

# Republican Progress.

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## Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

Trains leave Middletown as follows:

GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Mail, 11:35 a.m. Mail, 2:47 p.m.

Express, 11:45 a.m. Express, 3:27 p.m.

Express, 11:51 a.m. Express, 3:39 p.m.

Accommodation, 1:06 p.m. Express, 3:54 p.m.

Trains for Toledo and the Great West should purchase tickets by the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. Lowest rates for tickets, household goods, stock, etc. All passengers carried to St. Louis, Union Depot. No midnight coaches by this route. For all information, such as Maps, Time Tables, rates on passengers, freight, etc., apply to Station Agents of this Company, or call on J. S. MILLS, General Agents for Agents, Seymour, Ind.

## L. N. A. & C. Railroad.

Time Table at Bloomington.

GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH.

Mail, 11:35 a.m. Express, 5:25 p.m.

Accommodation, 9:15 p.m. Accommodation, 5:30 a.m.

Through freight, 2:55 a.m. Through freight, 8:55 a.m.

Way freight, 4:50 a.m. Way freight, 8:55 a.m.

## The Accident at Bena Vista, this County.

### A SAW BLADE IN A MAN'S BRAIN.

No narrative, we believe has been published of the accident at Bollenbacher's brush factory, by which one of the men lost his life, and the following by a correspondent will be read with interest:

The spoke factory was in operation, and all the men at their posts. Mr. John Smith, of Owensburg, was running the lathe. He filled the box of ends overfull, when one of the saws struck a block in the box and broke in five pieces. One of the pieces (about one-third of the saw) struck him in the forehead, just above the left eye, going into the skull some four inches, and crushing the eye. He fell apparently lifeless, without a struggle or groan, the blood flowing freely from the wound. The hands soon discovered his situation, and the machines were stopped. His two brothers—Charles and Robert—were present. The scene was a sad one. All were excited. While the hands were giving attention to Mr. Smith, the steam ran up to 160 pounds, which was ten pounds more than the boiler was tested at. This fact was first discovered by John Woodard, who came to the factory in time to save an explosion. He mentioned the matter to Mr. Miller, who mounted the boiler and started the machinery. When the fact was announced that the steam was so high, for a moment all was excitement. Nearly all left the factory and concealed themselves behind the spoke racks. Mr. Miller had presence of mind and courage enough to let off the steam. Mr. Smith was taken to the house of James H. Oliphant, where he died on Saturday morning. He lay as if asleep from the time he was hurt until he died. His death was easy.

### Louisville to Chicago Direct.

### THE LONG PROMISED THROUGH TRAINS.

Chicago Tribune: The Chicago extension of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad has been completed, and the connection with the Western Indiana made. The new extension will be opened for both freight and passenger business Jan. 15. Extensive and commodious freight depots have been erected north of Sixteenth street, near Third avenue, by the Western Indiana, for the use of this road. The passenger trains will arrive and depart from the depot of the Western Indiana, on Twelfth street, between Third avenue and State street. It was the intention to have the road ready for business a month ago, but the bad weather prevented this from being done. This extension enables the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago to run direct from Louisville to Chicago over its own line, and as soon as its Indianapolis extension is completed, which will be in two or three months, it will also be able to run through trains from Indianapolis and Chicago. Heretofore the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad made connection for Chicago with the Michigan Central at Michigan City, and was not able to run through trains on account of the circuitous route. By the new extension it secures an air-line from Chicago to Louisville and Indianapolis, and will be the shortest and most direct route to those points. Up to this time the Kankakee Line has done the bulk of the Indianapolis and Louisville business to and from Chicago, but a great portion of this business will hereafter go by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, as this is the only line under one management running from this city to those points, the Kankakee Line being made up of different corporations. An extensive switchyard and engine house have been built for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago by the Western Indiana at Forty-ninth street, and the new-carrier will have all the facilities for transacting a large freight business at this point.

