

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GABE, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

The Second Annual Fair

Of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, will be held on the grounds of the Association, one-half mile west of Bloomington, commencing on Tuesday, August 31st, and continuing till September 3d, just one month from this date. The premium list has been carefully prepared, and the premiums, in many instances, are very liberal. With one of the best crop seasons in the history of the country, we should have an unusually fine display of Agricultural Products. The time track is one of the best in the State, and the early day at which the Fair is to be held, will insure fair weather; so that stock owners will have, it is hoped, none of the unusual difficulties to contend with that operated against the Fair last fall. Every farmer who has choice stock, should get it in readiness; and in the matter of garden or farm products, should endeavor to excel. Let the Ladies get up a friendly rivalry in their department—bread, butter, pickles, needle-work, &c., and try to make the Fair a success. The following, from the address of the Society, will be good reading just now:

"The object of the Fair is to create an increased interest among the people in all branches of industry; to give an opportunity for the exhibition of improvements of all kinds in Live Stock, Machinery, Manufactures, Farm Products, and Household Articles.

"If a person has an article of merit, let him bring it and show it to the thousands of his neighbors who will congregate upon the Fair Ground; if a farmer has a good breed of animals, let him take them to the Fair and advertise them; everybody in the County will then know where to find them. It will pay!

"The Grounds are in complete order for the exhibition of everything, to the best advantage.

"Two thousand dollars in cash, will be distributed among the exhibitors.

"Every man in the county should set apart two or three days of the Fair week for recreation sociability, and instruction; let him take his whole family, and let each one take some product of their industry for exhibition.

"Our Fair Grounds are the most complete of any in the State. The land is owned by the County, and is leased to the Society for a term of years. The fence, halls and all the improvements belonging to the Society. The Society is a stock company.

"Two thousand dollars have been paid in. Each stockholder is entitled to one ticket for each share held, free during the fair. The Farmers and Business men of the county are invited to subscribe for at least one share of stock. Persons may also become members of the Society by the payment of Three Dollars annually, which will entitle them, and their family, to a ticket during the Fair."

The Terre Haute Express, of July 21st, says: The trial of Oliver A. Morgan for the murder of John Petri was brought to a close last evening. Nearly the entire day was occupied in presenting the arguments for the State and the defense. Mr. Voorhees made the opening argument for the State; Mr. McLean for the defense; Mr. Allen followed for the State, and Mr. Forrest closed for the defense. The court delivered its instructions and the jury retired at five o'clock. At half-past eight o'clock a verdict was agreed upon, the court was assembled, and in a few minutes the room was filled to its utmost capacity. The prisoner was brought in and seated directly in front of the jury. He dropped his head upon his hand, and remained in this position until he was removed from the room to the jail. When all was in readiness, the Clerk received from the jury the verdict and read as follows:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Oliver Morgan, guilty of murder in the first degree, and that he suffer death."

The suggestions of the Chicago Tribune, relative to the removal of the National Capitol, has created quite a sensation in the West. Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and several other aspiring interior villages, are contending for the prize. There is no doubt, but what they all need capital

Some of the Vermont potato growers have harvested one crop of the Early Rose this year, and have a second ready for hoeing.

Coal, Iron and Stone.

On Tuesday, of last week, Prof. T. A. Wiley, in company with several gentlemen of Bloomington, visited the mineral region, directly west of our town, and the Professor sent an account of his visit to the Indianapolis Journal, from which the following is an extract:

There is no probability that the supply of iron will ever exceed the demand, for the more the furnaces yield, the more the purposes to which it will be applied. In old times it is said that Og, the king of Bashan, had a bedstead of iron. In his day, no doubt, such a bedstead was a piece of royal furniture; in these latter days, his very respectable namesake, of Sulzbury, Green county, and all of his neighbors, if the mineral wealth of this region of country is developed as it ought to be, may have, not only bedsteads, but chairs and tables, and houses, and even books of iron, at a cost, not much, if any, exceeding that of the same articles now in use.

