# BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GAFF, *Editor and Proprietor.*

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1869.


## Decoration Day—Preliminary Meeting.

Bloomington Ind., May 24, 1869.

In accordance with previous arrangements, the Soldiers and Citizens of Bloomington and vicinity, met at the Court House at 2 o'clock P. M., Saturday 22d inst., for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the decoration of Soldiers' Graves, on Saturday 29th inst. On motion, J. B. Mulky was appointed Chairman and M. P. Harbison, Secretary. On motion, an Executive Committee consisting of Mrs. Dr. Nutt, Mrs. Ewing Batterton, Mrs. J. B. Mulky, Mrs. M. P. Harbison, Mrs. Joseph G. McPheeters, jr., Mrs. Robert C. Foster and Mrs. Judge Hughes were appointed to superintend the procuring of flowers and making wreatas for the occasion. On motion, a Committee, consisting of six Ladies from each Ward, were appointed to procure flowers and deliver them at the Court House, on Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock, 28th inst.

From 1st Ward:—Mrs. Lenzy Chase, Miss Kate Voss, Miss Lizzie Hunter, Miss Lizzie Browning, Mrs. Wm. Tate, Mrs. Chas. McPheeters.

2d Ward:—Mrs. Samuel Osborn, Mrs. Jas. Seward, Miss Anna McCord, Mrs. Luther Snodgrass, Miss Dode Stewart and Miss Lilly Greeves.

3d Ward:—Mrs. Felix Dunn, Mrs. Jesse T. Cox, Mrs. Joshua Hoover, Miss Ella Beatley, Miss Lizzie Dunn and Mrs. James Kelly.

4th Ward:—Miss Lou Wylie, Miss Lib. Dodds, Miss Fayette Lemon, Mrs. C. P. Tuley, Mrs. Joseph M. Howe and Mrs. Andrew J. Hoover.

5th Ward:—Mrs. H. R. Naylor, Miss Dade Batterton, Miss Anna McDermott, Miss Lou Campbell, Mrs. J. B. Waddon and Miss Helen Alford. On motion, the Executive Committee be requested to meet at Maj. J. B. Mulky's Office, Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, 27th inst.

On motion, proceedings of present meeting, were ordered to be published in Bloomington *Progress*. On motion meeting adjourned.

J. B. Mulky, Chairman.

M. P. Harbison, Secretary.

## Important to Towns.

The Legislature passed a very important law defining the powers of Boards of Trustees of incorporated towns, enabling them to lay out, grade, and otherwise improve streets and alleys.

By a strange oversight in legislation, Town Boards have heretofore been almost powerless to lay out and open new streets. The present law cures these defects. The following is a synopsis of the act:

Section 1st gives Town Boards exclusive jurisdiction over the streets, alleys, highways and bridges within the corporation, and enables them to lay out, open and improve the same, and constitutes the town a separate road district for the purpose of working the streets, and the payment of a labor tax, &c.

Section 2d enables the Board, upon the petition of twelve freeholders of the town, to lay out, open, widen or narrow streets and alleys, and provides for the appointment of Commissioners to assess the damages and benefits to any property owner through whose premises any such street or alley may pass.

Section 3d prescribes the manner in which such commissioners shall perform their duties, and directing them to assess the damages and benefits, separately to each property owner.

Section 4th directs the Board to make tender of the amount of damages after deducting the benefits assessed, to each party interested.

Section 5th creates a lien in favor of the town, on all property on which benefits have been assessed, and enables the Town Board to collect the same by suit in Court.

Section 6th gives any party aggrieved the right to appeal, but not to delay the progress of any improvement.

Section 7th provides for the appointment of guardians for minor owners of lands, &c.

Section 8th enables the resident owners of any lots, not less than one square, to petition the Board and have the adjacent streets or sidewalks graded, graveled or paved, and also enables the Board, without petition, to order the improvement of the streets around the public square, and requiring the county to pay its share for such improvement.

The remaining section of the law are mainly devoted to the details of its leading provisions. One of the important features of this law, it will be observed, consists in enabling Towns to make and improve streets, mainly at the expense of those who are immediately benefitted by the improvement as ascertained by assessment. It likewise requires the county to assist in improving the streets about the public square.

CARD printed at this office cheap. A good stock of cards on hand.

