SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

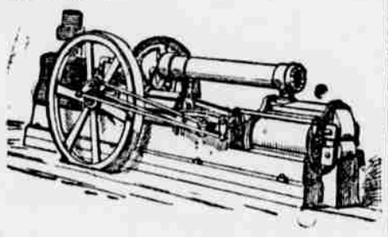
The Petroleum Motor.

Some reference has been made in the newspapers to the Eureka, the little steamer which is to run by the explosion of petroleum in a compressed air chamber. The work has now practically passed the experimental stage. To all appearances, it is quite possible that this queer new machine will revolutionize railway and steamboat travel. The principle of the motive power is exactly that which makes a gun "kick" when heavily charged with powder. Petroleum is sufficiently mixed with air to make an explosive mixture. An explosion takes place, the resulting gas rushes with tremendous force out into the water through two iron tubes, and that drives the boat ahead. The Eureka is described by a clever writer in The New York Sun as "a lean little yacht, that would have looked exactly like a lightning steam launch if she had had any place for a propeller wheel." This is how she appears in the water.

THE EUREKA.

The inventor of the Eureka is sure he can run her 100 miles on $1 worth of oil. He is John S cor, of Brooklyn, a young man of 30. In coal combustion only 5 per cent. of the steam making power is utilized.

The second illustration shows the air compressor. A small, upright boiler is used to make steam to drive the air compressing apparatus. The steam, however, has nothing to do with running the boat. One would think so clever an inventor could plan some way to compress air by his explosions, too.

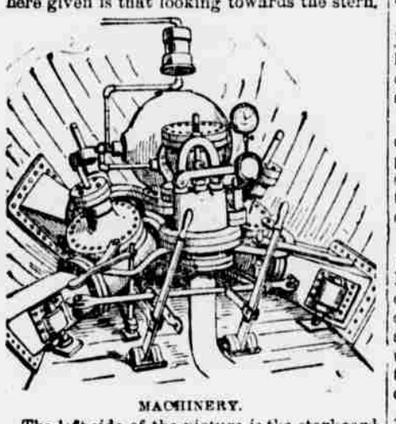


AIR COMPRESSOR.

The steam boiler and engine make additional weight and machinery. Certainly in time some other method can be found of compressing the air.

A fire is built in the boiler where a bucketful of coal will raise enough steam to start up the air compressor. The compressor very rapidly pumps air into the air chamber above it, until the pressure gets up to any point from 20 to 100 pounds to the square inch.

The third illustration shows the most important part of the running apparatus. The writer already mentioned describes it so plainly that one reading his account carefully cannot fail to understand. The view here given is that looking towards the stern.



MACHINERY.

The left side of the picture is the starboard side of the boat. There are two rectangular parts on the left side of the picture and one on the right, the three converging toward the center. They look like heavy supports for the central mass, but they are not. They are the vent shutes for the gas that drives the ship. There is another one of these, but it is behind the machinery, and therefore invisible. The one at the right and the one in front on the left lead out through the side of the ship, and point forward. When the gas rushes out through them the ship is forced astern. When it rushes out through the other two shutes which point aft, the ship is forced ahead. The big round globe which is at the top and rear of the picture is the chamber in which the explosion of the petroleum mixed with air takes place, a little gauge at the right showing the pressure of the gas on the inside of the chamber. The chamber is two feet in diameter. It is made of the best cast steel, two inches thick. It has been tested up to 10,000 pounds to the square inch, and as the gauge will only indicate 1,000 pounds to the square inch, the engineer would not feel alarmed if an explosion should blow the whole gauge away. As a matter of fact, the pressure of the explosions so far used has but little, if any, exceeded 100 pounds.

When the Eureka's machinery was set in motion at first there was simply a lot of big splashes on each side aft, the blue smoke rising in clouds and making the boat look as if she were on fire under water. The machine was reversed and they came out forward, the gas rising perpendicularly and not moving the boat an inch. Very soon as the metal warmed up, the explosions became more violent, and finally the vessel began to move.

