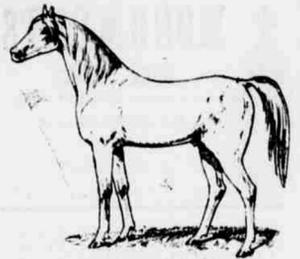


FARM & GARDEN

An Arabian Horse.

Arabian horses are being imported into America to a slight extent of recent years. Messenger, the famous old stallion from whom our American trotting stock is all descended, had a large strain of Arabian blood in him.

Arabian stallions have been brought to this country from time to time as presents to public men and others. But it is doubtful if a full-blooded Arabian mare was ever in the United States. They are valued more highly than the stallions, and not allowed to leave the country.



ARABIAN STALLION.

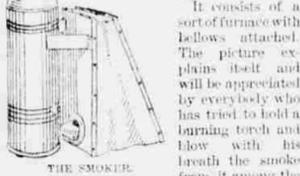
The fine animal in the picture was the favorite saddle horse of the late king of Bavaria. There are six distinct families of horses in Arabia, and the pedigree of some of them runs back unmistakably for 500 years. They come of old families.

These are the horses for swiftness and endurance. They are not draught horses, but in the two qualities named they excel all other breeds in the world. They have delicate necks and fine, small, straight limbs, flashing eyes and a strong, flowing mane and tail. They are not large, 15 1/2 hands being an unusual height. The back is not arched much, the tail is high set, and the hoofs are always small, black, and very tough. Centuries of pounding over the sands of the desert have made them so. They have small ears and powerful chest, from which they get their great endurance. They are distinguished for soundness of wind and limb, though their high-bred, far-off cousin, the Kentucky horse, of late years seems to be developing a lack of hardiness.

The Arabian horse is noted, too, for its gentle temper and intelligence. Its master, the Arab, says the horse is Allah's best gift to man.

Bee Smoker.

A very necessary part of a beekeeper's outfit is the smoker, with which to blow away the small enemy when he is infuriated and tries to drive away invaders from his quarters.



THE SMOKER.

It consists of a sort of furnace with bellows attached to the side. The picture explains itself and will be appreciated by every body who has tried to hold a burning torch and blow with his breath the smoke from it among the bees. These ready-made smokers are not expensive.

To Sow Blue Grass.

I got some thirty bushels of extra cleaned seed, then I went to the saw mill and got a load of sawdust. I spread a layer of sawdust on the barn floor, then ten bushels of blue grass seed, then another layer of sawdust, and so on until the blue grass seed was all used up. I then took a rake and mixed it thoroughly. When done, I shoveled all into the wagon and drove to the field and laid it out as you can see, in my hand at a time as it would hold a bushel of seed to the acre, or at least a bushel and a half to the acre.

The advantage of using sawdust over dirt to mix with is, first, it is much lighter to carry, and the sawdust being about the same buoyancy as the blue grass seed, the seed would stick to the sawdust, which gave a better spread of the seed. The objection to sowing dirt besides the weight was that when you throw your handful out to spread it, the dirt, being much heavier than the blue grass seed would spread off by itself and not carry the seed along with it.

Should you not get the amount of seed you desire to put on an acre the first time of sowing you can easily go over the ground a second time by going cross ways of the way you went first. The amount of sawdust and seed use is not particular, but to begin with, as an experiment, I would advise to take three bushels of sawdust and mix twenty-one pounds of blue grass seed with it, then measure out an acre as near as you can, and try how evenly you can spread the three bushels of sawdust, and twenty-one pounds of blue grass seed on that acre. By the time you have done this you will have learned about how to proportion your seed and sawdust, so as to give you an even spread on the field you want to sow.

Treatment of Calves.

