

National Republican Ticket.

For President—**JAMES G. BLAINE**, of Maine.
For Vice-President—**JOHN A. LOGAN**, of Illinois.
Republican State Ticket.
Governor—**WILLIAM H. CALKINS**, of La Porte county.
Lieutenant-Governor—**EUGENE BUN-
DY**, of Henry county.
Secretary of State—**ROBERT MITCH-
ELL**, of Gibson county.
Auditor of State—**BRUCE CARR**, of
Orange county.
Treasurer of State—**ROGER R. SHIEL**,
of Marion county.
Attorney-General—**WILLIAM C. WIL-
SON**, of Tippecanoe county.
Judge of the Supreme Court, Fifth Dis-
trict—**EDWIN F. HAMMOND**, of Jasper
county.
Reporter Supreme Court—**WILLIAM
M. HOGGATT**, of Warrick county.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—
BARNABAS C. HOBBS, of Parke co.

For Congress—5th District,
GEORGE W. GRUBBS.
For Judge—10th Judicial Circuit,
E. D. FEARSON.
For District—10th Circuit,
JOSEPH R. HENLEY.

Republican County Ticket.
Sheriff—**FRANK DOBSON**, of Perry
township.
Treasurer—**ISAAC CLAMAN**, of Rich-
land township.
Coroner—**DR. JAMES D. MAXWELL**, Jr.,
of Bloomington township.
Surveyor—**MICHAEL H. BUSKIRK**, of
Indian Creek township.

County Commissioners.
1st dist.—**J. H. Fulford**, Washington Tp.
2d dist.—**W. M. A. Kirby**, Van Buren Tp.

Editor Progress: Inasmuch as the Re-
publicans of Brown and Monroe counties
have not seen fit to nominate a candidate
for Joint Representative, I desire to an-
nounce my candidacy for that office, in the
columns of your paper. I believe in
keeping alive the party traditions by plac-
ing a full ticket in the field, and ask the
votes of all of my friends.
SAMUEL GORDON.

For a party that set out to
make an aggressive campaign, the
Democrats are in a bad way. They
are on the defensive all along the
line, and have a great deal more
than they can attend to.

The Volksfreund is the name
of a new German paper established
at Goshen, Ind. It supports
Blaine and Logan, and the entire
Republican ticket.

If, in the light of the events of
the last two months, the Democra-
tic National Convention were to be
held over again, Grover Cleveland
would hardly be named as a candi-
date.

In England wages are barely
one half what they are in America.
Yet meat and bread are higher
there than here. Just how it will
benefit the laboring men of this
country to reduce their wages one
half, it is difficult to understand.

Draw the picture of our great
manufactures shut down because
of a surplus of English pauper pro-
ductions, and the factory laborer
scratching for a miserable existence
on a two-acre lot and you have the
beauties of free trade.

In about eight years from now
the Democratic party (if they
should live so long) will want to
claim all the credit for our glorious
protective tariff system just as they
now lay claim to the credit of our
system of greenback currency. It
sought the issue of greenbacks as
vigorously as it now opposes a pro-
tective tariff.

In one of his recent speeches
Mr. Hendricks asserted that "an
Irishman was a Democrat by na-
ture." He certainly could not have
uttered a sentiment more offensive
than that to any intelligent Irish-
man. It is a declaration that an
Irishman moves through this world
and acts the part of a human being
through instinct and not through
any natural or acquired intelli-
gence. The idea of a man being
what he is through nature is simply
to say that he is born so, and can-
not be educated or influenced by
superior intellects to be anything
else. A rule is a rule by nature.
That is admitted, but when it comes
to declaring that an Irishman is a
"Democrat by nature," it is about
time for people of that nationality
to prove by their acts as men that
the assertion is as false as it must
be offensive.