Mr. Secor comes of a long line of steamboat machinists and iron workmen. For three generations the inventive talent has been accumulating.

The old established steamer companies, with their millions of money invested in steam machinery, will not take up this invention as long as they can help it. The president of one of the great companies said to Mr. Secor: "I could afford to pay you a large sum to fail. I hope you will fail."

The way the explosions are produced is ingenious. Petroleum spray is injected into the explosion chamber where the compressed air is. The spray strikes upon a white hot platinum wire, kept hot by an electric current. The result is a succession of explosions, sixty to eighty a minute.

Refining the Body.

A singular wave of thought is passing over England and America. There is a theory that through ages of flesh feeding and indulging in the pleasures of the senses and of mere matter that mankind have largely lost their finer or spiritual insight. They have, it is said, unknown and almost unmeasurable powers of mind, of perception, of seeing into things quickly, and of drawing conclusions which will infallibly lead them to success in their undertakings. These marvelous powers have been choked well nigh out of existence by excessive eating and drinking, and other gross material indulgences. The only way to recover them is to retrace the path down which mankind have come, to learn to live more by the strength of the finer powers, and less on gross stimulants. So man will regain his lost kingdom. Looking over the list of men famous for intellectual achievement, it is surprising what small eaters many of them were. Dickens it was said ate like a bird. Socrates lived on water and a little fruit and vegetables. William Cullen Bryant took nothing in the evening but a baked apple and a glass of milk.

Members of theatrical companies have a curious experience of eating. When on the road they must frequently do with only one meal a day, in order to get from one point to another to fill their engagements. They find that they can get accustomed to this with the greatest ease and do just as well on one meal a day as on three. They state this to be a fact themselves. It is also a fact that at this moment there are in the eastern cities hundreds of well-to-do persons, who labor constantly and do an immense amount of work, that eat only once a day—at midday or in the evening.

John Swinton is one well known example of this. It is persons that constantly use stimulants, such as tea, coffee, beer and whisky, that suffer most from hunger and faintness when a meal has been skipped. Dr. Tanner, the faster, proved that we eat far too much.

Further, it is the over indulgence in gross food and drinks that has brought on many diseases which afflict the race. Doing without these, and eating sparingly of milk, fruits and cereals, will bring mankind back to health. Such is an outline of the latest hygienic craze.

A Mexican Scorpion.

At Durango, Mex., the scorpions are a frightful pest. They are found everywhere in the city, and every effort has been made to exterminate them, but without effect. A reward of a cent and a half for males, and double that amount for females, is paid by the authorities, and the records indicate that some years over one hundred thousand are captured and destroyed. The sting, especially in the case of children, is invariably fatal; the victim, if under 2 or 3 years of age, dying in a few hours, and sometimes in a few minutes, in strong general convulsions. No antidote for the poison has as yet been discovered.

Facts of Interest.

Artificial ivory is now made of sheep's bones and waste bits of deer and kid skins.

Men above 80 years old only average six teeth apiece, women of that age no more than three.

The replacement of a diseased eye by the healthy eye of an animal has now been done five times, with one success.

The south is rapidly changing her broad gauge railroads to the standard gauge used in the rest of the country.

Dried potatoes are an article of export from France. They are sliced thin, steeped in brine twenty minutes and dried like apples and other fruit.

The French Academy of Medicine has reported oleomargarine as unfit for use in the French hospitals; and the government refuses to allow its use there.

The average of life is lengthening. By attention to health and the cessation of wars there seems no reason why it should not be prolonged almost indefinitely.

Tornadoes have so scared the citizens of Meriden, Ills., that they talk of building a huge "cyclone cellar," where the whole town can take refuge when a wind storm comes along.

Cultivation has so affected the evolution of the tomato that the seeds are fast disappearing, and bid fair to pass out of existence entirely, as in the case of the banana, leaving the propagation of the plants dependent on cuttings.

A law has been enacted in Ohio creating the office of dairy and food commissioner. His duty is to inspect any article—butter, cheese, lard, syrup, sugar or other articles of food and drink, and to prosecute corporations, firms or persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of any adulterated or counterfeit article of food or drink in violation of the laws of Ohio.

