

## BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GARR, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869.

### Two Citizens of Terre Haute Shot Down.

#### A Dastardly Outrage.

It is our painful duty to chronicle one of the most dastardly outrages ever committed in our city—that of two quiet and peaceable citizens being shot down like dogs by a man appointed to preserve the peace and to prevent others from committing a similar crime. On Tuesday afternoon, July 6th, about 2 o'clock, C. W. Brown and Major C. J. Smith, editors and proprietors of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, were shot by Erwin D. Erney, a day policeman, under circumstances of the most atrocious character.

Major Smith was returning from dinner to his office, and just as he passed McKee & Marshall's Bank, Erney ran up behind him and dealt him a blow upon the back of the head with a "billy." This is a weapon carried, we believe, by all policemen, and with which one well directed blow upon the head is sufficient to kill a man. Stunned and bewildered by the blow, Mr. Smith ran out into the street, Erney followed him up and before reaching the opposite corner struck several other blows. By the time both men reached the corner, near Cornelius and Haggerty's store, Mr. Smith had succeeded in drawing a small pistol, and deliberately walked towards Erney, the pistol directed at him. Erney jumped behind a lamp post, and drew a navy revolver. Smith attempted to shoot, but his pistol missed fire. Erney then fired, and Smith fired a moment after, the shots being nearly simultaneous. Erney's shot took effect in the fleshy portion of Smith's right leg, the ball going clear through the leg, and was found inside his pants when they were afterwards taken off. In immediately on firing, Erney started across the street in a south-easterly direction; but on reaching the middle of the street, started back for his hat, which he had dropped. At this moment Mr. C. W. Brown reached the ground, and seeing Erney going in the direction of Smith, doubtless supposed he was going to renew the attack, and walked toward him with outstretched arms, seemingly endeavoring to stop him; when Erney, only three or four feet from Brown, again drew up his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the upper portion of the right breast. Erney was arrested a few minutes after and lodged in jail, where he now remains.

The immediate cause of this bloody affair was the publication, in the *Gazette* on the Saturday previous, of a communication, reflecting upon the man Erney, who is a day policeman. On Monday Erney called on Mr. Smith for the name of the author, and was told he would confer with the author and give an answer on the day following (Tuesday.) Erney called again on the same evening and some high words passed between the two; Erney asserting that he would take measures to obtain legal satisfaction. The next intimation Mr. Smith had of hostilities was the unexpected assault of Tuesday afternoon.—*Terre Haute Express*.

[From the *Terre Haute Express*, July 7.]

**Tuesday's Tragedy.**  
Elsewhere we gave, with all practicable accuracy, the shocking details of one of the most awful tragedies that has ever occurred in this State. Two worthy and respected citizens, gentlemen enjoying the confidence and esteem of the entire community, against whose fair names no reproach can be brought, have been shot down like dogs, by a "guardian of the peace," on the most frequented street of the city, in the broad light of day, and while quietly attending to their legitimate business.

There is no circumstance within our knowledge that can palliate the horrid crime. It is a deed that shocks the moral sense of every man who has a nature above that of the baser animals. If such an act may be perpetrated here, without uniting every honest voice in the city, in one prolonged, earnest shriek of righteous indignation, we have mistaken the material which surrounds us.

Doubtless there are many circumstances that have conspired, to make such a crime as this, possible here. We have not time to enumerate or discuss them now, but will mention what we believe to be the most important one of them, to-wit: A growing conviction, a feeling amounting almost to absolute certainty, that criminals may secure immunity for their crimes if they can but make influence with certain potential parties.

The people are losing confidence in the operation of the machinery designed by the law to bring criminals to justice. Lawless men see others commit deeds of blood, and

get whitewashed by juries, and they attempt the same career. It is but the natural result of a palpable cause.

We are drifting upon dangerous cruising ground, and the time is not far distant, we fear, when even good men will conclude that criminal trials by jury are not a safe reliance. Let the man who has done this deed of blood, have a trial by a jury of his countrymen, and let it be understood that it must be a trial, NOT A FARCE.