### Mind-Hearted Swindlers.

### GIVING AWAY A GOOD THING.

We have been very much fascinated lately by an advertisement which has been inserted in a majority of the papers in the country. It is a sweet advertisement, and

## BLOOMINGTON

### AND SOME OF ITS BUSINESS INTERESTS, &C.

One may travel far and wide throughout the State of Indiana without finding a village, town or city that approximates to Bloomington in point of beauty of location, healthfulness, natural resources, of educational interests, of morality, or of general trade. This is not merely our own observation, but the unanimous opinion rendered by those who are at all acquainted with the city and its varied interests, and who have had occasion or opportunity to contrast it with other cities in the State.

Bloomington is the county seat of Monroe county, and contains a population of near 3,000 souls, which, in point of morality and general intelligence, may be considered far above the general average. The city is built upon elevated ground, above the general level, and in consequence has excellent drainage in all directions. It is laid out with regularity, the streets crossing at right angles and with the cardinal points of the compass—broad, well provided with shade trees, good sidewalks, etc. The principal streets are being macadamized as rapidly as possible, and other improvements of a public nature are either under way or contemplated.

### The Central part of the city—so far as business is concerned—is the public square, in the center of which is a Court House, which while not modern in construction has been recently improved so much that it will answer the purpose for which it is intended during the next twenty years or more. Upon the four sides of this square the principal mercantile interests of the city cluster. Most of the business blocks are attractive two and three story brick structures. Upon the north and south sides especially, are some very fine blocks, which would reflect credit upon cities twice the size of this.

Scattered throughout the city are many elegant private residences, and pretty grounds, and a stroll or drive through the streets necessarily impresses anyone favorably as to the general character of the place and its citizens.

The L. N. A. & C. Railway divides the city into two unequal portions, the principal part of town being east of the road. Upon the east side also, (with one exception,) are the churches and other public buildings, such as the High School, the Court House, Jail, University and most of the manufacturing interests.

Bloomington derives its support from a wealthy country directly surrounding it. Beside a productive soil there is unlimited growth of timber, suitable for manufacturing purpose, within close proximity, and this is the natural depot for their sale, manufacture or shipment. A large area of country is tributary to the city in many ways, and the development of Bloomington thus far has been upon a sound, not speculative basis.

This country is full of the finest limestone, much of which is quarried and shipped to Chicago and other distant points. Two quarries are worked in sight of Bloomington—Dunn's and Dillon's.

Aside from the resources of the surrounding country, Bloomington has had within itself, for years, a source of growth, humanizing, elevating in its nature—the school system. Beside the public schools (we mean those graded below the Normal) the presence of the State University here has been productive of incalculable good, attracting hitherward the best elements of society, and surrounding young and old with an air of refinement. The city owns one of the handsomest High School buildings in the State, and its corps of teachers are excelled by those of no other city of Indiana.

As we have said, Bloomington boasts of the State University, the leading scholastic institution of the State, and in which tuition is free. Its corps of Professors embraces the names of men who stand upon the same intellectual plane with the most gifted minds of Harvard or Yale; its alumni embraces a long roll of intellectual men who have proved giants among their fellows, and the institution has conferred a world-wide name upon our unpretending little city. At home its presence has been no less beneficial. It has caused vice and immorality to hide themselves. It has educated our people, whether students or no, and it is one of the leavelling at-

## tractions that constitute Bloomington a desirable point of residence.

We cannot urge these educational advantages too strongly. These institutions of learning emanate from the people for the people—the rich, the poor, the learned, are all at liberty to drink at the Pierian springs, whose waters flow in such profusion, and we say it, not boasting, but Bloomington offers better educational advantages than any other town in the State.

Walking hand in hand with the schools, are our church organizations, inculcating lessons of morality and of usefulness. Of societies and houses of worship there are the United Presbyterian on North College Avenue, the Presbyterian, and the Covenanters, both on Walnut street, the Baptist and Christian churches in the southeastern portion of the city, the Methodist Episcopal church on South College Avenue, Episcopal Church, N. College Avenue, and the Roman Catholic church on west 4th street. The M. E. church is a handsome new building of modern architecture, completed last summer, while the places of worship of the Baptist and the Covenanters societies have been completed within the past two years. The people of the Christian denomination are rapidly accumulating a fund to be used in the building of a new structure. The colored people also have three churches: African M. E., Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist, each society owning its building and each being regularly supplied with pastors.

