

The Free Trader FOR 1888.

The Free Trader is a Tariff Reformer.

It believes the heaviest burdens of the American protective system fall upon the Farmer.

It believes the Farmer receives nothing in return; but, on the contrary, that he is hampered by it in his efforts to extend his export trade.

It believes that the protective tariff is an injury to the working man; that his wages would be higher without it, his employment steadier, and his expenses for the necessities of life very much less.

It will advocate tariff reform (not free trade) and will oppose as opposed to free whisky and tobacco.

It will teach democratic doctrines and support democratic men and measures.

It believes in and will support honest government for the benefit of the whole people, and not a class.

It is opposed to unjust combinations of all sorts.

It will strive to perpetuate the control which the Democratic party now has of the national government, as being the best the people have had for many years.

In the conflict of the year THE FREE TRADER will be found in the fight as usual.

It will be as good a paper as can be made.

It will be a paper for all sane county voters and taxpayers, devoted to their interests, and giving them reliable information only.

PREMIUMS.

To all new subscribers, and to all old ones who pay up all arrears and one year in advance, the FREE TRADER will give, as a premium, a copy for one year of that excellent Farm Paper, the FARM, STOCK AND HOME, a splendid farmer's paper.

PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Any one sending us one NEW subscriber will give us the choice of any one of the following premiums:

Our Family Physician.

Rope's Calculator.

Ladies' Manual of Fancy Work.

Jenny Jane's Needle Work.

Jenny Jane's Knitting and Embroidery.

Jenny Jane's Letters and Monograms.

Ladies' World—one year.

Ladies' Home Journal—one year.

For ten NEW subscribers any one of the following: Chicago Weekly Journal, Times, Inter Ocean, Tribune or News.

American Agriculturist, American Bee Journal, American Poultry World, Toledo Blade.

New York Tribune, Herald, Sun or World, with premium book.

Prairie Farmer, Courier Journal.

For three NEW subscribers for one year: Youth's Companion one year, Harper's Young People one year, or Western Rural one year.

The Century or Harper's Weekly or Harper's Bazar.

Harper's Monthly for six new subscribers.

Scrivener's for five new subscribers.

The Forum or Popular Science Monthly for nine new subscribers.

St. Nicholas for five new subscribers.

Wide Awake for four new subscribers.

"If you don't see what you want, ask for it." Will pay commissions in cash if you want it.

"Five subscribers" mean persons not now taking our paper—not renewals.

Current Events.

Balfour is determined to make his government as odious as possible. Following the outrageous arrest of Mr. Cox, who is now in prison chopping wood and doing other labors of common criminals, he has caused the conviction of eight persons at Kantsak on charges of attending meetings of the League, their sentences being for two months imprisonment at hard labor.

On Thursday last, Lord Ripon and Mr. John Morley were presented with the "freedom of the city" of Dublin in the presence of Mr. Sullivan, M. P., and ex-mayor, and recently of Tullamore mayor. Both Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley made speeches, which were enthusiastically received. Lord Ripon, among other things, said: "The upshot of these inquiries or examinations [by Englishmen and Scotchmen] has been growing and strengthening conviction among the great mass of the English people of the justice and wisdom of home rule."

As the opening of parliament draws nearer the conviction strengthens that there will be a division and an appeal to the people on the Irish question, so great has been the loss of confidence in the government among the people on that question. Gladstone is still on the continent, but his henchmen are conducting an able agitation in his absence; which is assisted, rather than deterred, by the gross outrages on personal liberty by Balfour in Ireland. Notwithstanding, Balfour has the undoubted support of his party, and the outlook is he will be the next premier of his party.

On Wednesday last the House adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five to "investigate the extent, causes and effects" of the Reading strike—both of railway employees and of coal miners. This investigation was asked for by a committee representing 82,000 working men. Although both railway and mines belong in fact to one company, nevertheless to meet the requirements of Pennsylvania law, there are nominally two—the monopoly is one of the greatest in the U. S. It has violated its agreements with the men; it has robbed the country by exorbitant charges for its coal; and now "lays back in the traces" and asks "what are you going to do about it?" It will be interesting to see what the developments shall be; how these great corporations pay and treat their men, how these lives and how protection protects them in the house of their friends.

Meantime the great strike continues with no sign of breaking up. Production of coal has practically ceased. The great industrial interests of Eastern Pennsylvania have come to a stop. All iron and steel works have banked fires and shut down for want of fuel, and three-fourths of the furnaces are out of blast, throwing 10,000 men out of work in addition to idle railway hands and 25,000 idle miners.

