

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 SHREVE,  
of Orange county.

Treasurer of State—ROGER CARR,  
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. HOBBS, 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. FARMER.

For Congress—10th Circuit,  
JOSEPH E. HENLEY.  
For Congress—19th Circuit,  
FRANCIS E. 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.

Surgeon—MICHAEL H. BUSKIRK, of  
Indian Creek Township.

County Commissioners.  
1st dist.—H. H. Kirby, Van Buren 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 Representatives, 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.

The Last Legislature.  
Governor Porter made a rousing  
speech at Liberty, Indiana, Satur-  
day evening. There are a few  
points that deserve notice.

As illustrating the intense par-  
tisan character of the last Legisla-  
ture, the State, he recited the fol-  
lowing incident:

"I had appointed, during the pre-  
ceding Legislature, as a Trustee for the  
House of Refuge for juvenile  
offenders, a man who had once been a  
member of the Legislature, and had  
served with credit as a member  
of the Committee on Benevo-  
lent Institutions. He was a man of  
a gallant soldier in the army,  
which he entered when very young;  
had been shot through the lungs at  
Chickamauga, and had lain on the  
field of battle several days. His  
sufferings had been very great. His  
recovery was so marvelous that  
his case is mentioned in the  
U. S. Surgeon General's report of  
the remarkable recoveries from  
gunshot wounds during the war. His  
appointment as a Trustee had been  
confirmed by a unanimous  
vote of the Senate to which he was  
nominated. He was the only Re-  
publican on the Board. Yet he  
was not allowed to serve out his  
term, but an act was passed by the  
last Legislature to turn him out. When  
the question of his displacement  
was pending in the Senate, a  
Republican Senator asked what was  
the reason of this proposed change,  
and a Democratic Senator, from the  
southern part of the State, respon-  
ded in open Senate: 'Because there is  
a Republican over there, and we  
want to kick him out.'

One of the Trustees of the  
Soldiers' Home at Knightstown, a  
Democrat, went to California and  
remained seven months without  
returning to attend a session of the  
Board, but drew his salary with  
cheerful regularity. The Governor  
finally persuaded him to resign,  
and appointed a man peculiarly  
qualified for the place, but a Re-  
publican. The Legislature there-  
upon changed the law to get rid of  
him, made the Board solidly Demo-  
cratic, and then increased the sal-  
aries of the Trustees twice and a  
half more than they had been.

When vacancies occurred in  
the Boards of the institutions of the  
Insane, the Deaf and Dumb, and  
the Blind, Governor Porter  
appointed gentlemen of the highest  
character. The law so as to take  
the nominations from the Govern-  
or and make the Trustees elective  
by the Legislature, "and the Legis-  
lature then," he says, "after an  
amount of dickering and bargain-  
ing, such as had never before been  
witnessed in the State, proceeded  
to displace every one of these Demo-  
cratic Trustees and to substitute  
personal favorites in their places."

The disgraceful history of the  
metropolitan police bill is familiar  
to our readers. Instead of im-  
proving the police force of Indiana-  
polis by the change, Governor  
graphically says: "A lot of seedy,  
moldy, decayed old politicians, who  
had been so long in hiding that  
they had been most of them forgot-  
ten, were pulled out of their holes  
and made policemen, and were so  
utterly incompetent, unfaithful and  
disgraceful, that the Democrats at  
the next city election joyfully un-  
ited with the Republicans in turning  
them out."

Governor Porter's review of the  
Democratic Legislature shows how  
narrowly partisan it was in every  
respect. Its refusal to provide a

safe vault or depository for the  
State's moneys or the valuable pa-  
pers, its repeal of the law for the  
settlement of decedents' estates,  
a law which had been framed by a  
Democratic Commission, appointed  
by a Democratic Supreme Court;  
its failure to pass the general ap-  
propriation bill in order to compel  
the Governor to call an extra ses-  
sion, in which they were disap-  
pointed—all this history of Demo-  
cratic mismanagement, blundering,  
incompetence and partisan meanness,  
is not calculated to inspire the peo-  
ple of Indiana with confidence in  
either the reform or liberal tenden-  
cies of the Democracy.

—In his speech at Brazil, in this  
State, David S. Gooding said: "No  
one but a low-down Irishman  
would vote for Blaine." The re-  
mark did not help the Democracy  
cause much, for there are a number  
of Irishmen in that locality who are  
outspoken against the English  
free-trade candidate, and in favor  
of Blaine and Logan.

