Republican Progress

Wm A. Gabe, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION, - - $1 50

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.
For Vice President,
WHITELAW REID.

Republican County Ticket.

AUDITOR.....WM T. BLAIR
SHERIFF.....WILSON ADAMS
TREASURER.....JAS. T. ROBERTSON
CORONER.....JOS. M. ROGERS
SURVEYOR.....ELMER BUSKIRK
CO. ASSESSOR.....GEORGE WELCH
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
2D DISTRICT.....R. R. STEWART
3D DISTRICT.....JACOB CARMICHAEL
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
JOHN R. EDMONDSON.
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN WORRELL, of Hendricks Co.

—If Judge Gresham wants to turn Democrat it would be well for him to resign the office that was given him because he was a Republican.

—The Republican Glee Club is improving on each appearance in public. The enthusiasm created by their singing last Saturday was something wonderful.

—Some of the Democrat boys shot off a lot of left-over 4th of July fireworks, Saturday night, to draw a crowd to Cooper's meeting. Fourth of July fireworks are handy sometimes.

—The business failures of the past nine months have been fewer than in the corresponding period in any recent year, and the liabilities have been smaller. Here is an evidence of "good times" which "counts."

—Hon. Jesse Overstreet of Franklin was in Bloomington last week on a tour of the 5th district, of which he is committeeman. He is very much encouraged by the present outlook. He reports Capt. Worrell's canvass as giving satisfaction wherever he has been.

—The College Republican Club is a live organization, and it will be heard from during the next four weeks. College men are always at home in politics, and they put more vim into it than the ordinary politician.

—The Federal election law, under which the petition of supervisors of election is filed is not a new one by any means. It has been in force for many years. The Democrats have had a majority in Congress, and if this law is such an outrage upon Democrats, why did they not repeal it? Perhaps Mr. Cooper can throw some light on this subject. If the Democrats of this county intend to conduct the election in an honest and lawful manner they will not object to having supervisors—one a Democrat and the other a Republican—appointed from among their own neighbors, to look after the election. These supervisors have no power to arrest any one—they only stand around (this Democrat and Republican) and if any crookedness is observed they are expected to report it. This is a terrible outrage on the rights of the Democracy of Monroe county, according to the "Courier." The "Courier" man would make a good supervisor, and we hereby nominate Henry J. Feltus for the awe-inspiring office.

—The Republicans held a meeting at the court house, Saturday, at which Capt. John B. Coons, candidate for Auditor of State, and Hon. Thos. Boyd were the speakers. The room was crowded to its full capacity by several hundred voters. The speeches were confined to the issues now before the people. Capt. J. B. Coons especially drew in with the tax question. This was very interesting to all tax-payers as but few present had an opportunity to hear this question discussed in so able a manner. The speech of Hon. Thos. Boyd was confined especially to the issues affecting national matters, and was an able and masterly effort. The meeting was a success, as it showed the interest taken by Republicans in the cause of protection to American industries and a desire to perpetuate Republican principles.

—Capt. Worrell, the Republican candidate for Congress, is making a careful and effective canvass of the district. Everywhere he is greeted by enthusiastic audiences, and there is every reason to hope that if the proper effort is made by his friends that he will easily defeat Cooper. That George W. is nervous over the result may be seen by the persistent canvass he has been making since Worrell was nominated.

—Limestone is protected from competition with the building stone of other countries by a tariff of 40 cents. Will any man who works in the quarries cast his vote in favor of Democratic free trade? Can any man now sharing the benefits of business prosperity afford to cast his vote for Democratic free trade?

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Two men and a woman have been working a swindle at Richmond. They took orders for portraits, which they did not intend to fill and which they said a local firm would redeem. They escaped, carrying away several hundred dollars.

—It is expected that the World's Fair buildings at Chicago, will be completed by the 19th day of Oct., 1892. The exhibition will open May 1, 1893, and close Oct. 30, 1893. The reception of exhibits will begin Nov. 1, 1892, and close April 10, 1893, except those of a perishable nature.

