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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For State Treasurer,
HENRY F. J. RICKER, Sr.,
Of Adams county.

For State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
FRANKLIN T. OLDT,
Of Carroll county.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

A delegate convention is called to meet at Joliet September 22d, 1886, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Member of Congress for the Eighth Congressional District, and transact such other business as may be brought before the convention. The several counties will be entitled to representation by delegates as follows:

Du Page	4	Grundy	8
Kendall	2	Will	12
La Salle	18		

By order of Committee.

T. M CRONIN, Sec'y.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the various townships of La Salle county are requested to select delegates to represent them at a Democratic County Convention, to be held at Turn Hall, in Ottawa, on WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1886, to put in nomination candidates as follows: County Judge, Probate Judge, County Clerk, Probate Clerk, Sheriff, Treasurer, and County Superintendent of Schools. Also the following legislative offices: State Senator and Two Representatives; and to transact any and all such other business as may properly come before the convention. The townships of the county shall each be entitled to representation in the convention hereby called on the basis of one delegate for every 50 votes, and also every fraction of 50 votes greater than 15, cast in such townships for the Cleveland and Hendricks electors in 1884. The committee recommend that the Democratic voters of the various townships hold their township caucuses for the selection of delegates on Monday, the fourth day of October, between the hours of three o'clock and five o'clock in the afternoon, unless another day and other hours shall be designated by the various township committees. The committee further recommend that such townships as failed to elect committees at the last caucus hold elect them. The several townships shall be entitled to the following number of votes in the convention:

Adams	3	Miller	8
Allen	3	Mission	2
Brookfield	4	Northville	3
Bruce	16	Ophir	8
Dayton	3	Osage	1
Deer Park	3	Ottawa	22
Dimmick	3	Otter Creek	2
Eagle	4	Peru	14
Earl	5	Richland	3
Eden	3	Rutland	5
Fall River	2	Serena	8
Farm Ridge	4	South Ottawa	4
Freedom	3	Troy Grove	4
Grand Rapids	3	Utica	3
Groveland	4	Vermillion	2
Hope	3	Wallace	4
La Salle	19	Waltham	8
Manlius	5		
Mendota	10	Total	186
Meriden	3		

JNO. M. WELCH, Chairman, La Salle.
JAMES H. ECKELS, Ottawa.
DANIEL HEENAN, Streator.
EDGAR S. BROWNE, Mendota.
LOUIS ROHRER, Northville.
SAMUEL E. PARR, Rutland.
CHARLES B. ERICKSON, Miller.
CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Eagle.
SAMUEL L. MILLER, Farm Ridge.

By JAMES H. ECKELS, Secretary.

Current Events.

Cholera is gaining ground in Austria.

Ormonde, owned by the Duke of Westminster, who won the English Derby in May, captured the St. Leger stakes Wednesday.

Gabriel Bouck, of Oshkosh, having positively refused to become the democratic nominee for governor of Wisconsin, Gilbert M. Woodward was placed in the field. J. T. Putnam was nominated for lieutenant governor, John A. Johnson for state treasurer, and John C. Ludwig for secretary of state.

Commissioner Atkins states that since the removal of Agent McGilcuddy at Pine Ridge it has been clearly shown that the number of Indians at that point is 2,241 less than were reported as drawing supplies.

The democracy of Cook county on Wednesday nominated William Best for sheriff, Michael McInerny for county clerk, Michael Schweisthal for county treasurer, Egbert Jamieson for judge of the superior court, J. C. Knickerbocker for probate judge, Richard Prendergast for county judge, and St. Clair Sutherland for county commissioner. The ticket is conceded to be unusually strong, and will be elected.

Senator Harrison opened the Republican campaign in Indiana on Wednesday, speaking at Indianapolis.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee held its annual reunion at Rock Island during the present week.

Much interest has been excited by a yacht race which took place on the ocean near New York recently. The contestants were the Galatea, English, and the Mayflower, American, and was easily won by the latter, in what the horse jockey would call "two straight heats."