—Mr. Hendricks in 1876 de-  
manded the repeal of the law for  
the resumption of specie payments.  
The country has not heard from  
him on that subject for eight years,  
and looked in vain for a discussion  
of the question in his letter of ac-  
ceptance.

—So long as the Irishman came  
over to this country and voted the  
Democratic ticket as directed, with-  
out asking any questions, they were  
"a noble band" but since a large  
per cent of them have commenced  
to read and discover that the same  
tyrannical set of England is threat-  
ening to be set on their throat as it  
did in the Emerald Isle they are  
denouncing Democracy, for within  
that cup they see the free trade  
serpent coiled ready to jump. This  
is why the Irishmen are going for  
Blaine and Logan.

—In his humiliating speech on  
the agricultural fair grounds in  
Connersville, Ind., Mr. Thomas A.  
Hendricks, democratic candidate  
for Vice-President of the United  
States, said: "I tell you now, I  
want your votes worst in the world."  
An aged colored man, crossing the  
roaring Washburn during a heavy  
fall in a leaky boat, lost one pad-  
dle, broke another, struck a snag,  
and, dropping on his knees in the  
bottom of his crazy craft, with an  
anguish cried: "O, dear Lord if ever  
you's gwine to help a poor nigger,  
now's de time!"

—Democratic speakers point to  
the fact that some manufacturing  
establishments have been closed,  
some laboring men thrown out of  
employment and wages reduced.  
They forget however, that in  
most cases this has been the direct  
result of the tariff agitation by a  
Democratic Congress last winter, in  
the attempt to reduce the tariff 20  
per cent.

—The vampire England has ex-  
hausted the blood of Ireland—her  
more than eight millions of people  
now number less than five millions.  
The vast majority of these, now en-  
joy the blessings of a protective  
tariff in the United States. These  
Irish Americans will please the En-  
glish government greatly, if they  
will vote the democratic ticket—  
for free traders have no hope for  
their cause except through the  
Democratic party.

—It is the producer that receives  
the most direct benefit from a pro-  
tective tariff. Four-fifths of our  
entire population are producers.  
A policy that confers its benefits  
directly upon so many people, in-  
directly benefits all. A change in  
this policy would work a lasting  
injury on all. It is the Democrat-  
ic party that proposes a change.  
Will the people permit it?

—England is justly called the  
vampire nation of the world. Her  
free trade policy ruined the pros-  
perity of Ireland, and compelled  
half her population to seek homes  
and protection in Protective Amer-  
ica. Unrelenting in her hate and  
greed, she seeks to destroy the pros-  
perity and happiness of the work-  
ing men of this country. Her first  
point is to get the country under  
the control of the Democratic party.  
This accomplished, free trade would  
be only a question of time.

—A significant circumstance is  
found in the fact that England de-  
clares the election of Blaine, and  
Ireland that of Cleveland. England  
is a proud, aristocratic Nation,  
greedy for the growth of monop-  
olies, and active in the oppression of  
labor. Ireland is poor and op-  
pressed, struggling for the rights  
and prosperity of labor, its libera-  
tion and independence. The Jew-  
els, diadems and titles of the roy-  
alty of England may be cast at the  
feet of the Democracy, but Repub-  
licans are made the adored recipi-  
ents of the shamrock of the Emer-  
ald Isle.

—The Democrats have had con-  
trol of the Lower House of Con-  
gress from 1875, up to the present  
time, excepting one Congress. Two  
years of that time, the Senate  
was also Democratic. Yet the  
Democracy tell the people they are  
over-burdened with taxes. Dur-  
ing this time however, the Demo-  
cracy failed to relieve the people of  
these burdens. The people are tired  
of such shams and hypocrisy.

—The Presidential election in-  
volves an entire change of the House  
of Representatives, and largely a change  
in the Senate. The present Senate con-  
sists of thirty-eight Republicans, thirty-  
six Democrats and two Virginians Sen-  
ators who were elected as Readjusters, and  
there usually voted with the Republicans.  
There are twenty-five Senators whose terms  
expire next March, and of this number  
fourteen are Democrats and eleven Re-  
publicans. Without reckoning the Re-  
publican chance in the Virginia and In-  
dian Senators as they now count themselves as Republicans  
the next Senate, on this basis, would con-  
tain forty-one Republicans to thirty-five  
Democrats, making a Republican major-  
ity of six.