—There are a number of sick horses in this vicinity. Among others Doctor Snyder, Joe Cron's fast trotter.

—The O. & M. Ry. will run one of its popular harvest excursions from all points on its line to points in the East, Southeast, South and Southwest at one fare for the round trip, leaving Oct. 25th, 1892. Tickets will be good for return twenty days from date of sale, with stop-over privileges in territory reached by these excursions. For tickets and further information call on or address O. & M. local agents or C. G. Jones, Dist. Pass'r Agent, Vincennes, Ind.

SEE the latest colors and designs in fringed curtains. At Lindley's.

Relieved of La Grippe.

NASHVILLE, Brown Co., Dec. 9, '91.—Faris Bros., Gents: I purchased a half dozen bottles of the South American Nervine at your store, when I was in your town recently, and by its use have been almost entirely relieved of the symptoms of lagrippe and rheumatism that had been worrying me so long. I regard this medicine as a great panacea for all ills but would recommend that it be purchased from the importers' agents, Faris Bros. Yours Truly,
HENRY C. CULLEN.

—Joe Smith, the great "job lot" buyer, has secured some rare bargains recently, and two car loads of goods arrived last week. They will be sold so low that it will make you dizzy to hear the prices. A lot of queensware and household utensils are among these goods.

THE GERRYMANDER.

Legislative Apportionments of 1885 and 1891 Declared Unconstitutional.

Following is an abstract of the opinion of Judge Eugene H. Bundy of the Henry Circuit Court in the gerrymander suit:

The complaint charges that both the law of 1891 and the law of 1885 are repugnant to the constitution, for the reason that in neither case was the apportionment made "According to the number of male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each county." In support of this contention, the following are some of the facts apparent from an examination of the complaint:

Taking the act of 1891, and the enumeration on which it is based, the number, or unit, sufficient for senatorial representation is 11,020, and for a Representative, 5,510.

This act makes a senatorial district of the counties of Grant and Madison, and gives them one Senator to represent 15,780 male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age, and gives to Laporte County alone one Senator, with only 8,811, a difference of 6,969. To Kosciusko and Wabash, one with 14,442; to Parke and Vermillion, one with 8,752; difference, 5,690. To Delaware and Randolph, one with 14,388. To Daviess and Martin, one, with 8,756; difference, 5,633. To Vigo one, with 13,317; to Clark and Jefferson, one, with 8,683; difference, 4,634. To Adams, Jay and Blackford one, with 13,027. To Warren and Fountain one, with 8,173; difference, 4,854. To Putnam and Montgomery one, with 13,491. To Cass one, with 8,449; difference, 5,045. To Boone and Hamilton one, with 13,114. To Dubois and Perry one, with 8,483; difference, 4,631. To St. Joseph and Starke one, with 12,793. To Newton, Jasper and Benton one, with 8,167; difference, 4,628. To Miami and Howard one, with 12,793. To Lagrange and Steuben one, with 8,155; difference, 4,638.

Here are eighteen Senatorial districts, made up of thirty-five counties; nine of them contain in the aggregate 123,150 male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, and the other nine 76,429. Or, 76,429 electors in nine districts have the same voice in the State Senate as 123,150 in nine others. Nine have an average of 22 per cent. less than the unit, and the other nine an average of 23 per cent. more than the unit, and in no instance is there any provision made for the excess, which aggregates 23,934.

The county of Brown, with 2,332, is placed in two senatorial districts, and the voice of its few electors thus made potential in the election of two Senators. So, also, is the county of Clark.