Rocky Mountain Celt: Ten
years ago, as we are personally in-
formed by a learned and noted pro-
fessor of Notre Dame (Ind.) Catho-
lic University, a bull was cast in
France for the above worthy insti-
tution and shipped to this country.
It was through the efforts and in-
fluence of Mr. Blaine that it was
admitted free of custom duty. Five
years ago the same institution had
imported some stained glass—could
not be procured in this country—
when, by his influence it was also
passed free of duty. Notwith-
standing his strong protective ideas,
he felt that as these goods were
for an educational institution, and
a worthy one, no duty should be
placed upon them. Here is a sam-
ple of his animosity to the Catho-
lics.

The Democratic party has made
Puck remove two of the "tattoo"
marks it had placed on Blaine—
those depicting him as an enemy
of the Chinese and a friend of the
silver dollar, for the Democracy
found they were helping Blaine
rather than hurting him.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S SPEECH AT LOUISVILLE.

Cassius M. Clay recently made
a speech in Louisville, Ky. from
which the following is an extract:
The Solid South wants remunera-
tion for the war. I did not believe it
until it was forced upon me by ex-
perience. My belief is that if the
so-called Democratic party get pos-
session of the Government they
never will stop until they get pay
for all the slaves liberated by the
war. Why do I say so? Because
I have heard avowals from them
to this effect time and again. Be-
cause they raise monuments to the
Confederate dead, the men who
struck blows against the country,
and who attempted to take the
life of the Nation. There is John
C. Breckinridge, my personal
friend. In the Kentucky Legisla-
ture they passed a law taxing me
and every other Union man in
Kentucky to erect a ten thousand
dollar monument to him. But
when it was suggested to raise a
monument to Henry Nelson, a man
of equal ability in war at any rate,
they scoffed at the idea of raising a
monument to a Union man. If
you put the Democrats in power
they will increase the army; and
with the Solid South at their back,
what would hinder them, without
the expenditure of a single dollar,
from going into Republican States
and maintaining their supremacy
by force? I say above board, that
a man who advocates force to obtain
power, will use force to maintain
that power. When we are emerg-
ing from barbarism to civilization,
the workmen and not the soldiers
are coming into power. The
great majority of the people of this
country are workmen. I have
always been in favor of the labor-
ing man, although not as a demag-
ogue. I have frequently said that
the rich and the powerful can pro-
tect themselves, and that it is the
part of Government to protect the
laboring man and the humble.

How are going to do that? By
making war on the tariff? There
are two ways of collecting revenue
—by internal taxes and by a tariff
on foreign goods. By the latter
system you get clear of the corrupt
machinery of an internal tax; and
by a tariff the poor man can escape
taxation, as he need not buy for-
eign made goods unless he wants
to. But under an internal revenue
system the rich can largely avoid
taxation by hiding away their
property. Therefore I have all my
life been in favor of the protective
tariff. Are you in favor of a tariff
that will prevent the oppressed of
Europe from coming over here and
sharing your property? Not at all.
You are in favor of them coming
over and helping to cut down our
forests, dig out mines, make ma-
chinery and build railroads. God
speed them! But I have always
been opposed to American labor be-
ing brought into competition with
the pauper labor of despotic Eu-
rope.

That is the difference between
the Democratic and Republican
party. We are for protecting the
laborer on our own soil, and that,
too, by the tariff which he does not
feel. If we don't yet make as good
articles as they do in France, Ger-
many and England, we will in the
course of a few years, and in the
long-run we get cheaper articles
than if we imported them, as we
save insurance, shipping and inter-
est. It was protection that built
up England. Germany never pros-
pered until she established the Zoll-
verein. Russia used to be the
greatest field that England had for
her manufactures. But when Eng-
land took sides against the old flag
I began to implant protection ideas
in the minds of the Russian people.
I was invited to Moscow, and made
a tariff speech which was printed
by the hundreds of thousands in
the Russian language and sent all
over the Empire. Russia, under a
protective system, now has her own
manufactures.