The Treasury Department has received information of the seizure of 12,000 boxes of sugar at New Orleans, the owners of which attempted to put it on the market without paying duties and revenue taxes. The seizure, which was made on the 1st instant, is entirely independent from the seizure reported by the Associated Press dispatches. It is estimated that the Government will realize from the seizures in that city, since the new officers appointed by the present administration have assumed control, more than a million dollars.

It may seem incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that the small pox was communicated to William Ireland's family, under the following circumstances: About six weeks ago, some of the plastering in the house fell down, and with it a bunch of old rags, which emitted a very strange odor. Mrs. Ireland and one of her daughters examined them closely. A week or over afterwards, the daughter broke out with the small pox, followed soon after by Mrs. Ireland, and successively thereafter by every member of the family excepting one daughter. Some seventeen years ago, the small pox prevailed in the same house, and it is supposed that some of the clothing then worn was stowed away behind the lathing, and plastered up, and thus led to communicating the disease at this late day, to the present occupants of the house.—*Brownstown Banner*.

**DEATH OF CHARLES SPEAKMAN.**  
—The daily papers have the following advice from Cuba: "A number of filibusters, who landed from the schooner *Grapeshot* and subsequently fell into the hands of the Spanish troops, had been executed." Among the names of these unfortunate men, we deeply regret to see that of "Charles Speakman, of Aurora, Indiana." Poor Charles! he was well known to most of our readers, having been born in Dearborn county; and being a son of the late Stephen S. Speakman. Mr. Speakman was about thirty years old, and some time since married a daughter of one of the prominent citizens of Aurora. He had a wild, roving disposition, and being in New Orleans, joined a Cuban expedition.—*Lawrenceburg Register*.

The Confederate Bondholders in England, are a jolly set. They held a meeting on Wednesday week, and resolved that their prospects were brighter than ever, and that a court of equity would doubtless decide in their favor, and compel the American Government to redeem their worthless paper. The jollity and good humor of these Britishers overcomes one's natural desire to condemn them as idiots. As long as they live they will realize in a striking manner what Sir Thomas Campbell denominated "The pleasures of Hope."

**"Mark Twain's" Experience in Vicksburg.**

At dinner yesterday, I helped myself to a piece of pumpkin pie. The gentleman who had been so obliging as to amuse me at an expense of seventy-five dollars, observing me eat the pie, rose from the table with a heavy frown on his face. When I had finished my dinner and walked forward to the Social Hall, he approached me with a drawn Bowie knife, and sternly demanded of me where I was from. I told him after a slight hesitation, that I was born in Albemarle co., Va., that I was a nephew of Colonel—. He then said, "If that is the case, sir, you may continue to live; but, sir, I thought you must be a d—d Yankee from the way you ate that pumpkin pie, and in that case I should have regarded it as a duty to my country to cut your throat."

I thanked him very politely for the high regard he manifested for the place of my birth and family connections. He then asked me if I took part in the rebellion, I said yes. He inquired on which side. I replied, on both; that I was visiting a relative of mine by the name of John M. Botts at the time the war broke out, and that I remained there until the war closed. He seemed satisfied with my answer, and asked me to introduce him to Gen. Blair. He told the General he was the first man he ever voted for that he had fought against; that the south could never have been conquered if he—Col. Jay Hawker I think he called himself—had been in command. He had lost very heavily by the war. I think he said he had lost an uncle, a nigger, a watch, and thirty dollars in Confederate money.

**Error Proclaimed.**—In your last week's issue, an article appeared under the title "Common-sense," and over the signature "A. Omega," the beginning and the end. The author is unknown to the writer nor does he care from whose brain the elegant, scholastic, and last but not least, "moral" dissertation emanated. "A. Omega" can be only a person, and it is frequently and generally believed, that a person who assumes and clothes himself with the habiliments not belonging to him, or in other words assuming the outward character of a Christian, while within the heart is false, deceitful, and in no way affected with that honest heart—altruism, is not competent to judge of the actions of his fellow-men. The very tenor of the article referred to, portrays and points to the mind just such an one as described.

