people, as against mere partisan interests and aggrandizements, and pledged itself to reform existing abuses; this work should be put foremost; mere party questions should be made secondary.

How was this pledge redeemed when they got control of the Legislature? What act have they passed that can be called a measure of reform? The Fee and Salary Bill, which is worse than the old fee bill, is the only measure of general application they have passed. There was a bill before them providing for the taxation of Bank stock; a bill regulating Insurance Companies, which, if passed, would have furnished the State a considerable revenue; a bill to regulate freights; a bill for the enlargement of the Hospital for the Insane; a bill cutting down the fees and salaries of State officers, and other important measures; but these Democratic reformers placed the legislative apportionment bill out of its order, and gave it precedence over all these important measures, and were determined to put it through as the condition upon which these measures should pass. The Republicans begged them to allow these measures to be acted upon before taking up purely partisan measures; but it had to be put through, or all else would fail. In other words, they proposed to compel Republicans to submit to an unconstitutional apportionment bill, one which really disfranchised almost half the Republicans of the State, or defeat all necessary legislation.

Of course there will go before the country charging the Republicans with the whole responsibility of the failure of these measures. If they can go before the people and justify themselves upon the proposition that one Democrat is entitled to as much representation in the Legislature as two Republicans, we shall confess ourselves mistaken as to the stuff out of which Hoosiers are made.

HENDRICKS—INELIGIBLE.

Democrats who voted for Mack's famous resolutions on the subject of gift taking, etc., by Presidents and Presidential candidates, cannot consistently support Mr. Hendricks for the Presidency, if "Buckeye's" story about him is true. These resolutions declare that any candidate for President—

"Who shall offer any reward or bribe, either directly or indirectly, to procure his nomination, or shall promise any gift or appointment with a view to procure his nomination or election as said President, shall be ineligible to such office."

Every Democrat in the House voted for the resolutions. Now it is directly charged by a prominent Democrat, Mr. C. W. Wooley, who was a personal and confidential friend of Mr. Pendleton's, that Mr. Hendricks made a bargain with the bondholders of New York, by which certain cabinet appointments were to be given to the New York Democrats in case of the nomination and election of Mr. Hendricks.

Mr. Wooley dares Mr. Hendricks or any other man, to deny his allegations. If they are true, Mr. Hendricks is not fit to be President, according to the resolutions voted for by the Democratic members of the Legislature. If they are not true, why does not Mr. Hendricks, or Mr. Tilden, or New York, step to the front and deny them? Mr. Tilden is the gentleman who, according to "Buckeye's" statement of the bargain, was to be Mr. Hendricks' Secretary of the Treasury.—*Ind. Journal.*

The Brethren Troubled Again.

Below will be found a very plain and very interesting letter from Mr. John J. Cushman, present Clerk of Marshall county, resigning that position from and after the 1st of April, for reasons that are fully set forth. His communication to the Governor is a fair expression of the general sentiment of the officials of the State, to say the least upon the much-vaulted fee and salary bill passed by the late Democratic Legislature. Mr. Cushman claims that, under its provisions, the cost of litigation is increased between thirty and seventy per cent, which will not enhance the popularity of the measure among the people, if that is discovered to be its effect. Mr. Cushman is a Democrat, but he evidently has no very exalted opinion of the Legislature of his party which but recently concluded its worse than profitless session. The "brethren" are in a very inharmonious condition, with the probabilities strong that the fermentation of temper will be increased from this until the next election day, in a ratio which will insure in 1873, a General Assembly with sense enough to pass some laws which will be of practical benefit to the people. Mr. Cushman's letter is as follows:

MARSHALL COUNTY, Clerk's Office, Plymouth, Ind., March 28th, 1873.
To His Excellency, Conrad Baker, Governor of Indiana:

Sir: After a careful perusal of the recent act of the Legislature known as the "Fee and Salary Bill," approved by you February 21, 1873, I consider it my duty to re-

1. The system of doing business inaugurated under that law is complicated, and must lead to numerous errors and disastrous consequences.

2. It increases the labor and responsibility of the Clerk, and other officers, and interferes with the prompt dispatch of business, causing parties having business with the officer to wait, while he gropes his way through the labyrinth of red tape that surrounds him.

3. Some provisions of the law seem to assume that every man holding a county office is a villain, over whom the sword of justice must hang suspended, to deter him from committing a felony, and are a disgrace upon our statute book.

4. The salary allowed to the Clerk is no compensation in this, and most of the other counties of the State, for the services rendered and responsibilities assumed.