Without pretending to any practical skill in the working of iron or coal, you will at least give me credit for being able to state truthfully, what has come under my own observation. In our route we came across the sand-stone, which underlies the lowest seam of coal, about seven miles southwest of Bloomington. Here the indications of iron ore begin to present themselves in the color and quality of the sand-stone. About ten miles out, we turned aside to look at the old Virginia Furnace. Though long since closed, and now mantled with creepers, it should not be regarded as a monument of failure, but as an evidence that the ores of the neighborhood yielded iron. The iron it yielded was, too, of good quality, as is well known to many in the vicinity and in Bloomington, where are still to be found stoves and other articles made from the iron of this furnace. The want of capital and skilled and experienced labor, and the remoteness of the country affording no facilities for transportation, fully explain the failure of this enterprise. It often happens that ingenious and enterprising men, to whom the country is indebted for inventions, and the development of its resources, incur both loss and ridicule, instead of the profit and honor to which they are justly entitled. The ore of this region is a sandy hematite, perhaps too rich in sand, and yielding, I would judge from an analysis of similar ore from another locality, in Martin county, (see Dr. Owen's report,) from 30 to 33 per cent. of metallic iron, though others estimate the yield as much higher. We visited also the place from which the ore was taken. From the outcrop presented there, it would seem to form the greater part of a bed or stratum at least thirty feet thick.

We now entered Green county, and proceeded to the farm of Mr. Laws, about four miles further on the road to Sulzbury. In a field there, the abundance of detached pieces, and the large, firmly imbedded masses of many tons weight, indicated an inexhaustible supply of ore. In its general character the ore is the same as that of the Virginia Furnace. On the next morning, having stopped all night with Mr. Jacob Thompson, near Sulzbury, we visited the iron ledge on the Stewart or Heaton farm, situated about a mile south of the road. One large mass of ore, broken from the ledge by the undermining of a stream of water, is estimated to weigh thirty tons. This would represent: ten tons of pure metallic iron, and something more of ordinary cast iron; its value would be about \$400. The ledge itself is about three feet thick and can be traced to a considerable distance horizontally, and looks as if it might be the outcropping of a stratum covering many square miles. Other strata, or layers of ore, are found immediately beneath this, ten feet downward to the stream of water, and some also thirty feet above the ledge already spoken of. It would seem to me that there is enough iron ore in this locality to make and pay for two or three roads from Bloomington to Greene county. We should not forget to mention here, that we find not only the ore in great abundance, but also the materials necessary for its reduction, sandstone and fire-clay for the erection of furnaces, limestone for fluxing, and inexhaustible beds of coal, said to be of excellent quality, for smelting. In reducing the ores, it is necessary to remove impurities and facilitate the separation of metallic iron by smelting with lime and sand. The ore of this region contains an abundance of sand, is open and porous, comparatively easy to break up and roast, and, as already stated, there is along with it, an abundance of limestone and any quantity of coal, so that all that is necessary is to bring these materials properly together in order to have a flow of cast iron as perennial as the springs of water.

From this place we proceeded to Templeton's coal bank. This is situated about

three miles east of Bloomington, and a quarter of a mile south of the road. The entrance is in a ravine, under a beautiful romantic canopy of sandstone. The seam of coal at the opening is about three feet thick, about twenty yards in, we are four feet. The coal is not so dense as Bloomington's, but it is lighter and burns better, burning to a fine ash without clinkers, and is said by those who know, to be made, by far, the densest, burnable coal, for so many purposes.