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $15,000,000 three per cent bonds. The treasury officials are well satisfied with the results of the previous voluntary call, although barely a million dollars was redeemed under it, and have extended it indefinitely. During the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1886, the Secretary of the Treasury called $50,000,000 of bonds. Thus far in the current fiscal year $52,000,000 have been called and $1,000,000 redeemed by voluntary surrender. The amount of 3 per cents outstanding and subject to call is $91,133,100.

On the night of the 12th inst. an attempt was made to blow up the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Co.'s signal tower, at the intersection of the Stock Yards and Lake Shore main lines. The tower is about 30 feet high. Its use is to turn the electric switches and signal gates. The explosion was loud and much damage done. As a passenger train was due from the east, the evident intention was to wreck it regardless of life. It was doubtless the work of Lake Shore strikers.

Gurdon S. Hubbard, one of the most famous of the pioneers of the northwest, died at his home in Chicago, on Tuesday, the 14th, at 11:15 A. M. He had been an invalid for a year previous and totally blind. Owing to blood poisoning one of his eyes was removed three years ago, and it was found necessary a year ago to take out the other. He was born in Vermont, Aug. 22, 1802, went to Montreal with his parents in 1815, and soon after he entered into the American fur company, at $120 per year. He escorted 12 men on an expedition for the Illinois river, coasting along the shore of Lake Michigan, reaching the present site of Chicago in 1818. The party then made their way up the South Branch, to where Bridgeport afterwards appeared; thence on Mud Lake to Des plaines river and down to the Illinois, which stream they followed to where Hennepin now stands, and there they wintered among the Indians. Here he built the first log house ever erected in this whole region by any white man. He learned the Indian language and became familiar with their manners, customs and superstitions, and completely won their friendship and confidence, which he ever retained. He next year went to Macinaw, and the following spring was made chief in command and manager of his company's business in Illinois. He returned to Hennepin, established a trading post and ran it successfully until the final exodus of the Indians after the Blackhawk war, and was of great advantage to the settlers in getting supplies. In 1828, when trouble broke out in Chicago between the Winnebago Indians and the whites, he volunteered to go to the Wabash settlements in Indiana for aid. He went alone and returned promply with 120 mounted men, only *seven* days after his departure! He erected the first brick building in Chicago, in 1834, and called "Hubbard's Folly," because "it was a monstrous outlay of money in a bog hole which never could be anything but a miserable swamp!" He once engaged with a firm in building a line of lake steamers. The British flag ship captured by Commodore Perry and the Commodore's own flag ship were of this line. He was a member of the legislature and a great friend of the Illinois & Michigan canal. His record as a pioneer is one of which his state may well be proud.

OCTOBER SIXTH.

The democratic county central committee have now issued a call for a convention to be held in the city of Ottawa, on Wednesday, October 6th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of county judge, probate judge, county clerk, sheriff, treasurer, county superintendent of schools, state senator and two representatives. Having done this, the work of the committee is ended, as far as the convention is concerned; and upon the democratic voters of the county is placed the responsibility of saying who shall be placed before the voters to seek their suffrages.

When the delegates in convention shall have named their candidates then the active work of the canvass will be entered upon, and the nominees as well as the party at large may rest assured that each and every member of the committee will work earnestly for the election of each and every nominee of the democratic party. The committee in common with every right minded democrat simply ask of the convention that good men be named for the various positions, that they may enter upon their work with some assurances of success.

When the men for party honors are named, the members of the committee will then constitute of themselves "a ring"—"a ring" bound together for the purpose of electing the democratic candidates. Thus far they have not made of themselves such a body, and they will not until after the nominations are made. Candidates who are talking about anti-convention "rings" are simply making themselves ridiculous, weakening their own standing in the party and pushing the nomination they desire beyond their reach.

THE OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Fornof, of the Streator *Free Press*, is greatly in error when he states that the editor of the FREE TRADER has inaugurated a war of "mud-slinging" upon Colonel Plumb, who was on Tuesday re-nominated by the republicans of this district for congressional honors. The editor of the FREE TRADER is quite as strenuously opposed to bitter personalities as is the virtuous gentleman who conducts the republican organ at Streator, and indulges less in them.