5. The law makes no adequate provisions for the payment of the salaries. The sources from which the "county officers' funds" are derived, are variable and uncertain, thereby leaving it an open question whether after the officer has earned his pittance, he will ever get it.

6. In this, and most of the other counties, the amount allowed for the pay of Deputies is wholly insufficient to perform the labor required of the office, and hence he must pay the excess out of his own pocket, or leave the work undone and suffer the consequences.

7. The tendency of the law is to complicate official duties, create confusion and disorder, prevent the officer from discharging the duties of his position with credit to himself or satisfaction to the public, and in the end find himself at the mercy of every enemy he may have, who desires to take advantage of errors he could not prevent.

8. As the act increases the expenses of litigation from thirty to seventy per cent, it is a gross wrong perpetrated upon the people, as well as officers, and must remain for the next two years a monument of the ignorance and stupidity of its authors.

I therefore resign the office of Clerk of Marshall county, Indiana, to take effect on and after the first Monday of April, 1873.

Hoping you will acknowledge the receipt of my resignation, I have the honor of subscribing myself, yours truly, JOHN C. CUSHMAN.

THE DEMOCRATIC FAMILY FRIGHT.—Our Democratic friends are sorely afflicted by the recent revelations of C. W. Wooley, the confidential agent of Pendleton in 1868. His statements are as follows:

1st. That the defeat before the New York Convention, in 1868, was caused by the treachery of Thomas A. Hendricks, who, while pretending to favor Pendleton, had made an arrangement with the New York managers looking to his own nomination.

2nd. That in order to help Mr. Hendricks carry Indiana in the contest for Governor that year, New York contributed \$40,000 and Kentucky \$25,000. Kentucky also sent 10,000 voters to his aid. These statements are abundantly supported by circumstantial evidence, and Wooley says he has not used his "Krupp gun," but intimates a willingness to do so if it becomes necessary.

A DESPERATE CASE.—The other day a colored lad entered Shoemaker & Co's. drug store, with what he described as an "awful feeling" in his stomach, felt just like it was full of fish-hooks and angle-worms, and demanded a "setters powder," as the boys had told him that would give relief. Accordingly the Seidlitz powders were dissolved in separate glasses, with instructions to pour one into the other, and drink while effervescing. But the sable youth did not go strictly to instructions. He hastily drank off the contents of one glass and immediately swallowed the other. The effect can be imagined, but not described. The effervescence, which should have taken place in the glass before it was drunk, took place in the bewildered darkey's stomach, sending streams of the frothy liquid from his mouth, nose, eyes and ears. As soon as the poor fellow could recover breath he cried out in frightened tones: "My stomach has busted; I can't live a minute!" In a few moments, however, he felt better, and turning to depart, he said: "Dat stuff may work well 'buff on de white trash, but its sure death on a nigger." There has not been a case of "awful feeling, in de stomach as of fish-hooks and angle-worms" in that boy since, and the cure is supposed to be effectual.

Sixty-five thousand dollars, and ten thousand voters imported from Kentucky into Indiana in 1868, to vote the Democratic ticket. "Buckeye" (C. W. Wooley) says in a letter to Governor Seymour in 1868:

"The result was that the State of New York did, as I was told by Mr. Bingham, the Chairman of our State Central Committee, contribute \$7,500 to carry the State of Ohio in October, that it might go for you in November, and rent \$40,000 to the State of Indiana, when it was known that \$25,000 had been raised in Kentucky for Mr. Hendricks, and that 10,000 votes were imported for his aid."

The Chicago Post says: "Frank Blair said to a recent interviewer that he first began to soften to the Democrats when he discovered

of 1864? He is like the tender-hearted widow who married the chap that killed her husband in a duel, because 'he looked so nice at the funeral.'"

A Georgetown correspondent of the Nashville Jacksonian says: "Papers will soon be presented to the citizens of the county buildings from Nashville, to this place. Many will sign without hesitation, as we have here a prettier site for a town, a better neighborhood to support it; it is easier of access to all parts of the State, and with the addition of our railroad, the town can not but be a success."

The statement that Bond, of the Chillicothe Gazette, has owned thirty newspapers and made money out of them all, is not strictly correct. He says he once paid seven hundred and fifty dollars for an Illinois paper, ran it at a sacrifice for a few months, traded the concern for a stallion and one hundred and fifty bushels of oats, fed the oats to the horse, and then sold him for one hundred dollars, receiving a promissory note in payment. The purchaser shortly afterward "lit out," and left the Colonel with nothing but the bit of paper as a reminder of his departed glory and greenbacks. From this probably originated the application "one-horse" applied to country newspapers.