The Nice Democratic Party.

Washington Special.

"I do not believe," said a Demo-  
crat of some considerable promi-  
nence, the other day, "that Mr.  
Cleveland is going to lose many  
votes in consequence of the promul-  
gation of the scandal affecting his  
moral standing. He may lose a  
few thousand votes in puritanic  
New England, but nowhere else. The  
Democratic party with all its  
traditions, can not afford (nor any  
considerable number of its leaders)  
to withhold its support of the nom-  
inee of their party in consequence  
of a flaw in his moral character. The  
question is not one of moral  
character, but ability and fitness  
for the duties of president. Why,  
in 1836, we made Richard M.  
Johnson our candidate for vice-  
president, when he had his house  
full of mulatto children, born out  
of wedlock. The Democratic party  
did not lose any votes then be-  
cause of its indorsement of Johnson  
and I do not think it will lose  
many now because of Mr. Clevel-  
and's imperfection."

—Secretary McPherson, speak-  
ing on the political outlook, says:  
"My correspondence shows a much  
better feeling than has heretofore  
existed. There has been a great  
relief felt in the certainty of the  
Maine election. Our canvass made  
the majority in the State about  
eight thousand certain, with proba-  
bly ten thousand, but Blaine told  
his confidential friends, 'I rather  
hope it will be 12,000.' We never  
dreamed, however, of going beyond  
that. I attribute this large major-  
ity to the Irish vote."

—This is the time of political  
speculation, and figures are interest-  
ing. Among the "close states" in  
1880, California went Democratic  
by 78; Connecticut Republican 2,666;  
New Jersey Democratic 2,010; In-  
diana Republican 6,642, and New  
York Republican 21,033. In 1882  
these states went Democratic by the  
following pluralities: California  
23,519; Connecticut, 4,164; Indiana  
10,416; New Jersey, 2,113, and  
New York, 192,854.

—Calkins and Gray will hold a  
joint debate here, Oct. 10th. Gray  
refused to accept the challenge to a  
joint debate in each Congressional  
district in the state, but would only  
meet Calkins in four debates. He  
will wish he had not met him at  
all by the time Calkins gets  
through mopping the political floor,  
as it were, with his (Gray's) record,  
who was a Know-nothing; a soldier  
who threw up his commission rather  
than smell gunpowder; a rene-  
gade Republican, a ten-day Gov-  
ernor, who issued pardons almost  
as fast as he could write his name  
in the papers; the filcher of a de-  
served party honor from Hon. Jo-  
seph E. McDonald; the defector of  
Gen. Matson, the hero of two wars,  
while his own army service was  
confined to throwing a Democratic  
printing press into the Ohio river,  
and being indicted by Kentucky  
Democrats for a malicious destruc-  
tion of property.—T. H. Courier.

—The burden of Senator Voor-  
hees' speech, or the general tone,  
tenor and substance of it, boiled  
down, runs this way:  
If there is a human being living so  
ignorant of the late civil war in  
this country as to believe the Re-  
publican party as itself conquered  
the south, that the Democratic  
party was opposed to the suppres-  
sion of the rebellion, and did not  
contribute its full proportion of men  
and money for the restoration of  
the Union, I have no argument to  
make at this late day with such a  
person. The heavy reinforcements  
pushed forward by Governor Sey-  
mour of New York, in the last few  
days before the great conflict at  
Gettysburg, alone saved the Union  
army from being driven back.

—Congressman T. R. Cobb de-  
livered a speech in a neighboring  
town the other afternoon in which  
he made prominent his very pro-  
nounced views on the tariff ques-  
tion, he being a ferocious free trader.  
Leaving out the "My Bill"  
part of it, the tariff was the prin-  
cipal topic of his address. That ev-  
ening, at the hotel, Mr. Cobb was  
approached by an intelligent-look-  
ing commercial traveler, unmis-  
takeably an Englishman, from the G.W.  
Curds out of whiskers, his heavy,  
brown-soled shoes, British style of  
clothing, and general foreign ap-  
pearance. Introducing himself he said:  
"Mr. Cobb, your speech of this  
afternoon was a most able effort  
indeed. Our people are in perfect  
accord with your views on the tariff  
question."

"Ah! I thank you," replied Mr.  
Cobb. "I thought the audience  
would understand and embrace my  
position on the question. They cer-  
tainly are correct."