THE FASHIONS

Fashionable Basques.

A fashion in great favor with young ladies for street suits is that of a basque of plain dark color with plaid, barred, checked or striped skirts. Any nice woolen stuff may be used for the basque, and should be of rather heavy quality, as it is to be worn without a jacket. Serge, cheviot or camel's hair is the fabric usually chosen, while the skirts may be of lighter summery fabric, such as etamine, bourette, thin delaine, canvas, or even of surah or Louisine silk.

Grenadine Dress Lining.

Formerly a grenadine dress was lined with heavy gros grain silk, underlined with French cambric, so as to render it when complete as heavy and uncomfortable as a winter dress would be. Now the silk lining alone is used with cambric and silesia stays at each seam, to secure the machine stitching and bear the strain which naturally comes upon it.

Wedding Dresses.

This is about the time of year when numerous girls are thinking of being married. They say a dozen bridal couples a

MISS FOLSOM'S WEDDING GOWN.

day sometimes call at the White House to congratulate the president. It is the fashion, as every young woman knows, to make a bridal trip to Washington. Full of sympathy with these dear girls, we this week give in the fashion column two of the most approved designs of wedding gowns. The first is a copy of that of Mrs. Frankie Folsom Cleveland, God bless her!

You observe how plain and rich looking it is. The ivory-white corded satin is all the fabric there was in it, except just the draping across the front, which is of India silk. The scarfs crossed at the neck were of fine white tulle. A border of orange buds surrounds the draping in front, and just edges the tulle in the neck. The veil is fastened with a bunch of orange and myrtle upon the top, while tiny sprays of the same buds just dot the inside of the half short sleeve at the elbow. This costume was a very striking one.

We have here a bridal costume of cream colored French faille, which is French silk. Cream color is very fashionable for this summer's wedding dresses. Spanish lace forms a plaited panel under the draperies at the right. The front is cut in points, falling

FIG. 2

over a flat plaiting of the silk; slightly draped it is caught with orange blossoms; a large bunch of orange blossoms on the waist line in back, and holding the soft collar of crepe and lace. Twenty yards of silk, one and three-quarter yards of lace, one quarter of a yard of crepe, three and one-half yards of tulle for veil.

Bathing Suits.

A medium shade of blue flannel has trousers with a hem, through which ivory braid is run, the hem being slashed at intervals; the waist is plain, with a full gathered skirt attached, the bottom finished the same as the trousers; a belt, with braid inserted, closes with buttons; on the left of front, two loops and two ends of braid, a pretty finish. The neck has a deep, square collar, finishing to a point, the braid finish being the same; the plastron narrow stripes of blue and white flannel, short sleeves, with hem and braid as finish.

Another, in a pretty soft flannel in gray, is trimmed with the ivory Hercules braid, three rows, one inch wide, on the skirt, which is gathered; the belt is piped on the edges with the braid, forming loops and ends in front, each end ornamented with three rows of braid, forming to a point in the center; the waist has rows of braid, meeting in points; the sleeves (short) are barred with three cluster rows, three each, of braid; collar has two rows, with three in the back, forming to a deep point; the short trousers are trimmed to correspond with the sleeves. These are two of the nobbiest suits seen; can be easily made at home.

A pretty style for a little girl is to use plain flannel, trimming it with bands of striped flannel.

Every one wears long stockings and bathing shoes, quite an improvement; some wear white bathing robes, low neck, tiny sleeves, a fashion not to be commended.

Bathing wraps are considered a necessity. Very handsome ones are made of white Turkish toweling with hood, collar, deep cuff a la Chinese, and cords with tassels of blue, red or gold color. Bathing wraps are merely a long, large circular which covers a lady's form completely on the way to and from the surf. Just before she enters the water she takes it off and leaves it upon the beach. Emerging from the water all dripping wet, she throws it around her while she walks to the dressing room. This is to conceal her figure from the prying eyes that always follow a lady in a bathing suit.—New York Fashion Bazar.