The Republicans have been blame-
d for the decadence of commerce.
Mr. Blaine, with that great intelli-
gence which distinguishes him, has
shown the reasons. It is because
there is a minimum in profits.
But we have a vast internal com-
merce, fostered by a protective tar-
iff.

Now, gentlemen, I shall vote for
the Republican party because of its
policy as to a tariff. I am not will-
ing that England shall come in and
rob us of our manufactures.

The Republican party is for the
American people against the world.
But the Democrats want foreign
manufactures to come in.
There are a great many Germans
and Irish in this State of Kentucky.
Are they going to vote for their old
enemy, England? Or will they
vote for Blaine and a home tariff
to build up the manufactures of our
people? That is the question.
These are the principal issues in
the campaign. And I don't be-
lieve that we are going to be defeat-
ed. I do not believe that the spir-
it of liberty is to be trampled upon
by violence. I stand here to-night
as the best friend of the South, by
asking the South to understand its
true interests. We expect to break
up the Solid South. But does any-
body suppose that I am against the
Democratic party? No, sir.
Whenever there is a true Democra-
tic party I am in it. Whatever
true principle there is in Democra-
cy is in the Republican party. A
man says he has been all his life a
Democrat. What is Democracy? The
rule of the people. But the
minority rule in South Carolina.

And do not the minority now rule
in Mississippi? Are not both these
Democratic States? Where the
minority rules and not the majority,
and that not by persuasion, but by
force, there is no true Democracy.
No, gentlemen, the prosperity of
the South depends upon a fair bal-
lot. And I believe that God Al-
mighty is going to stand by us in
these issues. Whenever the Demo-
cratic party stands for argument,
and justice and equal rights and
common prosperity, then I am with
the Democratic party, no matter
under what name these principles
may be embodied. [Loud ap-
plause.]

—There is no greater fallacy
than that asserted by the free trade
Democrats that a protective tariff
increases the price of goods. It
may temporarily, but as soon as the
home industries are once establish-
ed, the competition brings the price
down. This is not a bare state-
ment. It is supported by the facts
and figures. Since 1861 under the
present protective tariff there has
been a reduction in the prices of
manufactured articles of at least 25
per cent on an average, and at the
same time there has been an in-
crease of at least 30 per cent in the
wages paid to the workmen of all
kinds. The wisdom of our present
tariff policy is clearly proven. It
has accomplished what its friends
promised. It has reduced the price
of the article manufactured, in-
creased wages, developed the ma-
terial resources of our country, and
made all branches more stable and
prosperous.

—The lowest price of gold in
the New York market from the
suspension of specie payment by
the government in January, 1862,
to resumption in January, 1879,
was in January, 1862, and was 100
cents on the dollar. The highest
was in July, 1864, and was \$2.85.
In January, 1884, the amount of
legal-tender currency in circulation
was \$346,881,016. The apporportion-
ment among the states of representa-
tives in Congress, by the tenth
census, 1880, is one representative
for every 154,325. The nation's
greatest debt was in 1866, and was
\$2,779,236,173.69. The debt in
1883 was \$1,884,171,738.07.
Who dare say the Republican party
is not a successful business party.

Demagogue Matson's Tricks.
Col. Matson went to Washington
recently, and there was a suspicion that
his journey had something to do with
his candidacy. And now comes the proof.
He went to the Pension Department
and asked to be informed as to the status of
claims pending from soldiers residing in
his District. Under the rules, a letter was
furnished him in each case, which he at
once transmitted to the soldier concern-
ed. In such cases as the soldiers had
completed their evidence, so as to en-
able Commissioner Dudley to say that the
claim would be allowed, he was careful to
endorse on the back—"I congratulate you
—C. C. Matson." The effect intended to
be produced upon the soldier was that he
was indebted to the kindly official, Col.
Matson for his pension, when, the fact is,
he could have had no influence whatever,
except, probably, the expediting of its con-
sideration a few days or weeks ahead of
its regular time, and this the soldier could
have done as well as Matson had he writ-
ten to the Department. Was there ever
such demagoguery? What the soldier
wants in Congress is a Representative
who will vote for the claims of the needy
and his comrades in all parts of
the Union; for, if the laws are right,
he will get his pension without the per-
sonal efforts of any one except himself.
His attorney in making the necessary
proof. The transparent effort to buy his
vote by a little taffy in the shape of "I
congratulate you," is an insult which
he will never forget, and that will occur on
the 4th day of November at the ballot-box.—Greencastle
Banner.