No tariff bill has emanated from the ways and means committee, although almost every day brings from Washington "authoritative" statements that the bill is nearly ready to report to the house, and equally "authoritative" statements of what changes the bill will make in the existing law. No Washington correspondent of good standing will fall to report an "authoritative" tariff bill at least as often as once a week, and no two of the guild will agree on the same "authoritative" facts. One of them this week reported free wool, a cut on iron and steel, free fruit brandies, a 20 per cent reduction on sugars, and an equal reduction of the tobacco tax. The next day another says little has been done at all, sugars have not been touched, no changes have been made in liquors, tobacco, silks, books, cotton, &c. On the whole none but the committee in charge seem to know anything about it, except by influence from knowledge of the outline furnished by the treasury department.

Senator Riddleberger made an attempt on Tuesday, to have the Senate consider the proposed extradition treaty with Great Britain considered in public. The Senate of course did not acquiesce in his view. In truth, the Senate seldom does acquiesce in a common sense view of anything. It is too puffed up with its self-esteem and its wealthy self importance to come down to the level of common people who may want to know what rights they may have

under consideration. In all treaties certain concessions must be made in order to secure others. It would not seem unjust that the people know what these concessions are, if any, and allowed to express their opinion thereon. Of course, under the present rule, it would be highly improper for the President or Secretary to publish its provisions before it reaches the hands of the Senate; but in most cases the rule could be abolished with decided advantage to the people.

A new land bill is under consideration in the house committee to "secure to actual settlers lands adapted to agriculture, and to protect forests on the public domain and for other purposes." Timber lands will not be sold, but the timber may be to the highest bidder in 40-acre tracts, timber to be removed within six years. The desert land law is continued with changes, but the timber culture act is repealed; some other changes are also made. The land laws are much like the State game laws; they become very stringent after the game is gone and there is none to protect!

The pork packers of Chicago have sent a petition to congress asking for free salt. Fuller & Johnson, farm machinery manufacturers of Madison, Wis., have petitioned congress for the removal of duties on tools and agricultural implements.

The Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa., employing 10,000 men, have reduced wages 10 per cent, which has been accepted by all but 300 men in the wire department.

The castor oil mills (14) of the U. S. have formed a trust—"to regulate the market," with headquarters at Belleville, Ill. There is a duty on castor oil of 80 per cent.

The Senate has passed the bill increasing the pension for total helplessness to \$72 a month.

Mr. Everts has introduced in the Senate a bill for the preservation of the exportation of unwholesome meats, giving the treasury powder to make inspection of salted pork and bacon entered for export. The importation of diseased live stock is also prohibited by the bill. The bill, if it becomes a law, should offer a reason for a repeal of foreign legislation adverse to American interests.

The house committee on Wednesday had under consideration a bill to withhold patents of lands to Pacific Roads until they made proper adjustments of government claims. Should congress have such power, the bill will no doubt be reported to congress.

Congressman Lawler introduced a bill to pay old soldiers and sailors the difference between greenbacks and gold during their terms of service.

On Tuesday next the committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic will give the Nat. Temp. Alliance a hearing on a bill to create a commission to enquire into the liquor traffic.

In the Senate on Monday, Sawyer reported back adversely a bill to reduce letter postage to one cent an ounce. The explanation was that now the department is losing money, and as no fault was found with the present rate it would be wise to wait. The bill was calendered for discussion.

Another increase in the price of sugar was made by the "trust" this week. Since the organization of the trust, crushed and stove dried sugars have advanced 2 1/2 cents and granulated 1 1/2 cents,—which means enormous gains to the trust.

Sever Hultgren, 15 years ago excommunicated from the German Lutheran church of Galesburg, has recently sued the society for \$10,000 damages. Excommunication is an ancient privilege of the church, but Mr. Hultgren is the first person in the U. S., at least, to attempt to reduce it to a money value.

PROTECTION AND WAGES.