## Important Decision.

*Power of the President of the United States.*

A very important decision was rendered by the Judge of the United States District Court, Tuesday, 18th, in the case of Charles G. Berry vs. John D. Thomason. Some years ago a judgment was rendered against Thomason for $15,000 in an action brought by the United States to recover penalties for selling tobacco with false brands. In that action, Charles G. Berry was the informer, and he was declared by the Court to be entitled to a moiety of the judgment. As the finding of the Court, however, showed that Thomason was only technically guilty, the offense having been committed by his partner, without his knowledge, the President of the United States, who was acquainted with the facts in the case, granted to Thomason a full pardon.

The informer, Berry, now insists that this pardon can not release Thomason from the part of the judgment to which he is entitled, and seeks to collect the same by execution. Thomason filed his petition, asking the Court to grant a perpetual injunction to stay Berry from enforcing the judgment.

The case was ably and elaborately argued by Messrs. Hendricks and McDonald for Thomason, and Messrs. Porter and Hanna for Berry. Much stress was laid upon an able opinion delivered some time ago by Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court of Kentucky, in which he decided that the President had no right by the exercise of the pardoning power to deprive an informer of an interest that had been decided by judgment.

Judge McDonald, though at first strongly inclined to concur in this view, decided finally in favor of Thomason, on the ground that the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses committed against the United States, is conferred by Congress upon the President, and cannot be limited by an act of the National Legislature.

As the amount involved is very large, and the question entirely new and important, the case will probably be taken by appeal to the United States Circuit Court.

AT IT ALREADY.—The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 17th inst., says:

"The House of Representatives ratified the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States on Friday afternoon last. On that same evening Rev. E. P. Hammond preached to the colored citizens of this city, at Masonic Hall, and it is a notable fact that several of the most active and uncompromising Democrats of the State were in attendance, and mingled most freely with our colored friends. One old politician who has harangued "old liners" from almost every stump in the State, warning them against the evils and sheer of negro equality, was loud in his praise of the Amendment. He got down in their midst, and warmly and affectionately shook each colored man by the hand that came within his reach, and seemed to rejoice that the day to him of perfect equality had come."

## The Butchers' Tournament.

CHICAGO, May 16.

The Butchers' Tournament took place at Reed & Sherbourn's slaughter house, in this city, yesterday. The Butchers' Society some time since got up a champion butchers' belt, made of solid silver, with gold clasp, open to all the world for competition, to be awarded to the man who could do the most and best work in the shortest time. Competitors came from New York, Pittsburg, Buffalo, St. Louis, Toronto and Chicago. The champion commenced at three o'clock. Before the champion commenced his labors the animal was knocked down, and the two forefeet amputated at the knee.

The following were the conditions laid down by the judges:

First—The bullock is to be pitched up with his two fore feet off.

Second—The time keeper will notify the butcher to get ready, and when he says go, to commence the work.

Third—The butcher to be allowed a helper; the helper to open the breast and neck, but not to chop or saw them. He will have the privilege of washing the bullock on the floor.

Fourth—The helper must put in the beef tree and hoist up the bullock and clear the entrails.

Fifth—The butcher making the fastest time and best work, according to the judge's decision, to get the belt.

Thomas Mulrooney, of Chicago, was the first champion in the ring. His time was six minutes, fifty-five seconds.

Robert Wolser, of St. Louis, went in next. Time, seven minutes, forty-one seconds.

Michael Harding, of Toronto, followed. Time, seven minutes, [illegible]

[illegible] was finished with many cheers, and a [illegible] of wagers that Smith's would be the best time.

The last man in the ring was a young, beardless, curly headed youth named Charles Ingelson, apparently not more than eighteen years of age, of Chicago. He did his job clean and well in four minutes, forty-five seconds, and was awarded the belt—two of the five judges dissenting.

The following rules will hereafter control the belt: First, the winner of the belt is to be held up as the champion butcher of America. Second, the winner is to give the security required for the safe keeping of the same, and hold himself open to work against all comers. Third, the winner of the belt is to hold it for the term of one year, subject to work once every three months, provided he is challenged. Fourth, if winner is held to the limit term, he will withdraw his security and retire with the belt as his own property. Fifth, champion is to have the privilege of forcing the challenging party to wager from $500 to $500 on the contest. Sixth, the party challenging the champion must notify him four weeks previous to the match.