The objections raised to Ralph Plumb are of a more serious nature than those of a purely personal character. They are of a character that affect very grievously the interests of good government. The editor of the FREE TRADER objects to Mr. Plumb, not because of any personal dislike for him, but because of a firm conviction that the only thing he represents in politics is money—because of a belief that Mr. Plumb would not to-day be at the head of the republican organization of this district if it was not for the fact that he is a rich man—one who has spent liberally and is willing to spend liberally his funds to insure political preferment.

Mr. Plumb has been charged by respectable and respected men of his own party with being "a political corruptionist," and the editor of the FREE TRADER believes that he is. He believes that two years since he purchased the influence of newspapers and paid political tricksters for traveling the county of La Salle and debauching the voters at the primaries in his interest.

He believes that in a great many towns in this county money was freely used, both prior to the day of the primaries and upon the day they were held. He believes that without such a prodigal use of money Mr. Plumb would never have received an endorsement at the hands of a party upon whose generosity he had no claim and to which he had in the past given but the most questionable allegiance.

Mr. Fornof, the editor of the FREE TRADER is not fighting Mr. Plumb on personal grounds; he is fighting him because he believes it to be disgraceful to the voters of the district to be represented in congress by one whose political prominence is due to dishonorable and dishonest methods.

JUDGE CODY.

The following is taken from the Chicago *Daily News*, (ind.:) "The re-nomination of Col. Ralph Plumb by the republicans of the 8th congressional district of this state means that there is to be a hard fight in the district. Col. Plumb was elected two years ago by a majority of about 500 and a plurality of nearly 3,000 over Haley, the democrat, but since that time a remarkable revulsion has taken place among the republicans in various quarters of the district, where it is charged that the colonel bought his way to congress and then did nothing to the credit of the district after he got there. It may be safely predicted that many members of the party will refuse to vote for Col. Plumb this year. On the other hand, the democrats appear to be preparing to do a wise thing in selecting Judge Hiram H. Cody of DuPage county as their nominee, for the judge is a man whose long service on the circuit bench has raised him out of the slough of partisanship—if indeed he ever was in it—and made him very acceptable to those republicans who are not so firmly yoked to their party as to feel that it would be a crime to support a democratic nominee. The nomination of Judge Cody would be a substantial indorsement of President Cleveland's administration, since the judge is plainly outspoken in his belief in those reforms to which the President is trying to give effect. Judge Cody is the gentleman who last year was urged to run as a democrat for the Supreme Court vacancy, but declined, saying he would take no part in partisan nominations for judicial places, and advised his friends to support Judge Magruder. That his non-partisanship in judicial matters is not a new departure is attested by the fact that for many years, though always known as a democrat, he sat as one of the judges in the banner republican circles of Illinois. If he is nominated now it will make an interesting contest."

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

If there is any thing extant that is deeper, wider, thicker, and more ponderous than another it is a greenback convention. Such gatherings are profoundly "brainy." In ordinary political assemblages a few do the talking; in a greenback conclave, every blessed mother's son of them is an orator, full fledged and crammed full of statestics, logic, learning, language, logarithms, and gab. Such a convention was held in the janitor's room in the court house, an humble place, it is true. Diogenes lectured in a tub. It was a convention of the greenbacks of the 8th district, comprising the counties of Grundy, Kendall, La Salle and Du Page, to select a candidate for congress. Du Page alone failed to send a delegate, the others were represented. Geo. Glass, of Streator was made permanent chairman and J. H. Ferris, of Joliet, Secretary, before it was ascertained who were delegates. Greenbacks are not tied to parliamentary usages. Glass spoke. He admitted the party was under a cloud at present, but lo, "it is not dead but sleepeth," thus neatly warning the world not to tickle the nose nor "yank" the tail of the lion when he is taking his *siesta*! "all the noble party needs to do is to rouse up, put on its war paint, shy its castor into the ring and win! The secretary read a printed circular from Prof. O. F. Lumry, of Wheaton college, Du Page, in which that gentleman demolishes all other political parties at one fell swoop of his glittering pen and points out the beneficent perfections and ineffable goodness of the g. b's. He modestly asked to be nominated for congress. This, he seemed to think, added to the fact that he is an independent candidate, ought to boost him through!