On the next day, having spent the night at Mr. E. K. E. Templeton's, we looked at the mine of the old Bloomington furnace. The large engine, and the massive blocks of sandstone of which the furnace was built, indicate the faith and enterprise of those who erected and conducted it for so many years; but the want of a good fuel for the iron here produced, prevented competition with furnaces more favorably situated. Like the Virginia furnace, it demonstrates that the ore of this region will make good iron, and a few hours' inspection will show that the nature of the ore is such that, if properly managed, it will yield a fine quality of iron, and, in fact, the ore of this region, has done its part for this region of country in furnishing all the materials necessary for intelligent and industrious men, in order to obtain abundant supplies of this indispensable and invaluable agent of modern civilization.

We next looked at two openings into a seam of coal known as Holshers' banks, one to the north and the other to the south of the road, about three miles from the furnace. The thickness of the seam of the northern seam is about fifteen inches, but soon increases to three feet, and will probably increase in thickness and quality as progress is made in working it. This coal appears to be of the same quality as at Templeton's. The thickness of the southern seam is about twenty feet, and it was said that, at short distances, Mr. Petherick found it to be over four feet. A few miles further on, about six miles south of east of Bloomington, we had an opportunity of seeing the kidney ore on Mr. Burdham's land. This ore is found in large and small nodules, varying from two or three inches in diameter to more than a foot in diameter, and is surrounded by a hard, and are really distinguished by their great weight. They were used in the smelting furnace, and mixed with other ores, made excellent iron. In this place we saw the coal cropping out, though as yet no opening had been made into the seam.

We should not forget to refer to the fine quality of sandstone presenting itself in many places. It is easy to quarry, and soft when first taken out, and said to work exceedingly kindly under a drill or capable of being shaped as if it were wood, and becoming hard by exposure to the air. It is very likely that all varieties of sandstone, from that of a fine blue to a coarse grained, will be found as these strata are developed.

In conclusion, I would state, that for many years past, I have known that there was iron ore in Monroe and Greene counties, but when I heard from our friends, Mr. Small and Mr. Petherick, of the great extent of this iron region, and the immense quantities of ore to be found there, I sought out for a moment, doubting the reports to represent the matter correctly. I thought that perhaps there might be some mistake about it, but "seeing is believing"—ocular demonstration has convinced me that there has been no mistake in the representations made. There is no need for those who live in Greene county, on this side of the western fork of White river, to use any means to prevent a thorough examination of their lands, for the fact that the accounts already presented will be found to have been in any degree exaggerated.

Respectfully yours,
T. A. WILEY.

One of the most awful events connected with the navigation of the ocean, is the loss of a great ship, in which not only soul is left to tell of the disaster, or how it was brought about. About a quarter of century ago the fine steamship President—one of the first of the ocean steamers—was lost at sea, having among her passengers the celebrated Methodist preacher, Rev. George Cookman, Tyrone Powers, the Irish actor, and other distinguished persons. No tidings were ever heard of her. The Hibernia is another lost steamship, of which nothing was ever heard. To these is to be added still another. The steamship United Kingdom sailed from New York for Glasgow on the 19th of April last, and on the 20th was spoken by a passing vessel, since which nothing has been heard of her. She is supposed to have been wrecked amid the ice-burges in a heavy gale, and all on board perished. This is indeed a sad ending to all the hopes and fears of life.

From Cuba comes information that the cholera and yellow fever have put a temporary quietus on military operations on the Island, both armies have been compelled to suspend the war on account of the sickness and mortality among the troops. An improbable report also comes that a filibustering expedition, eight hundred strong, had escaped from Charleston, and successfully landed on the island.

The Baltimore Commercial, which is run in ex-Confederate interests, finds no especial comfort in the election returns of the Old Dominion. It says: "While we are disposed to rejoice over the defeat of Wells, beyond that we do not see much in the election to delight any Virginian. For though there may be selections and choice between carpet-baggers, yet the fact that a great and noble people have been hunted down until they are compelled to make such a choice, is most humiliating."

Forty-six citizens of the late Confederacy who went to Brazil rather than again live under the stars and stripes, have returned in a very impoverished and generally used up condition. They are now in New York, seeking means to get to their respective homes in the South.