Black Silk Aprons.

Black silk aprons are worn by ladies, while engaged in their morning duties, instead of white, which partakes so largely of a servant's garb. The apron is made with rounded corners, a pocket, and straight or pointed belt, into which it is gathered; the apron may be trimmed with three or five rows of braid, or a pinked ruffle, or made wider; there are three plaits each side from the outside edge, the top of each of these trimmed to fancy. Some have deep, square bibs to protect the front of waist.

The Byzantine Dress.

A novelty is the Byzantine dress. It is of etamine, with plush stripes, in navy blue, garnet, black or olive green, with many colored designs like mosaic work. The skirt, which is draped over silk, has the stripes arranged horizontally in front over deep silk flounces. The etamine falls in the back in full straight folds, and is not draped. The waist, which opens over a vest of striped Byzantine goods, is of plain etamine trimmed with small drooping passementerie ornaments.

False Hair Again.

The tendency seems to be to restore to hair importers a share of the business enjoyed by them when so much false hair was worn. It is possible that there are women sufficiently daft upon the English fashions to adopt the new mode of wearing the hair coiled up behind to wear with our English turbans. It is ugly, very ugly, but English, and must be copied by such. Few women have enough of their own hair to produce this effect, so the importer of hair must be resorted to.

FASHIONLETS.

Lace mantles are profusely trimmed with beads.

Snowballs make a lovely trimming for a tulle bonnet.

Perfumed reticules and pockets are among late fancy novelties.

Plumpers of the cheeks are attached to the plate of false teeth.

The new peach blow color combines exquisitely with gold shades of yellow.

The crinkled front hair is worn more and more off and above the forehead.

Greenish gray tones are used in fashionable furnishings, curtains, upholstery and covers in rooms.

The business sack, the morning cutaway, the afternoon frock and the swallowtail dress coat remain four necessary articles for gentlemen's wardrobe effects.

If you desire to know whether your lady friend is carrying a sun or a rain umbrella, you may look at the handle, and if a bow is neatly tied thereon you will know it is a sun umbrella.

Chamois, hunter's green and peachblow are meeting with success in suits, and are to be found in all materials, and can be said to be quite as much in favor as any of the regular colors.

If one wishes to look long and slender, the front belt is a flat band of velvet or silk two inches wide, pointed downward in the middle with the ends at the waist line and the point below concealing the end of the vest. A fringe of beads may be added to this pointed band.

BOYS AND GIRLS

How to Keep From Drowning.

Boys and girls, learn to swim this summer, if you do not know how already. An experienced swimmer says the best way to learn is in a rather shallow stream with a good current. The shallowness keeps the learner from being afraid. Go into water not much over waist deep, with a friend. Let that friend stand or walk along by you and put his hand under your chin. While he holds your chin and nose out of the water you strike out manfully and try to catch the swimming strokes with your hands and feet. As you get accustomed to the water and get confidence your friend can gradually withdraw his hand, one finger after another, till only one finger is left under your chin. By and by he can take even that away, and you will be swimming before you know it. Do not try to scare one another, however, by taking away the finger before the learner is ready.

Below is something which you should learn by heart about keeping from drowning. It may save many lives:

The human body weighs a pound in the water, and a chair will carry two persons, that is, it will keep the head above water, which is all that is necessary when it is a question of life or death. One finger placed upon a stool or chair, or a small box or a piece of board will easily keep the head above water, while the two feet and the other hand may be used as paddles to propel toward the shore. It is not necessary to know how to swim to be able to keep from drowning. A little experience of the buoyant power of water, and faith in it, is all that is required. Children and all others should have practice in the sustaining power of water. In nine cases out of ten the knowledge that what will sustain a pound weight is all that is necessary to keep one's head above the water, will serve better in emergencies than the greatest expertness as a swimmer. A person unfamiliar with the buoyant power will naturally try to climb on top of the floating object on which he tries to save himself. If it is large enough that is all right. But it is generally not large enough to keep all entirely above water. This often happens when pleasure boats capsize. All immediately want to get out of the water on top of the overturned or half filled boat, and all are drowned except those whom the wretched craft will wholly bear up. If they simply trust the water to sustain 99-100 of the weight of their bodies, and the disabled boat the other 1-100, they all might be saved under most circumstances. An overturned or half filled wooden boat will sustain more people than it will carry. It would keep the heads above the water of as many people as could get their hands on the gunwale.