Porter of Grundy wanted all to speak. He wanted to speak, and he knew that all wanted to speak; he wanted a "love feast" of speaking, and moved that every one be given five minutes. Westgate of Troy Grove wanted ten minutes—he knew some who would need an hour. Woods of Streator figured it out: 18 present, 10 minutes to each, three hours time. Five minutes each would take an hour and forty minutes. Let's make it *two* minutes (voices, "Oh, oh, no, no! too short:") but at length the shrewd mathematicial point embraced in the Woods motion prevailed, because a greenbacker can't resist figures.

Porter spoke: Let's unite with the labor party and sweep things generally; we have tried greenbacks alone and got left. Let's join with them and call ourselves the grand Labor Union, or something. The chair called "time," and Porter sat.

Watkins, of Will, thought it would be a good scheme to have a committee on credentials, and "find out who is who." McLaughlan, of La Salle, with his eye in a sort of oratorical frenzy rolling, exclaimed: "All faces are greenback faces, and they are their own credentials." (Applause by our reporter.) McLaughlan unconsciously pointed toward the front door. Half the delegates looked that way and saw the face of J. Ivor Montgomery, the whilom greenback candidate for senator! but the face withdrew.

Credentials were declared in order, and on being handed in, showed up as follows: Du Page, entitled to 6 delegates, present, none; Will, 17, on hand, 3; Grundy, 5, on exhibition, 3; La Salle, 17, on duty, 10; Kendall, 7, on deck, 1. The delegates present were Wm. Watkins, C. C. Smith, James H. Ferris, Will; T. L. Thrall, Kendall; J. W. Porter, Aaron Harford, Harrison Enochs, Grundy; E. R. Weeks, David Westgate, John S. Armstrong, G. E. Glass, A. J. Baker, John Dougherty, H. J. Wood, Henry Zeers, W. A. Morgan and John McLauchlan, La Salle.

Weeks broke the ensuing silence with the remark: "The greenback doctrine is so plain that any man among us can down a giant against it." After allowing this startling observation to get in its work awhile, Porter arose and stated that he didn't know Mr. Lumry, but he knew his wife, and if the man was half as smart as the woman, he's a clipper," and would do for Congress. Dougherty replied: "We have too many smart men in the greenback party now. They come in, get a nomination from our hands, and then try to deliver us, bound hand and foot, into the camp of the enemy!" Just at this point "Jivor" again passed the door and was seen by many, but unseen by Dougherty. The secretary read Lumry's letter at length. The writer "yearned for some humble place under God to do something for the greenback and labor causes." Westgate asked: "If the laboring party is wild to join us, why in thunder ain't they here? Have they no candidates—'no sand?' I was once in Mendota when I saw a friend who had written to John A. Logan, advising him to get into the greenback party as quick as God Almighty would let him. John is with us, so is Col. Plumb, but he dasn't own it. I tell you Plumb *is* a greenbacker."

McLauchlan said: "I notice that the men to be hanged in Chicago are either democrats or republicans. (Laughter.) The anarchists have been drawn to it by the bad government of the country, given by republicans and democrats. They organized because neither party of these two would give them their rights. Hang the democrats and republicans, I say! (Laughter.) The greenback party alone can prevent anarchism and socialism. I favor John S. Armstrong of Mission for congress. (Applause.) Armstrong declined with thanks. "I am too old."