Unless it can be shown that high tariff protection leads directly to an increase of the wages of labor in this country, the protection-philists themselves admit that the argument is against them. In the discussion of the tariff question, therefore, their whole effort is directed to that point. Wages are lower in Europe than in this country; ergo, protection here is necessary to enable our manufacturers to compete with the "pauper labor of Europe." This is the standing syllogism of the protectionists and is regarded by them as impregnable. In the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Monday a writer, signing himself "A Steel Rail Baron," presents the following table of comparative wages in this country and Europe, as on this point a complete demonstration:

Occupation	United States	England	Continental Europe
Mechanics	\$2.75	\$1.12	\$0.60
Blacksmiths	2.00	1.18	.87
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.91	.80	.62
Carpenters	2.50	1.15	.95
Bricklayers	4.00	1.15	.85
Coal miners	2.25	1.10	.80
Iron ore miners	2.25	1.25	.80
Blas-furnace keepers	3.25	2.00	.80
Keopers' helper	2.50	1.50	.70

The table is open to criticism, in the first place, on the ground that the highest figures in this country are given and the lowest in Europe. Thus who will pretend that the common wages of blacksmiths in this country is \$3 a day; or bricklayers \$4, coal miners \$2.50, &c.? As to coal miners, Mr. David M. Evans, a Pennsylvania anthracite miner, who was sent to the legislature, where he made an intelligent and useful member, says:

The men who work in the breakers here get from 82 cents to \$1.10 a day. The inside miners get less than \$1 day. They will average the year around perhaps \$28 a month. Every one here is always in debt, although we only get just enough to keep body and soul together at the stores. I would just as soon starve without working as starve the other way. It doesn't matter how much money the companies make we never get an advance till the companies can't help themselves. We are almost paupers here; \$28 a month and truck pay at that! No wonder "we are almost paupers here."

The "Baron's" table is open to a second criticism. The wages he gives as those of Continental Europe are the wages paid in countries where the highest measure of protection prevails. Nobody can pretend but that the laborers of France, Belgium and Germany are as intelligent and skillful as those of England, or that the natural resources, means of transportation, and all other conditions of the continental countries named are not equal to those of England; yet in these highly protected continental countries the wages of labor average full 75 per cent below those of free trade England! The "Baron's" table gives him away and demonstrates, if anything, that "protection," instead of enhancing, is ruinous to the wages of labor.

And lastly, the "Baron's" table is open to the further and fatal criticism, that most of the prices he gives of wages in this country are those of unprotected labor. Thus, what protection have blacksmiths, carpenters or bricklayers? To be fair he ought to have given, in comparison with the unprotected labor of carpenters, bricklayers, &c., those of the operatives in the New England cotton and woolen mills, averaging \$5 to \$9 a week; the cordwainers, \$4 to \$8 per week, &c.; a comparison whereby, we are willing to stake our head on it, the wages of unprotected labor will be shown uniformly to be higher than those of "protected labor."

The outcome is, as it always must be where this discussion is honestly conducted, that tariff "protection" has no control over the wages of labor, and that, in point of fact, the two have no relation to each other whatever. Statistics show that from various economic causes, and mainly the discovery of gold in California and Australia, there has been a gradual rise of wages for over thirty years throughout both Europe and America. This matter is presented most clearly in the fifth and sixth annual reports of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, where it is shown, by irrefragable tables giving figures in detail from 1850 to 1883, that in Great Britain, under a near approach to free trade, the principal mechanical industries show an advance in wages from 1850 to 1883 of 39.18 per cent, and in America, during the same period, an advance of 28.36 per cent.

In regard to continental Europe the figures are less complete, but show also quite a notable advance there, during the same period.

The truth thus is, that while the idea that wages are determinable by the tariff is the corner stone of American protection, it is demonstrable that wages in this country are determined, not in the factory, but on the farm; not by protection, but by free trade.

Mr. Daniel Pidgeon, an economic writer of the highest authority, in his admirable book (*Old World Questions and New World Answers*) has demonstrated this beyond all possible dispute. Out of a total population of 50,000,000 in this country, he says, there are 17,000,000 of workers, and of these 8,000,000 are engaged in agriculture, and 3,000,000 in manufacturing industries. Between these, wages, like water, seek a level, and labor will quit the field for the workshop, or the workshop for the field, as this or that pays best. Thus agriculture is the paymaster whom American manufacturers must outbid, and agricultural wages are determined in the free trade market of the world.

Why don't our free trade granger friends complain of the duty of 20 cents per bushel on wheat and 15 cents per bushel on potatoes, imported to this country from foreign countries.—*Ottawa Times and Sunday others.*

In the name of the prophets, etc! This is tremendous protection, when the farmer has to ship out of the country over \$700,000 worth of his products to find a market to prevent its rotting—700,000,000 of produce a year, sold at free trade, Liverpool prices, for which the protectionists promised him home markets at "protection" prices. And not only were these millions paid for by Liverpool at free trade prices; but all he sold at home were paid for by protected consumers on the same free trade basis. No farmer who has a particle of sense left can be hoodwinked into believing that the "duty of 20 cents a bushel on wheat and 15 cents on potatoes," affects him the millionth part of a cent one way or another.

