

## BLOOMINGTON BAR.

**BUSKIRK & DUNCAN**, Attorneys, Office in the National Bank corner of the State. Special attention given to Probate business, and to collection and prompt remittance of all claims.

**LOUDEN & MEARS**, Attorneys, Office in the First National Bank. All business of a legal nature given careful attention in all courts. Real estate titles carefully examined by aid of Louden's Abstract. A specialty made of the collection and remittance of claims of all kinds.

**FRIEDLEY, PEARSON & FRIEDLEY**, Attorneys, Office in Bee Hive Block. Settlement of estates a specialty. Collections promptly remitted. Capt. G. W. Friedley 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, First 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.

**PAST & EAST**, Attorneys, at Law, in Bloomington, Ind. Offices, in Washington Block, north side square. Probate business and collections given prompt attention. Will practice in courts of all adjoining counties. Business solicited.

**MORGAN & WALLINGFORD**, Attys., Office, Bee Hive Block, up-stairs. Do the probate and collection business. 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** "Monroe 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 27th, 1883. Chicago Time: NORTH. CHICAGO MAIL, NIGHT EX. Bloomington 11:55 pm 11:02 pm Chicago 9:00 pm 7:00 am

SOUTH. LOUISVILLE MAIL, NIGHT EX. Bloomington 4:31 pm 3:40 am Louisville 8:10 pm 7:20 am

Two daily through Express trains, without change, connecting closely with the great through lines out of Chicago and Louisville, giving only ONE CHANGE of cars to all the principal towns and cities in the north and south.

Unexcelled traveling accommodations. No re-checking of baggage. No delay in connections. Loss changes of cars than by any other route.

Sell through tickets to all parts of the country. Check baggage through to destination. Time cards, railroad maps, rates, routes, through tickets and through baggage checks, obtainable only of

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

**Ohio & Mississippi Railway** The Great THROUGH CAR and FAST TIME ROUTE.

EAST AND WEST. EASTWARD. STATIONS. (See map) Day Night All the

Lve. Mich. 2:47 pm 2:47 pm 2:47 pm Arr. Lou. 8:23 pm 6:25 pm 6:55 am

Westward. a.m. 3.m. 7.m. Pac. Ex. Lve. Mich. 11:21 11:51 1:50

Arr. Lou. 7:23 8:20 7:10 5:20 am Day Express has Parlor Cars and Day Coaches without change to Cincinnati.

Dining Cars Seymour to Cincinnati. Night Express has Palace Sleeping Cars to Cincinnati without change.

Atlantic Express has Palace Sleeping Cars to Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington and Baltimore without change.

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

Night Express has Palace sleeping cars to St. Louis without change. Also to Cairo and New Orleans without change.

Pacific Express has Palace sleeping cars to St. Louis without change.

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. Treadwell, Agent Ohio & Mississippi R.R., Mitchell, Ind. Or to T. W. Russell, Traveling Passenger Agent, North Vernon, Ind.

W. B. Shattuck, General Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt. Cincinnati, O. JOHN GRAHAM, Agent, Bloomington

WM. H. TATE, LOY. D. ROGERS, T. A. ROBERTS, Headquarters for Life, Fire, Tornado and Cyclone Insurance.

If you are not insured you ought to be. Please call and see us, get our terms and secure a Fire, Thunder Lightning, Cyclone and Tornado Policy, before it is 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, '83-3m.

**Notice to Non-Residents.** In the Circuit Court, September term, 1883.

Joseph D. Handy, Administrator of the Estate of John L. Shirley, dec. vs. Loretta H. Shirley, Homer G. Shirley, Cora B. Shirley, et al.

Now comes the Plaintiff by Friedley, Pearson & Friedley, Attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Cora B. Shirley, Paris Shirley, Homer G. Shirley and Loretta H. Shirley are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Also that the residence of Loretta H. Shirley is unknown. Said parties are severally hereby notified that the above named petitioner, as Administrator of the said estate, 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 described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities 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 14th day of the Sept. Term, 1883, of said Court, the same being the 3rd day of Sept., 1883.

Witness, the Clerk and seal of said Court, this 9th day of July, 1883. [SEAL] D. W. BROWNING, Clerk. Friedley, Pearson & Friedley, Attys.