Turning to the apportionment for Representatives. It appears that Henry County, with 6,440, or 930 more than the unit, has one Representative, while Owen County, with 3,744, or 1,766 less than the unit, has one. The 3,744 electors in Owen County have the same representative voice and strength as 6,440 electors in Henry County. That Delaware County, with 7,138, has one, and Pike, 4,266, has one: a difference of 2,872. Randolph County, with 7,250, has one, and Washington, with 4,321, one; a difference of 2,929. Grant, with her 7,770, is put upon an equality with Steuben, with only 4,020; difference, 3,750; Wabash, with 6,926, and Fulton, with 4,263; Huntington, with 7,254, and Lagrange, with 4,335; Boone, with 7,038, and Perry, with 4,152. In none of these instances does it appear that any attempt has been made to provide representation for the excess, or adjust or distribute it in any manner. Wayne County has 10,070, and is given one Representative, an excess of 4,560. This excess is joined to Fayette, with 3,513, making 8,073, and leaving a still unrepresented fraction in Wayne of 2,562, or more than one-fourth of its entire voting population. Lawrence County has 4,802, not quite enough to entitle it to a representative, but there are twelve counties each with a less number given a representative each, and Lawrence is put into a district with Orange (3,954) and a fraction of Dubois (1,576), making within 480 of the unit. Deduct this 480 from Lawrence, and the result is that it leaves it with 4,322 unrepresented, more than nine-tenths of all its male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age; or, if Lawrence is given its entire strength, and a sufficient number counted from Dubois to make up the unit, this leaves 868 from Dubois and the entire voting population of Orange County unrepresented; or if the pro rata representation is counted in each it leaves 883 in Dubois, and 44 per cent. of all the electors in both Orange and Lawrence without representation. Jay County has 5,835, or 315 more than the unit, but is not given a representative. It is put into a district with Adams, with 4,762, leaving 5,077 of an excess to be carried to Blackford, with 2,440 to form another district. After Blackford is raised to the required unit there yet remain 1,807 of Jay County's electors unrepresented; or adding an equal number from Jay and Adams, to Blackford, sufficient to make the required number for the district of Blackford, Jay and Adams, and carrying the surplus to the district of Jay and Lagrange there will yet remain 2,717 electors unrepresented, nearly 26 per cent. of their entire number in both counties. Cass and Miami counties are each given a Representative, and are also given a Representative jointly, although their excess falls 1,450 short of the unit. There are twenty-eight counties, each having less than the unit, to which separate Representatives are given, and to which additional representation is given in some instances by placing them in districts with other counties. There are fifteen counties, each having more than the unit, which are given one Representative each, with no representation whatever for their excess. In the twenty-eight counties the deficiency represented aggregates 20,386, while in the fifteen counties the excess unrepresented is 17,126. Six counties, viz.: Tipton, Harrison, Putnam, Ripley, Franklin and Sullivan, neither of which has the number equal to the unit, after being given a Representative alone, are each placed in another representative district, and assist in the election, jointly of six more Representatives. Ripley has 4,873, Franklin 4,691; neither equal to the unit. Each is given a Representative. This is certainly all they are equitably entitled to, but, without any surplus they are joined together and put into a district with Union, which has but 1,976, or 3,534 less than the unit.

These are some of the facts shown by the complaint in reference to the apportionment made by the act of 1891. The same or similar conditions are shown to exist under the law of 1885.