Playing Soldier.

All schools ought to have a part of the military drill for boys and girls, too. That part which teaches one how to walk and use the arms is what the school children should have. They could practice during recesses and play times. There is no finer sight than a troop of children marching gracefully about a school yard. The exercises teach them to stand erect, with a straight, flat back, to poise the head firmly and handsomely upon the shoulders, and to turn out the toes when they walk. The filing right and left and the keeping step in marching are things easily learned.

AFTER. BEFORE.

A year of military drill often makes as much difference in a boy's looks as you see in the picture. It teaches children how to hold their hands. It can transform a slouchy, awkward lad into an erect, graceful boy. And both boys and girls like to play soldier.

Nothing, certainly, could be prettier than a company of boy soldiers with uniform and a small drum and fife, which two of the children could play themselves. It would be a delightful amusement for the boys themselves, and they would make an attractive show in procession on Decoration day or Fourth of July. Real guns must be left out. The practice in handling them can be got by wooden dummy guns.

The school teachers in a neighborhood could organize these companies. There are in every community brave old soldiers who could instruct both teachers and pupils in the drill. There is another side to this playing soldier, something more than learning a graceful carriage and having an entertaining recreation. We all hope our country will never have another war. But nobody knows. One may come. If it should happen after these boy soldiers are grown men, they will be already drilled and understand military orders and discipline. They will be ready to fight for their country.

Watching for the Sun.

My love she is a merry soul;
When lowering clouds are thick and dun,
And storms and tempest o'er her roll,
She laughs, and watches for the sun.

Should scorn or envy smite her face,
She flies away till strife is done,
And in some secret, peaceful place,
She laughs, and watches for the sun.

She knows no lonely days, nor hours;
Warm tides of being to her run;
And girt about with heavenly powers,
She laughs, and watches for the sun.

Thus merrily upon her way,
And tranquil, too, as cloistered nun,
She finds life ever at its May:
She laughs, and watches for the sun.

Two Good Old Riddles.

Patch upon patch and a hole in the middle,
Guess this riddle and I'll give you a fiddle.
Answer: A chimney.

Opens like a barn door, stares like a cat.
Guess all your life and you can't guess that.
Answer: A clock face.

Charade.

My first is what people sometimes look into to find hidden treasures. My second is the fruit of a forest tree. My whole is a tree which is both beautiful and ornamental.

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of La Salle County, and State of Illinois, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Arthur H. Dale, Louie H. Dale and Frank Dale, in favor of the First National Bank of Earlville, Illinois, out of lands, tenements, goods and chattels of said Arthur H. Dale, Louie H. Dale and Frank Dale, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The south one-half (½) of the west one-half (½) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section five (5), in township thirty-five (35), north of range four (4), east of the third (3d) principal meridian. Also, the north one-half (½) of the west one-half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section eight (8), in township thirty-five (35), north of range four (4), east of the third (3d) principal meridian, except twelve (12) acres in the southeast corner of said tract, heretofore deeded by James Cordell to Isaac Riggs, containing twenty-eight (28) acres. Also, the north one-half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) of section one (1), in township thirty-six (36), north of range three (3), east of the third principal meridian.

Also the west one-half [½] of the northwest quarter [¼] of section two (2), in township thirty-six (36), north of range three (3), east of the third (3d) principal meridian.

