

Republican Progress

Printed each Thursday Morning, by
WILLIAM A. GALE, Editor and Publisher.

The Democrats of Ohio have been somewhat torn up over the Senatorial election, the friends of Pendleton and Durbin Ward charging corruption and the use of money upon the adherents of Payne. Payne, it has been charged, was backed and upheld by that great monopoly, the Standard Oil Company. On the 8th Mr. Payne was nominated for United States Senator on the first ballot, receiving 48 votes. Mr. Pendleton only received 15, and General Durbin Ward but 17. Now you will hear very little, if anything, from the Democrats about fraud. As "crown eaters" the Democracy have no equals.

The following excellent advice is given to colored men by the New York *Globe*, the organ of the colored race: "Let each man of us resolve to save more money. Without money a man eats a very poor figure in the world. He is to a certain extent a cipher—a sort of drone in the social hive. Our children should be taught the value of time, value of intelligence and value of money. Now is the time to begin."

Fred. Douglass makes a good point against the democratic disparagers of his race by inquiring if the former slaveholders have made any sensible improvement in civilization since they ceased to buy, sell and flog their fellow-men. It seems to him, as it does to a great many other people, that there isn't much encouragement for the former bondmen in such examples as have been set before them by recent political occurrences in Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The resolution adopted by the new Democratic house that all wounded soldiers should remain in the employ of the house had no sincerity in it. A similar resolution was passed by the Democrats of the Forty-fourth congress, but it was not heeded twenty-four hours afterward. Disabled soldiers have been removed and ex-Confederates given their places about the present house. The capacity of the Democracy has no respect for the fitness of things.

In the middle of the main st. of Aberdeen, Miss., are artesian wells several squares apart, which supply the city with water. Every well is covered by a large pagoda, and the ground beneath is paved. The water runs from spouts into troughs, and passes off under the ground.

In Kaufman Co., Texas, the papers are not entirely reconciled to the workings of the Federal Government, but we presume they will have to stand it. One of them says:

Some two weeks since we published a list of the parties living in Kaufman county, who are drawing pensions from the United States government on the plea of disability, or wounds received, or disease contracted during service in the Federal army in the rebellion, and made some caustic criticisms in reference to the class of citizens pensioners generally are. Some of them no doubt deserve pensions. They did good service for the Union, and gloried in shooting Southern soldiers, and burning Southern homes, and turning women and children out of doors to suffer from starvation and to die. Now they are decrepit and unable to make an honest living, and we should feed and clothe them. The great mass of pensioners, however, are frauds, who are sound of limb and body and health as we are, but who, through false statements and misrepresentations, are eking out a miserable living by drawing a pension from the government, which every citizen of this government is taxed to pay. Southern soldiers who were wounded and are now unable to work get no pensions, but must help support these lazy Federal soldiers. Isn't this enough to make every true Southerner hate the Federal pensioner?"

A couple in Springfield, Mass., made an economic bridal trip. They bade adieu to their friends on one side of the train and stepped off the other side into a Springfield hotel.

Now that the Southern Confederacy is again in the saddle and pushing things," Senator Beck, of Kentucky, sees no reason why sectional prejudice should continue to be kept alive by withholding the rights of citizenship from Jefferson Davis; and he has accordingly introduced a bill to wipe out all individual distinction in Mr. Davis' case, and reinvest him with the rights and privileges which he forfeited by going into the rebellion.

Bloomington's Growth.

Indiana Journal:

The Bloomington Republican at Progress, of Jan. 9, is an exhaustive review of the prosperity and growth of that city during the past year, presents a statement highly creditable to the town and her enterprising citizens. Many large and handsome buildings have taken the place of those which were either destroyed by the recent destructive fire or torn down to make room for new ones. Ninety-five thousand four hundred and thirty dollars have been thus invested, and the improvements now contemplated will swell the figures to \$200,000. The new college building and the Christian church alone will probably involve an expenditure of \$100,000. The moral sentiment of the citizens is perhaps unexcelled by any other town in the state. There are no licensed saloons, and out of a population of three thousand, more than half are church members. Four of the most destructive fires that ever fell to the lot of a country town have visited it, but each time larger and finer buildings have risen from the ruins of the old. Bloomington has certainly made an unequalled record during the past twelve months, such as would reflect credit upon more pretentious cities; and yet its era of prosperity seems to have just begun.