By long experience we have learned that a cow should be turned dry at least six weeks before calving. If not, the cow will not be strong, and the calf will be little and sometimes very weak. We take the calf away from the cow as soon as it is dropped, put a piece of old carpet around it and carry it to a warm place, if it is cold weather, and rub it until it is dry. Then get milk from its mother and put one finger in its mouth and hold its mouth in the milk, so it can breathe. As soon as it tastes the milk it will begin to suck; then take the finger out of its mouth. In two or three weeks feeding a calf will learn to drink without further trouble. By this treatment the calf is warmed, and if it is kept out of sight of the cow a few weeks the cow will not pay any attention to it, and the calf can be put in the same pasture with the cow. We keep the calf in a suitable place until it is quite tame. By gentle treatment it soon learns to come to its owner when called.

Calves treated with gentleness always make tame, quiet cows. On the other hand, if a calf is beaten and handled roughly it becomes timid and will not drink enough milk. The result is a poor, wild calf and if it lives to be grown it will never be tame. In fact, a calf that is neglected and frightened itself is being fed milk will never make a nice quiet animal. We feed our calves milk about three months. The first four weeks we feed them three times a day, after that morning and evening. They will drink skin milk well. In summer time turn them on pasture, in winter give them clover hay—as much as they will eat. If milk is not plenty we soak pieces of stale bread in the milk, and for a change put in the milk a tablespoonful of cotton seed meal. They will eat it and it makes them fat.—Mrs. J. W. Archard in New York World.

The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring Time.

Or rather they bloom in spring, summer and early autumn. Here is a list, which is a very good one, of flowers to plant about a country home. Many can be obtained from slips, others grow from seed, which can be got from friends or bought cheap from any good seedman.

By all means have some, if you cannot have all. They will cover up every defect about a house, and make it look, no matter how ugly it is, as if it was set in the center of a bower of beauty. We have made the list small so that it will be in reach of the means and strength of all our readers. Ladies and girls, we call your attention especially to it.

Annuals.—Alyssum, ageratum, asters, balsam, candytuft, canna, calliopsis, convolvulus minor, euphorbia, lola, mignonette, marigold, pink, pansy, phlox, primrose, petunia, troscolum, verbena, dianthus. Climbers.—Hyacinth blue, scarlet runner, morning glory, ipomea, balloon vine, sweet pea, thurbergia, canary flower, perennial pea. Perennials.—Alyssum, gold dust, aquilegia, yellow, white blue, etc. Digitalis, delphinium, honesty, cypress, linum, pyrethrum, rocket, Sweet William, wallflower.

You will also want some of the flowering shrubs that help to make life a poem. Among these the most desirable are the scarlet salvia, the deutzia, the spirea and the syringa. Do not omit, either, the exquisite old-fashioned, sweet-scented honeysuckle.

How Corn is Raised in Kansas.

We commenced plowing the latter part of March or the first of April, using a sixteen-inch or fourteen-inch plow for two horses. There is no need of plowing more than four inches deep. When we get through plowing we are ready to go to planting. Don't have to harrow, drag, roll and mark off the ground, but go to work with a two-horse drill, which drops the corn, one grain in a place, ten or twelve inches apart. Just as the corn is coming up we give it a good harrowing. Some, however, never touch it until it is large enough to plow, and then use the cultivator. Our success depends mainly on the first plowing, and it pays to do it well, if only three or four acres is cultivated per day. Our aim is to not leave a weed the first plowing. Three plowings are all we ever get to give it, and very frequently it is "laid by" the second, for it keeps a fellow busy to give forty or sixty acres of corn three good plowings before it gets too large to plow. Forty-five acres of corn is an average crop here for one team; some cultivate as high as eighty.

Some time in August we go over our corn with the hoes and cut all the weeds out we can find. If this is practiced year after year it will require one-half less cultivating to keep down the weeds.

I raised on an average sixty-three bushels of corn to the acre, planted and cultivated as above described, except it got but two plowings. Some of you try our plan, and don't kill yourselves trying to "fend" twenty or twenty-five acres of corn.

Gathering Seed Corn.