Also the west one hundred (100) acres of that portion of the northwest quarter (¼) of section nine (9) in township thirty-six (36) north, of range four (4) east of the third (3d) principal meridian, lying south of the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; also a piece or parcel of land described as follows: Commencing on the east line of the northeast quarter (¼) of section eight (8) in township thirty-six (36) north, of range four (4) east of the third (3d) principal meridian, at a point on said line, fifty (50) feet south of the center line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, thence south on said section line fifty-seven (57) rods and thirteen (13) feet, thence west forty-eight (48) rods, thence north forty-five (45) rods and nine and one-sixth (9 1-6) feet to the south line of said Railroad land, thence easterly on said line of said Railroad to the place of beginning, containing sixteen and seventeen-one hundredths (16 17-100) acres of land, be the same more or less, all situated in the county of La Salle and State of Illinois.

Levy made this twenty-sixth day of May A. D 1886.

Therefore, according to the said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Arthur H. Dale, Louie H. Dale and Frank Dale in and to the above described property on Saturday, the 17th day of July A. D 1886, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the north door of the County Court House, in Ottawa, Illinois.

Dated at Ottawa, Ill., this 26th day of May, A. D. 1886.

W. R. MILLIGAN,
Sheriff of La Salle County, Illinois,
By W. L. MILLIGAN, Dep.

GEO. H. HAIGHT, Atty. for Plff. may29-5w

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARTIN MCLAUGHLIN, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Martin McLaughlin, late of the county of La Salle and state of Illinois, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of said county, on the third Monday (being the 19th day) of July 1886, at the Probate Court Room, in Ottawa, in said county, when and where all persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to attend and present the same in writing for adjustment.

Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1886.

JOHN MCLAUGHLIN,
THOS. MCLAUGHLIN,
Executors.

jun12-3w

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
Attorney at Law.

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, LASALLE COUNTY—ss. *In Circuit Court, March Term, A. D. 1886.*

In the matter of Charles Epple, by Mathias Maierhofer, his guardian, vs. Menna Shuster (formerly Epple), Walter Adams, Charles Rourke, Garrit O'Gorry and Samuel swift.—*In Chancery.*

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, in said court, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1886, I, George W. W. Blake, Master in Chancery for said court, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth (26) day of June, A. D. 1886, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the premises occupied by Walter Adams, situated on lot seven, in block five (5), Crotty's Second Addition to Crotty, in the village of Crotty (known as Seneca), in said county, the following described real estate, situate in the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots seven (7), twenty-six and twenty-seven (26 & 27), in Block five (5), lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), in block six (6), all in Crotty's Second Addition to Crotty, and lot four (4), in block one (1), in Crotty's Addition to Crotty, together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half cash of the purchase price to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder in one and two years respectively in equal payments, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, secured by mortgage upon the premises sold, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Dated Ottawa, Ill., June 4th, 1886.

GEO. W. W. BLAKE,
Master in Chancery.

A. J. WILLIAMSON Solicitor. jun5-4w

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Saturday.....August 7
Saturday.....September 4
Saturday.....October 2
Saturday.....November 6

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Clifton Chief,

A standard bred Stallion, bright bay, black points, 16½ hands high, weighs 1,250 lbs. A full brother to Ottawa Chief (record 2.16) sired by Byron, record 2.25¾, by Field's Royal George. Will make the season of 1886 at the Clifton Stables, Ottawa, Ill., at the low price of $15. He is a horse of good bone, extra disposition, and a fine animal for general breeding. Has no record, but without training can show better than 3 minutes. Enquire of JAMES REEDY. apr17

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The public will always find my market well stocked with the choicest Fresh and Salt Meats, such as Beef Mutton, Veal, Pork, Corned Beef, Pickled Pork, Smoked Hams and Sides, &c. Especial attention paid to Yankee and Bologna Sausages.

Free Delivery to all parts of the city.

March 1, 1884. GEORGE LIPPERT, Jr.

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Never Fails

TO CURE RHEUMATISM.