Of material advantages, our railroad interests, present and prospective, must not be lost sight of. Now we are dependent on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, but another great trunk road, the Indianapolis, Evansville & New Orleans Straight Line, is now in process of construction, while steps are being taken to insure the building of a road from Columbus to Worthington via Bloomington, thus giving us a direct outlet to Cincinnati and St. Louis. These railroads will open up to us the immense deposits of coal and iron in the counties of Greene, Davies and Pike, will give us egress in all desired directions, and will make Bloomington one of the important railway centers of the State, having direct connection with six of the largest western cities: Cincinnati, Evansville, Chicago, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis, and connecting also with the net-work of railways that radiate from them.

Of manufactures Bloomington has had quite a number for years, but a new impetus has been given to this up-building branch of industry within the past three months—Ryos & Co.'s spoke and hub factory, and Dadds, Henley & Co.'s chair factory. There are now two spoke factories, one furniture factory, one machine shop and foundry, one planing mill, three stove yards, a woolen factory, and a tannery doing an immense business, all within the corporate limits. Some 500 persons are employed in these manufacturing establishments.

Land can be bought in Monroe county at very moderate figures. Within five miles of Bloomington prices range at from five to thirty dollars per acre, according to the improvements that have been made. Many a discontented man makes a forced sale of his land and personal property, and after blundering over the treeless prairies of Kansas for a month or two, is induced to buy a piece of alkali land that will not grow a respectable crop of Canada thistles. All of the land in this county is adapted to the growth of blue grass, while much of it is excellent corn and wheat land. Before you go further west determine in your own mind if it will not pay you better to stop here and farm intelligently.

### People Who Get Vaccinated.

### HOW THEY ACT, AND WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.

A doctor who has vaccinated over 300 men, women and children in the last two weeks, has had heaps of fun in watching the workings of human nature under the lancet. "Getting vaccinated" is somehow connected in most minds with getting a tooth pulled, and patients expect to suffer as much pain. Not more than two men out of ten walk square up to the rack. They hesitate, hang on, make inquiries, and in many instances remark that they will wait a day or two. One refused to be vaccinated until he was tied to a chair. Another offered the doctor a dollar extra to give him chloroform. Scores of them want some object to clutch to, and

they shut their eyes, grit their teeth, and call up sufficient resolution to carry them through the operation of having a broken leg reset. A well known citizen had made two calls and backed out. The third time he came he rushed into the office, peeled off his coat and pushed into a chair shut his eyes and called out: "Quick! Quick! Bring on that laughing gas, and then don't be a second putting that lancet into my arm!"

A negro was one day observed walking up and down in front of the office for a long time, and the doctor, finally stepped to the door and asked him if he wanted to be vaccinated.

"Deed, sah, dat's what I cum fur," was the reply, "but de very minit I turned dat co'ner de blamed frog quit aching!"

The favorite exclamation with men when the lancet is felt is "Woosh!" Once in awhile one says "thunder!" and about one in twenty refers to a land that is hotter than this. Most of the women express their surprise with an "ouch!" but now and then one yells: "Oh, Lordy!" As a rule, the women all shed tears, and many of them come prepared to faint away; children have to be flattered and coaxed, and it is sometimes necessary to tell them that bears and Indians are always on the look-out for children who haven't been vaccinated. Tears and sobs and wails are the rule, but the transit from "Oh, ma, I know he'll kill me!" to "Say, I got vaccinated and never cried but once!" is as glorious as it is brief.