Here is the result of the experiments of Professor W. C. Latta, of Purdue university, in gathering seed corn. It will be well worth bearing in mind next fall, when the corn is ripening. Professor Latta writes:

Every year our farmers suffer great loss from defective seed corn—a loss which is just as unnecessary as it is great. We may sometimes console ourselves with the thought that we have done all we could, and that our misfortunes are the result of causes beyond our control. Not so in the case of poor seed corn, for it is the result of ignorance or carelessness. Now that many farmers are facing the unpleasant prospect of having to buy seed corn at a good round price, it may be an opportune time to call attention to the fact that it is not only possible, but easy, for every farmer to produce his own seed corn. The secret of success lies in gathering the corn early enough to get it well dried before severe freezing weather comes. The corn may be gathered very early—even in the "roasting ear" stage; and if it is hung up in a dry room, or left, in which the air circulates freely, it will cure and grow with certainty.

Kerosene Jug Cask.

Small conveniences save much labor in the household. In the way of these there is nothing better than the cork for a kerosene jug, shown in the illustration.

A jug is better to keep kerosene in than any other vessel, but it is hard to get the fluid out. It is hard to get it to spill when being poured out. To obviate this use a cork having two small tin tubes through it, as shown in the sketch. One of the tubes is for an air vent, the other is to pour the oil out of. By any means, get a good, clean, cork for every kerosene jug. Cut a piece of tin, with a pointed end, and with a pointed end, then force the tubes tightly through, and use a nut to keep the cork at home, and use another when the jug is sent to be refilled.

Things to Do and to Know.

Snipepots will not rot stumps.

The freeze has killed the Florida beam for a while, it is feared.

Niagara county, N. Y., last year produced 700,000 barrels of apples.

President M. P. Wilder recommends the Washington strawberry apple as next in value to the Greenheart.

The late terrible weather has destroyed great numbers of apples. Whole crops have been frozen to death.

One of the delights of country life, in the winter, is derived from having plenty of evergreen trees about the country home.

It is claimed by an Iowa wool grower that five fine-wooled sheep can produce more of the best required by three coarse-wooled ones.

Get out the manure now before you are driven with the spring work, if you have not done so already. It loses little by evaporation and washes.

Commercial phosphate manures are very valuable for old pasture lands and meadows. The production of milk takes the phosphate constituents out of the soil.

There is a great craze now over the progressive chrysanthemum. What the gardeners will finally develop from this flower it is hard to say.

Miss Eleanor Ormrod, the British government inspector, also has a part in England, where the English sparrow is a national agricultural pest, and must be got rid of.

The yellow Persian powder or pyrethrum, mixed with Scotch snuff, will kill ticks in sheep, effectively. Dred in 4 places about six inches apart, with a spoonful of snuff. Take equal parts of the snuff and the powder.

The Japan chestnut will prove a valuable addition to the nuts of this country. But do not mistake it for the Spanish, which is far inferior. The shoots of the Japan chestnut are smaller than the other, and its leaves are not so broad.

BOYS & GIRLS

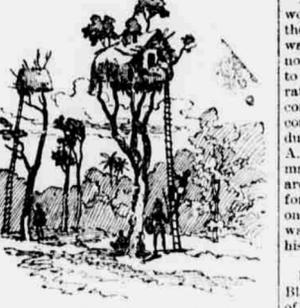
Tree Houses in New Guinea.

Look on your map and find New Guinea. You will see that it is a great island lying off the northeast coast of Australia. It is larger than the state of Texas, containing an area of 800,000 square miles. It is 150 miles from Australia. Another name for the island is Papua, and the people are called Papuans. They are the least known of any race upon the globe. They are negroes, but there are at least two races of these—a light and a dark. They have flat noses, and their hair is frizzled out around their heads in a great bush. The women cut their hair off short.

The men hunt and fish while the women do all the heaviest work, such as raising corn and cutting wood.

One curious fashion these people have is that of building their houses in trees. They are built of long grass supported by frames. The thick grass keeps all rain out. They get into these queer houses by means of ladders. Once up there, nobody can molest or attack them very easily. The houses are built as places of safety in time of war or against robbers. But if the enemy should set fire to the tree then down would come tumbling houses, people and all. Those that were not burned would be strangled with smoke.

