

BLOOMINGTON PROGRESS.

WILLIAM A. GARE, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1899.

The Bloomington Democrat "goes for" Temperance and Preachers.

The friends of Temperance have inaugurated a series of lectures, at the court house, and the Ministers from several of the churches have participated in the discussion of the topic of "Intemperance." This has led to the following article in the Bloomington Democrat, of Saturday last:

THE TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

"We have in contemplation for some time past to have a series of Temperance Lectures, on the public square, to be delivered on Sabbath afternoons, by the preachers. This is right; this is as it should be; it is in conformity with long established custom in Bloomington, to have Temperance Lectures when we do not have any other kind of public entertainment."

The enterprise bids fair to be unusually successful at this time, as the weather is so pleasant, and the people are so numerous. It is a good thing to have such a series of lectures on Sabbath afternoons, to furnish public amusement for pious minds. The college will, for a season, furnish no opportunity to our preachers to solicit invitations to lecture at that institution. Had we this fall, as last, an important election year, it would be a long and feverish contest, in which the self-called friends of temperance could only themselves almost exclusively to the great triumph of the late hours of the night, during the week, then temperance lectures would not be needed or desirable, for pretty much the same crowd which is expected to attend on Sunday, and approve the hypocritical and the labor of the week cheering the drunken rabble of the other; besides, in point of effect, the night performances would perhaps be preferable; while at the Sunday meetings the preachers necessarily speak of the evils of intemperance somewhat theoretically, the orators of the night demonstrations would furnish also the edifying example.

But "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and on last Sunday afternoon was to be seen the first breaking out on the surface, of the clear and well defined preliminary symptoms of what usually result in a case of periodical temperance insanity; we may, therefore, soon expect to see some of its morbid manifestations, in the shape of petitions in favor of prohibitory liquor laws, destined for the signature of the good people, who, in the meantime, will be given their time and energy to the work of the week, and their hands will be busy with the pen, in the form of remonstrances to some partisan Board of Commissioners to induce them to violate their oaths and duty, in refusing to grant license to retail liquors, to men qualified under existing laws, so that the courts having appealed to the jury, may promptly overrule their decisions. But about the speech:—The occasion, was a propitious one, the weather was fine, and the saloons and most of the business houses were closed. A crowd was soon collected by the vigorous ringing of the court house bell; with about the usual number of rude boys, fire rangers and rat terriers, we also observed one horse in the audience, but in justice to the animal it is proper to state that he came with a kindly intention, and only put on airs from a pressure of surrounding circumstances, over which he had no control. The speech, as a whole, was a good one, well suited to the occasion, and we liked it; it was delivered by a young man by the name of Naylor, who is, we believe, connected, in some way, with the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Church. There was not much in it to attract the honest inquirer after the facts of a genuine temperance reformation, but it answered equally well for those who had evidently come prepared to accept vehement declamation and bold and confident assertions for demonstrated fact, with out a single inquiry as to the evidence on which it was founded. Said the speaker: "no man can be a patriot who is a drunkard or a drug drinker." The assertion was a good, and also one well calculated to restore the situation of our thinking, and to account of its extravagant boldness, and as equally, perhaps, incapable of refutation as of proof. We imagine that perhaps the speaker misunderstood the connection in which the expression was used by John Hog—Lazier, in his temperance speech here a few years ago, at all events the repetition sounded somewhat flatter. In this connection we may also suggest to the preachers generally, that if it is true, but nevertheless valuable, we think; that when they meet to swap stories at their annual "Associations, Synods, Presbyteries, Conferences," and what you call "camps," that they also exchange temperance lectures; while the system might not really bring us anything better, it would at least be a change, and secure greater accuracy in the matter of quotations. These usual and destructive of chicken meat on such occasions, the Lay Delegations, would make themselves useful, as well as ornamental, by seeing that this thing is not neglected.

"Don't vote for the drunkard or the drug drinker," remarked the speaker, somewhat excitedly.