It is stated that returns made by
General Butler to the Assessor
shows his income from his profes-
sion to be \$100,000, the value of
his horses and yachts \$30,000, and
the value of his real estate in Low-
ell \$80,500. If he has horny hands,
it is on account of the labor of clip-
ping coupons from his bonds. The
General travels with a valet, and
when he arises to the champion-
ship of the workingman disports
himself in a broad expanse of shirt
and coat with tails barely broad
enough to cover his hip pockets.
Butler is an eccentric workman's
candidate.

—Fifty gentlemen of Lynchburg,
Va., (all Democrats, every one)
formed what they call a "High
Tariff Club," and for fear the fact
would be doubted, they raised a
pole eighty-four feet high and flung
to the breeze a flag upon which is
printed so that it can be seen,
"High Tariff Club, 1884." The
President of the Club explains:
"He and his Club had always vot-
ed the Democratic ticket, but in
this election they had been driven
out; that they could not afford to
vote; the bread out of their chil-
dren's mouths; that they proposed
to vote for the party that would
protect the working man."—Vir-
ginia Seaport.

—Ed. Progress: In 1883 a con-
versation occurred between Squire
Cox of Benton tp., and the county
superintendent, with reference to
school license—a license having
been refused, it is charged, because
Cox voted for D. W. Browning.
The Squire told the superintendent
that he would yet get license and
teach several schools before the c. a.
(McGehe) got to be county clerk.
Cox went to Morgan county and
secured a 12-months license, and is
now employed to teach the school
at Centerton, at \$1.50 per day.
There are eight votes in the Cox
family, and they will vote, on the
county ticket, with the Republi-
cans who have befriended them.
OLD BENSON.

The Iowa Ex-Prisoners of War After Matson.

During the past five years a
strong pressure has been brought
to bear upon Congress to secure leg-
islation that would secure pensions
to all ex-prisoners of war. The
justice of this demand is admitted,
and such a measure favored by
those who want pensions paid at all.
Early in the last session of Con-
gress a bill was introduced in the
House, for that purpose, known as
the Robinson bill, and referred to
the Pension Committee, of which
Col. C. C. Matson is Chairman.

Col. Matson expresses unbound-
ed love for the soldiers, and favors
everything that will benefit them,
including the pensioning of ex-
prisoners—or that is what he tells
them when electioneering.

This bill was buried in his com-
mittee until the middle of May fol-
lowing, when on an occasion when
the committee was not full, a sub-
stitute prepared by Chairman Matson
was adopted and reported as the
work of the majority, although
only five of the fifteen members fa-
vored it.

The other ten afterwards united
in a protest against the substitute,
and favored the original bill.
Matson's substitute robbed the
ex-prisoner of all the intended
benefits, as it required them to prove
that they were disabled, and that
this disability was caused by such
imprisonment—something that, in
the nature of such cases, it would
be impossible to do.

The protest of the real majority
showed this, and showed also that
the dangers and losses of life from
imprisonment, were almost as great
as those from battle; that the health
of most of the men was ruined;
that it was according to precedent
to favor them, in all countries, in
granting pensions, and other strong
facts were presented in support of
the bill. But it failed, and it was
more owing to the opposition of
Chairman Matson than anything
else.