### Putting a Bull to the Test.

They had a discussion over at Miller's the other day about bulls. Mr. Miller said that it was all nonsense to talk about a bull being excited and made furious by a red rag. He said he had an ugly-tempered Devon bull over in the field who would take it like a lamb if he would shake the flag of all nations in his face. Dr. Robinson said that Miller didn't try it, and Miller bet Robinson that he would. So Miller went into the house and loaded himself up with a red flannel undershirt, and we all walked out to the field. The bull was there, looking as calm as a summer morning. Miller climbed the fence, and went to the main, keeping the shirt behind him. As he came close to the bull he suddenly produced the shirt, and flung it in the bull's face. The beast jumped back a yard or two in astonishment, and kept his eye on Miller, while Miller waved the old remission garment vigorously. Then the bull shook his head several times, as if he declined to have anything to do with the business; and Miller turned toward us and put his thumb to his nose and wiggled his fingers, while he was making this signal of victory, an idea seemed to strike the bull. He put his head down and moved swiftly forward. Miller at first thought there had been an earthquake. He was hurled up twenty feet, and when he struck the ground he made another ascension. Upon his descent he thought he would try to run, but a Devon short-horn was inserted in his trousers, and again he went up high enough to take a bird's-eye view of the surrounding country. On the twenty-fifth descent he fell on the other side of the fence from the bull, and we picked him up. His clothes were in ribbons. His nose was furred and bloody, and his mouth was full of grass and mud.

We asked him how he felt; but he said nothing. We inquired concerning the condition of his bones, but he made no reply. We asked if his views about bulls had undergone any change, but he walked silently along. We wanted to know how he enjoyed the scenery the last time he went up, but he would not say. He merely went into the house, filled up both barrels of his gun with old nails, and screws and scraps of iron, and then he went out to interview that bull. The animal was a corpse in ten minutes, and then Miller peeled his undershirt and went up stairs to bed.

We know what his views are now, although he doesn't express them freely.—*Max Adler.*

### Charcoal and Lime.

Permit us again to urge all breeders of poultry who wish healthy fowls, to be liberal in supplying their fowls with charcoal. It is one of the best preventives of disease amongst the fowls that can be named.

Even if the fowls are not confined, but especially so if they are, charcoal pounded up into bits or pieces about the size of a grain of corn, or a little finer, should be put around in small piles where the fowls can have easy access to it, and they will soon make use of it. The cost of charcoal is but a trifle and where the distance from town or city is so great as to prevent it from being readily obtained therefrom, the ashes from a wood-stove may be sieved out and the small bits of charred wood or charcoal used in the place of that made in the regular way. Especially during the spring and early summer months, it is advisable to use charcoal freely. Lime, too, is valuable in many ways. In the form of whitewash it begets cleanliness, freedom from disease, and laying hens should have lime where they can make use of it, in assisting in the production of eggs.—*The Poultry World.*

To prevent a cow from taking her milk take an ordinary halter used for horses, made of heavy larned leather, with brow band and throat latch. Make the nose band large enough for her to feed with ease. Then take a strip of some kind of leather, the entire length of the nose band, punch one or one and one-half holes apart in this strip, large enough to admit a 10 or 8 penny nail, and snare enough to prevent the head from passing through. Then insert in each of these holes a nail with the point sharp and saw or rivet it to the outside of the nose band, having the heads between the nose band and strip, and the points outwards. When she attempts to suck herself the nails will prick her in the

throat, and she will stop.

The home supply from the millions of slaves which are slaughtered in this country is wholly inadequate to meet the demand for rennets, hence they are largely imported from Europe. It is to be hoped that the enterprising chemists and investigators of the west will discover some method of extracting the active agent in rennet, and in a state of absolute purity and freedom from objectionable animal matter, with a degree of uniformity in strength as well as concentrated form.

Accustom yourself to think vigorously. Mental capital, like pecuniary, to be worth anything must be well invested—must be rightly adjusted and applied, and to this end careful, deep and intense thought is necessary if great results are looked for. There is no such thing as standing still in this world—change is the eternal law of nature.