A road with a three-foot gauge is in operation between Akron and Massillon, in Ohio. Another road of this kind is to be built between Piqua and Colina, in the same State, a company having been organized for the purpose, with a capital of \$400,000. The right of way is fifteen feet, instead of 40, the usual width, and the locomotives are to weigh five tons, instead of thirty, and to be capable of drawing from ten to twenty loaded freight cars, each two and a half tons capacity. A passenger car on this road will hold twenty people. The projectors of the Buffalo and Springfield Road are also thinking of adopting the narrow gauge railroad.

An old farmer named Jenison, living in Wapello County, Iowa, recently came into possession of a legacy of \$10,000,000, left him by a relative in England, which it was necessary for him to go after. When he received the news he was hammering on a barn which he was building. He paused, scratched his head, and finally said: "I don't see how I can go now; I've got this barn to finish!"

The people of Mitchell, Indiana, have subscribed \$46,500 to have the eastern terminus of the Rockport Railroad at their town instead of Loogootee. Railroads are human in this; they will go through or stop at places where the most money is offered—they help those willing to help them.

A lady in Utica recently attempted to hang herself, but the neighbors rushed in and cut her down. Her disgusted husband thinks "some folks had better stay at home and not meddle with other people's affairs."

Liquor sellers have a hard time of it in Parker county. The Rockville Republican understands that the opposition to the establishment of a liquor shop is so universal in Waverland, that Samuel Good, who is located there in the liquor trade, has been unable to procure boarding, and is forced to have his ration shipped by stage from Terre Haute.

"It's an ill wind," &c. Under the new fee and salary bill the Prosecuting Attorneys will now receive a fee of \$5 for every case tried in a municipal or justice court, wherein the State is a party. Under the old law he received but \$1 for non-conviction, and \$3 for conviction cases.

A HEALTHY JUVENILE.—Two members of the West Virginia Legislature lately took the sleeping cars to go to Grafton. The cars were crowded, and the two had to sleep together. One was fat; the other was lean; the fat man snored, and the lean man therefore lay awake. At about midnight the insomniac legislator could no longer stand the stentorian breathing of his mate, and arose and sat by the fire. An old lady entered and wanted a place to sleep. "Go to my berth," said the sardonic lean; "I left my little boy asleep there, I shall sit up. I must think of legislative things." So the lady went to the berth, disposed of useless clothing and lay down. Presently the "boy" kicked. "T'elady patted him on the back and said, 'Lie still, sonny; pa said I might sleep along with you.' 'Oh ho!" roared the bison—a boy no more, but a bison. "Thunder! who are you? I'm a member of the West Virginia Legislature." The lady went into a swoon, nor could she be aroused till the fat man promised her that he would have the lean one impeached.

DROWNED WHILE BEING BAPTIZED.—A few weeks since Dr. A. P. Pownall, of Sand Hill, Ky., after a brief courtship, was married to Miss Mary J. Wilson. Shortly after his marriage Dr. Pownall united with the Christian Church, and Sunday last was appointed as the day of his baptism, having requested his pastor, Rev. J. H. Hough, to

hour a large number of persons had assembled on the banks of Crooked Creek, the place chosen for the immersion. After singing and prayer the Rev. Mr. Hough entered the water, leading the Doctor. They were obliged to proceed some distance from the shore, in order to reach a sufficient depth, but suddenly both were seen to go down. They soon arose to the surface, and the minister regained the bank; but the Doctor, being unable to swim, was swept by the current under a flood-gate only a short distance below. Every exertion was made to save him, but in vain. The body was soon after found and brought to shore, amid the most heart-rending screams from his young wife and friends. Everything possible was done to resuscitate the Doctor, but alas! the vital spark had flown.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

