

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 unimpeded 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 "crow 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 drug 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 rapacity of the Democracy has no respect for the fitness of things.

In the middle of the main st. of Aberdeen, Minn., 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 do not 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 decreed and unable to make an honest living, and we should feed and clothe them. The great mass of pensioners, however, are friends, 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 economical 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 invidious distinction in Mr. Davis' case, and relieve him with the rights and privileges which he forfeited by going into the rebellion.

Bloomington's Growth.

Indianapolis Journal.

The Bloomington Republican Progress, of Jan. 9, in 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 destroyed by the recent destructive fires 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 respectability, while others are courtesans of the lowest kind. Once having acquired the opium habit, the victim seldom escapes from it. The strongest thirst for spirits and 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. Its continued use undermines the severest respectability. I never knew but one person who through many years of continuous use of morphine retained her lady-like deportment, her honesty and candor. I think she was the only victim of the opium habit I ever met who would not deliberately lie. She would sometimes exaggerate or evade the truth, but that was all, and that was due more to the drug than to her nature. She had used morphine for more than forty years, and for several years as much as three drachms a week. During the war, when morphine sold at from \$2 to \$2.50 a drachm, this was a great drain on her slender income, but morphine she must have, bread and meat being matters of much less than secondary consequence.

Many of the old morphine cranks will steal, if opportunity offers, and they resort to all manner of tricks to secure the drug. One of the cute ways of stealing is this:

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 wrapper 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 bottle 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 'out' 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 hit 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 Christmas.

About the Masons. A Rev. Stoddard is lecturing at Lockport, N. Y., on the Morgan murder mystery. It is alleged that Morgan was "murdered" by ignorant 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 magical 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. Mr. Tower did not bring up the body of Morgan, but he did bring

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.

From the Courier.

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 bondmen's day. That was the day set for the special term of Court to try the cases of Monroe county against the bondmen 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 on the noon train, but he concluded to go to Ellettsville so that he could have a slight 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 bondmen, and one against the second bondmen. The following gentlemen were the defendants in the first suit: William Leonard, Silas Grimes, John P. Harrel, John P. Smith, Wm. L. Lindley, Nat. U. Hill, estate of A. Holtzman, W. F. Cornman, John D. Morgan, H. C. Duncan, Wm. P. Lifford, Morton C. Hunter, Peter Bollinger, 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 McConnell, Irvin Grimes and John Hall appear in the body of the bond but they did not sign it. The names of McConnell and Hall were erased, but the rest of the bondmen signed with the understanding that the above three should also sign, the bond is void. The plaintiffs said that the bondmen having appeared before the Commissioners and acknowledged their signatures they waived the erasures, or any understanding they they might have had. This is the way the case stood when the trial began, both sides seeming eager for the fray.

As we go to press, Friday morning, the case has not been concluded.

NOTES.

Judge Claypool's fee is \$500. All the bondmen were made to walk up like little men, and swear to their signatures.

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

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

At one time the parties came within 10 per cent of compromising; the bondmen offered \$0, and the Commissioners wanted \$0.

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

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

Notice of Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by the Monroe Circuit Court, appointed Administrator of the estate of John T. Freese.

The estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM B. BAKER, Administrator.

Fridley, 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 auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, February 2d, 1884,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the fee simple of the following described real estate, in the City of Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, to-wit:

Part of Lot No. 3053 three hundred and five, beginning at the southwest corner of said lot, thence east 50 feet, thence north 60 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence south 60 feet to the place of beginning.

TERMS OF SALE.

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

RICHARD N. DEXTER, Administrator.

Mose Kahn. Mose Kahn.

Extraordinary

SLASHING SLAUGHTER OF MEN'S 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: 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 \$2.50 worth \$3.00
Overcoats at 3.00 worth 3.50 Suits at 2.00 worth 2.50
Overcoats at 4.00 worth 4.50 Suits at 2.50 worth 3.00
Overcoats at 5.00 worth 5.50 Suits at 3.00 worth 3.50
Overcoats at \$6 and 7 worth 9 and 10 Splendid Overcoats at \$10, 12, and 16 worth from \$15 to \$21.
(These are all latest styles.)
COME AND BE CONVINCED.

MOSE KAHN. MOSE KAHN.
4th Door from Corner, New Block.

State and County Taxes for 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Duplicate for the year 1883 is now in my hands, and I am ready to receive Taxes. The following shows the rate of Taxation on each one hundred dollars:

TOWNSHIPS.	State House	State School	County	Township	Union	Special School	Road Tax	University	State Tax	Total Tax.	Poll.
Bean Blossom,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Washington,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Marion,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Benton,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Bloomington,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Bloomington City,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Richland,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Ellettsville,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Van Buren,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Perry,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Salt Creek,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Polk,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Clear Creek,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00
Indian Creek,	-	-	12	16	50	5	10	30	25	1 50	2 00

For one male dog, \$1.00. For each additional male dog, \$2.00. For each female dog, \$2.00.

Each tax-payer may pay the full amount of his or her taxes on or before the 3d Monday in April, 1884, or may at their option, pay one-half thereof on or before said 3d Monday in April, and the remaining half on or before the 1st Monday in November following.