"Nothing extraneous, nor set down right in malice." He could, be firm, be just, be truthful. What ever possessed or ever influenced any one to misrepresent the facts in the case, to give the web work of his communication with such falsehoods, and to attempt to make the public believe that not even all was told, that sacred of sacredness connected with this annual desecration of the Sabbath, seems strange and paradoxical. Those who live in glass houses must remember that to throw stones is dangerous; and that while there may be nets committed not meeting with the approbation of him who rules the universe, and of those who profess his name, which nets are open to inspection for the public gaze and scrutiny of the Christian, we need remember, but the crime is not so great in degree, as the wickedness of telling "white lies."

In what does this misrepresentation consist? The charges, first, the city Marshal, "after lifting up his wagon and team and taking in a supply of large beer, gathered up a few members of the Brass Band and went dancing and singing." Of the long eared gentleman, who fully exemplified in his choice rhetorical communication, "trotting and blowing to the wind," which is utterly and basely false. The author still continues "and then will fill, and the leader at least top-heavy with such liquor." (It is natural to suppose that "one of them" has had some experience in the use of the malt liquor.) They came back and perambulated our streets in the same trade and noise way, to the surprise and chagrin of all good citizens, which proves also to be falsely colored and is tainted with the least of truth. Had the facts been stated plainly and not after the New York fashion, after the manner of the "one of them" have sprung from his brain, and our better judgment would have dictated, "he it is."

Consistency, then, at a jewel! Hast thou taken the light from earth? Hast thou forsaken poor mortal man? Come with thy soothing touch, and teach us how to act. And as alive to Mr. "One of them" into grievous and tender spirit, but to cherish love and follow the truth, just and moral teachings.

Be honest, and you will be happy. Be truthful, and you will never regret it. Be consistent, and your reward will be great. Not "one of them."

Judge Brooks, of New Mexico, was Postmaster of Santa Fe, but suddenly found himself turned out. He went to the Postmaster-General to ascertain the cause. "Well," said Crosswell, with his usual frankness, "all I know about it is this: General Sherman went to the President and said he wanted a place for an army officer, who was left out in the cold by the consolidation of the army. The President inquired what sort of a place he would like to have. Sherman replied that the officer was now in New Mexico, and he would like to be Postmaster at Santa Fe. Grant said he believed the place was filled. 'Put him out,' said Sherman, in his impatient manner, 'he's some political bummer, I guess, and my man is a soldier.' 'All right, Sherman,' said Grant, 'I'll do it.' And so he did."

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, for sale at Fee & Wythe's Provision Store.

**THE POWER OF THE PRESS.**  
The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address at Mr. Raymond's funeral, in New York, on Monday. Speaking of the press, Mr. Beecher said: "The lawyer has a narrow sphere before him; the Senator and the Representative—the walls hedge in their voices; the minister has his parish walls about his church. But there is a pulpit that now has no limit—it is the press. There is, literally, the voice of one that cries in the wilderness; for all across our populous land, out into the Territories, and to the very Pacific ocean, the daily papers speak; and there is not, in modern civilization, a place of power that can compare with this."

**COLIC IN HORSES.**—P. S. Garman, of Elkhart county, Indiana, gives his experience in treating cases of colic in horses. "A few days ago a horse of mine was attacked with a fit of colic. It was so severe that I thought the animal must die in less than thirty minutes if not relieved. I drenched it with the following mixture: spirits of turpentine, 3 oz., laudanum, 1 oz., warm water, 4 pint. It proved a specific, the animal being relieved in about ten minutes after drenching."

Senator Fowler recently spoke at Gallatin, Tennessee, and advised the youth of the country to copy the character and career of ex-President Johnson. He also informed the colored people that to the same person were they indebted for their freedom, and that to him must they turn, and him must they follow.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, for sale at Fee & Wythe's Provision Store.

It is not unreasonable to presume that the largest farmer in the State of Illinois, and perhaps, indeed, anywhere, is a resident of Morgan county. Mr. John T. Alexander, the great cattle king of the West, has a 40,000 acre farm situated in Ford, Douglas and Champaign counties. Five thousand acres are in corn. There are three thousand acres of wheat, which will harvest twenty-five bushels to the acre.—*Lafayette Dispatch*.