The Ex-Prisoners' Association of
Iowa, a non-partisan organization,
at a recent meeting, adopted a re-
port of the secretary, which in
speaking of the Robinson bill, has
this reference to Matson:

The Hon. C. C. Matson, as chairman,
should be held up to the scorn and con-
tempt of every ex-prisoner of war, as
a man devoid of fairness and wanting in
sympathy for the defenders of our country.
His pretended friendship for the soldiers
and persistent refusal to submit these
reports and compel favorable or unfavorable
action by Congress in an outrageous in-
sult to every Union soldier in the land.
This, however, should impel us to greater
vigilance and more aggressive work, until
the final adoption of the Robinson bill.

All know how Col. Matson talks
when before the people, and this is
the way he acts when in Congress,
and the above is the opinion that
other soldiers as well as those of Io-
wa have formed of him, who have
heard his promises and watched his
actions.

—Speaking of the action of sev-
eral railroads in prohibiting their
employees from drinking, the New
Albany Ledger commends the tem-
perance work but says: "The rail-
roads are not taking this step in
the interest of temperance particu-
larly, but as a matter of business.
Sober men can manage railroads
better than those who are even oc-
casionally under the influence of
liquor." To this the Laporte Ar-
gument adds that "undoubtedly a sober
man is better for any purpose, and
we believe that drunkards should
be held personally responsible for
their acts. If everybody who em-
ploys men would refuse to give
work to those who habitually get
drunk, it would be found that 9
out of 10 of them would stop it.
It is not safe to employ a man who
gets drunk in any responsible busi-
ness, and it is rarely profitable to
do so. It is a false and dangerous
policy to teach men who drink to
excess that somebody is responsi-
ble for what they do. It only
serves as an excuse for them to
continue to abuse themselves, and
it takes all the self-reliance and in-
dependent manhood out of them."

—Why is it that people who are
compelled to work every day of
the 313 (if they can get work) are
never troubled with hay fever, or
have to go off several months for
"needed rest," while the easy-going
4-hour workers who get a fat sal-
ary for six months' time, are so
much exhausted? Do you give it
up?

—You may talk of your dainty daisies,
That make your heart pit-a-pat,
You may gleefully sing sweet praises
Of the maids both lean and fat.
But of all the leaves on land or sea,
The jolliest, giddiest girl for me
Is the girl with a "haystack" hat.

In skinning pelts, the French
mode is to make a hole, insert the
muzzle of a bellows, and blow the
skin from the flesh. For this reason
alone, it is said, French calkskin
is superior to that made in this
country, where knives are used in
the skinning process.

—The Photograph Gallery room
occupied for so many years by J. B.
Allison, is now for rent. A first-
class Photographer can find plenty
of business here—a batch need not
apply. For further particulars call
on or address editor of this paper.

—The Irish World says that
were the Irish-Americans to accept
a proposition from England to
man the guns of an invading Eng-
lish fleet, and were to lay New
York in ashes, "they would be
rendering not half the service to
England they will render if they
act with the Democracy."

—Philmer Day, a student of In-
diana University, will preach in the
Baptist Church next Sunday.

—It is said that all the men who
wear white plug hats will be appli-
cants for a post office, after the
election.—Courier.

Let's see: who are the white plug
hat wearing Democrats—James
Williams, John Dolan, R. W. Miers
and H. J. Feltus. Can it be pos-
sible that these gentlemen are after
Joe Mc's place?

—Hiram Lindley went to Plain-
field, Ind., on Saturday, to be pre-
sented at the Yearly Meeting, held
by the Quakers, of whom Lindley
is one.

—On Saturday night, 27th inst.,
Gen. Samuel A. Mason, of Penn-
sylvania, will speak in Bloomington
in the afternoon. He was the
candidate for Governor on the
Greenback ticket in that State, four
years ago, and is said to be a man
of superior ability.