In all cases where as much as one-half of the amount of taxes charged against a tax-payer shall not be paid on or before the 3d Monday in April, 1884, the whole amount shall become due and returned delinquent, with 10 per cent damages and 6 per cent interest, and collected as provided by law. If you are liable to pay taxes in more than one township, state the fact to the Treasurer, as a separate receipt is given for each township. Examine your receipts before leaving the office, and see if they include all of your property. No county orders will be endorsed or ordered paid when the person in whose name the taxes are levied is delinquent. Tax-payers will find it greatly to their advantage not to put off tax paying until the last two or three days; and those who have their taxes complicated, such as undivided estate, &c., are especially solicited to call when we are at leisure, as it requires time to make the division and separate receipts.

ISAAC CLAMAN, Treas. Monroe County.

Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 24, 1883.

Ben, McGee says and he can prove it, that he can sell a suit or overcoat for \$2 less than other clothing stores in the county.

1st. He pays no rents for business property or for his residence.

2nd. He hires no clerks outside of his own boys.

3rd. His boys are allowed to sell for him.

4th. He pays cash for his goods, and thereby gets 7 per cent off.

5th. He has plenty of cash to pay, and don't have to make money on ready made clothing.

6th. Because he has eight tailors working for him, and he makes from \$33 to \$50 per week on his labor.

7th. Because he makes from \$3 to \$9 per day by cutting clothing.

8th. Because instead of paying rents he has rents coming in to him from several pieces of property.

9th. Because cash buys goods for less than check.

10th. Because no other clothing dealer has the cash to discount his bills with.

I have a full stock; look elsewhere first, then come to me and I will prove my assertions.

BEN. MCGEE.

SEE the Extension Heel Rubbers (new thing) at Blair's shoe store.

For good custom-made boots and shoes go to W. T. Blair, west side public square, next door to Queen City Clothing Store.

YOUNG men and students will find it to their interest to look at those fine shoes at W. T. Blair's.

THERE is no use sending to the city for fine shoes, when you can get them at the same prices at W. T. Blair's.

LADIES should examine the nicest stock of boots and shoes in the city at W. T. Blair's.

CUSTOMERS will find at W. T. Blair's one of the most gentlemanly clerks in the city.

D. W. WRIGHT, one of the finest lines of ladies' fine shoes, found at W. T. Blair's.

FOR SALE.—Mrs. A. J. Cherry desires to sell her residence 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.

McPheters & Shoemaker have one of the largest and finest stocks of Hall and Parlor Lamp in the City and at prices that cannot fail to please all.

McPheters & Shoemaker are closing out their Wall Paper and Window Shades and Rollers at cost. Now is the time to invest in these articles.

D. W. BROWNING, Clerk Monroe Circuit Court.

Louden & Miers, Attorneys.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, Assignee of E. N. Buskirk, Esq., will sell at public sale, at the residence of the said Buskirk, in Bean Blossom pt., 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 northeast quarter of section 3, beginning at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section, thence west seventy-nine [79] poles, thence north ninety-three [93] poles to a marked line between the lands owned in 1866 by John Davis and Jonathan Kegg, thence south with said marked line to the line dividing the section, thence south 501 poles to the beginning.

Also a part of the southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section three, beginning fifty-six [56] rods north of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section, in the State Road, thence west with said forty-eight [48] rods, thence north parallel with the Marion Davis line, to the Branch, thence said Branch, with the marked line dividing the Davis and Kegg lands, thence east to the corner of the lands sold to James V. Buskirk, thence south to the place of beginning. Said two last tracts containing fifty-four acres, and the other being one acre and 10, north range 2 west, in Monroe county, Indiana.

Also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, town eleven, north range, two west, in Morgan county, Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash in hand on day of sale; the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months from day of sale, the purchaser executing notes for deferred payments, waiving relief from valuation laws, with acceptable security, waiving relief from valuation and appraisalment laws with interest.

At the same time and place said Assignee will sell the personal property of said Buskirk, not claimed as exempt, and consisting principally of Horses and Agricultural Implements.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES R. HENRY, Assignee.

Dec. 17-83. Buskirk & Duncan, att'y's.

Delinquent List.

A LIST of Lands and Lots returned delinquent for the Year 1882, and previous years, in Monroe County, Indiana, for the Townships, To-wit:

No. 1.—Bean Blossom Township.

61.—Elizabeth Christianson, lot 3, Mt. Taber valuation \$65, total tax \$6.31.

104.—James E. Goss, acre and sec 5 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

105.—John Harris, pt. sec 20 110 12, 30 valuation 40, total tax 4.00.

106.—L. W. Hatfield, pt. sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

201.—Barthel Hite, pt. sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 20, total tax 2.00.

211.—Rebecca Litten, pt. sec 22 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

212.—Matti Morrison, acre and sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 40, total tax 4.00.

222.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

223.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

224.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

225.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

226.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

227.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

228.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

229.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

230.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

231.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

232.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

233.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

234.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

235.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

236.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

237.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

238.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

239.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

240.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

241.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

242.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

243.—John A. Mitchell, 1/4 sec 10 110 12, 30 valuation 30, total tax 3.00.

244