A reporter of the Indianapolis Journal was interviewing a druggist, one day last week, on the sale and use of morphine. Among other things the druggist said:

"A majority of the victims are women, some of them of respectable, while others are courtesans of the lowest kind. Once having acquired the opium habit, the victim seldom escapes from it. The strongest thirst for spirituous drink is not to be compared with the maddening appetite for this dreadful drug. They must have it, and they will do anything to obtain it. It continues to undermine the first bondsmen, and one against the second bondsmen. The following gentlemen were the bondsmen in the first suit: William Leonard, Silas Grimes, John P. Harrel, John P. Smith, Uriah Lindley, Nat. U. Hill, estate of A. Holtzman, W. F. Corman, John D. Morgan, H. C. Duncan, Wm. P. Liford, Morton C. Hunter, Peter Bollenbacher, Coleman Carter, Wm. F. Reed, Robt. R. Strong, W. W. Musser, John C. Wooley and John Kerr. Wednesday evening was spent in getting both cases at issue, and Thursday morning the trial of the first case was begun. The defense was that the names of Fletcher, McCounell, Irvin Grimes and John Hill appear in the body of the bond but they did not sign it. The names of McCounell and Hill were erased, but Grimes' name still remains. As the rest of the bondsmen signed with the understanding that the above three should also sign, the bond is void. The plaintiff's said that the bondsmen having appeared before the Commissioners and acknowledged their signatures they waived the erasures, or any understanding they might have had. This is the way the case stood when the trial began, both sides seeming eager for the trial.

As we go to press, Friday morning, the case has not been concluded. A skillful operator would carefully unwrap a bottle of morphine, remove the tin foil capsule carefully, and after taking out the morphine, replace the cork, capsule and wrap so deftly that no one could discern that they had ever been removed. With this empty bottle in his pocket, the operator would saunter into a drug store and ask for a bottle of morphine. The bot with the blue paper wrapper would be given him, and he would hand the druggist a dollar. Looking at his change, as it was handed to him, he would be dissatisfied with the price. "Sixty cents a dram," he would say; "why, I always get it for fifty," and then, having in the meantime taken the fraudulent bottle out of his pocket, he would hand it to the druggist instead of the full one, pocket his dollar and march off with the full bottle. It was a neat trick, skillfully played, but we are all 'onto' it now. They seldom try it now, at least not in the cities, though they may get some of the country druggists."

A porcelain manufacturer has upon a novel idea, ornamenting desert plates with the portraits of the members of the family. This is a novelty, but it won't come into general use. No one wants to see the face of a father, mother, brother or sister all smeared over with pie, stuffing or preserves, not even their pictures, and this, too, on Christmases.

About the Masons.

Rev. Stoddard is lecturing at Lockport, N. Y., on the Morgan murder mystery. It is alleged that Morgan was "murdered" by indignant Masons fifty-seven years ago, and some came to the conclusion that he was drowned. Now the Rev. Stoddard comes forward with the identical stone that was tied to Morgan's body when he was drowned by the wicked Masons. It is a solid—solid—block of stone, nine inches square at the base and twelve inches high, weighing sixty-five pounds, with an iron staple secured at the top. Cut in the stone near the staple was the number 35. Mr. Stoddard proved the authenticity of this tragical relic by saying that among many who went out in boats and dragged and raked the bottom of the Niagara soon after the disappearance of Morgan was Peter Tower, of the town of Wilson, Niagara county, who died about four years ago.

RICHARD N. DENTON,
Administrator, Louden & Miers, Attorneys.

up this stone, and the speaker was satisfied that this stone must have been fastened to the body of Morgan. What makes the stone so valuable is the fact that when Masons dispose of recalcitrant members, they invariably prepare just such a stone—solid—with staple and number complete. The number "thirty-five" cut in the stone that held down Mr. Morgan indicated that he was the thirty-fifth victim thus disposed of by the local lodge up to that time. Of course, the number is greatly increased now, and instead of laboriously cutting the figures in the "solid" stone, plain bronze tags are attached, bearing the number of the victim, the number of the lodge to which he belonged and the date of drowning. Efforts have been made to put an end to this practice of the F. and A. M., but all have proved futile, and this custom will doubtless be kept up until the country is gradually depopulated.

(Those are all latest styles.)

COME AND BE CONVINCED.

ON TRIAL.

THE MCKINNEY BOND CASE.

THE FIRST SUIT BEGUN THURSDAY.

January the 8th was Andrew Jackson's day, and January the 9th was McKinney's bondsmen's day. That was the day set for the special term of Court to try the cases of Monroe county against the bondsmen of McKinney. All the men on the two bonds were present; in fact nearly every man in the Court-house was on it. Judge Pearson was to arrive on the noon train, but he concluded to go to Ellettsville so that he could have a sleigh ride back to Bloomington. Some of the boys say that the Judge was enjoining a nap and the ears carried him past Bloomington, and the preponderance of evidence is on their side. There were two cases to be tried, one against the first bondsmen, and one against the second bondsmen. The following gentlemen were the bondsmen in the first suit: William Leonard, Silas Grimes, John P. Harrel, John P. Smith, Uriah Lindley, Nat. U. Hill, estate of A. Holtzman, W. F. Corman, John D. Morgan, H. C. Duncan, Wm. P. Liford, Morton C. Hunter, Peter Bollenbacher, Coleman Carter, Wm. F. Reed, Robt. R. Strong, W. W. Musser, John C. Wooley and John Kerr. Wednesday evening was spent in getting both cases at issue, and Thursday morning the trial of the first case was begun. The defense was that the names of Fletcher, McCounell, Irvin Grimes and John Hill appear in the body of the bond but they did not sign it. The names of McCounell and Hill were erased, but Grimes' name still remains. As the rest of the bondsmen signed with the understanding that the above three should also sign, the bond is void. The plaintiff's said that the bondsmen having appeared before the Commissioners and acknowledged their signatures they waived the erasures, or any understanding they might have had. This is the way the case stood when the trial began, both sides seeming eager for the trial.