**Notice to Heirs** OF Estate to Sell 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 petition 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.

Att'd, D. W. BROWNING, Clerk. July 11-83. C. C. Monroe county. Friedley, Pearson & Friedley, Attys.

## Republican Progress

Printed each Tuesday Morning, by WILLIAM A. GARE, 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 unprecedented 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 worm-eaten seedlings 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 Tumutshi 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 inexhaustible. 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 Tumutshi.

Then from 100 to 150 miles southwest of Gunnison is the Ouray, 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 Nuomphaghe 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 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 not do 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. One road is completed through to Salt Lake, and Gunnison is the principal stopping place.

The boarding houses are supplied with fruit and vegetables from that pomological country. These preparatory steps having been taken, the next thing is to establish manufacturing. A ready-made Gunnison coal and steam engine have been located here, and building works that will cost \$300,000, for the manufacture of Basemast steel, for which the coal in this country is specially fitted. Mr. E. R. Moffet of Joplin Mo., has built there a smaller factory for ores. Prof. Richardson has opened a cement mill for the manufacture of hydraulic cement, and next week will also commence the manufacture of fire brick. Anderson Shaw, of Denver, will be here next week to locate another smelter. A large foundry was started last spring by Mr. Hammond, of Illinois. I went out myself to see a bed of iron ore, on the ranch of Col. F. C. Johnston of New Albany, well known in Indiana. I am not a professional Geologist, but am satisfied that it is genuine, and that it is in great abundance. By the way, Mr. Johnston owns an 800 acre ranch adjoining the city limits on both sides of the Gunnison, that will be immensely valuable in a few years if this city improves, because of its location and the great water power which it will command.

Gunnison already has all the appointments of a well organized city: Holly Water Works, Gas Works, a large hotel and a number of smaller ones, and \$200,000, three large two story school buildings, and five churches.

The planting of all these 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 people have faith in it. They are intelligent, energetic and generous, and before one 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 at its prototype in the forks of the Alleghany and Monongahela a generation before.

W. P. M.

—Where one foreign lady visits the United States, at least a hundred American women visit Europe. Probably not ten British or Irish noblemen's wives have ever been in this country. The two best acquainted with it are Lady Dunraven and Lady Milton. On the other hand, a large percentage of peers have been here. Very few Frenchmen and still fewer French women of distinction have crossed the Atlantic.

Like "hot cakes" the goods at Moss Kahn's clothing store are now going off. He is selling at cost. Now for bargains.

Just received, one car load of Buckeye Reapers and Mowers. Call and see them. They are the best machines in the field, (a fact) and don't you forget it. For light running, clean work, and durability, they cannot be surpassed.

W. J. ALLEN.

—We hope a good time may be had at the first camp-meeting held by the colored M. E. Church of Bloomington, beginning July 28th, 1883. We need a camp-meeting for two reasons. 1st, to get the church revived to a higher standing; 2nd, to raise money to help us to build a new church. Charges at the gate will be 10c.; morning services free; afternoon services 10c.; Sunday morning, afternoon and evening services, 10c. for each. The meeting will continue day and night until its close. Countess W. H. Vaughn, John Brown, J. W. Miles, D. Pinkston, James Spaulding, Israel Allen, Rev. W. S. Hammond and others, who will give us good preaching, will be with us in the meetings.

—"Golden Days," the weekly paper for young folks, published by James Elverson, at Philadelphia, Pa., is without any question the best publication of the kind in the country. We say this after an acquaintance of two years with its attractive pages. It is unsurpassed in the character of its elevated and high-toned reading matter, which is not only highly entertaining, but very instructive. No paper affords the young people so much healthy and pure reading matter, and no boy or girl should be without it.

HOW WATCHES ARE MADE. In a solid gold watch, aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large portion of metal is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply strength. The surplus gold is actually needless. In James East Patent Gold Watch Cases this waste of metal, and the consequent increase in price, is a simple process, at one-half the cost. A plate of solid gold is soldered on each side of a plate of hard nickel composition; metal, and the three are then passed between polished steel rollers. From this the cases, backs, centers, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by dies and formers. The gold is thick enough to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and engine turning. These cases have been worn perfectly smooth by use without removing the gold. This is the only case made under this process. Each case is accompanied with a valid guarantee signed by the manufacturer, warranting it to wear 20 years. 150,000 of these Cases now carried in the United States and Canada. Largest and Oldest Factory. Established 1854. Ask your Jeweler.

