

LITERATURE.

The June number of The Popular Science Monthly is a most excellent issue in every respect. The third of Hon. David A. Wells' interesting and statistical articles on Mexico, which is given to the Monthly's readers in this issue, is as readable as the two papers that have already been published. It deals largely with the Mexican land laws. A very thoughtful paper on "Evolution Bounded by Theology" is contributed by W. D. Le Senr. R. A., and an illustrated article on "Primitive Clocks," by Frederick G. Mather. Herbert Spencer brings to a close his series of studies on "The Factors of Organic Evolution," and Horatio Hale discusses the "Ethnology of the Blackfoot Tribes." Among the other contents are articles on "Rafinesque," by Prof. Jordan; "Counting Unconsciously," by Prof. W. Preyer; "The Millennium of Madness," by Prof. Oswald, and "The Principles of Domestic Fireplace Construction," by T. Pringle Teale, F. R. C. S. Popular Science Monthly, New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

The Art Amateur for June contains two superb designs—a beautiful female head with a background of almond blossoms, and a crane dancing to the music of Cupid's pipe, together with a large panel design of birds and a nest upon a blossoming cherry bough, a cup and saucer decoration (May flowers), two South Kensington designs for newspaper racks, some useful "powerings" for ecclesiastical embroidery, another page of the charming figure sketches by Edith Scannell, and a second page of monograms in K. Two articles of particular interest are the review of the important paintings and sculptures in the Paris Salon and the "Talk with Amanda" on texture. The practical features of the number are especially strong, including the first of a series of papers on "Sketching from Nature," the first of a series on "Water Color Painting," the continuation of the valuable series on "Flower Painting in Oils," and the well maintained department of "Amateur Photography." There is a suggestive article on library furnishing and another on Louis Seize decoration, with numerous charming illustrations. Much space is also given to embroidery with special reference to applique and to ecclesiastical work. Price 35 cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

Harper's Magazine for June is in every way an unusually strong number. The leading article, "The United States Navy," is contributed by Rear-Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., and no one is more competent than he to say precisely what our navy is and what it ought to be. He shows how slowly the first step—from sailing to steam ships—was taken; how reluctantly, later on, iron ships were substituted for wooden ones; then with what difficulty we recently adopted the construction of steel cruisers; and that we are still waiting for the two final achievements that will make our navy effective—the steel armor plating of our ships, and the construction of heavy steel guns, equal to those made abroad. The article is profusely illustrated—each class of vessels being represented, including the recently constructed "Delphin," "Atlanta," and "Chicago." The Fifth Paper of the series of "Great American Industries" treats of the culture of the sugar cane, and of every phase of sugar-making. The article is contributed by R. R. Bowker, and is fully illustrated. James Lane Allen contributes an interesting article describing Kentucky mountaineer life, entitled "Through Cumberland Gap on Horseback," and beautifully illustrated by Julian Rix, E. W. Kemble and A. C. Redwood. Prof. T. F. Crane contributes an interesting historical paper on "The Death of Pope Alexander VI." A very strong, short story, entitled "The Ministration of Death," is contributed by Miss Annie Porter. Poems are contributed by Paul Hamilton Hayne, J. W. De Forest, and Minot J. Savage. The Editorial Departments are thoroughly well sustained by Mr. Curtis in the Easy Chair, Mr. Howells in the Study, and Mr. Charles Dudley Warner in the Drawer.