## A Rural View of Legislative Corruption.

A correspondent of the Hartford City Democrat suspects that there has been corruption in our Legislature, and intimates that even Democrats are not above suspicion. He says:

"Here I am again in the city of sin, and in one of the most rotten concerns of the place. I am in the Senate, and have been most of the day, and above all the Indians outside of Washington, this must be among the worst. The Clerk has just been reading an important bill for the information of the members, none of whom could not have possibly known anything about it. Some were reading, others talking, and still others not paying the least attention to what was being read. And it would be safe to bet that not one third of the members of this Legislature can tell at the close of the session anything about what was done, or what laws were passed. And it is a crying shame that men will come here and sit for weeks and vote upon the passage of laws, the language of which the members have not the remotest idea. In fact, the whole thing is a farce and a swindle.

To-day was the time set by the Republicans for the close of State matters, and to-morrow they were to take up the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. But the Republicans are not quite ready to leave, and they propose to postpone action on the amendment until Friday. Many of the Democrats doubt their intentions and are in favor of handling in their resignations at once and going home, as all the necessary laws have been passed. But there are other Democrats who will not consent to resign, but wish to continue on until Friday. And here hangs a tale that should make every honest Democrat blush.

There are some corruption bills to pass, which too many of our Democrats are interested in, and the Republicans have kept them back, well-knowing that the interested Democrats would not break up the session while there was a chance to get some spoils. And these men are risking the chance of having the Fifteenth Amendment sprung upon them rather than give up the chance of getting part of the corruption fund. Shame! shame! upon such Democrats.

But what are the bills they thus stick to? First comes the "Morgan Raid" bill of only $400,000; an outrage upon its face, but Democrats *are in it*. Next $40,000 for Baker's institute to reform lawsts. And then $75,000 for a house for the Governor. $7,000 for *extra* printing of *one* report. But it would take half your paper to publish the whole in items, as it amounts to a million of dollars.

One member said to me in answer to my question as to how it was possible for Democrats to act in the manner stated above: "Sir, you have no idea of the state of affairs here, and if the people really knew the facts they would drive us out of the capital." The days of corruption have just begun, and it seems that all parties are in it. This is simply a confirmation of my ideas, as you well know, and again I repeat, the people are to blame themselves.

We must have reformation in our house, society daily expenses, and in our government, or we are doomed. Let each conference in perception and practice carry out a course of like *social and political* reform, and it will correct the errors that have crept in during the dreadful war. Let us not only preach but practice."

The Auditor of State reports to any any of the officers are not dressed in the specific appropriation bill, and the legality of the [illegible]

CRMEY—JONES.—On the 16th inst., by Rev. C. Ferrin, D.D., President of Indiana State University, Mr. S. M. CRMEY to Miss RELLA JONES, both of Bloomington. No Cards.

[illegible]

## Compulsory Education.

Some of our cotemporaries are advocating compulsory education, that is, a legal provision compelling parents to send their children to school a given number of years. The violation of this law to be followed with pains and penalties, *i. e.* fines, and in some cases imprisonments. The object of this system is to secure every child at least a rudimentary education. We admit the desirableness of the end but not the fitness of the means. We are too democratic a people for such compulsions. This may do in a monarchy, where restrictions and compulsions are the rule, but not in a Republic of liberal institutions. Yet with the advocates of this system, we share the need of reform on this subject. Not being able to accept this extreme of compulsion, we present a modified form, namely, the withholding of the elective franchise from all falling below a certain grade of intelligence. Just where the line marking this grade of intelligence should be drawn is a matter for legislation, but it might be drawn something thus: No person shall be allowed the right of elective franchise who is not able to read the Constitution and write legibly.

In filling out the details of such a law, it should be provided, first, that three or four years shall elapse after its enactment prior to its enforcement. This would give time for unqualified youths of sixteen or eighteen years of age, to qualify before they reach their majority. It should be provided farther that no one over twenty-one years, at date of this act, shall be disfranchised thereby.

Here is a pressure which in our opinion possesses almost the effectiveness of the "compulsory system" without its odiousness. In a government in which the right to vote is so prized, few will consent to grow to manhood without the qualifications guaranteeing that right. The objector may, however, say this provision leaves one half of the community out of the question, namely, women. We answer that while this is so now, it will not likely remain so long. If, however, the ballot shall not be given to woman, and she shall thus be exempt from the provision above, the result may be reached through matrimony, that is, the right of marriage may be made to depend on educational qualifications. This limit, as the above, may be higher or lower as the law maker may decide, but perhaps it might stand thus: "No woman shall have the right of marriage who cannot read intelligibly and write legibly."