While it is maintained, by some, that history never repeats itself, it may be admitted by all, that the necessities of political campaigns not infrequently do. Therefore we may again, go slow, for while we have no doubt that you will always be found sufficiently "oil" to gracefully accommodate yourselves to the circumstances as they arise; yet we submit that the letting down might be accomplished with greater ease if the expressions were more guarded now. It was stated that the amount now expended for liquor, in the United States, would, if applied by the consumers, liquidate the entire national debt in two years. If this statement is correct, we echo the preacher's emphatic "God grant they may do it!" but the calculation should prove inaccurate on account of the premium on gold, the interest on bonds, or the whisky bill of the Executive at Long Branch, this season. We suggest a plan about as likely to be adopted—to satisfy any deficiency on balance sheets, at least approximately. Let all the preachers, who, on Sunday, receive the contributions of their congregations in the forenoon, and in the afternoon leave them to the tender mercies of the devil, while they make speeches on an amount of their fat salaries as may be found to be in excess of what such abilities would command in the market for any other honest business;—an amount easily ascertained by doling brandy-cloth and going to work—then let them assist, by their influence and votes, in driving from place and power, the drunken, gambling, thieving rascals who have been sucking the life blood from the treasury of the nation for a long time; then let them expect to see, at the beginning of the end of that "great national blessing," a public debt. Many other points were interesting, but we have not space to comment further.

We hope the suggestions we make will be received and considered in the spirit of brotherly love in which they are made; if we have injured any one, we forgive them for it. We approve the efforts of those enteringprising, pushing preachers, and we see no reason why the demonstration should not continue until every preacher in town can have a chance to make a speech in public. If we have to submit to moral reprobation, we, of course, prefer the profession which has furnished us the shining examples of Daily, Corey, etc., etc. We are not informed, at the present writing, what clerical behavior will lead the flock next Sunday, in search of temperance greenness, but due notice will doubtless be given. We advise all to attend who admire the curious.

Comment upon the above is unnecessary. Every moral, order-loving citizen can make up his own verdict.

REGISTRY LAW.—It is not generally known that the late Legislature, at the special session, repealed the entire Registry law, requiring the registration of votes, etc., except the section which requires that all ballots be written or printed upon white paper. A new section provides that the ballot of each voter shall be numbered on the outside by the Inspector, to correspond with the number opposite the name of the voter upon the poll lists.

Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, is a candidate for the United States Senate. Emerson used to be a pretty good fellow, and several years ago the Republicans in Congress made him Clerk in the House of Representatives. This he liked very well, but after a while he fell out with them because Mr. Lincoln didn't make him Military Governor of Tennessee or something else that he wanted, and ever since that he has been growling around in irksome retirement. Now he comes up again, and is going to run against Andy Johnson. Well, both of them can't have the prize, and of the two Etheridge is likely to be the fresher and more entertaining as a member of the Senate. But if neither of them should get it, the number who will shed tears will be small.

The Chicago Times has at last found it convenient to inform its readers that "the manner in which the public debt is being reduced is highly gratifying." The other leading Democratic journals throughout the country still retain a dogged silence upon the subject. According to their arguments, Andrew Johnson, whose administration added one hundred millions to the public debt in four years, was a success, but that of General Grant, which will reduce the debt more in one year than Johnson's administration added to it in four, is a failure. It is by this sort of logic that the Democratic party has lost the confidence of the country. It can not stand the facts.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The estimated majority for the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in Kentucky, is from 40,000 to 45,000. This is a reduction of last year's majority about one-half. Seymour's majority in November was 88,678. Stevenson, for Governor, had over 76,000 a year ago. We were not looking for substantial gains in the "dark and bloody ground." It will be a pleasure to record one more such advance next year, rubbing out entirely the Democratic balance left by the late election.

There is another Democrat who talks like a man of brains. We mean Judge Abbott, of Boston. He says that negro suffrage and reconstruction are things of the past, finished, consummated, done up; and that to "attempt to declare this work null and void, and begin anew, would bring upon the country greater evils than it will suffer by accepting the situation." Bravo!