Woods grew eloquent in seconding the nomination. Armstrong again declined for the reason offered before. Westgate thirded the nomination, but Armstrong again said no. "Cæser thrice declined a kingly crown." A delegate from Will county flew aloft his eagle on general principles: "we must revive the greenback party, for it's now stuck in the mud. The old parties are demoralized. The democrats are not sure they won at the last election, and the republicans don't know that they were whipped! Lets 'up and at 'em!'" He wanted Judge Locey for congress. Morgan of Streator was down on Locey. For why? Because "I tried him at a Morris convention and he was found wanting. I asked him to answer a plain greenback question, (for which I came near being assaulted on the streets afterwards by one of Locey's bruisers whom he brought up from La Salle to bully him through) and Locey dodged it. No, Locey is mine!" More debate ensued in which all took a hand, during which some contended, and it finally seemed to be the general belief that the democrats, too, would nominate Locey. Some opposed his nomination for that very reason, others favored it on the same account. Then on leave, Rev D. B. Turney, who is the prohibition candidate for congress in this district, (another Richmond in the field) addressed the convention. He claimed to be as good a greenbacker as any of them, and read a long speech of his in the Joliet *News* to prove it, and he claimed they should also nominate him here. Dougherty said "the labor party will never vote for a lawyer unless a remarkably unexceptional one." Westgate objected to Turney because to nominate him here would put him on two platforms. Baker in grand eloquent terms proved that both are identical on the finance question. Dougherty said the g. b. s. would not touch Turney nor prohibition. An informal ballot resulted: Judge Locey 14, E. R. Weeks 17, Turney 10. The formal ballot was: Locey 26, Turney 15, and Locey was then unanimously nominated and a motion put and unanimously carried that, in case Locey declined, Mr. Turney should be the nominee. At this point Turney arose and made the remarkable announcement: "Gentlemen, I am now your candidate for congress, for Judge Locey told me the other day that if he could not secure the democratic nomination, too, he would not run. He will not get that nomination, and I am now nominated! "This was received with astonishment by most of the delegates. Zeers of Streator, indignantly, to Turney: "Why didn't you tell us this before?" But Turney's crowing was ill-timed for the convention crushed him, by empowering McLauchlan to call another convention should Locey decline. The convention appointed a district central committee and anjourned.

PURELY POLITICAL.

The republicans of Kendall, De Kalb and Grundy counties, who cannot stand the nomination of "Jivor," have brought out W. F. Coe, of Sandwich, for senator, and Dr. Hanna, of Lisbon, for representative. The pair of republicans for the senate will now be known as Jivor & Co(e)! a firm that will be declared insolvent after the election.

* * *

Elijah M. Haines, the irrepressible, by a trick—and Haines is nothing if not tricky—managed to secure a nomination from the democratic convention recently held at Waukegan, and in this way: His supporters got possession of the hall and put him in nomination before his opponents could realize the situation. When they had caught breath they adopted a resolution denouncing him and his methods, and repudiated him entirely by nominating George Waite. But Haines treats their proceedings with contempt, and goes about among the people proclaiming himself as the real "simon pure" nominee of the party, and laughs at the other fellow, whom he denounces as a "bolter." The democracy of the entire state will watch the result in that district with interest.

* * *

This is the way the republican papers of Grundy and De Kalb take to J. Ivor Montgomery's nomination as senator for the Seventeenth Senatorial District: Mr. Marshall, of the Kendall County *Record*, says:

The methods observed by Mr. Montgomery and his friends are unworthy of republicans.

Joe Mackin is in the penitentiary. He thought he had a moral right to tamper with the ballot box.

The *Record* is republican to the backbone, but don't have to support greenback-democrats.

These hundred dollar delegates should be left at home. Republican conventions cannot long afford to keep them in front.

The Somonauk *Reveille* fears that Marshall will be called a mugwump, because he opposes Montgomery. We support republican nominees, but all the conventions in the universe can't make a republican out of Montgomery.

Had the three stood by them, with Grundy's five votes, Montgomery could never have been nominated, and after a few ballots De Kalb would have been glad to drop the illegal moral voter, and put up a man whose Republicanism and integrity are unquestinned.