New Guinea or Papua is a very fertile country. All the rich fruits and luxuriant vegetables of tropical countries, such as bananas, oranges, lemons, bread fruit and coconuts grow in the greatest abundance. The country is believed to be very rich in minerals, too.



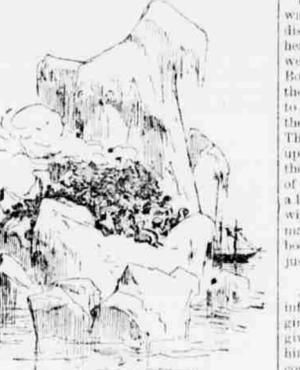
PAPUANS IN THEIR TREE HOUSES.

Yet rich as it is, no trade has ever been opened with it to amount to anything, and it never belonged to any of the great nations until last October. Then with the consent of the natives the British flag was hoisted over the island. Now New Guinea, like Australia, belongs to England. Before long we shall have it a civilized and prosperous country, carrying on commerce with all the world. But up to this time few white men have ever visited it except the missionaries.

An Iceberg Full of Seals.

Here is a story of the seal, told by the captain of a Norwegian boat, who came across an iceberg full of seals. The weather had been very foggy and the vessel was moving along with short canvas, when suddenly a mountain of ice loomed up and the back drifted toward it.

The berg was clear as crystal, with the exception of a great dark mass in the center, while from a cleft in the side a small column of vapor arose. When the vessel approached to within a reasonable distance of the berg, it was discovered that the black mass in the center consisted of live seals.



SEALS IN AN ICEBERG.

"Without exaggeration," said the captain, "there were between 300 and 350 seals there. The berg was evidently hollow, and the water we could see the seals plunge into now and then was the ocean. The wall of ice that separated us from the seals appeared to be but a few feet thick, and I think it had only been there a short time. Very likely it formed after the seals were there, for it is not probable that they would have come up in such numbers from below and voluntarily made a place like that their home. They no doubt gathered there from different parts of a large berg, and had been fasting around for months, unable to change their quarters."

After sailing around the berg without finding an opening, they gave the bark to get out and the iceberg as long as they dared, hoping it would split or crack in some manner to give them a chance to get at the seals, but nothing happened, and they had to sail away.

Prince and Pearl.

In the very same year, on the very same day, two little babies were born. One was a doggy, and one was a girl. One was named Prince, and one was named Pearl.

All on a New Year's morn, And in one cradle the babies slept, All through the midwinter weather; One on her pillow, dimpled and sweet, And one curled up at the darling's feet— Prince and Pearl together.

But Prince grew fast, as doggies will, With his nose as large and strong, While a good black coat that was curly and fine, With a big, big, black and sorrowful whine, And he learned to know right from wrong.

And Pearl would all by the baby Pearl, Working her while she slept, Gently, lightly, to and fro, And the mother was free to come or go, For Prince a true watch dog.

And Pearl had crosses from baby hands, With her nose so much as a wire, And Pearl on his back was secure from harm, For he held her safely all over the farm— Darling, trusty old Prince!

And when Pearl went to the village school, A mile or more away, Prince carried her basket and primer, too, And would run to fetch her when school was through, At the close of the long, long day.

Oh, they were ever the best of friends, In sunny or stormy weather; Up in the mountains, or down by the sea, In town or country, 'twould always be, Prince and Pearl together.

— Youth's Companion.

BATTLE OF BOONEVILLE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOUNT GIVEN BY GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN.

Made Up His Mind to Rely on Himself

—A Detachment in the Rear of the Enemy—Cheered by the Whistle of a Locomotive—Victory.