—The Fair held under the di-
rection of the Patrons of Husbandry
was quite a success. We only wished the poor
cattle owners could have been there.
There was over one hundred entries on
stock, besides vegetables, grains, fancy
articles, &c. The best show of horses and
cattle ever seen in the county was there,
and Mrs. Henry Elder had quite a display
in needle work, in the Ladies department.
The Ladies did not do as well as filling up
their department as we would have liked
them to do, but they did good service in
preparing a splendid dinner, and the men did
ample justice when called on to partake.
There was a big crowd, and all
seemed to enjoy it with the day long-
er. Brother Saters, in all his generosity,
with his noble wife, made us a hearty
welcome, and we felt that we had met at
the right place for accommodation, not-
withstanding his afflictions. D

—Indianapolis Journal: There
must come an end to the frequent
changes in text books in the public
schools. Nominally free, the tax
caused by the useless and arbitrary
changes in books makes the schools
very costly for a family with an or-
dinary number of children. Books
good enough this year to teach pu-
pils arithmetic from, for instance,
are good enough for the same ser-
vice next year. There is no excuse
for the frequent changes of text-
books and no honest explanation
for them.

A tariff for revenue only," or
"exclusively," will not increase the
price of wheat any, and the farmer
should bear that in mind when he
goes up to the polls to vote.

The Democrats claim to have
carried one voting precinct in
Maine, but it will require an official
count to decide the matter.

—Farmers are beginning to see
that free trade means death to home
market, and they can be relied upon
to vote at the coming election for
the party that proposes to pro-
tect their interests.

The Democratic papers are not
satisfied with the way Tammany
resolved to support Cleveland and
Hendricks.

Strayed or Stolen
from the slaughter yard west of Bloom-
ington, two dark colored Hogs, weight
from 130 to 150 lbs. each, crop in the right
ear and under the left ear. Any one
giving information to the undersigned,
will be rewarded, and any one harboring
them will be prosecuted according to law.
J. W. Ditcher,
Butcher,
Sept. 8, '84-31. Bloomington.

—We use "Cream Flour" sold
by J. B. Clark, because we find it is the
best.

The Indiana State Fair will
commence on Monday, September 29th.
The entry books, except in the speed ring,
will close the Saturday previous. All
stock and articles for display in place Mon-
day morning, the first day. Experience
has demonstrated the importance of
promptness and early preparation.
Special attractions will be provided to
make every day equally interesting. It
will be a strictly Agricultural Fair and
Farmers' Annual Festival.
Tuesday of the fair will be Indiana
School Children's day; very tickets issued
for the purpose. No fee for display of
exhibits, but every convenience for ex-
hibitors and the comfort of visitors. Mer-
it alone governs awards. Premiums
are always ordered to provide for the
increased show in the live stock depart-
ment. It is estimated that \$1,000,000 of
machinery and \$1,500,000 of live stock
will be on exhibition. The amount of
business by sales amounts to millions, and
the amount of money put in general cir-
culation by the fair is estimated at \$500,000.
It is an acknowledged fact that any in-
telligent person may learn more by at-
tending the State Fair, as to the improve-
ment in live stock and machinery and
progressive agriculture, than by months
of travel for that purpose.
The railroads centering at the capital
city will, as usual, carry passengers at half
rate, and return all exhibition stock and
articles free.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ and execution to me
directed, from the Clerk of the Monroe
court, I will expose at public sale, to
the highest bidder, on
SATURDAY, Sept. 27th, 1884,
between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and
4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of
the Court House, of Monroe county, Indi-
ana, the rents and profits for a term not
exceeding seven years of the following
described real estate, situate in the county
of Monroe and State of Indiana, to-wit:
The east half of the southeast quarter
of section (28) of township 7 N. range 10 E.
containing 80 acres, more or less.

And on failure to realize the full amount
of judgment, interest and costs, I will at
the same time and place expose at public
sale the fee-simple of said real estate.
Taken as the property of Eli Norman,
at the suit of the State of Indiana.