None of the Democratic papers apply the term "bloated bondholder" to Asa Packer, their Pennsylvania nominee for Governor, though that is what they would be sure to call a Republican candidate worth twenty millions of dollars. But we dare say they know what they are about. Quite likely Mr. Packer belongs to that class of rich Democrats who never invested anything in Government bonds. They are afraid they are not safe, and so they give the preference to railroad and other stocks.

Senator Morton will open the Ohio canvass at Wilmington, on the 12th of August.

The Ohio Democracy demand the immediate repeal of the national banking system. We have no doubt this modest request of a minority will be promptly attended to. The Democracy demanded that the late war should stop, and that their brethren of the South should be allowed to start a government on their own hook, with slavery as a corner stone; but somehow or other, the people paid no attention to the request. We are sorry that Democracy gets snubbed in every attempt it makes to replant itself in the affections of the masses, but "such is fate."—*Martinsville Gazette.*

The Cincinnati Enquirer gravely announces that a distiller has taken the contract for hauling off all the garbage of that city, with a view to converting it into whisky. As the garbage of a city is composed largely of animal matter, the idea of converting it into whisky is something new—and startling. Beef bones, bacon rinds, chicken entrails, fish scales, in combination with bread crumbs, potato peelings, and the miscellaneous refuse of the kitchen, are to be put through the process of quick fermentation, and made to yield a superior stimulant, which will certainly not lack in "body." We are at a loss how to receive this new discovery in the manufacture of whisky. People ordinarily care but little about positive poisons in their drink. They can talk learnedly and scientifically of strychnine, sulphuric acid, fusel oil, and other corrosive agents in whisky; and at the same time "hit it in," with their accustomed regularity. In fact we believe that most drinkers prefer a real deadly drink. There is something positive and substantial about it. But many who take kindly to poison, have a prejudice against nastiness, and the thought that the beautifully-beaded, amber liquid, which giveth its color in the cup, is the product of a maggoty tub of swill, may possibly cause them to hesitate before drinking.

The Spencer county Journal contains a notice from the Auditor and Treasurer of the county, that some secondhand gainful access to their offices and ems and changed figures, altering amounts very seriously thereby, and committing other depredations. A committee is investigating the matter, and the officers offer a reward of \$100 for evidence that will discover and convict the guilty persons.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees is being urged by many of the Democratic papers of the State for the nomination for Governor, by the next Democratic State Convention. Voorhees is the brains of the Democratic party in Indiana.

A Fort Wayne family financiers through the hard times by hiring servant girls on trial, and discharging them without pay, at the close of the week, as not satisfactory.

The State Central Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, has determined to conduct the canvass quietly, avoiding all partisan demonstrations; that is to say, big conventions, processions and displays. It is believed that the people have had so much political excitement as to have an absolute disrelish for it, and will be quite as likely to come out and vote the Republican ticket, if nothing further is done than to thoroughly organize in every school district, and spread abroad the truth through the agency of political documents and the press. This course is sensible, and can be safely followed in other States.

A newspaper called the Imperialist, was recently established in New York, the avowed object of which was the advocacy of the doctrine that the American Republic was a failure, and that the time had come when a great Empire should be established here, with a Dictator as its ruler. The Democratic newspapers of the country have been laboring hard to prove that this was Republican doctrine, and that the Imperialist was started in the interest of the Republican party. A late number of that paper, however, removes all doubt as to who are the men for whose advancement it is laboring. It says—"Give us a form of government like England's, and a man like General Lee for a monarch. We want no trash to rule over us, as it has ruled and continues to rule." So it appears that this Imperial movement is acknowledged, after all, to be in favor of the Democratic party and its leaders. The same party once tried to overthrow our government and establish on its ruins a slave aristocracy, but failed. They will have a more miserable failure in the Imperialist effort to establish a monarchy upon the American continent.—*Martinsville Gazette.*