Where the constitutionality of a legislative act is in question it is well settled that it is the duty of the court to sustain the law, if possible, and in case of doubt the doubt should be given in favor of the law. The judiciary should declare a law unconstitutional when it is so, and then only. (7 Ind., page 335.) The act is not to be declared invalid unless it be clearly and plainly conflict with the Constitution. (34 Ind., 185, and cases cited: 81 Ind., 327; 102 Ind., 319, etc.) On the other hand, where it is clear that a law violates a command of the Constitution, no higher duty can be vested in courts than to so declare. Justice Blackford, in Dawson vs. Shaver, 1 Blk., 206, says: "The task is delicate and unpleasant, but the duty of the Court is imperative, and its authority is unquestionable to declare any part of a statue null and void that expressly contravenes the provisions of the Constitution to which the Legislature itself owes its existence." A rule of constitutional construction is that the words employed are to be given their natural sense and meaning. The language of the Constitution in reference to apportionment, in its plain and ordinary signification, means equality of representation proportionately among the several counties; that the electors of each county shall have the same proportionate representation as the electors of every other county; that the vote of each citizen and his representative voice, shall be equal to that of every other citizen as nearly as practicable. The county is evidently intended to be the unit of division, and the unit of represention, where practicable, and the meaning is that each county having a sufficient number of inhabitants, shall have its own representation in the Legislature, chosen by its own electors, and not a divided representation with some other county, except for its excess. This provision of the Constitution is a mandatory instruction to the legislative body, and not merely advisory or directory. Of course exact equality is not expected or required, and is perhaps not possible, but substantial equality of apportionment is required, wherever possible, and nothing less than this will fulfill the constitutional command. Apportionment is the power granted, and not disfranchisement. The Constitution does not require an impracticable or impossible thing, but it has certainly not been demonstrated that such an apportionment as the Constitution requires is either impracticable or impossible. "There can be no legislative discretion under the Constitution to give a county of less population than another a greater representation. Such action would be arbitrary and capricious, and against the vital principle of equality in our Government, and it is not intended or permitted by the Constitution. There can be found no excuse for it."—]Morse, Chief Justice, in Michigan case.] The provision of the Constitution is a guarantee to the citizens of the State of a just and equitable representation in the law-making body, and a prohibition against unjust discriminations or infringements upon the rights of the citizens so guaranteed. He is entitled to have this right protected and preserved, and a law which violates it can not stand.

The very first section of the Constitution of Indiana provides: "All elections shall be free and equal." How can an election be equal with an unequal and unfair apportionment?

The apportionment laws in question are either in consonance with the provision of the Constitution, or are in violation of it. This court, to sustain them, must decide that by these acts the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly have been apportioned among the several counties "according to the number of male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each." To do so would be to affirm that which is manifestly untrue; to give judicial sanction to a plain violation of the Constitution; to lend judicial aid to the disfranchisement of the citizen; put inequality above equality in representation; to ratify injustice and encourage an abuse of legislative power. My conviction is clear and strong that these acts are palpably repugnant to the Constitution, and in violation of both its letter and spirit, and ought not to stand. The demurrer is therefore overruled.

—Harrodsburg Enterprise: T. J. Carr and Alice Carmichael were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock; Rev. H. W. Steen officiating. After receiving the usual congratulations of the immediate friends that were present, the couple took the train for Smithville, where they will make their future home. Only the near relatives of the bride and groom were present, some of whom were from Bloomington, viz: Len. Fields and wife, Wm. Carmichael and wife, and Mrs. Phil. Haverly.

—Senator Sherman will be heard from in due season and with pronounced effect. His long and distinguished career has not been tarnished with a single act of sulkiness.

—The Herald editor was at Greencastle the other day. There is nothing extraordinarily strange about this announcement, but we wanted to say that Greencastle is one of the deadest towns we have struck in a long time. There are numerous big store rooms on the public square going begging for want of renters and it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that there are one hundred vacant houses in the town. If it were not for De Pauw University, Greencastle would never be heard of by the outside world.—Bedford Herald.

-:-THE-:-

CORNER

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Infant Shoes,		25c.	and up
Child's Shoes,	5-8,	45c.	" "
Child's Shoes,	9-11,	75c.	" "
Misses Shoes,	12-2,	$1.00	" "
Boys Shoes,	13-5,	1.00	" "
Ladies Shoes,	2 1'2-7,	1.00	" "
Mens Shoes,	6-11,	1.25	" "
Child's Suits,		$1.25	and up
Boy's Suits,		2.00	and up
Youth's Suits,		2.75	and up
Mens' Suits,		3.00	and up

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.
YOUTH' HATS AND CAPS.
MENS' HATS AND CAPS.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

BOOTS.

We have the best stock of Boots ever brought to Monroe Co. We want to sell you your Boots and Shoes. Be sure to give us a call.

OVERCOATS.

You will miss a good opportunity to get a bargain if you do not buy your OVERCOAT of us. When you think about Clothing think about us and come and see us.

ONE PRICE, LOWEST PRICE.

