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H. T. SIMMONS & CO.

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Republican Progress

\$1,500 Per Anniversary.

W. A. GAGE, Editor and Publisher.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860: THE MAN NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Under the law which requires the return of undesirable immigrants, one year's time is given in which they may be discovered. Of course it is desirable that those carried out by our laws should be sent home at once; but if parties are known here to be paupers, cripples, or otherwise unfit for earning a living, they may be returned at the expense of the companies bringing them over; if they have not been in this country a year. This law is making steamship companies much more careful as to the class of emigrants they bring to American shores. They are learning that this country requires longer to be the dumping ground for the refuse of Europe.

Take a piece of large wire and bend it, leaving the two ends of wire projecting an inch or two. This wire clamp around the bottle by tying a cord around the ends of the wire. Then with an ordinary glass cutter follow the clamp all around. Then remove the clamp and tie a soft cord around the bottle at the cut; anoint it with coal oil. When the oil has about burned off plunge the bottle in water. This never fails to cut thickest bottles perfectly smooth.

Five persons are aware, say, Mr. Felix Hennet, that besides

the usual force and in power of accommodations; and also that some fruits affect only one of them. It is an established fact that we all use one eye—the right or the left—in preference when looking through a glass or taking a shot with a gun. We are right or left-eyed as we are right or left-handed or footed. If we do not perceive this ourselves, occultists and opticians remark it.

Do not put bread in your mouth at the same time with fish. The tongue cannot find a stray bone when bread is mixed with the fish. An old doctor deduces that there have been more fish bones swallowed or lodged in the throat when eaten with bread and causing serious results, than people have any idea of.—N. Y. World.

It will soon be time for jelly making and a considerable sum can be saved by making jelly glasses out of old bottles, which can easily be done as follows: Take ordinary wrapping twine and put two strands around the bottle where the cut is desired, tying a hard knot and cutting ends close. Then take kerosene oil sufficient to wet the strings well, apply a lighted match, in a moment plunge into cold water, and the bottle cracks off smoothly. A piece of paper dipped in egg will make a perfect cover.

Lafayette Journal: Let's talk about the peach crop, the festive potato bug, the nimble grasshopper, the sunnier girl and other insects—anything else but presidential prospects and political policy-making.

Few divorces occur among

Catholics than elsewhere. The church teaches its members that

marriage is not a venture, an enter-

prise, but a sacrament. The sanctity of its vow, the irrevocable

character of its obligations, are emphasized with constant insistence.

No man can take a wife on trial as he does a horse and throw her back on a former owner if she doesn't turn out as warranted. The whole attitude of that communion is one of extreme discouragement of the loose manner in which others are taken to be dodged.

Just to show what a picnic

lawyers strike once in a while, it is well to note the George Hutchins estate in Ascora, N. J.

Hutchins was a wealthy farmer

and when he died he willed \$12,000 for the purpose of distributing

Henry George literature. The rest

was willed to his wife. The will

was taken into the courts and con-

tested hotly for the past six years until the \$12,000 has dwindled away to court costs and lawyers' fees and the latest action in the

case is an application for an order for the executors to show why they should not pay \$318, all there is left of the \$12,000. To Henry George. The lawyers interested in the suit have taken regular summer vacations every year.

Statistics People. The "emakers," or poor whites of Georgia, judging from an interesting and exhaustive article in the February Century are entitled to the fullest measure of the term "orner" and "shiftless." In the cotton mill districts the grandmother, mother and children work in the mills, and know nothing else, except it may be the use of tobacco. A clever, original manufacturer for five years devoted head, heart and purse to ameliorate the condition of his operatives—the worst class in the community. They had no homes; he bought and built houses which fell to pieces through neglect, or were burned up in drunken orgies. When their dwellings were again prepared the crackers fell out of place in a setting of order and neatness, and after making more homes, "as was afterward naively explained, they kicked out the panels of the doors, smashed the windows, riddled the walls, and cut up the floors for kindling wood. With driftwood for fuel lying almost at their gates, if they have a gate, rather than walk to and from the fence, if they have a fence, the proletarian inhabitants prefer to destroy their landlord's property. An attempt to utilize their horticultural instincts was unavailable. The gardens were fenced, the tenants burned the plank; the plots were plowed, not a seed was planted; and when, undiscouraged, the employer planted the gardens again, the people turned in hogs with the comment, "Bacon's better garden sense, any day."