One of the most important inventions brought into use by the Prussian war is the *Erbs-Wurst* or pea sausage, which has more than realized the expectations formed in regard to it, and it is the best liked of all the articles constituting the German soldier's rations. It contains a great amount of nourishment in a very small volume, and is capable of being increased in bulk by removing the skin and boiling it; or it may be eaten raw, as many Germans prefer to eat all their sausages. It is said to be made from thirteen different kinds of meat and vegetables, the principal ingredients being dried peas, bacon, and tallow, and that after being kept for six or seven years it will be found to be as good as when first made. The *Erbs-Wurst* factory on the outskirts of Berlin employs over 2,000 hands, the whole managed by the Government, no private parties being allowed to engage in the manufacture. The inventor of this condensed food has realized a large fortune.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF J. H. COLLAZAR.—In no branch of trade is competition more appreciated by the buyer, than in that of Jewelry. Here it is not only the life of trade, but, in one sense, its creator. As an instance in proof of this, is the fact that the business which is now done at any one of the five or six jewelry houses at Indianapolis, is several times larger than was done there a few years ago, at the one or two establishments then existing. People desiring fine watches, jewelry, or silverware, went, or sent away to New York, or some other large city, where competition existed and prices ruled low. This is no longer necessary for people living within reach of Indianapolis. This city boasts of a number of first class jewelry houses, well stocked with everything in the line, and such is the competition among dealers, and such is their enterprise, that purchasers can secure goods at even lower prices, than in larger cities East.

The most recent establishment opened in Indianapolis is that of J. H. Colczar, at No. 14 East Washington street. Mr. C. has for seven years been employed in the best jewelry houses in the city, and is thoroughly posted in the trade, and is well known as a reliable and trustworthy business man. His stock is new and fresh, and first class in every particular, and is of such an extent and variety as to compete successfully with the oldest and best in the city. Having purchased of manufacturers and imported direct, he is enabled to wholesale at jobbers prices, and to give special advantages to the retail trade. Being desirous of building up a permanent and extensive trade, he is offering choice goods at exceedingly liberal rates.

A partial enumeration of his extensive stock would include, American watches, as the E. Howard & Co., Elgin, Waltham, etc., and Foreign, as the Swiss, gold and pendant winders, gold and silver in all styles, and at prices to suit any purse; chains, guard, opera, vest, and leontine; coral, pearl, cameo, jet, garnet, and enameled sets in great variety; lockets, charms, bracelets and necklaces; rings plain and set with emerald, topaz, ruby, amethyst and diamond; canes, ivory, gold and silver headed; table cutlery, spoons, and forks; tea sets, pitchers, goblets, castors, waiters, cake baskets, &c., &c.; in short a complete assortment of this extensive line of goods.

Mr. Colczar is fortunate in having secured the services of a very superior engraver, who spent fourteen years in the business at Tiffany's, the foremost Jewelry House in the country. All who desire work of this kind, can rely upon having it done as neatly and tastefully at Colczar's, as any where in the United States.

As an interesting item showing the extent of the Life Insurance business in this State, is a fact mentioned in the report of the North-west Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, for 1870. Of the 7,781 Policies issued for the year 1870 by this Company, 921 were taken in this State through the office of the State Agents, Messrs. Martin & Hopkins, at Indianapolis. This fact speaks well for the popularity of the Company, as well as the efficiency of the Indiana managers. Another very favorable feature in the business of this company is the exceedingly small rate of expense to income, being lower than that of any company, save one, of those making reports to the Insurance Company of Massachusetts.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Goodley, deceased, will offer at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Salt Creek township, Monroe county, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

the personal property of said estate, not taken by the widow, consisting of one Horse, one Shot Gun, one Man's Saddle, one-half interest in Cane Mill, Evaporator and fixtures, Harness, Saddle, one Sow and nine Shoats.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A.M. TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of \$3 and under, cash; over three dollars credit until the 25th day of December, 1873, the purchaser executing note, with good security waiving benefit of valuation.

JAMES B. CLARK, Adm'r.

March 15-17-31

PARLOR

DRUG STORE.

—

NO. 95

College Avenue.

—

R. H. CAMPBELL

Is strictly in the Drug Trade. Having made

Chemistry and Pharmacy

his study for years, he is prepared to conduct the business in a safe and business like manner.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines

of all kinds. Pure

WINES AND LIQUORS

for sacramental and medicinal purposes, and in fact everything pertaining to the business, always kept on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

Prescriptions and Family Re-

ceipts

carefully and accurately compounded, at all hours.

M. W. Helton,

Notary Public

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

PARCELS, Lands, Town and City property, for sale or trade. All kinds of property bought and sold. Titles examined, and all business connected with the sale or transfer of real estate.

97 COLLEGE AVENUE.

Interesting to Hog Raisers.

I have a large number of the Pure Chester, Yorkshire, Poland and Big Boned China Hogs, which I will sell to persons desirous of improving their stock, cheaper than the same kind of Hogs can be bought of any one else in the State.

FINE CATTLE.

I have a number of Durham Cows, Hotters and Bull Calves, which I will sell, in lots to suit purchasers. These Cattle are fine.