On the 28th day of June, 1862, while in command of the Second Michigan and Second Iowa regiments of cavalry, by direction of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding the army of the Mississippi, I took up a position at the little village of Booneville, in the state of Mississippi, on the Mobile & Ohio railroad. The Army of the Mississippi lay about twenty miles in my rear, and that of the enemy in and about Tupelo and Guntown, some fifteen miles in my front.

Immediately on taking this position I did what I never failed to do during the whole course of the war: make a map, or rather an information map, of the surrounding country. My mind ran to the accumulation of knowledge of this kind.

On July 1 the regiments before named, which I commanded, had an effective strength of 827 men. Very early on the morning of that day, July 1, the enemy advanced against me, the main column of his force being in what was known as the Blackland road. My strongest picket force was under command of Lieut. Scranton, of the Second Michigan cavalry, who was driven back, making a strong resistance, nearly to Booneville; in fact, almost to the edge of the little town.

I did not know whether reinforcements would be sent or not, so I thought I would do the best I could with what I had in hand. I was heavily pressed by the enemy and I did not know his strength, but made up my mind to rely upon myself; and, as I had an accurate knowledge of the country, selected one company of the Second Iowa and one company of the Second Michigan to perform the duty of a forlorn hope, and Maj. Russell A. Alger of the Second Michigan, in command, with instructions to take a wood road around the left of the enemy's advancing forces that would lead him around to a point on the Richmond road, on which the enemy was principally advancing, and at a point in his rear.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO MAJ. ALGER.

I told Maj. Alger that when he reached the Blackland road he should turn up it, in rear of the enemy, and not deploy his cavalry but charge right through whatever he met on the road, and report to me at Booneville. This would bring him through the line of battle of the enemy. If he could not charge through he should go as far as he could and then report to the same road he went out on. I gave him to command him on this mission, my guide and scout—a thin man with light complexion, long, light hair, and a native of the neighborhood of Booneville. His name was lost by the burning of my records in the Chicago fire. It was from this man I got the principal knowledge of my information map that marked this trail or wood road, on which the forlorn hope was to be sent. I then told Maj. Alger I would take the balance of my command and join those now fighting the enemy in front, and then when he struck the rebel line of battle, in the rear, to have his men cheer as loudly as they could, that I would probably hear the cheering and would charge at the same time from the front; that I would give him one hour to go around and come through the enemy's line and reach me at Booneville, and if I did not hear the cheering of his men I would charge the enemy at the end of one hour from the time he started.

He went off, and I moved from where I was, near my headquarters, but I did not discourage the men by taking down my headquarters, out on the line of battle just west of the railroad track, in the village of Booneville. The fighting was sharp along the line, and the firing of the enemy seemed to show so much numerical strength, I had the greatest anxiety to hear from Maj. Alger. The hour, the time set to hear from him, was up, but there was no cheering, and I ordered the charge on the enemy, which was my part of the arrangement; and just at that moment a locomotive and two platform cars, loaded with loads of hay for the horses of my command, came down the track from the main body in the rear, right into Booneville and just behind the line of battle.

As the troops knew I had sent back for reinforcements to help us, I thought if the engineer were made to blow his whistle it would give them encouragement, so I galloped to him and ordered it to be sounded loudly and continuously. The men heard it and believed the reinforcements had arrived, and I have reason to suppose the enemy thought so, too. I never heard such wild cheering as occurred on our part. The enemy broke and ran, not only on the roads but all over the country. He was defeated.

Now to go back to Maj. Alger. He was unable to come through to me, as the enemy was too strong, nor did he get near enough for me to hear his cheering, but, singular as it may seem, it was at the same time that I made the charge in front, and probably was instrumental in the defeat of the enemy by my small force. The enemy, as I heard afterwards by prisoners, thought he was charged by a large force in front and a large force in rear. At all events he broke and ran.

Maj. Alger, finding he could not get through, turned back the way he had gone, but only about one-half, or a little less than one-half, returned, and many of these brave fellows came back on the horses of their comrades, riding very well that nearly all had lost their hats. Maj. Alger did not come back and for a short time I thought he had been killed, and his command thought so, too, but, while in pursuit of the enemy, I had the pleasure and satisfaction of meeting him. He was dismounted by the limits of a tree and run over by the enemy, without being noticed in their retreat from my charge in front.