Illustrating Prof. Edward Morse's piquant article, "Japanese Boys and Girls," F. H. Langren opens the June *Wide World* with a charming frontispiece, "Preparing for the Feast of Dolls." Prof. Morse's article itself is full of naive facts about Japanese children, representing Japan as a paradise for little folks, and the little folks themselves as nearly angelic. Mary Hartwell Catherwood writes the opening story, an exciting tale of the Red Pump Tavern in 1856, called "The Apples on the Crane." Mrs. Brush furnishes a good historical story of the burning of Corlaer, entitled "A Tender Heart," and Prof. C. B. G. Roberts of King's College (Canada) has a finely written story of adventure, "Bear vs. Birch-bark." E. S. Brooks contributes an historical story also, a Midsummer Eve's Adventure, entitled "The Little Lady of England," finely illustrated by Pyle. "The True Bo Peep," by Susan Archer Weiss, is an interesting contribution to folklore. "Some Nantucket Children" is a humorous study of Nantucket peculiarities by a well known native of Nantucket—Mrs. Anne Mitchell Macy. Mrs. Sherwood, in her series, "Royal Girls and Royal Courts," writes about the three Danish Princesses, Alexandra, Dagmar and Thyra, and the Danish Royal household; and, quite curiously, Mrs. Jessie Denton Fremont writes in this same number about the royal Danish festivities many years ago, which she attended, in honor of the marriage of the Crown Prince, describing many unique court customs. Another writer, L. M. N., gives an account of a Royal "Siamese Hair Cutting." Mrs. S. M. B. Platt has a fine poem, "The Talk of the Two," on Queen Victoria's birth.

day—the "two" being two little American boys over in Queenstown, Ireland. There is also an American Historical Ballad by Sarah Orne Jewett, "York Garrison, 1640," with beautiful illustrations by W. L. Taylor. The serial stories are entertaining: "The Crew of the Cassablanca," by C. R. Talbot, "Pamela's Fortune," by Lucy C. Lillie, and "Peggy and her Family," by Margaret Sidney. \$2.00 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston.

J. T. Trowbridge's new serial, "The Kelp-Gatherers," is the leading feature of the June *St. Nicholas*. It is a story of boy life on the Maine coast, with a strong flavor of adventure and a keen sense of boy nature. "Little Lord Fauntleroy" is continued in a much longer installment than last month's, and we are told how that young nobleman learned to ride, and many other interesting items about him. "How Shall we Spend the Summer?" is a question more often asked than satisfactory answered at this season; but the two articles, entitled, "The Boys' Paradise" and "A Boys' Camp," will throw a great deal of light on this perplexing subject, especially for those city boys who like to "rough it," but whose parents prefer them to do so "with all the comforts of a home," while those who prefer to pass their vacation in Europe can join Frank R. Stockton's "Personally Conducted" party and visit all the beauties and wonders of "Queen Paris." "Mother's Idea" holds an idea for girls as well; and "The Satchel" contains a grotesquely amusing mixture of fairy tale and science by Tudor Jenks, and five illustrations by J. E. Kelly. All normally constituted American boys are fond of baseball and dogs, and are certain to be interested in reading about a remarkable canine that played as "The Left field of the Lincoln Nine." The story of George Washington continued through the exciting events of 1776-7; Henry Eckford has more "Wonders of the Alphabet" to relate; and there are sketches and poems by E. P. Roe, who contributes two dog stories, Helen Gray Cone, C. F. Holder, Mary A. Lathbury, Laura E. Richards, Edith M. Thomas, and others.

Hammond, Louisiana. No point in the South is at the present time attracting more attention among land seekers and others throughout the north-west, who are looking for winter homes conveniently near, than Hammond, the New Land Point and future popular winter resort of Louisiana. For a circular entitled a "Northern Man's Verdict of Hammond, Louisiana," apply to the undersigned, at Manchester, Iowa. J. F. MERRY, Gen. West. Pass. Agt.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1886. Congressmen express themselves differently as to the results of the fall elections. Many of the old members have announced their intention to retire, and many of the new ones talk indifferently about coming back. A few of them say they would not make an effort to return. They claim that the position of a Representative is not profitable, and that, for mere experience, a single term is sufficient. A western member, who will not be returned, said he fully appreciated the honor of being in Congress, but his business at home had suffered so much by this honor, that with all the fascination of the beautiful city of Washington, he did not enjoy living in his trunk.