This remedy has a specific action upon the fluids of the body, supplying moisture to the tissues and lubricating the joints affected by the disease. No **Stiff or Distorted Limbs** remain after a cure by this specific. A trial of a single bottle will convince the most sceptical that we have not told half its virtues. Price **$1.00** per bottle. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured only by

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THOS. C. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Ottawa, Illinois. Office in Bushnell's block, west of Court House. jan1-6

G. W. W. BLAKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Room 9, second floor, Court House, Ottawa, Ill. All legal business promptly attended to. jan31

JESSE B. RUGER. J. W. EBERSOL. RUGER & EBERSOL, Attorneys & Counselors at Law; also Notary Public. Office in Futterer & Metzger's Block, east of Court House. feb17'85

S. NICHOLSON. W. GENTLEMAN. J. C. FINCH. NICHOLSON, GENTLEMAN & FINCH, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice law in the courts of La Salle and adjoining counties. Office west of court house, Ottawa, Ill. sep25'84

E. C. SWIFT, Attorney at Law, Attorney & Notary. Special attention given to probate matters.

J. W. DUNCAN. A. J. O'CONOR. DUNCAN & O'CONOR, Attorneys at Law. Office in Futterer & Metzger's block, east of Court house, Ottawa, Illinois. july29'83

F. F. BULL. LESTER H. STRAWN. S. W. RUGER. BULL, STRAWN & RUGER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office over City Drug Store, corner of La Salle and Madison streets, Ottawa, Ill. jan26,81

HIRAM T. GILBERT. JAMES H. ECKELS. GILBERT & ECKELS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Futterer & Metzger's Block, east of Court House. sep29,83

C. B. CHAPMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office with D. McDougall, Ottawa, Ill.

M. N. ARMSTRONG, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Ottawa, Ill. Notary Public. Office in Gedney's Block, Ottawa. jun5,'80

JOHN B. RICE, Attorney at Law, Reddick's Block, city of Ottawa. Will practice law in La Salle and adjoining counties, and in the Appellate and Supreme Courts. sep16-'yr

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Lawyer, Ottawa, Illinois. Probate matters a specialty. Office over Hull's Dry Goods Store. jun17'82

T. C. TRENARY, Attorney at Law. Office with L. W. Brewer, Rooms 8, 9 & 10, Opera House Block, Ottawa, Ill. jun3

L. W. BREWER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public. Rooms 8, 9 & 10, Opera House Block, Ottawa, Ill.

C. GRIGGS, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Lynch's block, Main street, Ottawa, Ill.

D. McDOUGALL, Attorney at Law, Ottawa, Ill. Office in Gedney's Block. dec7'76

B. F. LINCOLN, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 19 La Salle street, west side of the Court House, Ottawa, Ill. july3'75

GEORGE S. ELDREDGE, Attorney at Law. Office in Postoffice Block, Ottawa, Ill. apr17

HENRY MAYO. JOHN H. WIDMER. MAYO & WIDMER, Attorneys at Law. Office in Nattinger's Block, corner of La Salle and Main streets, front room up stairs, Ottawa, Ill

PHYSICIANS.

H. M. BASCOM, M. D., Office Hours, 2 to 4. Office and Residence. Always in office during office hours. P. O. BLOCK

DR. CHARITY SANDERS, successor to Dr. Alcinda Allen. Office over H. A. Butler's grocery store, in Union Block, Ottawa, Ill. sep13

DR. O. MILLER, the well known Oculist and Aurist, Ottawa, Ill. Office, in Rose's building Main street. apr8-3m5*

DR. E. W. WEIS, (Deutcher Doctor,) late Physician and Surgeon to the St. Louis Female Hospital. Office over Stiefel's Clothing Store, corner of Main and La Salle streets. Residence on south bluff, at Mrs. Renz's. ap26

DR. R. M. McARTHUR, Ottawa, Ill.—Office in the Opera House Block. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. Residence on Bentoul street, south of Illinois Avenue. jan22'76

H. M. GODFREY, M. D., L. R. C. S. Edinburg. Office, in Artaud's new building, on Madison street. Residence 11 Webster st. aug11'77

F. Y. GRIGGS, Druggist, Bookseller and Stationer, Ottawa, Ill. Second store in Nattinger's Block, south side of Court House Square.

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DR. WM. SHEPPARD, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England; Fellow of the London Veterinary Medical Association; also Veterinary Editor *Dunton's Spirit of the Turf*; can be consulted at his office, on Lafayette St. aug3

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