It is stated that Weston, the peripatetic and perennal bore, will shortly start on a walk to San Francisco. It is to be hoped that he will get through, and then immediately start on a pedestrian tour to China.

The Rockport (Spencer county) Democrat, says the hog cholera is beginning to do a good deal of mischief in that vicinity.

In Kansas City, Mo., the other day, an enterprising firm, by way of attracting attention to their goods and merchandise, covered a hog with posters and sent him to roam through the streets of the city. The novelty of the proceeding attracted considerable attention.

Grapes near Evansville will be an almost total failure this year. So they will in Southern Illinois, we are told.

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Night Scenes in the Bible.

Many of the most affecting and most important scenes described in the Bible, transpired under the splendours of oriental night. Sodom and Egypt, Beersheba and Babylon, Carmel and Gilboa, Olivet and Emmaus, Jerusalem and the sea of Galilee, have each, by night, been witnesses of the power and glory of the omnipotent Jehovah.

The author of "Night Scenes in the Bible," has followed the shadow of night across the landscape of divine revelation, and grouped together the sacred scenes which are made awful or impressive by the mantle of darkness.

He has succeeded in bringing to light new and beautiful gems from the mine of "holy truth," and has produced a delightful volume. The leading clergymen of the country have given it the most cordial approval as a charming and instructive work.

The style in which it is published exceeds anything it has been our privilege to examine. The steel engravings by the first artists in the country are perfect gems of art. We have space to describe but two of them. The first is the "Night Watch in Mount Seir." Beside one of the mountain passes, with grand peaks towering, Craig upon Craig, on either side, stands the watch-tower with its solitary watchman. Just through the pass can be seen the first bright streaks of approaching dawn. At the foot of the pass, wholly shaded by the overhanging crags, a party of travelers are encamped. They cry out to the watchman: "Watchman, what of the night?" and down through the pass comes reverberating that cheering cry, "The morning cometh." Again we pass on down the ages to the time when the long looked for morning had come, and the Sun of righteousness had arisen with healing in His beams. Before us is a long mountain side, and a prostrate form kneeling on its uncushioned rock. The pale moonbeams creep among the crags, just revealing their barrenness, the stars shine dimly overhead; a huge night bird flaps its wings and alone across the stillness of the midnight hour, but glory surrounds the lonely form—it is Jesus, for "it came to pass in those days that he went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God." It was a sublime scene, and the representation before us tends to awaken the most devout reflections.

We love to dwell upon the scenes portrayed in these illustrations, and we feel that no one can fail to be benefited, both by the truthful and impressive pictures and by the earnest words of the writer. Let parents, who love to have their children love the Word of God, and understand its lessons of wisdom and love, secure this volume, and give them free access to its pages.

S. DUDLEY, Agent, Bloomington, Ind.

Monroe County Teachers' Institute.

The Teachers' Institute, for Monroe county, will be held in the High School edifice at Bloomington—commencing on Monday, 23d of August next, and continue until Saturday, 28th.

A general attendance of teachers, township trustees and friends of education, is earnestly solicited. Prof. E. P. COLE, of known experience and success, has agreed to conduct the Institute, assisted by other competent teachers.

The aid of some able educator from abroad, may perhaps be obtained.

Experimental and professional lectures may be expected, from Prof. G. W. HOSS and Prof. T. A. WILEY of the State University.

Lectures on topics pertaining to education, will be delivered by Rev. E. BALLANTINE and Rev. H. R. NAYLOR.

Tuition fee for teachers, one dollar. Teachers will please bring with them a copy of McGuffey's Fourth Reader.

A public examination will take place on the forenoon of Saturday, 28th. Those who expect certificates of the higher grades, will prepare a brief essay on the topic—"The Vocation of the Teacher."

EDWARD WRIGHT, School Examiner.