On the other hand there are many members of the Forty-Ninth who desire above everything else to be members of the Fifth-cent Congress. These are now on the anxious bench, nervously hoping to secure the re-indorsement of their constituents. Several members have been made happy in this way during the past few days. All week long the House Judiciary Committee has been listening to arguments for and against additional legislation in Utah. The longest of these pleas was that of the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Jeff. Chandler. He had special indignation to bestow on those people who go to Utah, who do not live there, yet stir up strife and inflame the country in order to gain notoriety. Said he: "Are we to be driven by a storm of prejudice? Prejudice has darkened the history of this country from the beginning."

Miss Kate Field, who sat by and heard all that was said upon the subject, has made some caustic remarks in reply. "According to this reasoning," said she, "because I do not have my own throat cut, I must raise no cry when my neighbor's throat is cut." She says if this country is a nation, what concerns one portion, concerns all, and it is about time for the people to realize that when the Rocky Mountains take poison, the Atlantic seaboard must call in the doctors. She also thinks that people living outside of Utah, who ask for legislation to do away with treason and polygamy in that territory, may be more unselfish in their opposition to the Mormon church than the attorneys paid to defend it.

A Congressman who was discussing the labor troubles said: "I make it a business to vote for every labor bill or resolution that comes up. It makes no difference to me what its merits are. I cannot afford to do anything else." He added that large numbers of his constituents are members of labor organizations, and if he took any other course he would have to spend all of his time in explanation that would not be satisfactory. He thinks the most exasperating thing in our politics is the tendency to misrepresent motives and actions, and that the only self-protection is to be in opposition to popular sentiment as little as possible. He acknowledged that it was not a self-respecting confession; "but," continued he, "you can only protect yourself from demagogues by being a modified demagogue yourself."

Nothing resurried like a pension bill. If Congress were to pass a bill to pay an addi-

tional pension to the survivors of the Revolution, there is very little doubt but that more "survivors" would turn up in a couple of months than there were men in the Continental army. If the bill should be enlarged so as to include those left over from the French and Indian war, it is not entirely unfair to suppose that a goodly number of these veterans of the last century would come out of the past loaded down with papers and petitions.

It would perhaps be going too far to say that one-third of the immense draft which is annually made on the public treasury for this purpose is paid out to claims fraudulently based, but that a great deal of money goes in this way is beyond question.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, has been expressing himself to the Senate in regard to pensions. He thinks the anxiety of both political parties and the cupidity of pension claim agents are responsible for so much pension legislation. He does not believe it is demanded by the volunteer soldiers of the country. The astute and purchased intellect of claim agents, cormorants and curlstone lawyers in Washington was constantly contriving new devices for increasing pensions by which to fill their own pockets.

He alluded to the severity on the "nebulousity" of the estimates made by different persons as to the amount that the general pension bill would take from the treasury. He asserted that the amount was beyond the ken of mortal man.

The Present Situation of Our Navy.

The following taken from the June *Harper* is deserving of a careful study just at this time when the subject is under discussion in Congress as to the advisability of building, substantially, a new navy for the country.

With such a force as we possess it must be evident that it is impossible to discharge in an efficient manner all the duties of a navy. Our work in foreign surveys is limited to that of one small vessel on the west coast of North America; our deep-sea soundings are few and far between, dotted along the tracks pursued by our ships while going to and returning from distant stations; our commerce is unprotected; but we are unable to support any positive policy that the government might decide to declare in reference to, for example, the Monroe doctrine. To say nothing of our naval armaments, it is only necessary to point to some of the smaller powers in our own hemisphere that possess ships of with which we have nothing to cope.

Our people cannot desire to assume a position in the society of naval powers without supporting the position with dignity; they cannot wish their navy to be cited as a standard of inefficiency; they cannot wish to force their representatives (the officers of the navy) into a position of humiliation and mortification such as imposed by being called on to deprecate criticism by labored explanations. Better abolish the navy and lower our pretensions.