H. T. Simmons & Co.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Geo. W. Cooper.

Congressman Cooper has been canvasing the county industriously. Mr. Cooper said in his speeches that he had been confronted with the question: "Why did not Democrats attack the McKinley bill in the last Congress?" Said he, "No promise was made to Republicans to repeal the McKinley bill." Of course not, but the Democrats did promise the voters in 1890 to repeal it if given a majority in Congress, but as every one knows nothing was done. He said Democrats are on record against Protection. First the Morrison bill was introduced and defeated. (He forgot to say at this point that Randall Democrats did it.)

Next the Mills bill was presented as a tariff reform measure and this was killed by Republicans in the Senate.

And then said he, in the last Congress, Democrats introduced a measure to put binding twine on the free list. This also was killed in the Senate. This binding twine bill he gloated over and added: "These three bills introduced by Democrats for the relief of the people were killed by Republicans. We are on record," and added, "*We are ready for trial.*"

"And now Mr. Cooper, what a magnificent help that free binding twine bill would have been to the farmer! What a great friend your party is for the farmer, to attack this infamous McKinley bill in that manner! The duty on binding twine was reduced by the McKinley bill from 2 cents per pound to seven-tenths of a cent a pound. That duty amounts to the enormous (?) sum of one cent to each acre of wheat. Your party then would save the farmer a cent an acre on his wheat and at the same time put wool on the free list and take from the price of that article $27,000,000 annually! Such a pretense of friendship is so absurd as to make any Democrat who gloats over the binding twine bill in the face of the stab at the wool industry, a fit subject of ridicule."

Republican Speaking.

Senator O. Z Hubbell will speak in Ellettsville, Friday, Oct. 14th, at 7 p. m., and in Bloomington, Saturday, Oct. 15th, at 1 p. m. and 7 p. m.

Hon. C. W. Fairbank and Hon. W. W. Curry will speak in Bloomington, Friday, Oct. 28th, afternoon and night.

Hon. Frank McCray, an eloquent Republican speaker, will speak in Monroe county as follows:

Hindostan, Tuesday, Oct. 25th.
Unionville, Wednesday, Oct 26th.
Ellettsville, Thursday, Oct. 27th.
Harrodsburg, Friday, Oct. 28th.
All the speeches will be at night.

Hon. Smiley N. Chambers will speak in Bloomington, Saturday, Oct. 22d, at 1 p. m. and 7 p. m.

Ira C. Batman will speak at Carlton's School House in Washington township, Tuesday night, Oct. 18th.

Hon. A. J. Beveridge will speak in Bloomington, Saturday, Oct. 29th. 1892, at 1 and 7 p. m.

L. A. Clark, by request of the Harrison Club, will speak in Harrodsburg, Wednesday night, Oct. 12th

The last Grand Rally of Republicans in Monroe county for the present campaign, will be in Bloomington, Friday, November 4th, 1892, in the forenoon, afternoon and at night.

—The Republican Central Committee will meet next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.
H. C. DUNCAN, Chairman.

Transfers of Real Estate,

Furnished by Jas W. Jackson, Recorder. [For Deeds and Mortgages, correctly executed, call at Recorder's Office.]

Mary D Richardson to R M Weir, lot 34, Bollman Place,	300
John Waldron to Sarah Hamford, lot 32, Fuller & Waldron add,	100
Nettie Cooper to Frank Sampkins, pt neq sec32, Bloomington tp.	700
H Faris to Amanda Byerly, ehf lot 195, Bloomington,	1,200
Chas Emmett to J O Burbank, wbf seq sec2, Polk tp,	200
S E Carmichael to Ida L Brown, lot 3, Prospect Park,	125
Silas Grimes to Luther Haney, lot 9, Grimes add, Smithville,	100
Wm Griffin to John and Dow Foster, pt lots 75 and 76, city,	1,500
John Campbell to Mary Campbell, pt seminary lot 37, city,	600
Wm H Nesbett to Landy Krekler, neq swq sec20, Polk tp,	1,600
Wm B Wilson to George T Terry, ehf swq sec18, Bean Blossom tp,	1,200
Geo T Terry to Grace E Williams, pt seq sec17, Bean Blossom tp,	1,050

BLOOMINGTON, IND., Oct. 5, 1892.