### A Few Plain Questions for Free Traders.

1. If the present tariff is "prohibitory," or in other words, prevents us buying what we want from foreign countries, how does it come that we do buy about \$700,000,000 worth of merchandise more than we sell of our products, during this year of grace 1869?

2. If the "enormous and grinding taxation" we are now paying to "monopolists," or in plainer terms, the customs now raised on foreign imports is "grinding" our people into "poverty and want," why is it that a constant stream of immigrants will come from nations now enjoying free trade, to our languishing, tariff-cursed country?

3. If free trade were declared to-morrow, and foreign manufacturers permitted to compete in our markets with our own, would not fabrics made by European workmen at fifty cents a day, drive those made by American workmen at two dollars and fifty cents a day, out of the market?

4. When the American manufacturer finds himself undersold at home, by those engaged in the same business at Leeds, or Manchester, or Cornwall in England, must he not either discharge his hands, and close his mills, furnaces, &c., or reduce the wages he is now paying to his employees?

5. Must not the mechanics, under this state of affairs, either stop work, or submit to the reduction, or find something else to do?

6. Do the free traders want the workmen of America to work for lower wages than they now get? Or, if not, do they want them to give up skilled labor (and so lose the years spent in learning a trade) and work at agricultural pursuits?

7. Will not our country under free trade, which must inevitably destroy her manufactures, become absolutely enslaved to the countries which furnish us with everything we need, from a fork to a steam engine, and will we not, when declaring war against England, for instance, or she against us, experience some difficulty in the way of getting cannon, muskets, &c.?

8. How do you propose to pay coin interest on the bonds, which we solemnly proposed to pay, when you have destroyed the only source of coin revenue we now have, or can have, until we resume specie payments?

### Cattle Disease in Illinois.

In a recent case in the courts of Illinois, one Walker sued one Davis for the value of certain cows, which, he alleged, died from disease communicated by a drove of Texas cattle, driven along the road by Davis. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff.

The Hon. John Wentworth, a practical stock raiser, writes to the *Chicago Tribune*, and defends the verdict of the jury. Mr. Wentworth describes the disease in Cook county, and is sure that the disease is not only infectious, but that it is carried from point to point upon the air. He is not aware of any case where an animal once attacked with the disease recovered. The frost prevented the further prevalence of the disease, but it did not cure those that were attacked. He explains the process taken to protect his bulls. Pure carboic acid was put in their water and grain, and other stock treated exactly as his bulls were, with the exception of the use of the carboic acid, were stricken and died.

Mr. Wentworth says that when the frost is on the ground the stock sellers and feeders may have their Texas or Cherokee cattle, but the other months must be given to the breeders and dairymen. That is the requirement of the law, which, if not enforced, he insists will kill off the native stock of the State.

Judge Frazier of the Supreme Court of Indiana, has just made a decision which covers incidentally the question of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by the Legislature of that State. The appropriation bill was passed by the Republican majority under the same circumstances. Judge Frazier holds that the journals of the Legislature determine the matter; and as they contain no evidence of any ratification, the validity of the Appropriation bill must be acknowledged. If this view is sustained, the argument will also cover the votes upon the ratification of the amendment. There is other precedent. In 1857 Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch were elected United States Senators, in disregard of the constitutional provision, and were admitted to seats. The Senate overruled the apparent disqualification; and it is likely that both Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States will act similarly in the matter of ratification.—*N. Y. Post*.

A match for the championship of bootblacks in Chicago, broke up in a row, caused by a foul, on the part of one of the contestants, who spit on the boots instead of in the blacking box.

### New Advertisements.

#### ORDINANCE NO. XXIII.

An Ordinance of the Town of Bloomington, adopted July 12, 1869, to assess a special tax against the owners of property, bordering on College Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, against owners of property bordering on Sixth street, between College Avenue and Walnut street, and against owners of property bordering on Walnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, for grading, guttering and Macadamizing said parts of said streets, in said town.