But the fact seems to be that the rapidity of naval development has not been properly appreciated, and it is after a long interval of indifference that attention is being directed to the subject. It is seen how rapid its strides have been, and how utterly we are distanced in the race. There is evidence now in the country of a growing desire to repair the effects of the past oversight, and we see Congress moving in the matter. As all political parties now unite in the necessity of the effort in this direction, the hope is inspired that the subject is to be separated from those of a partisan character, and that the rehabilitation of the navy will be put on its proper level, and accepted as a national question in which all are alike interested.

Possessed as we are now of a navy such as has been indicated, the change that is about to be instituted involves a most violent transition. In reviewing our work of construction for the past thirty years we seek to find the cause of our present position. The only type of ship that we have are these that date before the war, since which we have reproduced the same in classes of differing dimensions. From the sailing ship with auxiliary steam-power we have passed to the steamer with auxiliary sail-power; but we have no full-powered steamers, with or without sails. As long as it is considered necessary to spread as much canvas as is now used, the space assigned to boilers and engines is limited, and we fail to achieve full power; a reduction to the minimum of sail-power must be accepted before we can present a type of a full-powered steamer.

With the exception of two vessels of the *Alert* class built of iron, we have nothing but wooden hulls. We have continued to build in perishable material, requiring large sums to be spent in repairs, and ignoring the manufacturers of this country, could have been added in their developments by the contrary course. We have permitted the age of steel to reach its zenith without indicating that we were aware of its presence.

With the exception of a few Palliser converted rifles of vintage calibre, our armaments consist of smooth-bore cast iron guns which have composed our batteries for thirty years. These are now being discarded, and their places to be filled with modern steel cannon.

Torpedoes, moveable torpedoes, of which we know nothing practically, are to be brought to the front, and are to form part of our equipment. Details innumerable are now to be studied and worked out.

Conceive then a high-powered steamer with a minimum of canvas, built of steel, armed with modern steel artillery and secondary battery of Hotchkiss guns, fitted for launching moveable torpedoes, with protective deck over boilers and engines, divided into many water-tight compartments, giving protection to buoyancy, and compare such a ship with the type of the United States cruiser which we now possess, and an idea may be formed of the violence of the transition through which we are to pass. And there is nothing intermediate to break the suddenness of this change; of today is placed in direct contrast with the one now to be studied and worked out.

Some time elapsed before any practical results followed from the action of this Congress approved March 3, 1883, the construction of three steam cruisers and a dispatch-boat was authorized. These vessels are the *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta*, and *Delphin*, and they are approaching completion, the *Delphin* being already in commission.

In an act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, four additional vessels were authorized by Congress, for which preliminary plans and calculations have been made, which are now in the bureaus of the Navy Department, where designs are being prepared, on which bids can be made if proposals are issued for their construction by contract.

This is the first step toward our new navy. We can count on an addition of seven steel cruisers and one dispatch-boat as a nucleus. The present year will see four of these vessels completed, and it is possible that during the year following the four additional vessels can be launched.

Those who believe that nature will work off a cough or cold should understand that this is done at the expense of the constitution. Each time this weakens the system, and we all know that the termination of this dangerous practice is a consumptive's grave. Don't take the chances, when a white coat now of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will safely and promptly cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure for chronic cases or family use.

Kidnaping.

The following appeared in the *Chicago Times* of Thursday. It will be read with interest here where West was so lately tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for the murder of Thomas Parks:

Quite a sensation was caused in this city this afternoon by the kidnaping of little Maud West, aged 4, the daughter of Peter West, now a convict in the Joliet penitentiary. It seems that after West's conviction for the murder of Thomas Parks, at Streator, he left his little daughter in charge of Chaplain Walters, of the prison of this place, who agreed to take good care of the child until the father should be released. Shortly after West's conviction and transfer to prison his wife moved to Chicago, entered a bagnio, and began a life of shame. In personal appearance she is very attractive, and has been a reigning belle among the members of the Chicago demi-monde since she joined them. It is definitely known that Mrs. West has for some time past tried in every way to get possession of the child, and probably growing desperate in her attempt to compromise with her convict husband, she resorted to the kidnaping process. The wife of Rev. Mr. Walters says that she was in a rear room of her house busily engaged when Maud was first missed. The neighbors claim to have seen a carriage drive to the front gate of the Walters' place about 3 o'clock p. m. A woman alighted from the same, and Maud, who was playing in the front yard at the time, was picked up and put in the carriage by the woman, and then the vehicle was rapidly driven away. Mrs. West is known to have been in town to-day, and from the description given of the woman who kidnaped the child she is believed to be the one.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, letter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. Lorrioux.