"Hold on, you mistake me," in-  
terrupted the English gentleman.  
"When I said 'our people,' I did  
not mean Americans. I meant  
my countrymen at home—Eng-  
lishmen, Americans have got too  
much sense to swallow such argu-  
ment as that."

Mr. Cobb subsided. The com-  
pliment was rather a left handed  
one.—Washington Gazette.

The Case Herd.

Catholic Herald.—Free trade  
means the opening up of a new  
country with a population of fifty-  
five millions to the ravages of En-  
gland. This is putting it concisely,  
and those who wish to vote for a  
party which comes the nearest to

the declaration of a free-trade policy  
can do so if they wish to take  
the food from their own mouths.  
England's manufacturing power is  
equal to the supply of textile fabrics  
and cutlery for nearly one-half the  
inhabitants of the earth. This im-  
mense trade power arose from her  
colonies, especially those of Asia,  
where she has two hundred and  
fifty millions of people to trade  
with. But she would rather have  
free trade with United States than  
with India, and it would serve her  
better. For that purpose the econ-  
omic power of England is busily at  
work in our American politics, and  
will ever be until this country over-  
shadows her in all things.

—The wool-growers of the Six-  
teenth Ohio congressional district, at  
a meeting recently, resolved to sup-  
port no candidate for Congress who  
would not support legislation re-  
storing the old tariff on wool. Hes-  
tating the Republican candidate,  
Hedger, the Republican wool-grow-  
ers, is an advocate of such restoration,  
while Hedger, the Democratic nomi-  
nee and present representative,  
dodges the question. Geddes will  
therefore be opposed by the wool-  
growers, and the opposition will  
extend to the whole Democratic ticket.  
This will probably give the  
Republicans an additional 1,000  
votes in the district.

—The Chicago Times gives some  
good reasons why the Democratic  
party can never win a National  
victory. Among other things it  
says: "It is that the youth of this  
Republic are not Democratic. The  
sons of Democratic fathers have  
grown up Republicans. So long  
as slavery and the war linger with-  
in the memory of Americans, the  
youth of the Republic will continue  
to grow up Republicans; and slav-  
ery and the war will be remembered  
as long as the public school system  
exists. The public schools  
have slain the Democratic party  
with the text books."

—Brookville Democracy does  
not like colored men. Last week  
they drove a colored workman out  
of town, saying they "didn't want  
any more nigger workmen in  
Brookville." Harris, the colored  
man, is a sober, quiet, industrious  
man and owns property in Con-  
nersville, this State. This is the  
way Democracy favors the colored  
citizen. Tom Hendricks fought  
them at every step of legislation  
in their favor, and they remember  
him for it.

—General Logan got after T. A.  
Hendricks, in a speech at Toledo,  
O., last week in this fashion:  
Mr. Hendricks last night, if he is  
correctly reported in the newspa-  
pers, stated to his audience that the  
Republican party had been direc-  
ted in its duties toward foreigners  
in this land, who had been per-  
mitted to suffer because of failure on  
the part of the Republican party to  
perform their duty. Now, I am  
sorry that Mr. Hendricks made  
that statement. For forty years,  
as is well known by every reader  
of political history in this country  
—and I speak of that time because  
of the fact that the Democratic par-  
ty controlled the Government nearly  
all that time—the foreign gov-  
ernments led by England, announ-  
ced the doctrine, once a citizen al-  
ways a citizen, that the doctrine of  
self-expropriation was not a correct  
doctrine, and that the citizen did  
not thereby sever his allegiance  
from the mother country, but that  
if he returned to his native land,  
there they had control over him as  
a citizen of their own government.  
While the Democratic party stood  
in control of this country for the  
space of time I have mentioned, let  
me single Mr. Hendricks, pointed  
out one single statute that was en-  
acted by the Democratic party de-  
claring that a citizen of the United  
States should be protected, whether  
he was native or foreign-born, when  
he passed back to his native coun-  
try. Now, I tell you to-night that  
it was left for the Republican party  
in '68, after the war had been con-  
cluded, to pass a law declaring that  
a citizen of this country, foreign  
born, should be protected on his  
own mother soil, in person and  
property, the same as if he were na-  
tive born. Never was that doc-  
trine enunciated in a statute of this  
country by the Democratic party,  
nor was it ever done until, as I  
said, the Republican party an-  
nounced that doctrine, and it was  
because of the fact that persons of  
foreign birth, who had taken the  
oath of allegiance to this country,  
returned to their former homes,  
and were impressed into the army.  
Now, then, why should Governor  
Hendricks say here last night  
that the Republican party had  
failed to perform its duty toward  
our foreign-born citizens? I am  
sorry to hear of a man running for  
the high office that he is seeking  
make such a statement, when he  
must know that he can be con-  
tradicted by the very statutes on the  
books and the dates given, and that

the Republican party performed the  
act which he claimed never was  
performed by them.