These indirect and not essentially oppressive compulsions will, in our opinion, be effective. They touch the vital interest of human action.—*Ind. School Journal.*

"WORMING" THEM.—Says the Indianapolis *Mirror*, Democratic:

Probably most of our readers have heard of "worming" dogs, as a protection against hydrophobia. Beneath the tongue is a hard, bony substance called a worm. Experienced dog men say that the extraction of this worm renders the animal incapable of contracting hydrophobia. Before the meeting of the next Legislature, we hope that each member will be "wormed," like a dog, to prevent bolting.

"ONCE A MONTH" for June completes the first six months' volume of that beautiful magazine. In noticing the May number, we mentioned that the publishers had offered to send the first six months of the year for 50 cents, in order to let the people see how richly freighted it was with good reading. To this offer a wide response has, we learn, been made, and people everywhere are surprised at the amount and excellence of the literary feast set before them. The publishers, T. S. Arthur & Sons, of Philadelphia, continue their offer, and we advise all to accept it. Such an opportunity for getting nearly 600 pages of the very best magazine reading to be found, for the trifle of 50 cents will hardly occur again. It is made now, only in order to get the magazine in the hands of the people.

Our divorce laws nip mighty sharp in their operations sometimes. On Saturday last a judgment was rendered in our Circuit Court in a divorce case which about used up one poor fellow. First it deprived him of his wife, next of his baby, and lastly, by way of alimony and [illegible]

## Programme of the Fortieth Commencement of Ind. State University.

Thursday, June 24th, to Monday, June 28th, Examination of Classes. The Committee of examination will meet June 24th at 8 A. M.

Friday, June 25th, 7½ P. M., Valedictory Exercises of the Athenian and Philomathean Literary Societies.

Saturday, June 26th, 7½ P. M., address before the Athenian and Philomathean Literary Societies by Lew. B. R. Naylor, A. M., of Bloomington, Ind.

Sunday, June 27th, 3 P. M., Baccalaureate Sermon by the President, Rev. C. Kurtz, D. D.

Monday, June 28th, 3 P. M., meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors. At 7½ P. M., Address before the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, by T. A. Hervin, M. D. Indianapolis, and a Poem by Hon. J. S. Black, Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

Tuesday, June 29th, 7½ P. M., address before the Alumni by David E. Peem, of Spencer, Ind.

Wednesday, June 30th, 9½ A. M., business meeting of the Alumni. At 7½ P. M. Alumni Reunion and Entertainment.

Thursday, July 1st, 8 A. M., Graduating Exercises of the Senior Class.

Master's Oration—By Prof. A. Atwater, A. M., of Hiram, O.

And Conferring of Degrees by the President.

## Bloomington Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY E. T. TAYLOR.]

Wheat, ⅞ bushel, $1.10@1.15.
Corn, ⅞ bushel, 75c.
Corn Meal, ⅞ bushel 85.
Flour, ⅞ barrel, $7 00.
Bacon, ⅞ lb, 25c.
Butter, ⅞ lb, 20@25c.
Cheese, ⅞ lb 15c.
Chickens, ⅞ dozen $2 50@3 00.
Eggs, per dozen, 12.
Feathers, ⅞ lb, 55@60c.
Hay, ⅞ ton, $8 00.
Lard, ⅞ lb, 18c.
Wood, ⅞ cord, $3 00
Molasses, S'orleans, ⅞ gal, 55@60c.
Peaches, dried, $1 50.
Apples, dried, $1 75@2 00.
Beans, $2 00@2 50.
Potatoes, per bushel, 50c.
Hides, green, 3c; dry 10@11.
Flax seed, $1 50.
Bacon Hams and Sides, 16½@17c.
Shoulders, 12½c.


## 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, feels 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 the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try this remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

May 25—1y.

## Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, 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 this simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers 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—1v.

## The Greatest Discovery Yet.

Stouffer's Patent Egg Preserver.

Will keep Eggs in a perfect condition Two years.

Eggs can't spoil while under the process.

It has been used by the patentee twelve years and never failed.

Eggs put up by this process during the summer have been sold in the cities the following winter at five times their original cost.

One man can put up and send to market, $20,000 worth of Eggs in less than six months, and more than double his money.