At a meeting of the Monroe Co. Medical Society, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst one whom we held in the highest esteem by reason of his high education, his thorough knowledge of medicine, his superior skill as a practitioner; therefore be it resolved, that in the death of Dr. James D. Maxwell our Medical Society has lost its best and most honored member, one preeminently fitted and qualified for the ethics of his calling; the community a public-spirited and highly honored citizen and benefactor, and the bereaved family a loving and devoted husband and father.

Resolved, That we tender the sorrow-stricken family and relatives the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and published in each of the papers.

L. T. LOWDER,
J. E. HARRIS,
R. M. WEIR, } Com.

—Pensions have lately been allowed through the C. R. Worrall agency, as follows:

Isaac Langley, increase to $10.
Alfred Layman, increase to $24.
Fieldon Richards, increase to $12.
Jas. D. Alexander, increase to $24
Mrs. Margaret Martin, bounty, $200.
W. n. May, arrears and $8.
Leroy Secrest, arrears and $12.
Wm. South, arrears and $24.
Rufus Goble, arrears and $14.
Sam. Stevens, increase to $24.

Under the new law he has secured John Hornbaker $24 per month, minors of Wm. Williams $12, Wm. Duncan $12, and Jacob W. Miller $12. Bounty and back pay have also been secured for Jane Thompson and Emily Young.

—Frank M. Oliphant removed from this county to Hobbieville, Greene co., where he is engaged in the general store business.

—St. Peter (on a summer vacation, but looking after business on the side)—See here! why haven't you been up my way? Surprised denizen of Earth—Why I'm not dead yet! St. Peter—You deceive yourself; you've been dead some time, and you are very much in the way here. Surprised Denizen—I'll call in the neighbors to prove I'm alive and in business. St. Peter—That's too much trouble. Here's your local paper; show me your advertisement!—Exchange.

November Election, 1892.

State of Indiana, }
Monroe County, } ss.

I, JOHN W. CRAVENS, Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court, in and for said County and State, do hereby certify to Thomas J. Farr, Sheriff of said County, that at the November election to be held on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1892,

the following named officers are to be voted for in said County, to-wit:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Two Electors for the State at large.

One Elector for the First Congressional District.

One Elector for the Second Congressional District.

One Elector for the Third Congressional District.

One Elector for the Fourth Congressional District.

One Elector for the Fifth Congressional District.

One Elector for the Sixth Congressional District.

One Elector for the Seventh Congressional District.

One Elector for the Eighth Congressional District.

One Elector for the Ninth Congressional District.

One Elector for the Tenth Congressional District.

One Elector for the Eleventh Congressional District.

One Elector for the Twelfth Congressional District.

One Elector for the Thirteenth Congressional District.

STATE OFFICERS.

One Governor for State.

One Lieutenant Governor for State.

One Secretary for State.

One Auditor for State.

One Treasurer for State.

One Attorney-General for State.

One Reporter Supreme Court.

One Superintendent of Public Instruction.

One Chief of Indiana Bureau of Statistics.

One Judge Supreme Court, Second District.

One Judge Supreme Court, Third District.

One Judge Supreme Court, Fifth District.

One Appellate Judge, First District.

One Appellate Judge, Second District.

One Appellate Judge, Third District.

One Appellate Judge, Fourth District.

One Appellate Judge, Fifth District.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

One Representative in Congress for the Fifth District in said State.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

One Joint Representative to the Legislature of said State for Counties of Monroe and Brown.

JUDICIAL OFFICES.

One Prosecuting Attorney for the Tenth Judicial Circuit of said State.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

One Auditor for said county.

One Sheriff for said county.

One Treasurer for said county.

One Surveyor for said county.

One County Assessor for said county.

One Coroner for said county.

One County Commissioner, Second District.

One County Commissioner, Third District.

