

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY, at \$2 per year.

WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Proprietor.

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 ice 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 should 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 they 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 suit 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, of 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. Hendrick's 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-vaunted 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, 1 PLYMOUTH, IND., March 8th, 71.
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, 1871, 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 interfere 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 discord, 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 author.

I therefore resign the office of Clerk of Marshall county, Indiana, to take effect on and after the first Monday of April, 1871.

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

THE DEMOCRATIC FAMILY FIGHT.—Our Democratic friends are sorely afflicted by the recent revolutions of C. W. Wooly, 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 Wooly 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 "settlers powder," as the boys had told him that would give relief. Accordingly the Seidiz powder was dissolved in separate glasses, with instructions to pour one into the other, and drink while effervescent. But the small 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 is 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 'nuff on de white trash, but its sure death on a niggah." There has not been a case of "awful feeling" in the 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. Wooly), 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 sent \$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 voters were imported for his aid."

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

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 Brown, to sign for the removal of the county buildings from Nashville, to this place. Many will sign without hesitation, as we have here a prettier site for a town 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 Fiqui and Celina, 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 Logoootee. 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 Parkersburg. The Rockville Republicans understand that the opposition to the establishment of a liquor shop is so universal in Waveland, that Samuel Good, who is located there in the liquor trade, has been unable to procure boarding, and is forced to have his rations 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-contestant, and \$3 for contestants cases.

A HEALTHY JUVENILE.—Two members of the West Virginia Legislature lately took the sleeping car to Grafton. The car was 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 stentorous 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. The lady patted him on the back and said, "Lie still sonny; you said I might sleep along with you." "Oh ho!" roared the bison—a boy no more, but a bison. "Thunder! who are you?" I am 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.

Sixty-five thousand dollars, and ten thousand voters imported from Kentucky into Indiana in 1868, to vote the Democratic ticket, "Buckeye" (C. W. Wooly), 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 sent \$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 voters were imported for his aid."

The Chicago Post says: "Frank

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 floodgate 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.*

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.

JAMES B. CLARK. Adm'r.

mar-15-71-31

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871