### Keeping Poultry In Orchards.

This is a matter that should be practiced when possible. We believe that if farmers and fruit-raisers knew the benefits arising from such management they would at once adopt it. Last fall we visited an orchard in which fowls were kept; the owner of which told us that before the fowls were confined in the trees made little or no growth, but only a corresponding amount of fruit was obtained. But what a change was evident now. The grass was kept down, the weeds killed and the trees presented an appearance of thrift, which the most enthusiastic horticulturist could not but admire and envy. The growth of the trees was most vigorous, and their foliage remarkably luxuriant. The fruit was abundant, of large size and free from worm and other imperfections. This excellence was accounted for by the proprietor, who remarked that the hens ate all the worms and curculio in their reach, even the canker worm. He found less trouble with their roosting in trees than he expected, and that a picket fence six feet high kept them within bounds. His orchard was divided into three sections, and the fowls were changed from one to another, as the condition of the fowls or the orchard section seemed to require.—*Poultry World.*

### Oh, George!

She was young and fair, and a tear glistened in her eyes as she laid her hand on his shoulder and exclaimed, "Oh, George, I think if I found you did not love me, I should die."

"My darling," he answered, passing his hand gently around her dimpled chin, "I will marry you if I did not feel sure of it. In a few days, at the altar, I shall vow to love you all my life, and I shall keep my vow." A lovely kind of beatific happiness played for a moment like sunshine on her lips, and then she whispered, "Oh, George, I like to hear you talk like that, you have been so good to me. You have given me a diamond locket and a gold watch and chain and rings that an angel might wear outside her gloves and not be ashamed, and if I thought that one day you'd be sorry you'd given me all these nice things and want them back again I should break my heart!" He held her gently against his manly breast, and answered with a quivering voice, "Oh, my own darling, there is nothing on earth that could happen that would make me regret giving you a few tokens of my love, or make me want them back again." She sprang from his arms like a joyous deer, she shook back her sunny curls, and with a whole poem in her hazel eyes, exclaimed, "Oh, George, you have taken a load from my heart. I've come to say I can't marry you never all, because I've seen somebody I like better, and I thought you'd want your presents back again."

### ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, will be held at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New York, on Friday, February 15th, 1883, at which meeting thirteen Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Jan. 11-83. W. H. LEWIS, Secretary.

### Macadamized Road Taxes for 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tax Duplicate for the Macadamized Road in the Town of Bena Vista, Monroe County, is now in my hands and I am ready to receive the Taxes thereon.

L. E. MCKINNEY, Treasurer Monroe Co. Bloomington, Ind. Dec. 23-81.

### Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Monroe County Circuit Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of John E. Farmer, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, February 24, 1883,

the following described land to-wit:

The northwest fourth of the southwest quarter of section 10, township 10 N., range 2 W., east of the 10th meridian, in Monroe County, Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash, the residue in equal payments of six and twelve months with notes at interest, waiving appraisal laws, and secured by good frehold mortgages.

Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p.m. GEORGE W. FARMER, JAMES M. ADAMS, Administrators.

Jan. 4-83. James B. Mulky, Atty.

### ESTATE OF THOMAS P. LUCAS, DECEASED.

In the Monroe circuit court, in the State of Indiana. No. 43.

All creditors, heirs and legatees of said Estate are hereby notified that John C. Whisenand, Administrator, do hereby notice, that the same will come up for examination and approval on the 6th day of February, 1883, at which time said creditors, heirs and legatees are required to appear in said court, in the court house in the city of Bloomington, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved.

Witness my name as clerk, and the seal of said court affixed, the 7th day of January, 1883. Wm. F. BROWNING, Clerk Monroe Co. C.

Jan. 11-83.

### ESTATE OF ALEXANDER WILKINSON, DECEASED.

In the Monroe circuit court, in the State of Indiana. No. 43.

All creditors, heirs and legatees of said Estate are hereby notified that John C. Whisenand, Administrator, do hereby notice, that the same will come up for examination and approval on the 6th day of February, 1883, at which time said creditors, heirs and legatees are required to appear in said court, in the court house in the city of Bloomington, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved.

Witness my name as clerk, and the seal of said court affixed, the 7th day of January, 1883. Wm. F. BROWNING, Clerk Monroe Co. C.

Jan. 11-83.

### ESTATE OF HENRY SANDERS, DECEASED.

In the Monroe circuit court, in the State of Indiana. No. 42.

