BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

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WILLIAM A. GABE, Editor and Proprietor

OFFICE, North Side of the Public Square, in Odd Fellows' Hall Building.

—Every State in the North, and all in the South except seven, Georgia, Kentucky, Lousiana, Maryland, Missouri, Texas and Tennessee, have gone for Grant.

—The majority for Grant in New York is now figured from revised returns at 47,717, and that of Gen. Dix for Governor at 48,851. It may be remembered that New York is the State that the Greeleyites were to carry by 100,000.

—O'Conor appears to have polled here and there a few votes, possibly 25,000 in the whole United States; and in Ohio a couple of hundred were thrown away on the Black,—James Black, of Pennsylvania, Temperance candidate.

—The St. Louis *Globe* says: "Schurz, and Sumner, and Banks, and Fenton, and Palmer, and McClure, and Julian, and scores of lesser lights, have all gone out in rayless darkness. The political fortunes of these men are forever blasted."

—The Republicans made a gallant fight in Kentucky, and came near redeeming the State. In 1868 Grant was beaten 76,323; in 1871 Harlan was beaten for Governor 36,986. Now Greeley carries the State by about 9,000. One more rub like that will wipe out the Democratic majority entirely.

POLITICS AND THE WEATHER.—Then we both laughed, and got on to politics. That fellow cussed everything. His fence rails had warped, his pumpkins had withered, his watermelons were dried up, his corn stunted, and his cows lame, all on account of a dry spell of weather.

Says I, "There is only one way to remedy this."

Says he, "How?"

Says I, "Vote for the right man."

Says he, "What's voting got to do with it?"

Says I, "A good deal. Haint the Administration at Washington held the reins of Government for four long years, and right through that dry spell, when you were praying for rain, didn't they hold on to those reins and not let you have a darned bit?"

Says he, "By gosh, that's so."

I don't know whether I converted him or not, for just then the cars stopped at Marcellus, and he got out.—*John, in the N. Y. Sun.*

The Result.

It is safe to say that no Presidential election in this country has brought such surprising results as that of the 5th inst. Republicans expected a victory, and sensible Democrats must have anticipated defeat; but such overwhelming majorities and such startling results, both in general and detail, have astounded both parties alike. The total number of votes in the electoral college is 366; of these Grant will receive 279, or about four-fifths of the whole. He carries thirty States out of thirty-seven, and his popular majority will exceed 500,000, by far the largest popular majority ever given to any President. The largest popular majority ever given any President before was for Lincoln, in 1864, who received 408,078 over McClellan. Gen. Grant and the Republican party may therefore be said to have received the most extraordinary endorsement ever accorded by the American people to any party or candidate. And this indorsement is not the result of any popular freak or whim. It is no political "scratch." It is the deliberate and well considered action of the people who, after the most searching scrutiny, found that the true interests of the country would be best subserved by such action. It signifies that the principles and policy of the Republican party are in the mian approved by an overwhelming majority of the people, and that General Grant is considered an eminently safe man to stand at the helm for four years more. All good men will unite in the hope that the party and the President will prove themselves fully worthy of this unparalelled indorsement.

Among the particular features of the wonderful victory the following are worthy of special note and rejoicing: Banks, of Massachusetts, one of the latest and least excusable of the renegades, has been defeated: his next expedition be will up Salt river instead of Red river. Trumbull, the most selfish and treacherous of politicans, is thrown higher than a kite; Sam. Cox, one of the wiliest of Democratic demagogues, is beaten in New York; Tipton, the moon-eyed blatherskite of Nebraska, has been peremptorly laid on the shelf; Fenton, the Mephistopheles of New York politics, has been doubled up and sent to grass; Schurz has been taught that no man's breeches pocket is big enough to carry the whole German vote safely; in short, all the enemies of the Republican party have met with such a signal overthrow that they will not be likely to thrust their advice on the country to any great extent for some time to come.

Alvin E. Sanderson, of Sunderland, Mass., recently did so mean a thing as to cause the arrest of his mother on a trumped-up charge of stealing his shovel and tongs. The Judge dismissed the case with a sharp reprimand of the unfilial son. He was a "Sint-a-t Yankee."

HO! FOR SALT RIVER.—That fine passenger steamer, Liberal-Democrat, commanded by Horace Greeley, B. Gratz Brown, Mate, Carl Schurz, Pilot; will leave for Salt River to-day. She will have a large passenger list, made up of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and those Grant men who were defeated at the State elections will have to apply soon, if they want a passage. The Steward, Lyman Trumbull, has provided a large supply of the best the market affords, including a plentiful supply of "Crow" and "old Bourbon." The passage will be a splendid one, as the men in command have been there before, and know the channel as well as the climate. The steamer will leave promptly and will be shoved off by jubilant Rads, and indignant Bourbons.

Elder Lee.

A Mormon Leader Loose in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Evening Journal.