—Next Thursday, October 2nd,  
the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago  
road will run another excursion to Loui-  
ville and the Southern Exposition. The  
fare for the round trip will be \$1.75 from  
Bloomington, Clear Creek, Smithville  
and Harrodsburg. The train will leave  
Bloomington at 6 a. m., and arrive at  
Louisville at 10 o'clock. Tickets good to  
return on regular train next day.

—Greencastle Banner: Demo-  
crats everywhere in the District are busy  
telling soldiers that they must think that  
the old soldiers have neither more honor  
nor patriotism. They must think that the  
effort to control the soldier vote in  
this way is as much as to say that they are  
in the market for money, and are controlled  
by it instead of the principles for which  
they fought. They will for the while  
be the polls.

—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 must be in place Mon-  
day forenoon the first day. Experience  
demonstrated the importance of  
promptness and early preparation.  
Special attractions will be provided to  
make each day equally interesting. It  
will be a strictly Agricultural Fair and  
Famers' Annual Festival.

Tuesday of the Fair will be Indiana  
School Children's day; free tickets issued  
for that purpose. No fees for display of  
exhibits, but every convenience for ex-  
hibitors and the comfort of visitors. Mer-  
chandise alone governs awards. Premiums  
have always been paid in full. More im-  
provements 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  
circulation 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 catering at the capital  
city will, as usual, carry passengers at half  
rate, and return all exhibition stock and  
articles free.

—The Republican Invincibles of  
San Francisco have spent \$8,000  
in building a substantial wigwag,  
with standing room for forty-five  
hundred persons.

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

—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.

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned Assignee of John P.  
Smith will sell at public sale, in par-  
tels, to the highest bidder, in Bloomington,  
beginning on Saturday, the 11th day  
of October, 1884, the stock of Jewellers,  
Watches, Clocks, &c., belonging to the  
said Smith. Said sale will be continued  
from time to time, until the whole stock  
is sold, terms, cash.  
He will also sell at public auction, on the  
premises, on Saturday, the 18th day of  
October, 1884, the following real estate,  
to-wit: Forty feet off the east side of  
Lot 195, in the City of Bloomington.  
Said real estate will be sold at 2 p. m., of  
said day, and subject to all liens and en-  
cumbrances. Terms cash. Possession  
given. JEREMIAH F. PITTMAN, Assignee.

CITY BOOK STORE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the City  
Book Store announces to all his old  
patrons, and an immense number of new  
ones, that he is  
Still on Hand,  
and though he has been very slow in stat-  
ing the fact, he is still in the City of  
Bloomington, and better prepared than  
ever to do the best for the betterment of  
this cultured community. Thus, in addition  
to an immense stock of School and Col-  
lege Text Books he has a fine supply of  
Wall Paper, Window Shades and  
Fixtures,

Fine Paper and Envelopes, Scratch Books  
and Memorandums in large varieties, Mis-  
cellaneous Books,  
CHROMOS, OIL PAINTINGS,  
superior Pocket Cutlery, Gold Pens, Al-  
bums, and Fancy Articles in abundance,  
too great to admit of enumeration.

His News Stand

is well supplied with choice Reading. He  
also carries a full line of  
SCHOOL SUPPLIES,  
and almost everything else, to meet the  
literary wants of this community.  
Teachers, and other friends of education  
of invited to make his store their head-  
quarters, where they will be cordially wel-  
comed, and no effort spared to make their  
stay pleasant. E. P. COLE,  
Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 1, 1884.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a de-  
cree, to me directed, from the Clerk of a  
court of the Monroe circuit court, in a  
cause wherein John C. Dolan is plaintiff and  
Eunanda F. Parley and William R. Parley  
are defendants, requiring me to make  
the sum of (\$200) two hundred and thirty-  
nine and 10/100 dollars, with interest on said  
debt and costs, I will expose at public sale,  
to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, October 18th, 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 follow-  
ing described Real Estate, to-wit: The place  
situated in the county of Monroe and State of In-  
diana, to-wit:

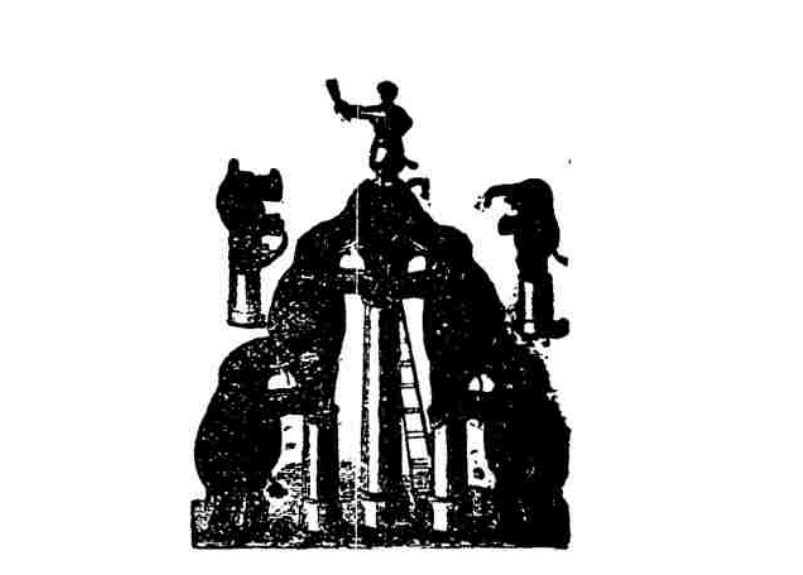
The southeast fourth of the northwest  
quarter, and the southwest fourth of the  
northwest quarter of section [25] twenty-  
five, township ten [10], range one [1] west, ex-  
cept so much of said southwest fourth of the  
northwest quarter of said section as is  
cut off by and lies southeast of the  
southwest corner of the Homestead  
Road, which corner, so cut off, is traped  
to contain twenty acres, leaving the tract  
of land hereby mortgaged to contain sixty  
acres, more or less.

If such rents and profits will not sell  
for a sufficient sum to satisfy said de-  
bt, interest and costs, I will at the same  
time and place expose at public sale the  
sum simple of said real estate, or so much  
thereof as may be sufficient to discharge  
said debt, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any re-  
servation from valuation or appraisal  
laws.  
Sept 24-1884. Sheriff of Monroe co.  
Falk & Graham Attys.

**School Books,**  
**SUPPLIES for**  
**Teachers and**  
**PUPILS in ENDLESS variety, at**  
**Faris Brothers' Drug Store.**  
Perfumery and Prescriptions are Specialties.

A New Sensation!



**WATCHES**  
**GIVEN A WAY.**  
**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 Greeves 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 Mens'  
Fine Hand-Made Boots and Shoes. Reference: Old Customers.

**SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.**  
LOUISVILLE, Ky.,  
OPENS AUGUST 18th. CLOSURE OCTOBER 25th, 1884.  
15 ACRES UNDER ONE ROOF.  
TWO CONCERTS EACH DAY  
By Cappe's and Gilmore'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 CHOICEST PICTURES IN AMERICA.  
Thirty counties of Indiana will make exhibits which will demonstrate the State's  
tremendous resources.

Great display by United States Government of army and navy relics—con-  
tents of Smithsonian Institute—models, coins, etc.

**AN IMMENSE LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION**

Presenting over 2,000 head of horses, comprising all the show stock have made Kentucky  
famous. The exhibit will surely in great the Royal Show in London, and present 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 Com- 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. 24, 1884,

for Grading, Macadamizing and Improving  
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 Commis-  
sioners, security for the performance  
of the contract.

Payments will be made in bonds, as the  
work progresses, by estimates made by  
the Superintendent, reserving 20 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree  
and execution to me directed, from the  
Clerk of the Monroe circuit court, in a  
cause wherein William O. Peck is  
plaintiff, and Stephen H. Fleming is de-  
fendant, requiring me to make the sum of nine  
hundred and seventy-five dollars and ten  
cents [\$975.10] with interest on said debt  
the highest bidder, I will expose at public sale, to

Saturday, October 18th, 1884,  
between the