Given under my hand with the seal of said Circuit Court affixed at my office, in the City of Bloomington, on the 7th day of October, 1892.

JOHN W. CRAVENS.
[SEAL] Clerk Monroe Circuit Court.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to voters of Monroe County, in the State of Indiana, that the Polls will be opened between the hours prescribed by law at the places for voting at elections in the several precincts of said county, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1892,

for the election of the officers named in the above and foregoing certificate of the Clerk of said county.

Witness my name this October 8th, 1892.

THOMAS J. FARR,
Sheriff Monroe County.

Feels Very Thankful.

Stinesville, Aug. 20, 1892.

Faris Bros., Gentlemen.—As a result of an attack of la grippe last winter I have been unable to earn wages this summer. About August 1st I was induced to try three bottles of South American Nervine at your store, and taking the medicine according to directions I have so much improved that I now feel as well as ever. I feel very thankful to the man who discovered this medicine.
HENRY L. KELSO.

He is Now Well.

Limesboro, Ind., Aug. 10, '92.

Faris Bros.—Gentlemen: The three bottles of South American Nervine I purchased from you did the work. I was run down and was of no account for work. I could get nothing that had any effect on me till I secured the genuine medicine from you. Soon after I began to take it I grew better and am now well.
HENRY HOLDMANN.

JAMES ROBINSON is in the fertilizer business this summer in earnest. He has the agency for E. Raugh & Sons' goods, and they are acknowledged to be the best in the market. He asks that special attention be given to the Pig Foot Bone, a Fertilizer that is now creating a great deal of interest. He has certificates from a number of farmers who have used "Half and Half," one of the best crop makers on the list. Before buying your fertilizers this fall call on Robinson.

He Can Work Now.

Near Hunter Quarry, Aug. 12, '92.

Faris Bros.—I have been no account all summer as a result of a last winter attack of la grippe, and got no relief from any medicine till I tried South American Nervine. I am now able to work and feel all right. JOHN KNOBENSTEIN.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe County, State of Indiana, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Charles Kirkman, late of Monroe county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM H. PADBOCK,
Sept 28, 92. Administrator.
W. H. East, Attorney.

Ed. Whetsell.

That is a good name, and in the Dictionary the definition is:

"Dealer in High-Grade Shoes."

No Lady can afford to buy a pair of Shoes till she investigates Whetsell's New Fall Styles, just in.

MENS' SHOES!

NOW IF THERE IS A MAN IN TOWN who knows what a good shoe is, let him examine ED. WHETSELL'S.

BONE FERTILIZERS

KNOWN EVERYWHERE AS THE HORSE SHOE BRANDS.

ARE THE BEST **WHEAT GROWERS** FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

Made from Raw Bone, Slaughter House Bone and Meat, with Acid.

Nothing Better for Producing Excellent Crops.

EVERY PACKAGE GUARANTEED STANDARD.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N. W. FERTILIZING CO., Manufacturers.
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY P. B. MARTIN.

WOOLLEY & BARNHILL,

Represent Fire, Life, Accident, Cyclone and Plate Glass Insurance, in the

BEST COMPANIES OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Office in Post Office Block, one door west National Hotel.

[LOUDEN & ROGERS, Atty's.]

Notice to Non-Residents.

The State of Indiana, Monroe County. In the Monroe Circuit Court, October Term, 1892.

Samuel C. Dodds, Andrew J. Dodds, Morton C. Dodds, et al vs. Frank W Searl, Mary A. Searl, Ida H. Bridge and Emma J. Merriam.

Complaint No. 2514.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Louden & Rogers, their attorneys, and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Frank W. Searl, Mary A. Searl and Emma J. Merriam are not residents of the State of Indiana; that said action is for partition of real estate, and that said non-resident defendants are necessary parties thereto.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendants, last named, that unless they be and appear on Nov. 1st, 1892 being the 20th day of the next term of the Monroe circuit court, to be holden on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1892, at the Court House in Bloomington, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, affixed at Bloomington this 5th day of September, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.] JOHN W. CRAVENS.
Sept. 7, '92. Clerk.

