

## BLOOMINGTON BAR.

**DUSKIRK & DUNCAN**, Attorneys. Office in the National Bank corner, up-stairs. Will practice in all courts of the State. Special attention given to Probate business, and to collection and prompt remittance of all claims.

**LUDEN & MIERA**, Attorneys. Office over First National Bank. All business of a legal nature given careful attention in all courts. Real estate titles carefully examined by one of London's attorneys. A specialty made in collecting and remittance of claims of all kinds.

**TRIDLEY, PEARSON & FRIEND**, Attorneys. Office in the Red Hive Block. Settlement of estates a specialty. Collections promptly made. Capt. G. W. Friend or Judge Pearson will be in attendance at each term of circuit court.

**MULKEY & PITMAN**, Attorneys, will practice in the various courts. Special attention given to collections, and to probate business. Office, Fox's corner, opposite the Progress Office.

**ROGERS & HENLEY**, Attorneys and Collectors. Office in Mayor's Office building. Special attention given to settling decedents' estates, and to all kinds of probate business. Also, abstracting.

**FAITH & EAST**, Attorneys, at Law. Office, Bloomington, Ind. Office, in Waldo's Block, north side square. Probate business and collections given prompt attention. Will practice in courts of all adjoining counties. Business solicited.

**MORGAN & WALLACE**, Attorneys. Office, Belvoir Block, up-stairs. To the poor and collected, the firm will give special and particular attention. Business attended to in courts of surrounding counties.

**WILLIAMS & MILLER**, Attorneys. Office five doors south of Hunter's corner, up-stairs. Do a general collection and probate business. Will practice in courts of adjoining counties.

**Louisville, N. A. & C. Railway "MONON ROUTE."** Affords the Best, Cheapest, Quickest, most direct, and most desirable Route to all parts of the Great West and North. West, the South and South West.

Time in effect May 27, 1883.  
Chicago Time:  
NORTH. CHICAGO MAIL NIGHT EX.  
Bloomington 11:30 pm 11:02 pm  
Chicago 9:00 pm 7:00 am

SOUTH. LOUISVILLE MAIL NIGHT EX.  
Bloomington 10:30 pm 8:45 pm  
Louisville 10:30 pm 7:00 am

Two daily through express trains, without change, connecting closely with the goat through lines out of Chicago and Louisville, giving only ONE CHANGE of cars to all the principal towns and cities in the northwest and in the southwest. Unexcelled traveling accommodations. No re-checking of baggage. No delay in connections. Less changes of cars than by any other route.

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**CARTER PERRING**, Station Ticket Agent, Bloomington, Ind. **MURRAY KELLER**, G.P.A., Louisville, Ky.

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Great THROUGH CARS and FAST TIME ROUTE  
EAST AND WEST.  
STATIONS. Acc. m. Day Night At. tie  
dation. Exp. Exp. Exp.  
Live. Mitch. 3.27 pm 2.47 pm 2.35 pm 9.54 am  
Arr. Lou. 8.00 pm 6.25 pm 6.55 pm 9.00 am  
Arr. Cincinnati 8.23 pm 6.20 pm 7.00 pm 8.16 am  
Westward. a.m. 3.20 pm 1.50 pm Pac. Ex  
Live. Mitch. 11.21 11.51 11.50 1.05 am  
Arr. St. Louis 7.23 8.20 7.10 1.20 am

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Day Express has Parlor Cars to St. Louis without charge. Dining cars Cincinnati to Seymour.

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For reliable information as to routes, rates, tickets, time, etc., apply in person or by letter to Ticket Agent of Connecting Lines, or to H. A. Tredey, Agent, Ohio & Mississippi R. R., Mitchell, Ind. Or to T. W. Russell, Traveling Passenger Agent, New Vernon, Ind.

W. W. Peasey, W. B. Shattuck, General Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

JOHN GRAHAM, Agent, Bloomington

**W. M. TATE, LON. D. ROGERS, TATE & ROGERS.** Headquarters for Life, Fire, Tornado, Cyclone Insurance.

If you are not insured you ought to be, Please call and see, get your terms and rates. Fire, Thunder Lightning, Cyclone and Tornado Policy, before it is even too late.

Office, up-stairs, in Fox's Building. One or both of us will be found in the office during all business hours.

Bloomington, Ind., June 27, 1883.

**Notice to Non-Residents.**

In the Circuit Court, September term, 1883.

Joseph D. Handy, Administrator of the Estate of John L. Shirley, dec. vs. Ezra C. Shirley, H. Shirley, Homer G. Shirley, and Eliza J. Alexander are not residents of the State of Indiana. But that the residence of Ezra C. Shirley is not known.

Both parties are severally hereby notified that the above named petitioner, as Administrator of the estate aforesaid, has filed in the Circuit Court of Monroe county, Indiana, a petition making them defendants thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said Court, authorizing the sale of certain Real Estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition, to the best of his knowledge, of said estate, and that said petition, so filed and pending, is set for hearing in said Circuit Court, at the Court House, in Bloomington, Indiana, on the 1st judicial day of the Sept. Term, 1883, of said court, the same being the 1st day of Sept., 1883.