The result of the convention at Plano last Thursday is one to bring shame on the republicans of the 17th Senatorial District, and the nominees of that convention may find, when the votes are counted in November, that the people are not to be traded for like cattle, in the interest of any man.

But a wrong has been done the Republicans of this district that cannot be repaired. Mr. Faxon and his two associates have forced upon us a candidate for state senator that even delegates who voted for him repudiate. They have given Kendall county an unsavory reputation for political trafficing, and we do not deserve it.

Mr. Montgomery says he did vote in La Salle county while he was a resident of De Kalb county, but he thought he had a moral right to do so. He had been engaged all summer working for Colonel Plumb, and wanted to help him all he could, so he did the final act—voted for him, though living in another district. Congressman Hopkins has some ten thousand majority in the De Kalb district; Colonel Plumb's majority may not reach one thousand in this district, and his election will be very close. Now, why can't Congressman Hopkins spare a few hundred voters from De Kalb to come over here and give enough "moral" votes to Colonel Plumb to make his election sure. It has long been a theory with republicans that the democrats carry Indiana by borrowing a number of "moral" voters from Kentucky, where they have democrats to spare, and our people never liked it.

* * *

Mr. Fletcher, of the Morris *Herald*, relieves himself in the following manner: "Why did the Grundy and Kendall delegates remain out of the convention? Because J. Ivor Montgomery has not been recognized as a republican; because the only act of his since making the claim for consideration as a republicau was the casting of a fraudulent vote in the town of Northville, La Salle county, in November, 1884; because of deception and fraud practiced against Kendall county in 1884, and repeated in 1886, by securing to E. W. Faxon the pledge of the De Kalb delegation to him for representative in return for his, Faxon's, vote with De Kalb county for senator, unbeknown to the voters of Kendall county, debarring them from the right of expression of choice as to their representative; because of the general and numerous charges against J. Ivor Montgomery as a political trickster, as a legal sharp whose maw has been the receptacle for pelf fleeced from litigants whose misfortune it has been to fall into his hands as clients. But why prolong the reasons. They are sufficiently numerous, and any one of them sufficiently strong to impress the delegates who did not enter the convention that the course taken was proper, and that the action of the convention was not binding upon the voters of Grundy county republicans by any act of their delegates."

* * *

The Grundy county delegates assign the following, among others, as the first reasons for withdrawing from "Jivor's" senatorial convention:

1st. They were informed that Mr. Montgomery, candidate for senator, while conducting a canvass in 1884 in the interest of Hon. Ralph Plumb, in whose service he was working, claims to have been a citizen of De Kalb county, but to have cast a vote illegally in La Salle county, knowing it to have been illegal at that time.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

After the Edmunds triumph over Mr. Blaine in the Vermont election, the friends of the "montebank statesman" eagerly asserted that when Maine was heard from their beau ideal would be so unanimously endorsed as to make his choice as the republican standard bearer in 1888 beyond the peradventure of a doubt. They felt sore when it was found that but six anti Edmunds republicans had been elected to seats in the legislature, the six apparently representing the full strength of the Blaine element in the Green Mountain state.

Maine has now been heard from, and the comfort that it was to give Mr. Blaine and Mr. Blaine's admirers is wholly wanting. Into the canvass Mr. Blaine entered with all his zeal. He made speech after speech. He was aided by his distinguished lieutenants at home and by republicans of prominence from abroad. The issues discussed were of a wider scope than state issues, taking in as they did acts of the national administration. Mr. Blaine hoped for great things from his own state, but his hopes have ended in the making of them.

The complete returns from Tuesday's election show that the republicans polled 69,000 votes; the democrats 56,000, and the prohibitionists 4,000.