Said sale will be made without any
relief whatever from valuation or appraisement
laws.
SILAS GRIMES,
Sheriff of Monroe County.
Sept. 24, 1884. J. E. Hickey, Proc. Attorney.

for Grading, Macadamizing and Improv-
ing the Bloomfield Road, known as the
Dismore at Pike, according to the plans
and specifications now on file at the
Auditor's Office.

Bids will be received and contracts
awarded as specified in said plans and
specifications.

The Contractor will be required to give
to the satisfaction of the Board of Com-
missioners, security for the performance
of the contract.
Payments will be made in bonds, as the
work progresses, by estimate made by
the Superintendent, reserving 30 per cent,
until the final completion and acceptance
of the work.
The contract will be let to the lowest
and best bidder, the Board of Commis-
sioners and the Superintendent reserving
the right to reject any and all bids.
B. F. ADAMS, JR.,
Sept. 17, 1884. Superintendent.



School Books, SUPPLIES for Teachers and PUPILS in ENDLESS variety, at

Paris Brothers' Drug Store.
Perfumery and Prescriptions are Specialties.

A New Sensation!



WATCHES GIVEN AWAY. AT KAHN'S.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1st, with every \$12
purchase WE WILL GIVE to Our Patrons
A Genuine Waterbury Watch.

This is not a Toy, but is a warranted, perfect time-keeper.
We do this purely as a mode of advertising, and you will find, on
examination that our PRICES are LOWER on Clothing than any
other Store in the county.

COME AND BE CONVINCED.

Kahn's Clothing Store,
West Side Square, 4th Door from Corner.

HENRY HEWSON, Just East of the Old Greaves Corner,

Has purchased a handsome, carefully selected stock of
Ladies', Misses and Childrens' Fine Shoes,
And asks an inspection of them before you purchase. Also, best
Low Button and Congress Shoes for Men,
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Careful attention given to custom work—the manufacture of Men's
Fine Hand-Made Boots and Shoes. Reference: Old Customers.

SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.,
OPENS AUGUST 18th. CLOSES OCTOBER 22nd, 1884.
15 ACRES UNDER ONE ROOF.

TWO CONCERTS EACH DAY

By Cooper's and Gilmor's, the most famous bands of the world.
GRANDEST COMPETITIVE MILITARY DRILLS EVER WITNESSED.
LOWEST RAILWAY RATES EVER GIVEN IN THE STATE.

ART BUILDINGS:

CONTAINING THE GREATEST FOUNTAIN IN AMERICA
Thirty counties of Indiana will make exhibits which will demonstrate the State's
tremendous resources.

AN IMMENSE LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION

Presenting over 2,000 head of stock, all the breeds that have made Kentucky
famous. The exhibit will surpass in extent the Royal Show in London, and will be the
most magnificent stock exhibit the world has ever witnessed, and a sight that can not be dupli-
cated in the world.
BENNETT H. YOUNG, President. J. M. WRIGHT, General Manager.

To Turnpike Con- To Turnpike Con- tractors. tractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that
Sealed Bids will be received at the
Auditor's Office, Monroe County, Indiana,
until 9 o'clock
THURSDAY, OCT. 2d, 1884,

for Grading, Macadamizing and Improv-
ing the Bloomfield Road, known as the
Dismore at Pike, according to the plans
and specifications now on file at the
Auditor's Office.
Bids will be received and contracts
awarded as specified in said plans and
specifications.
The Contractor will be required to give
to the satisfaction of the Board of Com-
missioners, security for the performance
of the contract.
Payments will be made in bonds, as the
work progresses, by estimate made by
the Superintendent, reserving 30 per cent,
until the final completion and acceptance
of the work.
The contract will be let to the lowest
and best bidder, the Board of Commis-
sioners and the Superintendent reserving
the right to reject any and all bids.
B. F. ADAMS, JR.,
Sept. 17, 1884. Superintendent.

Voting Precincts.

Bloomington Township.
Be it remembered that at the regular
meeting of the