It is equally applicable to hot or cold climates, is easily understood, and costs about 1 cent per dozen.

Thousands have tested the Eggs, and certify that they are perfect.

The process is guaranteed to be a perfect "EGG PRESERVER."

The patent has 16 years to run.

Family Rights, without permission to buy, and sell eggs for speculation, $5; Grocers' Rights—in large cities, $30; in Villages, $20. States and Counties according to population. Address, JOHN F. BEAZEL, Uniontown, Penn.

5w.

THE BISHOP PILL!
THE BISHOP PILL!
THE BISHOP PILL!

Not Brandreth's, not Ayer's, not Wright's but "*Costar's*" *Bishop Pill*,

Which is bound to take the place of all others; a purely vegetable Pill (sugar coated) and of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint, &c.—*It the best family physic.*

Positively the best Pill in the World.

Thousands of testimonials can be read.

For sale at FEE & WYLIE'S Grocery Store.

## The French Coffee Pot.

The Newest Novelty.

PERSONS who desire good, clear coffee, should procure one of the famous

FRENCH COFFEE POTS,

manufactured in Bloomington, at the store of James Small. With the Coffee Pot, all the flavor of the coffee bean is retained, with all the balsamic and stimulating powers of its essence; and the coffee is cleared without the use of eggs, isinglass, or any of the substances usually necessary.

Housekeepers will consult their own interests by inspecting this useful invention, at the Hardware store of

JAMES SMALL.

Bloomington, Ind., April 7, 1869.

## Restaurant.

[illegible] Bloomington House, [illegible] Avenue, [illegible] Orchard House, [illegible]

# R. H. CAMPBELL,

Druggist and CHEMIST,

NO. 95, NO. 95,

COLLEGE AVENUE,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE-STUFFS,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and STATIONERY.


## Town Ordinances.

### ORDINANCE NO. XIX.

Passed by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Bloomington, Indiana, May 13, 1869.

Whereas, two-thirds of the owners of real estate on the north side of Fifth street, between Lincoln and Grant streets, have petitioned the Board of Trustees of the Town of Bloomington, to order a plank side walk on that part of said street above described, in front of Inlots Nos. 169, 170, 171 and 172 in said Town,

SEC. I. Therefore, *Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Bloomington, Indiana*, That the aforsaid walk be and is hereby required to be constructed by the 1st day of August, 1869, in front of the aforesaid described property, to-wit:

SEC. II. That the walk be constructed of sound white oak or yellow poplar plank, 2½ inches thick, by six inches wide, laid crosswise on three 3 by 4 inch oak sills running parallel with the street that the outside of the walk be twelve feet from the line of the lots, and that the walk be six feet wide, securely nailed with six spikes in each plank.

SEC. III. That the same be brought to the grade established by said Board, the profile of which is in the hands of the Engineer.

SEC. IV. That the owners of the above named real estate shall be subject to the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "an act to compel owners of Town lots to grade and pave or make plank side walks in front of their property, and fixing the penalty thereto," approved February 14, 1859.

SEC. V. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication in the Bloomington *Progress*.

I certify the above ordinance is a true and correct copy taken from the records of said Board. [Attest:]

JNO. WALDRON, Pres't. Board Trustees. J. C. ORCHARD, Clerk.

may 26, 1869-3w

### Ordinance No. XX,

Of the Town of Bloomington, Ind., adopted May 24th, 1869.

An Ordinance, to amend section 1, of Ordinance No. 4, regulating the granting and issuing of licenses.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Bloomington, Indiana, that section 4, of said Ordinance, when reads as follows:

"Section 4. Any person wishing to become an auctioneer in said Town, shall be granted license in the manner prescribed in section 1, of this Ordinance, for which he shall pay not less than one dollar, nor more than three dollars, for each day he shall so act," be amended to read as follows:

Section IV. Any person wishing to become an auctioneer in said Town, shall be granted license in the manner prescribed in section I, of this Ordinance, for which he shall pay not less than five dollars, for each day he shall so act.

Section II. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this Ordinance, therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

### ORDINANCE NO. XXI,

Of the town of Bloomington, Ind., adopted May 24, 1869.

An Ordinance providing for the appointment of the Marshal of the town of Bloomington, as Supervisor, the mode of working and improving streets and alleys, and the time in which such labor shall be performed, in accordance with an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An Act to enable incorporated towns to lay out, open, grade and improve streets and alleys, &c." Approved 17th day of May, 1869.

SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Bloomington, Indiana, that the Marshal of said town shall, by virtue of his office, be and is hereby declared Supervisor of said town, who shall perform all the duties, and exercise all the power of road supervisor in reference to a road labor tax, not to exceed two days in each year by each person, liable to work on roads in townships, and shall be governed by the same laws now in force in reference to the collection, enforcement and expenditure of the same.

SEC. II. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication in the Bloomington *Progress*.

I certify the foregoing to be true and correct copies of ordinances No's. 20 and 21 of the town of Bloomington, Ind., passed by the Board of Trustees thereof, May 24, 1869, taken from the records of said Board. [Attest.]

JNO. WALDRON, Pres't. Board Trustees. JNO. C. ORCHARD, Clerk.


## WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine.

B. WORLEY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Monroe county, that he is acting as Agent for the above named popular first-class machines, with his headquarters at Smith & Cox's new jewelry store, where all are invited to call and examine samples of work and machines with all the latest improvements. All machines warranted for five years. Thread, Machine Needles and Shuttles for all machines sold in the county.

April 21, 1869. B. WORLEY.

## Spring Stock.

Millinery Goods, Gloves, Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

*College Avenue, North of Sixth St.*

OUR SPRING STOCK, which has just been opened, is by far the most full and complete ever brought to Bloomington. In addition to a complete stock of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, we have now a full and carefully selected stock of

Gloves and Hosiery.

We propose to do a cash business exclusively, and will sell goods at a small profit.

*Bleaching and Pressing*

Done in a satisfactory manner, and on the shortest notice. An inspection of our new stock is respectfully solicited.

MRS. S. J. BEERS,
MISS E. M. FARIS.

Bloomington, April 21, 1869-w6

## 535 Acres of Land For Sale.

DESIRING TO GO WEST, I will sell at private sale my two farms in Monroe county. One of 295 Acres, in Richland township, two miles northwest of Elletts'ville, with two houses, two barns and two orchards. Land all in grass.

One Farm of 240 Acres, three miles northeast of Elletts'ville. This farm is well improved, in the matter of fencing, and is all in grass. Too farms will be sold in a body, or separately, to suit purchasers.

FOR TERMS OF SALE, APPLY TO D. B. WOODS, Elletts'ville, Ind.

mar8-3m


## BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Auditor's Office, Monroe County, Bloomington, Ind., May 13, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Board, for the equalization of the value of Real Estate of Monroe county, Indiana, made in the year 1869, will meet at the Court House, in Bloomington, on

MONDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1869,

at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances, and to equalize taxes thereon.

All persons interested, will take due notice. HENRY F. PERRY,

may12 69-td Aud. Monroe county.

## Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

*State of Indiana, Monroe County. Court of Common Pleas.*

NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph L. Polley, Administrator of John Jackson, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said County. [Attest.] R. C. FOSTER, Clerk C. C. P. Monroe co.

Bloomington, Ind., May 5, 1869-w3.

## Notice to Non-Residents.

*The State of Indiana, Monroe county, in the Monroe Common Pleas Court, August term, 1869.*

**Divorce.**

James Whitaker vs. Rachel Whitaker.—Now comes the plaintiff, by Cox & Pittman, Attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant, that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of August A. D. 1869, at the Court House in Bloomington, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Bloomington, this 14th day of May, A. D. 1869.

ROBERT C. FOSTER, Clerk.

Bloomington, Ind., May 19, 1869, w3.

## Notice to Non-Residents.

*The State of Indiana, Monroe county, in the Common Pleas Court, August term, 1869.*

**Divorce.**

Euphemia Gelvin vs. Andrew J. Gelvin.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Cox & Pittman, her Attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of August, A. D., 1869, at the Court House in Bloomington, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Bloomington, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1869.

ROBERT C. FOSTER, Clerk.

May 19, 1869, w3.


## Public Notice.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I have relinquished the practice of medicine and surgery, and desire also, to express my acknowledgments to my many friends in Monroe county and vicinity, for their generous confidence and good will.

J. B. WALKER

Bloomington, Ind., May 19, 1869, w3.


## Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of George H. Johnston, deceased, late of Monroe county. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

FREDERICT. BUTLER, Administrator

may 12, 69-3t


Posters for sale, on white or colored paper, at the Progress office.