State Board of Health.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 3, 1892.

TO HEALTH OFFICERS:

In view of the rapid spread of Asiatic Cholera, in Europe, within the last sixty days, this Board feels that there is great danger that it will invade our country, and comprehending the destruction of human life that would ensue, recognize the necessity of placing the State in such a sanitary condition, that if it comes it will find no soil in our borders to propagate its germs.

It is Therefore Ordered that All Boards of Health Observe the Following:

1. Make a thorough sanitary inspection of their respective jurisdictions.

2. See that all accumulations of filth decaying animal and vegetable matter on roads, streets alleys, door yards, and vacant lots are removed.

3. That all gutters and drains are kept open and clean, and that they are frequently flushed and disinfected wherever practical.

4. That all privy vaults, sinks, cesspools, foul cisterns, stagnant ponds, hog, pens, foul stables, unwholesome cellars, manure piles, dirty yards or lots, foul sewers, and all other places suspected of being injurious to the public health, are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and purified.

5. That all rank vegetation along streets, sidewalks and gutters of cities and towns is cut and destroyed and not left to rot.

6. Attention is called to the importance of compelling the proprietors of steamboats and those in control of railway property, owners of hotels and boarding houses school officials, sheriffs, city councils, town trustees, and others in control of property to thoroughly clean and disinfect their premises, and prepare suitable water closets for their patrons, tenants and scholars, and frequently disinfect them.

7. Attention is called to the necessity of making frequent inspections of all vegetables and other articles of food offered for sale. Tainted vegetables and fruits are frequently sources of disease.

8. The carcass of any dead animal or the offall from slaughter houses, putrid animal substances, or the contents of privy vaults, must not be placed upon public grounds, market place, common, field, lot, road, street or alley; or into any river, stream or lake.

There should be thorough whitewashing, drying ventilation and disinfecting of all parts of habitations by the citizens of the State. The Water supply should receive special attention, and be carefully protected from pollution by seepage from foul places and surface washings. Water being the readiest medium through which cholera and typhoid fever spread, the absolute necessity of sacredly protecting it from contamination is apparent.

You are directed to promulgate and enforce the foregoing, and to prosecute any one who may resist the execution of your orders.

By order of the Board,
C. N. METCALF, M. D., Secretary.
JOHN N. TAYLOR M. D., President.

STONE LAND FOR SALE.

—115 acres of land, half mile west of the new railroad yards for sale. Nearly all in grass; some wheat, oats and corn land, with plenty of good timber. Good barn, dwelling and out-buildings, fencing good, fine orchards, location of farm very desirable. Owner wants to go west. Quarries of the best buff, blue and white limestone on the farm. Inquire of Daniel Craig, Bloomington, Ind. oct-2

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the estate of James A. Strong, deceased.

In the Monroe Circuit Court, October Term, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of James A. Strong, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said circuit court, on the 4th day of November, 1892, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved.

And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

JOHN REED,
Oct 12 92 Administrator.
Fulk & Corr, Attorneys.

Instruction in Music.

Vocal and Piano Lessons.

MISS CORA CARMICHAEL,
208 *South Washington St. between Fourth and Fifth Streets.*

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the estate of David Davis, deceased.

In the Monroe circuit court, October term, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of David Davis, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said circuit court on the 26th day of October, 1892, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved.

And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

FRANK C. LUNN,
Oct. 3, '92. Administrator.
Wm. H. East, Att'y.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the estate of Levi Houston, deceased.

In the Monroe circuit court, October Term, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, as Administratrix of the estate of Levi Houston, deceased, has presented and filed her account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said circuit court, on the 23d day of October, 1892 at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved.

And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

MARY E. HOUSTON,
Sept 28 92. Administratrix.
Fulk & Corr, Attorneys.

FRANCES AND ANNA WOODWARD,
Ophthalmic Opticians.
Glasses Fitted Scientifically.
OFFICE: 244 E. 6TH ST.