All creditors, heirs and legatees of said Estate are hereby notified that Addison C. Smith, Administrator of said Estate, has filed his account and vouchers in partial settlement of said Estate, and that the same will come up for examination and approval on the 6th day of February, 1883, at which time said creditors, heirs and legatees are required to appear in said court, in the court house in the city of Bloomington, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved.

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Jan. 11-83.

### ESTATE OF JOHN S. JOHNSON, DECEASED.

In the Monroe circuit court, in the State of Indiana. No. 42.

All creditors, heirs and legatees of said Estate are hereby notified that William M. Matthews, Administrator of said Estate, has filed his account and vouchers in partial settlement of said Estate, and that the same will come up for examination and approval on the 6th day of February, 1883, at which time said creditors, heirs and legatees are required to appear in said court, in the court house in the city of Bloomington, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved.

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Jan. 11-83.

### FRUIT TREES.—For Fruit Trees

and Vines of all kinds, call and have your orders with me. We grow good trees and vines of all varieties as you desire in the U. S., and at more reasonable prices than some agents. I. MILT ROSEFF, Agent Canton, Ind., N. Y. City.

## ESTATE OF EDWARD WRIGHT, DECEASED.

In the Monroe circuit court, in the State of Indiana. No. 33.

All creditors, heirs and legatees of said Estate are hereby notified that Robert C. Foster, Executor of said Estate, has filed his account and vouchers in partial settlement of said Estate, and that the same will come up for examination and approval on the 6th day of February, 1883, at which time said creditors, heirs and legatees are required to appear in said court, in the court house in the city of Bloomington, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved.

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Jan. 11-83.

## ESTATE OF LANKSTON BRUMMIT, DECEASED.

In the Monroe circuit court, in the State of Indiana. No. 75.

All creditors, heirs and legatees of said Estate are hereby notified that Andrew Robinson, Administrator of said Estate, has filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said Estate, and that the same will come up for examination and approval on the 6th day of February, 1883, at which time said creditors, heirs and legatees are required to appear in said court, in the court house in the city of Bloomington, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved.

Witness my name as clerk, and the seal of said court affixed, the 7th day of January, 1883. Wm. F. BROWNING, Clerk Monroe Co. C.

Jan. 11-83.

## ESTATE OF ALEXANDER RICHOLSON, DECEASED.

In the Monroe circuit court, in the State of Indiana. No. 105.

All creditors, heirs and legatees of said Estate are hereby notified that William A. Wallingford, Administrator, do hereby notice, that the same will come up for examination and approval on the 6th day of February, 1883, at which time said creditors, heirs and legatees are required to appear in said court, in the court house in the city of Bloomington, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved.

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Jan. 11-83.

## ESTATE OF THOMAS WELCH, DECEASED.

In the Monroe circuit court, in the State of Indiana. No. 130.

All creditors, heirs and legatees of said Estate are hereby notified that John C. Whisenand, Administrator of said Estate, has filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said Estate, and that the same will come up for examination and approval on the 6th day of February, 1883, at which time said creditors, heirs and legatees are required to appear in said court, in the court house in the city of Bloomington, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved.

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Jan. 11-83.

## ESTATE OF MATTHEW P. HARRISON, DECEASED.

In the Monroe circuit court, in the State of Indiana. No. 111.

All creditors, heirs and legatees of said Estate are hereby notified that William A. Wallingford, Administrator of said Estate, has filed his account and vouchers in partial settlement of said Estate, and that the same will come up for examination and approval on the 6th day of February, 1883, at which time said creditors, heirs and legatees are required to appear in said court, in the court house in the city of Bloomington, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved.

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Jan. 11-83.

## ESTATE OF HENRY SANDERS, DECEASED.

In the Monroe circuit court, in the State of Indiana. No. 102.

All creditors, heirs and legatees of said Estate are hereby notified that Addison C. Smith, Administrator of said Estate, has filed his account and vouchers in partial settlement of said Estate, and that the same will come up for examination and approval on the 6th day of February, 1883, at which time said creditors, heirs and legatees are required to appear in said court, in the court house in the city of Bloomington, and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be approved.

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