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. Wylie, 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 Silbert handled the steam engine with rare good judgment and skill. Howe, careless and hatless, drenched with ruin and plastered with mud, stuck to the engine till noon of Friday.

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

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## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Bloomington, in the State of Indiana, at close of business, on the 22d day of June, 1883:

Loans and Discounts..... \$205,719 36  
Overdrafts..... 14,406 96  
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation..... 120,000 00  
Due from approved Reserve Agents..... 11,443 44  
Due from other National Banks..... 35,570 04  
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers..... 5,604 92  
Real Estate..... \$1,760 00  
Furniture and Fixtures..... 2,094 00

Current expenses and Taxes paid..... 4,311 22  
Legal tender Notes..... 5,902 00  
Fractional currency (including Nickels and cents)..... 546 36  
Gold Coin..... 12,800 00  
Silver Coin..... 1,400 00

Legal tender Notes..... 5,902 00  
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)..... 5,400 00  
Total..... \$429,958 27

LIABILITIES  
Capital stock paid in..... \$120,000 00  
Surplus Fund..... 10,000 00  
Undivided profits..... 11,189 46  
Circulating Notes received from Comptrol'..... \$108,000 00  
Less amt on hand and in Treasury for redemption..... 2,000 00  
Individual deposits subject to check..... 110,717 88  
Demand certificates of Deposit..... 68,950 93

Total..... \$429,958 27

STATE OF INDIANA, ss.  
I, W. E. Woodburn, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of June, 1883.  
JOHN H. LOUDEN,  
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: NAT. U. HILL,  
JOHN WALDRON,  
HENRY C. DUNCAN,  
July 1-1883. Directors.

**Notice to Non-Residents.** In the Circuit Court, Sept. Term, 1883. Mary Esley vs. George Esley, Divorce. Complaint No. 435.

Now comes the plaintiff by East & East, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein for a divorce, together with an affidavit that said defendant, George Esley, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the 6th day of the next Term of the Monroe Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1883, at the Court House in Bloomington, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at Bloomington, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1883.  
D. W. BROWNING, Clerk.

[SEAL]

**Wall Paper, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.** THE PROPRIETOR OF THE CITY BOOK STORE, takes pleasure in announcing to his old patrons, and the public generally, that he will open in a few days

In the Willson Room, opposite the Old Orchard Block, A Large and Splendid Assortment of Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures, which he will offer at prices that

Cannot Fail to please. Among the Wall Papers will be found many of the latest and most fashionable styles. In the department of

Window Fixtures will be found beautiful styles of SHADE GOODS, Also WINDOW CURTAINS, in large variety, including beautiful DADOS and TAPESTRIES.

A lot of Wall Paper, injured by the fire, will be sold at a large reduction below the usual prices.

Ladies will consult their interests by not purchasing until they inspect my stock.

E. P. COLE.  
Bloomington, Ind., March 21, 1883.

**Resident Dentist.** Dr. J. W. GRAIN.

Office in the Greenes corner, up-stairs. All work warranted.

**ALYON & HEALY** State of Indiana, Monroe County, ss.

Now comes the Plaintiff by East & East, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, George Esley, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the 6th day of the next Term of the Monroe Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1883, at the Court House in Bloomington, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at Bloomington, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1883.  
[SEAL] D. W. BROWNING, Clerk Monroe Circuit Court.

**LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.** North Side Public Square, Bloomington.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in calling attention to the fact that they have The Latest Styles of Buggies and Carriages, and good, steady horses for single and double driving. We are prepared to furnish Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Parties, and will team for Commercial Travellers. Terms very liberal and charges reasonable.

W. H. M. & M. Y.

**Notice to Non-Residents.** State of Indiana, Monroe county, ss. In the Circuit Court, Sept. Term, 1883.

Now comes the Plaintiff by Rogers & Henley, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Samuel A. Smith, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Monroe Circuit Court, to be holden on the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1883, at the Court House in Bloomington, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at Bloomington, this 26th day of June, A. D