In comparison with the vote in 1884, this shows a republican loss of 9,000, a democratic loss of 2,000 and a prohibition gain of 3,000. It would seem from all this that Mr. Blaine has not accomplished enough in his own state to warrant his friends in growing very exuberant over his "magnetic" qualities.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The republicans of the eighth congressional convention met at Turn Hall in this city, on Tuesday, and nominated Colonel Plumb for re-election, Major McLaughry of Joliet making the nominating speech. The seconding speech was made by Walter Reeves. Senator Ray of Grundy acted as chairman, and F. L. Sels of Du Page as secretary. After his nomination Col. Plumb was called upon and made a characteristic speech—one very slushy and very demagogical. At the close of his remarks a congressional central committee was chosen, composed of the following named persons: Du Page, R. A. Childs, J. P. Hasford; Grundy, W. S. Pierce; Kendall, G. W. Greenfield; La Salle, D. McDougall, John C. Ames, Casper Fischer; Will, E. W. Willard, M. Walton.

A Card.

In yesterday's issue of the new Plumb and vengeful lawyers personal journalism organ, called "the Ottawa *Globe*," I am charged with being willing to take the county Judgeship at a salary of "$200 a year and board." This charge is false, and made, evidently for the purpose of disparagement and ridicule. I have neither courted or merited such an assault, and notice it now, only for the purpose of branding its author as a coward and a liar. While I am not a millionaire, nor does my annual income reach up into the thousands, yet my clients are respectable people and my fees only for ACTUAL services rendered which enables me to pay my way as I go, leaving a nice little bank account for a "rainy day." My notions of life are plain. I live within my means and don't think it right for a lawyer to rob the widow and orphan, or cloud the titles, or absorb the estates of decrepit or demented old farmers, simply to keep up style. I am Prohibition candidate for county Judge on terms and conditions prescribed by the Statutes of Illinois, and flatter myself that when the election is over, no law brakers, or crime makers, will answer at the roll call of my friends.

NORMAN KILBURN.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 17, 1886.

The ladies of St. Columba church are getting up a splendid bazar, which will open in Armory hall, on Monday, Oct. 11, and continue ten days. They will have two larve tables and a refreshment table. The town table will be in charge of Mrs. M. T. Moloney and Miss Lizzie Burke, and others; the country table will be in charge of the Misses Fogarty, Carey and others. Mrs. P. Burke and Mrs. J. Farrell will be in charge at the refreshment table. The efforts of the ladies to hold a successful fair have always been sustained by the people of Ottawa, and this year will be no exception. A number of valuable articles will be disposed of. The *Fair Record* will be issued every day, as usual.

The Chicago dailies last Saturday gave a sensational account of the fearful death of Mrs. Commerford, in that city, who poisoned her two little children and then herself. The facts as to her effort to take her babes and herself out of all worldly trouble were probably correctly given, but the main details bearing on the case were fearfully wrong and unjust to her memory, as well as to her relatives, and the little dailies here seem to have made no effort to correct them. Mrs. Commerford was formerly Miss Dwyer, a waitress at White's Hotel, a pretty and sprightly girl, and a belle in her circle. She married Mr. Frank Commerford, a respectable young gentleman, and they went to Chicago to live. He died there not long ago. Her father-in-law, Mr. Patrick Commerford, one of the kindest of old gentlemen, a man having some means, finding that the widow was giving way to fits of crying by the hour, and becoming more and more the subject of deep melancholia, for her sake and his grand children's happiness, went to live with her and provided the family with all the necessaries of life. So the story of her destitution is the mere imagination of newspaper cranks, who are insane on sensations. She came to her death by poison, having first given each of her children corrosive sublimate, but in such large doses as to overdo the matter, and both survived. She resisted all the efforts of the doctors to save her until relieved by death. She was buried here on Sunday last.

A Plain Fact.

The Sterling *Gazette* Printing Co. has failed and been closed up on a claim of $20,000 because it did all sorts of work at starvation prices. Agents of that and similar concerns canvass the country towns and take orders at nominal rates, and merchants and business men fix these ruinous figures as the standard, and "kick" because responsible papers ask *living* and not *dying* prices! When the printer wants a sack of flour or a dollar's worth of sugar, or a suit of clothes, he don't beat down the merchant's price, nor yet does he send abroad for his goods, as many business men do for their printing.