Elder Lee, one of the seventy saints of Utah, has been sojourning in Monroe and adjoining counties of Indiana for a number of weeks, during the past summer. He is engaged in a secret mission, delegated by no less a power than Brigham Young himself. We enjoyed the happiness of a short conversation with him while waiting for the train at the depot. He was introduced as one of the saints, and his appearance was not calculated to prepossess one in favor of them. He was mean looking and shabbily dressed. His face was an odd mixture of cunning and ignorance, the effect of which was heightened by a disagreeable habit of looking behind him, and glancing out of the corner of his eye. He wore an old pair of corduroy pantaloons, grievously soiled, and a world too wide for him. His coat had been green but was faded and some what torn. A very large grease spot set off the back of it between the shoulders. He seemed to have a great deal of trouble with his handkerchiefs. He carried two, a brand new silk one, and one so torn that it would scarcely hold together. He was warm, and constantly essayed to wipe the perspiration off his manly brow, first getting out the ragged handkerchief for the purpose, then substituting for it the good one. It never occured to him to put them in different pockets, so the funny routine of getting out the dilapidated one and furtively secreting it was constantly repeated.

In talking, he balanced himself first on one foot and then on the other, accompanying the seesaw with a slinging motion of the right arm. It transpired that he was a weaver by trade, which accounted for the peculiar gestures. He prefaced every remark he made, and even his replies, with the words "suffice it to say," which made his conversation very absurd. For instance, when asked if Brigham Young had really fled the country, he answered:

"No; suffice it to say that he did go away but has returned. Suffice it to say he is not the bad man he he is represented to be. He is not not a murderer. Suffice it to say when he was arrested he was not placed in confinement. Suffice it to say the force which arrested him expected opposition—expected resistance—but when they said to Prophet Young, 'You are my prisoner,' he said, 'I am at your service gentlemen.' Suffice it to say he took them by surprise. They said, 'We will not take you with us; when we want you we will come for you.' Suffice it to say was that the way to arrest a murderer. He is a great and good man, and suffice it to say he will come out all right in the end."

"You are in fellowship with the Mormons?" we asked.

"Suffice it to say I am. I am one of the Seventy."

"How many wives have you?" we ventured to inquire.

"Suffice it to say I have two."

"Do you like them both the same?"

"Precisely. Suffice it to say I can see no difference. They are the best of friends. Suffice it to say they are sisters. I married the second one to please the first. We have seventeen children between us. Suffice it to say the last wife had twins, which gave her the odd number."

The man did not look able to support one wife, let alone two, and nearly a score of children, but we are told that he has plenty of money at his command. He was very illiterate, but what he lacked in knowledge he made up in fanaticism, and he is considered one of the most successful proselyters of the Mormon faith. It is his practice to strike out into the country and rural districts, where he finds numerous converts among the poor, weak-minded and ignorant. Representing Utah as a land flowing with milk and honey—the modern Canaan, in fact he furnishes the convert, if necessary, with means of transportation thither. It would make too long a chapter to chronicle his success with the fair sex. Suffice it to say, that each old maid and widow who espouses his faith is firmly persuaded that she will be "sealed" to him when she reaches the Happy Land of Saints.

—Isaac M. Brown, editor of the Sullivan Union, lost his two youngest children—aged one and three years—last Friday week. They died only a few hours apart, and were buried in one coffin.

☞ Second-hand Shutters and Sash, at Stuart & McPheeters.

[Communicated.

Mr. Editor:—Although the battle is over and the victory is won, yet I desire to say a word in behalf of those young men of the University who have stood up and battled manfully for the principles of the Republican Party. And without detracting from any of the speeches that have been made by the students, I desire to make special reference to the able and eloquent manner in which Mr. Webster Dixon, of North Vernon, has acquitted himself during the Campaign. For ease in delivery, eloquence and soundness of argument, he is unsurpassed for one of his age, and although but a boardless youth, he will rank with those who have had long experience as stump speakers. Certainly none in College have a brighter future before them. We trust that he may ever be guided by wisdom and truth and always be found battling for the party of progress, liberty and justice, so that when he is elevated to position he may be an honor to his party and the country. H.

☞ A number of Administrators, Guardians and Executors are indebted to this office for advertising. A general request is hereby made, that they settle without further delay—many bills have been due four years.

POCKET DICTIONARY.—Webster's Pocket Dictionary, in its present shape, is a great improvement over all previous editions and all similar works. In the first place it is neatly printed, and bound in morocco, with gilt edges. Then it contains 200 pictoral illustrations, which gives a much clearer idea of the meaning of many words than could possibly be conveyed by the usual definition. The little volume, while being no larger than an ordinary pocket book, embraces in its vocabulary a careful selection of over 18,000 of the most important words of the language, with definitions sufficiently clear, though necessarily brief, to meet the ordinary wants of any one requiring its use. Prefixed to the work are tables of money, weights and measure, abbreviations, words and phrases from foreign languages, rules for spelling, explanations, etc. It is in fact a most valuable little book, and is doubly worth the dollar it costs. It is very beautiful and substantially bound, with tucks and gilt edges. The publishers, Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 188 and 140 Grand Street, New York, will forward it by mail on receipt of One Dollar, or it can be bought almost anywhere.