HEROISM AMONG RAILROAD MEN.—Among the compensations of disasters is the manner in which they bring out traits of courage and disinterestedness. On Saturday, two accidents occurred—the first on a Connecticut River and the second on a Rutland train. In one case a jammed brakeman, hanging by the knob of a car door, said to a brother brakeman who came to his assistance: "Dick, if any one else is hurt worse than I am, help him first." In the other case, the first words of a severely injured engineer were: "Are any of the passengers hurt?"—*Boston Transcript, July 20.*

The man who threw the first stone at the Massachusetts troops, as they marched through Baltimore, on their way to Washington, is a resident of Lafayette. He is no credit to the city. We would not be surprised to hear of his being nominated for an office by a Democratic convention.

Acquittal of Mrs. Morton.

Mrs. Melissa Morton, charged with the killing of Scott S. Moore, Jr., in New Albany, last December, was tried and acquitted in the Floyd Criminal Court, last week. The history of the case is about this: Young Moore, suspecting or hearing that Mrs. Morton was a woman of doubtful character, addressed her a note soliciting a meeting with her at the house of Mrs. Huff, a neighbor of Mrs. Morton. To this note Mrs. M. replied, the contents of which were unknown, except by inference from a second note, which Moore sent her. This second note of Moore's brought Mrs. M. to the store of his father, where he was clerking. At this place they held a conversation in a low tone. Soon afterwards they were seen going down street in the direction of Mrs. M's. Mrs. M. went home, and Moore went to the house of Mrs. Huff. He had been there but a few minutes when Mrs. M. came in. They went into a room to themselves. They were in there but a short time when a noise like the rustling of a paper, or a scuffle, was heard, and Moore opened the door of the room in which they were, and called on Mrs. Huff, who was in an adjoining room, when, at that instant, the report of a pistol was heard, and Scott Moore fell to the floor, a dying man. Upon examination it was found that his jugular vein had been cut by the ball, and he died in a few minutes. Mrs. M. was arrested and tried for murder, with the above result.

Mrs. Morton's version of the case is that when she received the letters she went to the store where Moore was staying, to receive an apology—that Moore agreed to give her a written one if she would meet him at Mrs. Huff's. To this she consented. She went according to promise, and whilst there, in the room together, Moore wanted her to give up the letters he had written, which she refused to do. He then attempted, she says, to take them from her by force—by thrusting his hand in her bosom, when she drew a revolver and shot him, which resulted in almost immediate death.

The recent poisoning of an Indian, in Chicago, by a druggist, who put tincture of aconite into his prescription instead of brandy, demonstrates the necessities of a pharmaceutical hanging every now and then, just to remind apothecaries that a stable boy cannot be transmuted into a safe and reliable compounder of prescriptions, by three weeks experience in building fires and sweeping out for a drug store. Almost every day, human life is taken through the carelessness and ignorance of incompetent druggists, or their employees.

The returns from the election held in Tennessee indicate the election of D. W. C. Senter, the present acting Governor, as Governor. This event is not unlooked for, and it is to be hoped that the Governor will adhere to his professions of the principles of the Republican party. D. C. Slaughter, Emerson Etheridge, Edward Cooper and Bailie Peyton, are elected to the State Senate from their respective districts.

A Methodist Bishop, recently preached in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake, and when he had concluded, Brigham Young "improved" on his sermon by rising and saying "that the preacher had spoken of the believer as being received into the bosom of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in the world to come. Now, I could not help thinking," he continued, "that all believers would, in that case, be received into the bosoms of a set of polygamists!"

A large black beetle, wearing upon its broad back, rows of most brilliant gold dots, is the friend of a farmer. From its eggs are produced the corn grub killer, the most inveterate foe of the cut worm, with which it gorges itself until it can hardly stir. Its jaws are very strong. Ploughman, spare that bug!

The Indians in Arizona have stolen 1700 head of cattle in one county alone, since January last. In the same time they have murdered fifty-two white people, wounded eighteen, and carried two into captivity. Pleasant country.