Vallandigham declares that he and his set nominated Rosecrans to revenge themselves for having been compelled to take back seats so many times. Copperheads like him having been compelled to stand aside to conciliate War Democrats and Republicans, it is nothing but right that the thing should be carried to its legitimate result, in the nomination of a candidate more Republican than Democratic. Vallandigham avers that he has simply revenged himself on the leaders by whom he has been compelled to stand aside. The inference is that they may elect Rosecrans if they can.

The Mr. Daniels, who so gushingly congratulated President Grant on Virginia's support of his administration, wrote these words only two years ago: "Sooner than help in any way to fix the damning, ineffaceable stain (negro suffrage) upon myself, and those who will come after me, I would go forth homeless and homeless to-morrow—nay, would rather be led before a file of soldiers and shot to death."

A boy having complained to his father that Bill had thrown the Bible at him, and hurt him on the head, the father replied: "Well, you are the only member of the family on whom the Bible ever made the least impression."

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The Rockport (Spencer county) Democrat, says the hog cholera is beginning to do a good deal of mischief in that vicinity.

In Kansas City, Mo., the other day, an enterprising firm, by way of attracting attention to their goods and merchandise, covered a hog with posters and sent him to roam through the streets of the city. The novelty of the proceeding attracted considerable attention.

STRANGE FATALITY.—There is a family in this county afflicted with a peculiar disease, if it is a disease, which probably will not be found to exist in one family in a million. Mrs. Baskly was the mother of four children, three of whom she has lost in the following strange manner: Two of them, it was noticed, began bleeding from the gums, after picking their teeth, and it was found impossible to stop the flow of blood, and in a short time they both bled to death. The other, a boy, and the oldest child, died a few days ago, having bled to death from a slight cut in the end of one of his fingers, inflicted over one year ago.

—Goldsboro Herald.

For Job Printing, come to the Bloomington Progress Office.

New Advertisements

Notice to Farmers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Board of Trustees, until August 15th, 1869, for furnishing the Public Schools of Bloomington with Fifty (50) Cordis best quality, seasoned hard wood.

either four feet or two feet long, to be delivered as the Board direct, not later than September 15th, 1869. Bids must specify the kind of wood and length. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

G. M. CHASE, Secretary of Board.

July 28th '69.

COLBURN'S RED JACKET AXE.—This

axe is better than the regular shaped axes for these reasons:—

- I. It cuts deeper.
- II. It doesn't kick.
- III. It doesn't jar the hand.
- IV. No time or strength is wasted by taking the axe out of the cut.
- V. With the same labor you do one third more work.

With all these good qualities it is made of some steel and iron, and temper, as our regular axes and will not wear rough usage any better than they.

Troy, Iowa, Dec. 21st, 1868.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.—The Red Jacket Axe you sent is a good one. I think it is the best axe I ever had hold of. It is a very easy axe to use, with any one can use it. The shape of it that it does not require so much exertion on the part of the chopper as with the old style axe, to make it penetrate into the wood. We are much pleased with it. Yours, G. W. CLAYTON.

Miles covered Scoop Shovel for the Farmer. Just what you want.

FEARLESS, January 26, 1869.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.—We have in constant use the Covered Scoop Shovel of Mr. Miles and find it to be a very useful article. We more than save the cost of it daily in the amount of grain saved, shovelled from wagons. We can also handle grain much faster than with the common Scoop.

Grier & Co., Grain Dealers, S. E. Easton, Grain Dealer, S. E. Easton & Son, Grain Dealers, Robinson & Co., Freight Mills, George Field & Co., City Mills.

While we make these and recommend them because of their great merit, we are also manufacturers of Spades and Shovels equal to any made in the country, East or West.

Our saws are patent tread and patent ground, and warranted as good as any made.

Pittsburgh, Pa., February 5, 1869.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.—The saw you sent Henry & I have the best saw I ever saw, it takes two inches feed in oak and stands up bully. I cut 501 feet of oak fencing in 22 minutes.