Witness, the Clerk and seal of said court, the 5th day of July, 1883.

[Seal.] D. W. BROWNING, Clerk.

Friedley, Pearson & Friedley, Atty.

**Notice to Heirs**

**Notice to Self Real Estate.**

State of Indiana, Monroe county circuit court.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph D. Handy, Administrator of the estate of John L. Shirley, deceased, has filed his position to sell the real estate of the decedent his personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at first day of the September (1883) term of the circuit court of said county.

Attest. D. W. BROWNING, Clerk.

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## Republican Progress

Printed each Tuesday Morning, by WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Publisher.

### News Items Solicited.

The date on the label, on which your name is printed, shows the time to which your subscription is paid. The list is revised every week and subscribers should notice the date, and see that they have the proper credit, and also that they are not in arrears.

Sam Hemminger of Union, Ohio, deemed Dr. Hornbrook's bill exorbitant, and by way of retaliation, charged unprecedent prices for some farm labor which he had performed. One item was \$10 for digging a post hole. That was the incitement of a quarrel, resulting in the murder of the physician.

Senator Edmunds has been charmed by Mount Tacoma, in Washington Territory. "I have been through the Swiss mountains," he says, "and I am compelled to own that, incredible as the assertion may appear, there is absolutely no comparison between the finest effects that are exhibited there and what is seen in approaching this grand isolated mountain."

The history of cholera epidemics plainly shows the necessity of prompt and strict quarantine measures in order to check their advance. The manner in which the disease, when once started from its hot-bed in India, follows the lines of travel and traffic toward the West is very curious and interesting. With the introduction of steamships and railroads, cholera epidemics have spread with great rapidity, and they have several times crossed the Atlantic.

Several kinds of hardwood lumber are gradually coming into use, which, a few years ago, were unnoticed. Beech is one of them. It is cheap and abundant, while the more popular hardwoods are becoming comparatively scarce and consequently high priced. Beech has a fine grain, is quite durable, and is used in the manufacture of school and church furniture, chairs, and to a certain extent in furniture. The red variety has a handsome appearance, and can be made to imitate cherry.

The way prescribed for making watermelons seedless is to throw dirt on the vine a little way from the hill, and when the vine has taken a good new root beneath the place so covered, cut it off between there and the hill. We do not know by what authority it is pretended this will make the melons seedless, but so simple an experiment can easily be tried on a small scale at a trifling cost in case of failure. If it works with melons, why not with all other fruits or vines? The difference might be that this rule will apply to vines that grow each year from the seed, but not to such as grapes. If good fruit can be raised without the seeds as well as with them, it is certainly desirable in saving work and inconvenience in its preparation for the table.

Hay is now shipped from states as far west as Iowa to New York, and considerable quantities of it are taken thence along the coast to Southern ports, and when prices are favorable to England. Hay grown west of the Mississippi is fed in Charleston, after having been carried two thousand miles. It is not many years since the idea of profitably carrying so bulky a product one-fifth of that distance would have been laughed at. Since that time freights for long distances have been much reduced, and farmers have learned how to put their straw and hay into proper shape for shipment. In the west, improved presses and wire are used in baling hay, and a third more weight is put into the same place than in the Eastern States, where old-fashioned presses and wooden hoops are used. By the adoption of the improved methods in baling, the Western farmer overcomes, in a considerable measure, the disadvantage of being so far from market. Hay made in Canada is also being sent with profit to New York, although in crossing the line it has to pay a duty of \$2 per ton.

Worthington Times: Mr. John Throop, an old citizen of Bloomington, together with his family, visited our city last week, and was the guest of his son, Will J. Throop, the popular clerk at the Dry Goods Emporium of W. B. Squire & Son.

## Letter from Colorado.

GUNNISON, CO., JULY 7, 1883.

The Gunnison River, coming down from the summit of the Rocky mountains on the west side of the Continental Divide, flowing in a southern direction, intercepts the Tumitch River about at right angles, fifty miles west of the Divide, and thence the Gunnison turning west starts on its long precipitous course to the Colorado River and the Pacific Ocean.

The young city is situated in the forks of these two rivers on a large and nearly level plateau, almost two miles square with outlets up each of the streams, making a beautiful location and sufficient room for a large city. The streets appear to be a perfect level, but a system of irrigating ditches sends a beautiful clear stream of water down each side of every street, and the rapidity with which the water flows reveals the fact that there is a fall of about 40 feet to the mile down each valley toward this point.

These ditches form a prominent feature of Rocky mountain towns. They are kept up by the city for the purpose of keeping the city green, and irrigating the shade trees, because the soil is light and sandy and there are so few rains that vegetation will all die without irrigation.

Gunnison is so situated that the commerce of Western Colorado must follow the Gunnison water system and pass through it. Then it is surrounded by one of the richest mineral districts in the United States, and Gunnison is so situated that this mineral must come to it to be smelted and manufactured.

For instance, 30 miles north, up the Gunnison, is the Crested Butte bituminous coal region, and 20 miles northwest, up Ohio Creek, is the anthracite coal region. Then there are other coal fields in the immediate vicinity that are practically inexhaustable. All this coal comes down hill to Gunnison.