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NOTES.

Judge Claypool's fee is \$500.

All the bondsmen were made to walk up like little men, and swear to their signatures.

The case couldn't be tried by jury because every citizen of the county is one of the plaintiffs.

D. O. Spencer is taking down the preceding in short-hand, having been sworn in as official reporter.

At one time the parties came with 10 per cent of compromising—the bondsmen offered 50, and the Commissioners wanted 60.

The bondsmen are on both sides of the case. As taxpayers they are plaintiffs, and as bondsmen they are defendants.

The attorneys for the county are Judge Claypool, of Indianapolis, Louden & Miers, R. A. Fulk and J. E. Menley. For the bondsmen, Bush & Duncan and East & East.

Notice of Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John T. Freeny.

The estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM B. BAKER,
Administrator, Frielley, Pearson & Friedley, Attorneys.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the Estate of Sarah E. May, deceased, will, by order of the Monroe circuit court, offer for sale at public outcry, on the 21st day of February, 1884, the fee simple of the following described real estate, in the city of Bloomington, Monroe county, to-wit:

At 1 o'clock P.M., the fee simple of the following described real estate, in the northern part of town, or exchange it for a smaller house. She also has for sale, near by, several very desirable building lots. Terms and prices very reasonable.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash in hand, remainder in two equal installments, due in six and twelve months from day of sale, the purchaser giving notes for deferred payments, with good and acceptable sureties, waiving relief from valuation laws and bearing 6 per cent interest.

McPheeters & Shoemaker have one of the largest and finest stock of Hand and Parlor Lamp in the City and at prices that cannot fail to please all.

McPheeters & Shoemaker are closing out their Wall Paper and Window Shades and Rollers, etc. Now is the time to invest in these articles.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash in hand, remainder in

Mose Kahn. Mose Kahn.

Extraordinary SLASHING SLAUGHTER of MENS' AND BOYS' OVERCOATS AND SUITS.

Loaded! Loaded! Loaded!!

The continuous warm weather of the past three weeks has played havoc with the sale of Winter Clothing. We have too many Overcoats, too many Suits, and we intend to force their sale by SLAUGHTERING THE PRICES.

READ : READ : READ :

If any garment bought of us during this sale is not from \$3 to \$10 cheaper than same make and quality can be bought elsewhere in this city bring it back and we will refund money.

Overcoats at \$3.50 worth \$4.00

Suits at \$4.00 worth \$5.00

Overcoats at 4.00 worth 6.00

Overcoats at 5.00 worth 8.00

Overcoats at \$6 and 7 worth 9 and 10

Spendiful Overcoats at \$10, 12, and 15

worth from \$15 to \$21.

(Those are all latest styles.)

COME AND BE CONVINCED.

MOSE KAHN.

4th Door from Corner, New Block.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, assignee of Joseph V. Bushkirk, Esq., will sell the public sale, at the residence of the said Bushkirk, in Bean Blossom, Monroe county, Indiana, on

THURSDAY, January 24th, 1884,

the following real estate, to-wit:

The West half of the Northeast quarter of section 3.

Thirty-eight [38] acres off the west side of east half of northeast quarter of section 3.

A part of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, beginning at the southwest corner of said section, thence west 10 rods, then south 39 rods to a marked line between the land owned in 1865 by John Davis and Jonathan Kegly, thence southeast with said marked line to the line dividing the section, thence south 56 rods to the beginning.

Also part of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3, beginning at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, thence west 10 rods, then south 39 rods to a marked line between the land owned in 1865 by John Davis and Jonathan Kegly, thence southeast with said marked line to the line dividing the section, thence south 56 rods to the beginning.

Also part of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, beginning at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, thence west 10 rods, then south 39 rods to a marked line between the land owned in 1865 by John Davis and Jonathan Kegly, thence southeast with said marked line to the line dividing the section, thence south 56 rods to the beginning.

Also part of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, beginning at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, thence west 10 rods, then south 39 rods to a marked line between the land owned in 1865 by John Davis and Jonathan Kegly, thence southeast with said marked line to the line dividing the section, thence south 56 rods to the beginning.

Also part of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, beginning at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, thence west 10 rods, then south 39 rods to a marked line between the land owned in 1865 by John Davis and Jonathan Kegly, thence southeast with said marked line to the line dividing the section, thence south 56 rods to the beginning.

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