The Smallest Engine.

Charles Cox, a jeweler of Salem, Oregon, has constructed a steam engine inside the wreath on a \$1 gold piece. Its weight is two pennyweights and six grains, and the length of the stroke is sixteen hundredths of an inch. The length of the valve stroke is three hundredths of an inch, and the machine when run by steam is capable of five thousand revolutions per minute. It is now run by compressed air. The cylinder and bright work is gold-plated, and the little thing is quite a curiosity in its way.

Thousands Say So.

Dr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are good sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints. Purify the blood and be without bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by D. Lorrioux.

A Highly Favored Doctor.

About a month ago a London physician had a telegram from the wife of a noble patient at Cannes. "Come for consultation; free, £1,000." The great doctor replied: "Anxious cases; cannot come." Her ladyship seems to have thought that this was but a way of making a better bargain; she increased her offer in four successive telegrams till the last read: "Come at once—£5,000." While the five telegrams and the replies were being sent backward and forward, the "anxious cases" considerably died or got better, so our doctor in his last reply wired: "Coming." After he had sent his patient at Cannes, my lady inquired what was the fee. He said: "All the Rivers doctors with English clients met and fixed the fee for a consultation—the consultation coming expressly from London—£1,000." A check for £1,000 was accordingly presented to him. Calling on his way to the train next day merely to say good-by and inquire after his patient, the lady handed him an envelope, "not to be opened till and by." The doctor is not professional, but complimentary; but being told to put the envelope in his pocket, he did so. Later on he found it contained a check for £200—a sum which had no particular relation to the telegraphic bills. Nor is this all. Four checks came on successive days, their united value being £5,500, all signed by her ladyship; and at the bank letters were received preparing the cashier for their presentation. The doctor wrote saying he had his fee and could take the money was left in his hands the result that led the latter course, with the result that £1,000 was given to the wife of the two hospital and £1,000 of each of the medical institutes.—*London Truth*.

In all cases of constitutional or inherited weakness, capricious appetite, malnutrition, enfeebled action of the physical functions, or other evidence of disease, the infallible preventive and curative agent is NICHOLS' BARK AND IRON.

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Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Mo., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Some of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from eczema and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

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Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. TIME TABLE.

October 13th, 1883.

Table with columns: Going South, STATIONS, Going North. Lists stations like Chicago, Aurora, West Aurora, etc.

Freight trains carrying passengers leave OTTAWA as follows: For East, 1:30 p.m.; for Aurora, 10:05 a.m.; for St. Paul, 10:05 a.m.; for Chicago, 10:05 a.m. Morning train makes close connection at St. Louis for all points east and west.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. On and after April 29, 1884, trains on the C. & A. R. will pass Joliet as follows:

Table with columns: GOING NORTH, Express Mail, Lighting Express, etc.

GOING SOUTH. Express Mail, Lighting Express, etc.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. NEW TIME TABLE.

Table with columns: GOING EAST, No. 2, Pacific Express and Mail, etc.

GOING WEST. No. 1, Atlantic Express, etc.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. NEW TIME TABLE. GOING EAST.

GOING WEST. No. 1, Atlantic Express, etc.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. NEW TIME TABLE. GOING SOUTH, FROM LA SALLE.

GOING NORTH, FROM LA SALLE. Passenger, Accommodation, etc.

GOING SOUTH, FROM LA SALLE. Passenger, Accommodation, etc.

GOING NORTH, FROM LA SALLE. Passenger, Accommodation, etc.

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