President Lincoln thought so well of this affair that he made me a brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from the day of the battle, July 1, 1862, a command from Letter of Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in Boston Free Press.

The Sandwich Islands Leprosy Settlement.

A report on the progress of the leprosy settlement at Moloai, one of the Sandwich Islands, shows that the settlement opened in January, 1885, with 141 lepers, of whom 105 were males and 36 females. Up to November last there were admitted 3,191 lepers, of whom 1,985 were males and 1,206 females. The largest number roll from the foundation of the settlement was in August, 1888, at which date it stood at 841, comprising 512 males and 329 females. There is a total appropriation of \$100,000 for the maintenance and care of the sufferers.—Exchange.

James E. Murdoch, the Veteran Actor.

Mr. James E. Murdoch, the veteran actor, at the age of 70 enjoys good health and the possession of unimpaired faculties. He has to retire-actors and discuss the past and present of the American stage.—Chicago Journal.

Gen. Loustreet is engaged in writing his military memoirs. He resides at Gainesville, Ga.

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THOMAS C. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Office in Bushnell's Block, west of Court House, Jan 1-4

G. W. W. BLAKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in second floor, Court House, Ottawa, Ill. All legal business promptly attended to, Jan 1-4

J. W. BROWN, J. W. KENNEDY, RICHARD H. BERSOLD, Attorneys at Law, Office at Federal & Metzger's Block, east of Court House, Feb 7-8

S. B. ROBERTSON, W. GENTLEMAN, J. C. FINCH, R. A. C. GILFILLAN & FINCH, Attorneys at Law, Will practice law in the courts of LaSalle and adjoining counties. Office west of Court House, Ottawa, Ill. Sep 20-31

E. C. SWIFT, Attorney at Law, Army Block, special attention given to probate matters.

J. W. DUNN, A. J. O'CONNOR, D. W. LAW, Office in Fuller & Metzger's Block, east of Court House, Ottawa, Illinois, Feb 29-31

F. E. FULL, LESTER H. STRAWN, S. W. BURGILL, BULL, STRAWN & RUGGIE, Attorneys at Law, Office in LaSalle & Madison streets, Ottawa, Ill. Jan 26-31

HARVEY GILBERT, JAMES H. BUCKLE, GILBERT & BUCKLE, Attorneys at Law, Office in Fuller & Metzger's Block, east of Court House, Feb 29-31

C. H. CHAPMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office with D. McLaughlin, Ottawa, Ill.

M. N. ARMSTRONG, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in LaSalle & Madison streets, Ottawa, Ill. Feb 29-31

JOHN B. RICE, Attorney at Law, Office in LaSalle & Madison streets, Ottawa, Ill. Feb 29-31

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Probate matters a specialty. Office over Hall's Dry Goods Store, Jan 17-22

PHYSICIANS.

DR. CHARLES SAN DIEGO, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Office in LaSalle & Madison streets, Ottawa, Ill. Sep 20-31

DR. G. MILLER, Office, 113 LaSalle street upstairs, Sep 20-31

DR. E. W. WELLS, (Dentist Doctor), Dentist, Physician and Surgeon to the St. Louis Female Hospital, Office over Metzger's Clothing Store, corner of Main and LaSalle streets. Residence on South Blvd. at Mrs. Jones, Sep 20-31

DR. E. M. McARTHUR, Ottawa, Ill., Office in the Opera House Block. Open from 1 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Residence on Bruce street, south of Illinois Avenue, Jan 27-28

H. M. GODFREY, M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, Office in Arthur's new building, on Madison street. Residence 11 Webster street, Sep 20-31

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DR. W. M. SULLIVAN, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, National College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Chicago, Ill. Office in the South-West corner of Main and LaSalle streets. Terms and references on application to his office, on Lafayette street, Aug 20-31

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