HORSES.

I have also for sale two pairs of Match Mares, and two fine Geldings. It will pay any one who desires to purchase fine stock to call on me. Apply at the farm, six miles west of town, to HENRY ELLER.

December 28th, 1870.

UNDER TAKING.

BANTA & WHITAKER

will keep constantly on hand all kinds of

CARRIAGES

On the East side of the Public Square, first door above the Presbyterian Church.

Special attention given to the business.

Call at BANTA & WHITAKER.

'47. Established. '47.

J. O. & M. L. McCollough,

DRUGGISTS and

APOTHECARIES,

West Side of the Court House Square.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Dye Stuffs, Perfumery,

Toilet Articles, Cigars,

Tobacco, &c., &c.

Pure Wines, Brandies and

Whiskies, for Medical

Purposes.

Books

and

STATIONERY.

Wall Paper.

(Trimmed Free.)

Prescriptions carefully prepared, with the purest of Drugs. Remember, we use none but pure Drugs, and do not guess at prescriptions.

Bloomington, Ind., May 18, 1870

GEO. A. BUSHKIRK, J. S. SMITH HUNTER.

BUSHKIRK & HUNTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND

PRIVATE BANKERS,

Bloomington, Ind., office north side of the public square.

We will attend to all business entrusted to our care, in the Courts of this State, and are also prepared to discount good and solvent paper, on reasonable terms.

Reference: Messrs. McDonald & Beach, Attorneys, Indianapolis; Messrs. Winslow, Taylor & Co., Bankers, No. 52 Wall street, New York; Messrs. McCalla & Co., Merchants, Bloomington, Ind.

March 28, 1870

Auditor's Sale

OF

Delinquent Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following tracts or parcels of Lands and Town Lots, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for that purpose, will be sold, or offered for sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Bloomington, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on

MONDAY, MARCH 27TH, A.D. 1873,

the same having been mortgaged to the State of Indiana, to secure the payment of principal and interest on Common School and Congressional School Fund of said county, and which have become forfeited to the State for the non-payment of interest, &c., on the same. If less than the whole tract is sold, the part so sold will be in the northwest corner of said tract; and if less than the whole Lot is sold, the part so sold shall be off of the side extending across said Lot. Sale continued from day to day, until all shall be sold or offered for sale.

BEAN BLOSSOM TOWNSHIP.

Northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 24, township ten, range two west, containing fifty acres. Mortgaged by Jane Wampler. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$105.78.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

East half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, township ten, range one west, containing twenty acres. Mortgaged by W. J. Martin. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$67.25.

Also, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, in township ten, range one west, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by William H. Sims and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$82.32.

Also, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three, township ten, range one west, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by Stephen Wilson and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$58.51.

Also, the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five, township ten, range one west, containing eighty acres. Mortgaged by Elizabeth Showers and Sarah E. Sears. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$87.93.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section two, township ten, range one east, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by Frank Fisher. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$34.75.

Also, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section five, township ten, range one east, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by Stephen G. McDaniel and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$59.90.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Also, the south half of the northeast quarter of section 35, township nine, range one east, containing eighty acres. Mortgaged by William J. Symers. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$97.25.

Also, the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township nine, range one east, containing eighty acres. Mortgaged by Milton Asher and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$60.97.

Also, the southeast quarter of section eleven, township nine, range one east, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Mortgaged by Jacob Swisher and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$163.40.

BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The south half of the northwest quarter of section thirty, township nine, range one west, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by James S. Whitwell and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$260.44.

Also, in-lots Nos. eleven and twelve (11 and 12) in the Town of Bloomington. Mortgaged by Augustin Holtzman and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$60.23.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Part of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five, and a part of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, all in township nine, north of range two west, containing in all seventeen acres. Mortgaged by James Bratney and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$169.35.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Also, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, township eight, north of range one east, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by Berry Lucas and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$29.02.

Also, the southwest of the southeast quarter of section five, township eight, range one east, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by James Laukins and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$52.97.

Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, township eight, range one east, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by Almina Choum and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$84.00.

Also, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen, township eight, range one east, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by Joseph Pennington and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$111.44.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section ten, township seven, range one east, containing forty acres. Mortgaged by James Hanson and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$36.

The east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township seven, range one west, containing eighty acres. Mortgaged by Felix Miller and wife. Principal, interest, damages and costs, \$164.00.

Also,

At the same time and place I will offer the following tracts of land, forfeited for the non-payment of interest.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section sixteen, township seven, range one east, containing forty