Two sons of Parson Brownlow, were candidates for the Tennessee Legislature, and both were defeated. They ran on the Senter ticket, and although Senter carried each of their districts for himself, he could not carry them for the Brownlows.

An Indian tried the softness of feathers by laying one on a rock and stretching himself upon it. Some men try the virtue of advertising on the same plan.

Quitting advertising in dull times, is like tearing out a dam because the water is low. Either plan will prevent good times from ever coming.

Never wait for anything to turn up. Go and turn it up yourself. It takes less time, and is sure to be done.

New Advertisements

Orchard House.

S. M. ORCHARD & SON, Proprietors.

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT, Bloomington, Ind.

COLEBURN'S RED JACKET AXE.—This axe is better than the regular shaped axes for these reasons:—
I. It cuts deeper.
II. It doesn't jar the hand.
III. No time or strength is wasted by taking the axe out of the cut.
IV. With the same labor you do one third more work.

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

TRY, IOWA, Dec. 21st, 1868.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKWELL.—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 chop with. Any one can see by 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.

PEORIA, January 23, 1869.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKWELL.—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, shoveled from wagons. We can also handle grain much faster than with the common Scoop.

Grier & Co., Grain Dealers,
E. S. Easton, Grain Dealer,
S. Easton & Son, Grain Dealers,
Robinson & Co., Free Mill,
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 trapezoid and patent ground, and warranted as good as any made.

PEORIA, IOWA, February 5, 1869.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKWELL.—The saw you sent Henry & Pierce is the best Saw I ever saw, it takes two inches feed in oak and stands up bully. I cut 500 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 your Saws in Michigan for four or five years.

Yours, 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 & BAKWELL, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 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 Circuit Court, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, September 4th, 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, the following described real estate, to-wit:—

The south-west quarter of section twenty-three (23) in township ten, north of range two (2) west containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, subject to an incumbrance of the dower right of Mary Warren, as laid off to her by commissioners appointed for that purpose.

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 Thomas Swafford, at the suit of Abraham Levering and Thomas J. Levering.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

LAWSON E. MCKINNEY, Aug 11/69 Sheriff Monroe co.

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, September 4th, 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, the following described real estate, to-wit:—

The south-east quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three, township number ten, range one east. If the same does not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then expose to public sale the one-half of the rents and profits for a term not to exceed seven years, of the following described real estate, Tract No. 2, 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 south-east 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.

If the rents and profits of the above named tracts do not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then expose to public sale the fee simple of Tract No. 1, and if that does not bring a sufficient sum to satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then offer at public sale the fee simple of one-half of a much of Tract No. 2 as may satisfy judgment, interest and costs, until the whole is offered.

If that does not satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then offer the whole of Tract No. 1, and one-half of Tract No. 2.

Taken as the property of John N. Brack, and the suit of Valma Brack.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

LAWSON E. MCKINNEY, Aug 11/69-3w Sheriff Monroe co.

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The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three, township number ten, range one east. If the same does not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then expose to public sale the one-half of the rents and profits for a term not to exceed seven years, of the following described real estate, Tract No. 2, 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.

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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.

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LAWSON E. MCKINNEY, Aug 11/69-3w Sheriff Monroe co.

Attachment.

In the court of Frederic T. Butler, Justice of the Peace of Bloomington township.

The State of Indiana, Monroe county, ss. John Shobel, et al., vs. Harvey Dodd.

BE IT KNOWN, that on the 21st day of July, 1869, the above named plaintiff filed in my office his complaint against said defendant, with his affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant is hereby notified of the filing and pending of said complaint against him, that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto at the calling of said court on the 12th day of August, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in his absence.

FREDERIC T. BUTLER, July 26/69 Justice of the Peace.

NEW FIRM.