SECTION I. Be it ordained, by the Board of Trustees, of the Town of Bloomington, Indiana, that for the purpose of grading, guttering and Macadamizing so much of College Avenue as lies between Fifth and Sixth streets, there be levied the sum of \$2 12, (two and twelve hundredths dollars) per running foot on each side of said street.

SEC. II. That the sum of \$2 18 be levied per running foot on each side of Sixth street between College Avenue and Walnut street.

SEC. III. That the sum of \$2 07 be levied per running foot, on each side of Walnut street between Fifth and Sixth streets.

SEC. IV. That the cost of said improvements shall be collected, and all other matters relating to said improvements shall be done 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, and make public improvements therein, and to make surveys and adopt plans where the same have been lost or destroyed, and prescribing the duties of the Board of Trustees, and providing for the mode of working and improving streets and alleys, and declaring an emergency." (Approved April 27, 1869.)

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the ordinance of the town of Bloomington, Ind., passed by the Board of Trustees thereof, the 12th day of July, 1869, taken from the records of said Board.

[Attest:] JNO. WALDRON JNO. C. ORCHARD, Pres't. Board Trustees. Clerk.

### EVANSVILLE

#### COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

#### Institute of Penmanship.

#### COLLEGE BUILDING

Corner of Main and Third Streets, EVANSVILLE, IND.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

The Course of Instruction includes Book Keeping (double and single entry), Penmanship (plain and ornamental), Commercial Calculations, Business Correspondence, Banking, Seamounting, &c., &c. Each of which is taught in the most thorough manner by instructors of extensive experience in business. Our Department for

Actual Business Practice is unsurpassed in the Union for thoroughness. The

Penmanship Department is under the management of one of the finest penmen in the country, and great pains are taken to improve pupils in this Department.

The success of hundreds of our students, now holding profitable situations in all parts of the country, attest the great value of our plan of instruction and the great advantage resulting from a thorough course at a thorough College. Evansville is one of the most healthy cities in the land, and the cost of board in private families is much less than larger cities.

For further particulars, Catalogue, Specimens of Penmanship, &c., Address WELLS & KLINER, Prop's. July 14 69 m6

### PSIRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP BY HENRY C. MAY, living in Van Buren township, Monroe county, Indiana, on the 15th day of June, 1869, an estray Mare, light gray in color, three years and a half old, with a white blaze and a half hind, appeared at forty dollars by JAMES DAVIS and Jonas R. Treadwell. ROBERT C. FOSTER, Clerk Circuit Court. July 14 69

### REMEDIES

#### OF THE AGE.

No Arsenic or Other Poisonous Minerals!

Found in Armistead's

### AGUE TONIC.

\$2,000 DOLLARS TO ANY CHEMIST FOR ITS DETECTION!

The only purely Vegetable Compound before the public for the cure of

### AGUE AND FEVER.

Every Bottle is Warranted

N.B. The use of Armistead's Liver Pills, with this Tonic, will cure Bilious Fever.

DR. H. W. CLOUD'S

### INVIGORATING CORDIAL

#### AND

### BLOOD RENEWER.

The only popular Bitters or Cordial that contains Phosphorus of Iron combined with Vegetable Agents. The ingredients of its composition are published on the outside of each bottle; and hundreds of physicians, without compromising their professional obligations, have recommended it to their patients, in cases of Debility, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia, &c., with complete success.

The following gratuitous testimonial is from Dr. John Magnus, formerly of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon in the United States Army, during the war:

Evansville, Indiana, June 16, 1869.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. H. W. Cloud's Invigorating Cordial, as a remedy of superior excellence. In debilitated conditions of the system, it has proved, in my hands, the best combination of tonics and stimulants that I am aware of.

JOHN MAGNUS, M.D.

It cures Kidney disease; It cures Liver complaint; It cures a new blood; It builds up the weak and enfeebled human frame, and affords a new life and vigor. For Female Druggists are recommended in all countries, there is no preparation that has been so successful a combination with it.

BEWARE OF A SYSTEM RENEWER THAT HAS NO EQUAL.

J. O. & M. L. McCOLLUGH, Agents. Bloomington, July 14, 1869-3m

### Auditor's Annual Report.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, BLOOMINGTON, MONROE CO., IND., June 1, 1869.