Ordinance No. L.

Bloomington, Indiana, Aug. 30th, 1872.

To the Board of Trustees of the Town of Bloomington, State of Indiana:

We, the undersigned, Trustees of the Public Schools of said Town, having contracted for, and now have in course of construction a building for public school purposes in said town, (for the erection of which your Honorable Board has heretofore issued and sold $20,000 worth of Corporation Bonds) finding that the amount realized from the sale of said $20,000 Bonds is insufficient to complete said school building according to the plans and specifications thereof, and realizing that the educational interests of said town demand an early completion of said school building, and having no means wherewith to finish said building, Beg leave to report to your Honorable Board, that the amount needed to complete said school building according to the plans and specifications, is estimated at $10,000, would therefore respectfully ask your Honorable Board to issue and sell, as provided by law, at the earliest practicable date, Bonds of the Corporation of said town, sufficient to realize said amount of $10,000. Signed:

JAMES B. MULKY,
MILTON HIGHT,
ELLIS E. SLUSS.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 30th day of August, A. D. 1872.

J. S. SMITH HUNTER, Notary Public.
Monroe Co. Ind.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Bloomington, that, whereas, Milton Hight, J. B. Mulky and Ellis E. Sluss, School Trustees for the Town aforesaid, did, on the 30th day of August, 1872, represent to said Board, by their sworn report, which is made a part of this Ordinance, that they, as such Trustees, had commenced the erection of a Public School Building in said town, and that they had not the necessary funds to complete said building; and, whereas, said Trustees did in said report, ask said Board to authorize the issuing of Ten Thousand Dollars of the Bonds of said Town, for the purpose aforesaid, and to levy a tax for the payment of principal and interest of said Bonds; and, whereas at a meeting of said Board, on the 18th of October, 1872, the said Board was unanimously of the opinion that the educational interests of said Town demands that the said building should be completed at as early a day as possible. Therefore, be it enacted by the Board of said Town, that Ten Thousand Dollars of the Bonds of said Town, be issued for the purpose aforesaid. That said Bonds be in denominations of not less than One Hundred dollars each, and not to exceed One Thousand dollars each, as follows, to-wit: Fifteen Bonds of the denomination of One Hundred dollars each, payable one year after date, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum. Forty-five Bonds of the denomination of One Hundred dollars each. Four Bonds of the denomination of Five Hundred dollars each. Two Bonds of the denomination of One Thousand dollars each; said last named Bonds to be due in twelve years from the date thereof, and payable at the pleasure of said Board, after two years, said Bonds to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, interest payable annually.

SEC. II. Be it further enacted by said Board, that said Bonds shall not be sold and negotiated for less than their par value. And that interest thereon shall not begin to accrue until the sale thereof, the date of which shall be endorsed on the face of said Bonds at the time of their sale, in red ink, to be attested by the Clerk of said Board.

SECTION III. Be it further enacted and provided by said Board for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance, and to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of said Bonds as they may severally fall due, that a tax of forty cents already levied upon each One Hundred dollars' worth of property, real and personal, in said Town, liable to taxation by law, and one dollar upon each poll in said Town, be levied and collected for the year 1872, and for each and every year thereafter until the principal and interest of said Bonds be paid. That said taxes be levied and collected as other taxes are levied and collected, by said Town.

SEC. IV. Be it further enacted by said Board, That the President of said Board, assisted by the Clerk thereof, be authorized and directed to prepare suitable forms for said Bonds, and to superintend the printing of the same. Also that said President shall procure a suitable book, in which to register said Bonds, with proper headings and columns, to show the denominations of said Bond, the date of its issue, to whom sold, the amount of interest paid, and the date of its redemption.

SEC. V. Be it further enacted, That said Bonds shall be paid, principal and interest, at the First National Bank, in said Town, and that no compensation shall be allowed said Bank for such services, or in case there should not be a National Bank in said Town when said Bonds fall due, then at the Office of the Treasurer of said Town.

This is to certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an Ordinance of the Town of Bloomington, passed Oct. 18th, 1872, and taken from the records thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Town of Bloomington, Indiana, this 18th day of October, 1872.

JOHN WALDRON, President.
Attest: JAMES F. FEE, Clerk of B. of T.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Wampler, Sen., deceased, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased, in Richland Township, Monroe County, at 10 o'clock A. M., on

Thursday the 21st day of Nov., 1872,

the personal property of said estate, consisting of One Cow, One Clock, Household Goods, Furniture, and other articles.

TERMS OF SALE:

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note, with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM RIDGE,
oc20-72 Administrator.
J. S. Smith Hunter, Atty.