There are some just as gullible as the people in Monroe. When their surroundings show

binding twine made of wood. Thomas E. Phillips of Bloomington, has discovered a process of separating ordinary cottonwood in its constituent fibers at a cost which is merely nominal. This fiber, he believes, can be converted into an excellent quality of binding twine for harvesting machinery, and sold at a reasonable profit for not to exceed one-half the price of the binding twine now universally used. Mr. Phillips' experiments have proven that the fiber comes from the solid wood firm and of the full length of the stick of timber operated upon.

He says, too, that it matters not whether the timber be young or old, large or small, the fiber coming out of a small branch of a tree as perfectly as from the trunk. The only things to be guarded against are knots on the wood, which shorten the fibers. Mr. Phillips in the tests of his process, took an old basket of cottonwood and soon had it converted into strong, firm cord, which, without close examination, would have been mistaken for ordinary hempen twine.

Besides its use for twine the fiber, it is believed by the inventor, may be utilized in many other ways, such as in the making of mats, matting, carpets, chair bottoms, etc. When the fiber has all been separated from a piece of timber there remains a quantity of pulpy matter which Mr. Phillips has not yet experimented upon, but which he has strong hopes may be used in the manufacture of paper. Persons who have examined the process believe it is destined to prove of great value.—Indianapolis News.

LITERARY NOTE.—The publishers of the Overland Monthly announce for the July issue a beautifully illustrated article on "The Howard of California," by Charles Howard Shinn. The wealth of California in this direction is not at all appreciated generally, and the Overland does well to call attention to it in this outing season. This is followed by a fine description of a single lake, Crater Lake, of Oregon, in Martin A. Kenn's "Of Beaten Paths."

Waukesha (Wis.) Journal: John W. Cravens of Bloomington, Ind., visited Miss Kreuger in Waukesha, this week. Miss Kreuger has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Smeier, for the last three months and returns home to-day. She is a very attractive young lady and made many friends during her sojourn in Waukesha.

In support of the theory that retention of waste is a potential cause of earplasty, it is instanced that one physician cured himself by the use of hot water. While under treatment he was careful not to overeat, and excluded from his diet some of those foods which are richest in fat producing elements, but the dietary restrictions were not at all severe, so that the credit must be given to the hot water, a gallon or more of which was drunk daily. By this means the accumulated waste was well washed out of

the system, and a rapid reduction in weight took place. And what is even more important, a permanent cure was effected; for when he stopped the treatment, and ate anything and everything he craved, there was no return of the trouble.—Boston Herald.

The frisky soubrettes who have closed their seasons can be seen any day strutting along Broadway. They never can be mistaken. One wears a juvenile cap, another wears a masculine derby, still others have dresses that appear to be wound around them crosswise, and nearly all of them wear such loud spats over their boots that you seem to hear them before you see them. The soubrettes have startling complexions as a rule, with very large eyes and heads of wavy, short hair, and they are much given to musical outbursts of infectious girlish laughter—not meant to be heard, of course, yet notable above the roar of Broadway.—N. Y. Sun.

WM. B. BURFORD,

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Printer,

Stationer,

Manufacturer of Blank Books, Engraver and Binder.

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Don't forget the date, and write to the Secretary for Premium List, and further particulars.

J. E. EDMONDSON,

Secretary.

Bloomington, Indiana.

AND DON'T FORGET IT!

I have a large number of first-class Buggy, Surrays and Spring Buggies in the old Christian Church, on the Avenue, east of the National Hotel, which I will trade for stock or will sell low down for cash. No man in Monroe county can afford to make a purchase before getting my prices. I can fit you out. I will buy all the good horses that are brought to me. Remember that it will pay you big to see me before you buy or sell.

DAVID MAGGINIS.

Assessment Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the County Commissioners of Monroe County, Indiana, will meet in the Court House in Bloomington, County and State aforesaid, in the room of the County Commissioners of said County, on

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1891,

at 10 o'clock A. M., being the first Monday after the 1st of July, for the purpose of the assessment and the equalization of the valuation of the Real and Personal Property of Monroe County, as returned by the various Township Assessors for the County and reported upon by the County Assessor.

Witness my this June 15, 1891.

WILLIAM T. BLAIR,

Attala.

ROBERT C. FOSTER,

County Assessor.

O. & M.

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the border and between

and between