I have run saws for 19 years, and that is the best one I ever got hold of. I have run saws in Michigan for four or five years.

ASH DAVIS.

If your hardware dealer does not keep our goods, send us direct with your inquiries or orders, and you shall have immediate attention and reply.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sole owners of Colburn's Red Jacket Patents.

July 28.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Monroe common pleas court, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, August 21st, 1869,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the court house of Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot Number fifty-four (54) in the Town of Stinesville, Monroe county, Indiana.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of George H. Pugh, at the suit of Buskirk & Hunter. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisal laws.

LAWSON E. MCKINNEY, Sheriff Monroe co.

July 28 '69.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Monroe circuit court, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, August 21st, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the court house of Monroe county, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, one-half of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter. Also, the southwest fourth of the northwest quarter.

Also, all that part of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, commencing at or near the southwest corner of said quarter section, and down the ridge in a northeast direction, until it strikes the east line, all that part lying on the west of said line, and all in section thirty-four.

Also, the southeast fourth of the southeast quarter, section thirty-three, all in township No. ten, north of range one east.

Also, the northeast fourth of the northwest quarter of section number four, township number nine, north of range one east, supposed to be two hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of John N. Bracken, at the suit of Vance Bracken. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisal laws.

LAWSON E. MCKINNEY, Sheriff Monroe co.

July 28th '69.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Monroe Common Pleas Court, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, August 21st, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of Monroe County, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Part of the east half of the south east quarter of section twenty-six, town seven, north of range one west, lying south of

Lot Numbers one, two, three and four in the town of Fairfax, and extending down to the bank of Salt Creek, and upon which is set of ground the Saw-mill and fixtures are erected.

Also, lots Numbers seven, eleven, thirteen, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one and fifty-two, in the town of Fairfax, Monroe county, Indiana.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of Hiram Butcher, at the suit of James V. Baxter. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisal laws.

LAWSON E. MCKINNEY, Sheriff Monroe Co.

July 26, 1869.

MCCALLA & CO.,

KEEP the largest stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Hosiery and Gloves,

HOOP SKIRTS,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

School Books and Stationery,

COTTON YARNS AND BATTING,

Quenware, Stonecare and Glassware, Dye-stuffs, Sals,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, &c.,

Anywhere to be found, between the tank bark regions of Brown county, and the rich iron and coal fields of Greene. If you expect to buy goods cheaper than you ever saw them, here or elsewhere, be sure to have your pocket book full of Greenbacks—The money is not the cheap goods. July 21

Glass Fruit Jars, self-sealers, and first-class, at

Stone Fruit Jars, (New Albany make), at

Bakery, Confectionery

AND

Fancy Grocery,

East Side Public Square.

BREAD, Cakes, and all kinds of Fancy BAKING.

Candies, Nuts and Foreign Fruits.

Best Brands Cigars and Tobacco.

Choice Fancy Groceries—

Ice Cream and Sherbets, in any quantity desired, (made of pure Cream and Milk) sent to private houses, when ordered, or served in Saloon every day.

Also, Ice Cold Soda Water.

Special attention paid to all orders.

June 9, 1869—y HENRY ROTT.

CUT THIS OUT.

From the Bloomington Progress.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

And 19 Dollars in

GREENBACKS WILL PAY FOR

\$20 Worth of Goods!

AT THE

New York Store

OF

TULEY & CO.,

On the south side of Public Square,

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Good Calicoes, at from 8 to 14cts. 3/4yd.

Blacked Domestic, as low as 8c 3/4yd.

Brown Domestic, from 10 to 18c 3/4yd.

Good Bed Ticking for 16c 3/4yd.

Good Paper Collars, 15cts @ box.

Dress Goods very cheap.

White Cotton Hose, 15cts @ pair.

A full line of Parasols.

An endless variety of Notions, very cheap.