"Then, within a radius of 70 miles of Gunnison there are more iron ores than are to be found in both Pennsylvania and Missouri." These ores all come down hill to the forks of the Gunnison and Tumitch.

Then from 100 to 150 miles southwest of Gunnison is the Owyhee, and San Juan, silver and gold fields. These ores must go to the coal, or ship the coal to the ores. They naturally come down the Nucomphagre river to the Gunnison river, a few miles below this city. Gunnison, therefore, is the easiest place for these ores to meet the coal.

In addition to the coal, iron and silver, Gunnison county is richly supplied with lime, cement, kaolin, fire clay and almost every other mineral. It also has limestone, sandstone and granite quarries in abundance, so that it is almost as economical to build stone as brick buildings.

Pine lumber is abundant on the mountains, and they are now selling good plain lumber for \$15 per 1,000 ft. All these things combine to make Gunnison the most promising city between Denver and Salt Lake City. It is now the county seat of a large, wealthy county, and there is a strong probability that the state of Colorado will be divided along the top of the Rocky mountains, and Gunnison will be made almost the centre of the new state, and it cannot be doubted that it will be the capital. At present the city is passing through a time of depression. It had a tremendous boom in 1880 and people came here in great crowds, in anticipation of the future greatness of the city. But it can easily be seen that Gunnison can do not anything until the surrounding country is developed, and the railroads are ready to carry away the commerce. Now two railroads are completed from Denver, and branches are being built up each of the valleys toward the coal and iron fields. The road is completed through to Salt Lake, and Gunnison is the principal stopping place.

The new building was three stories in height, was built in 1872, at a cost of \$33,000, and contained the museum, library, laboratory, etc. Very little was saved except a few cases of minerals, add several casts.

The library contained 11,000 volumes of rare works. Prof. Jordan had a large collection of fishes in the museum, the third largest in the U. S. The news will be a severe blow when conveyed to him in Europe.

The fire will not interfere with the work of the approaching college term, as every necessary appliance will be secured by the Trustees.

Of course the real loss cannot be computed as many of the books and specimens cannot be replaced with money; but Prof. Wyllie, who is perhaps more familiar with the college and the value of its contents than any other man in Bloomington, gives the money loss as follows:

Building, \$33,000  
Museum, 30,000  
Library, 40,000  
Laboratory, 8,000

Total, \$111,000

On this there was a total insurance of \$27,454.50.

It will be remembered that the Progress has for several years strongly advocated the erection of fire proof buildings for the library, museum and laboratory, and now that a new building must be erected, it is fair to presume that this matter will receive attention.

No time will be lost in preparing plans and getting ready to erect another building—in fact the Trustees cannot afford to delay it.

Josh. Howe and Charles Sibley handled the steam engine with rare good judgment and skill. Howe, coatless and hatless, drenched with rain and plastered with mud, stuck to the engine till noon of Friday.

The Trustees will at once call ed together, and the rebuilding of the structure will be at once begun.

Gunnison already has all the appointments of a well organized city: Holly Water Works, Gas Works, a large hotel that will cost when completed, about \$200,000, three large two story school buildings and firehouse.

The planting of all those institutions, and the spending of so much money is proof that there is a faith in the future growth of the city on the part of shrewd business men from all parts of the country.

Gunnison may be set down as the rising city of the Western Slope of the Rocky mountains. Its motto have it right. They are intelligent, energetic and generous, and before long a generation passes away, that beautiful plateau which appears to have been designed by nature as

the site of a city will be full, and the city will crowd up on the foot hills of the mountain, and stretch out along the valleys as its prototype in the forks of the Allegheny and Monongahela a generation before.

W. P. M.

### WHOM THE LORD LOVETH HE CHASTENETH.

### BUT PLEASE BE LESS DEMONSTRATIVE.

### Another Blow at Bloomington's Best Interests.

### THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING BURNED, INVOLVING A MONEY LOSS OF \$111,000.

### BUT THE ACTUAL LOSS CANNOT BE COMPUTED.

Bloomington seems to be contributing its share toward making 1883 the most disastrous within the recollection of man. The latest contribution was the burning, last Thursday night, of the new college building.

A terrible storm struck Bloomington at about half past 7 o'clock, accompanied by blinding flashes of lightning. It is conjectured that a telephone line that led into the building was struck by lightning and the current conveyed into the room in the second story, where it seems the fire was first discovered to be burning.

It was about half past 10 o'clock when the fire was discovered, and the alarm was given at once. The majority of our citizens had retired, and the pouring rain assisted to deaden the sound of alarm, as well as to lull the distant sleepers. Thus it was a long time before a sufficient working force reached the ground. The steamer was brought into requisition and was soon throwing water, but the flames had wrapped the structure so completely that all efforts to save the new college building were fruitless.

The largest of the two hand-engines was also brought into use, and did splendid work, keeping the fire off of the old, or main college building.

The cistern in front of the school building was soon exhausted by the steamer, and the machine was moved to the creek west of the campus, from whence it pumped two streams without intermission. There is no discount on the steamer.

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