THE undersigned Auditor, begs leave to submit the following Report of the financial condition of the County, for the fiscal year, ending 31st of May, 1869:

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
County Fund.....\$37,582 49	Dog Tax Fund.....\$1,186 00
Brokers License.....125 00	Corporation Tax.....1,021 25
Township Tax.....3,168 91	Road Tax.....4,117 50
Special School Tax.....7,575 33	Special School Tax.....7,575 33
Road Tax.....4,117 50	Township Tax.....3,168 91
Corporation Tax.....1,622 26	Expense of Poor, includ-
Dog Tax.....1,186 00	ing Co. Asylum.....\$3,788 97
Redemption of Land.....125 85	Books and Stationery.....1,899 24
Show Licenses.....323 50	Bailiffs.....333 50
Jury Fees.....31 50	Elections.....852 86
Docket Fees Com. Pleas Court.....58 00	Roads and Highways.....848 79
Coroner's Inquests.....19 35	Printing and Advertising.....623 42

Specific.....612 28	Co. Officers' Salaries.....3,856 63
Insane and Blind.....156 47	Criminals.....103 14
Jurors' Salary.....1,280 74	Judges' Salary.....452 19
Revenue Refunded.....567 59	Loans to County.....1,200 00
Public Buildings and Jail	
Lock.....1,689 40	Coroner's Inquests.....96 35
Assessing.....1,105 00	Bridges.....261 90
Real Estate Appraisement.....456 39	Int. on County Orders.....4,174 92
Agricultural Society.....15 00	

Total County Revenue.....\$23,855 07	Redemptions.....125 85
Total Disbursements.....\$41,670 91	

Amount of Orders issued, over and above the amount in Treasury June 1st, 1868.....\$28,237 13

Orders issued during the past year.....\$1,670 91

Total.....\$7,908 04

Amount of Receipts.....\$5,517 13

Am't in Treasury at this date.....\$12,290 86

Leaving the amount of outstanding Orders.....\$14,406 81

HENRY F. PERRY, Auditor.

### R. H. CAMPBELL,

#### Druggist and

#### CHEMIST,

NO. 95, COLLEGE AVENUE, NO. 95,

#### COLLEGE AVENUE,

#### DEALER IN

#### PAINTS, OILS AND DYE-STUFFS,

#### Perfumery, Fancy Goods and

#### STATIONERY.

#### Notice to Non-Residents.

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

**Divorce.**

Clarissa Dexter vs. Gustavus Dexter. Now comes the plaintiff, by James B. Mulky, Attorney, 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 held on the third Monday of August, A. D. 1869, at the Court House in Bloomington, in said County of Monroe, 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.

June 16, 1869. w3.

### 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 this 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, singlass, 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.

### LOUDEN & MCCOY,

#### ATTORNEYS AT LAW

#### AND

#### General Insurance Agents,

Bloomington, Ind.

THEY ARE AGENTS FOR THE following first class Insurance Companies:

ETNA Fire Insurance Company, Assets.....\$5,150,931 71

UNDERWRITERS Fire Ins. Company, Assets.....\$3,634,999 95

ETNA Life Insurance Company, Assets.....\$12,000,000 00

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

OFFICE—Northwest corner of Public Square. July 5, 1869-y

A full and complete stock of Cards always on hand, at this office.

### Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Robert M. Lathen, deceased, late of Richland township, Monroe county, Indiana, will offer for sale, on

TUESDAY, July 13, 1869, on the premises, being on the Catholic farm, west of Bloomington, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting in part of Horses, one Wagon, Hogs, Cattle, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., of Growing corn, five acres of Green Beans and other things too tedious to mention.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, with approved security, payable December 25, 1869, on all sums over \$3, on the 31st cash in hand.

JOHN S. FULLERTON, Administrator.

June 23/3

IN order to reduce my stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND NOTIONS, I will offer, from this date to the 15th of July, my stock of Goods at very low prices.

Please give me a call, before purchasing elsewhere. No. 97 College Avenue. HENRY JUNKES. Bloomington, Ind., June 13, 69-4

ATTENTION. \$5,000.