MESSERS. LEFFLER & RICE having associated with them in the milling business, Mr. J. W. SKEWELL, late of New Albany, Indiana, will continue to manufacture Flour under the name of Leffler, Rice & Co. Our Mills are now in complete order, and

We warrant our Flour to be equal, if not superior, to any in the country.

The highest market price in Cash, will be paid at all times for Wheat, Corn, and Flour Barrels. We are also prepared to do CUSTOM WORK, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the surrounding country.

LEFFLER, RICE & CO. Bloomington, Ind., August 6/69.

Fee & Wylie, DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Confectioneries, Tobacco and Cigars.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to merit a continuance of the same. Call and see them at

"Johnston's Corner" south west corner public square. Jan. 24, 1868.



LADIES, don't neglect to call at Shover's & Hendrix's Furniture Warerooms, and secure some of that

WILLOW FURNITURE.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or Sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured, without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope; to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, the postage paid. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co., 127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586. July 21/69-y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court, in a cause where in Mary Myers is plaintiff and Thomas B. McCune and P. C. Dunning are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-four cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, August 28, 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:—

Commencing at the south-west corner of lot No. three hundred and forty-five; running thence east ninety-nine feet to a stake; thence north one hundred and thirty-two feet; thence west ninety-nine feet; thence south one hundred and thirty-two feet to the corner of beginning, the whole being a part of lot No. 1 in township ten, north of range one, and known and designated as follows:—Lots 345 and 346.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

LAWSON E. MCKINNEY, July 14/69-3w Sheriff Monroe co.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the will of Solomon Butler, deceased, late of Perry township, Monroe county, Indiana.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

LEWIS H. BUTCHER, Aug 4/69 Executor.

Attachment.

In the court of Frederic T. Butler, Justice of the Peace of Bloomington township.

The State of Indiana, Monroe county, ss. John Shobel, et al., vs. Harvey Dodd.

BE IT KNOWN, that on the 21st day of July, 1869, the above named plaintiff filed in my office his complaint against said defendant, with his affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant is hereby notified of the filing and pending of said complaint against him, that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto at the calling of said court on the 12th day of August, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in his absence.

FREDERIC T. BUTLER, July 26/69 Justice of the Peace.

NEW FIRM.

MESSERS. LEFFLER & RICE having associated with them in the milling business, Mr. J. W. SKEWELL, late of New Albany, Indiana, will continue to manufacture Flour under the name of Leffler, Rice & Co. Our Mills are now in complete order, and

We warrant our Flour to be equal, if not superior, to any in the country.

The highest market price in Cash, will be paid at all times for Wheat, Corn, and Flour Barrels. We are also prepared to do CUSTOM WORK, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the surrounding country.

LEFFLER, RICE & CO. Bloomington, Ind., August 6/69.

Fee & Wylie, DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Confectioneries, Tobacco and Cigars.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to merit a continuance of the same. Call and see them at

"Johnston's Corner" south west corner public square. Jan. 24, 1868.

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, September 4th, 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, the following described real estate, Tract No. 1, to-wit:—

The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three, township number ten, range one east. If the same does not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then expose to public sale the one-half of the rents and profits for a term not to exceed seven years, of the following described real estate, Tract No. 2, 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 south-east 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.

If the rents and profits of the above named tracts do not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then expose to public sale the fee simple of Tract No. 1, and if that does not bring a sufficient sum to satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then offer at public sale the fee simple of one-half of a much of Tract No. 2 as may satisfy judgment, interest and costs, until the whole is offered.

If that does not satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then offer the whole of Tract No. 1, and one-half of Tract No. 2.

Taken as the property of John N. Brack, and the suit of Valma Brack.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

LAWSON E. MCKINNEY, Aug 11/69-3w Sheriff Monroe co.

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, September 4th, 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, the following described real estate, Tract No. 1, to-wit:—

The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three, township number ten, range one east. If the same does not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy judgment, interest and costs, I will then expose to public sale the one-half of the rents and profits for a term not to exceed seven years, of the following described real estate, Tract No. 2, 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.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.