But suppose that he were protected to that extent, does it not strike the *Times* as well as the farmer, that he has been shabbily treated, that the 20c on wheat and 15c on potatoes (only 15 to 20 per cent) is a pretty small share of the spoils, in comparison with the share of the steel rail man who gets 64.97 per cent? How does it look along side of the 40.94 per cent to the wire rail man; or the coal kings' 23.32, the thread man's 50, or 40 to 50 on cotton cloth, 40 on binder twine, 55.40 (average) on glass, 37.80 (average) on iron, 39.36 to 83.21 on salt, 49.68 (average) on silk, 67.30 on woolens, &c., &c.? Doesn't it strike the *Times* man and the farmer, too, that the latter is the "under dog" in this scramble? that the manufacturer has gobbled the meat and allowed the dry bones to fall to the farmer, just to keep him quiet? that like Lazarus, he sits at the master's table watching for crumbs to fall as his share!

The truth is, the farmer is robbed right and left by the tariff. Not one thing he raises or sells is protected—even his "protected" wool is not protected; for R. P. Porter, the paid agent of the protectionists of America, admitted only the other day that wool was higher in price under "free trade" than it has since been under "protection." Yet in spite of all this, the farmer has not complained. He has seen his profits disappear, and has signed the mortgage on his farm or personal property to make ends meet, waiting and hoping against hope for the "home market," and protection prices the high tariff manufacturer promised him,—which came not, comes not, and never will come. He has continued to sell his produce at Liverpool prices in competition with all the world, and by his energy and self-sacrifice has saved the nation from bankruptcy and paid millions of our debt, held by foreigners, from his surplus. What has he had as return? Nothing. Worse than nothing, for he has grown relatively, if not actually, poorer every year, his profits swallowed up in a tax of 45 per cent on his stove, 53 on his cooking utensils, 55 on his crockery, 45 on his table cutlery; 48 on the sugar and 123 on the rice he ate; 74 per cent on his carpet (while the rich man only paid 68), 45 to 75 on his cotton and woolen clothing, 60 on his blanket, 40 on his grain bags, 80 on his wooden pipe, \$2 a thousand on his common lumber, 55 per cent on his

barbed wire, &c., &c.—figures which explain why it is that while the naturally unfavored New England is increasing her wealth in geometrical proportion, the farmer of Illinois, in the garden of the world, is increasing his wealth in arithmetical proportion only.

Col. Ralph Plumb's great "find" in the refunding bill doesn't seem to strike congress half as heavily as it does his organs and admirers out west. The dailies of New York and elsewhere that have mentioned the matter are disposed to look upon the Colonel with unseemly levity and call his discovery a "mare's nest." Tuesday the judiciary committee gave him a hearing, but in spite of his "able argument" they didn't act upon the resolution of inquiry. This judiciary committee will feel a house drop on them one of these days, if they trifle with the Colonel. By the way, a legal proceeding in Joliet on Saturday last recalls another of the Colonel's exhibitions of financial ability. It was a suit of Bradner, Smith & Co., paper men, against the defunct Plumb-ophobist, the *Joliet Press*. Bradner, Smith & Co. began a replevin suit to determine whether Plumb's secret mortgage covered paper shipped to the *Press* by them just prior to its being swallowed up by Col. Plumb; and all the other creditors of the concern have joined in a general suit to set aside the secret, unrecorded mortgage as a fraudulent instrument designed to cheat them. They promise to lead this great "financial head" a lively race through the courts before he can pocket the mortgage proceeds and call them his own.

The present congress will have its hands full in disposing of the pension schemes, which promise to be more numerous and far reaching than ever before. Any one or two will be able to dispose of the surplus in very short time if carried out in the letter proposed. Payson, for instance, proposes to give every soldier and sailor 80 acres of land; Weaver wants to repay the entire army, by allowing the difference between currency and gold; Holmes wants to give an extra pension to all prisoners of war; Mr. Perkins has a scheme to give officers extra pay, and bounties where none were received; Mr. Steele wants to equalize bounties at the rate of \$8.33 per month of service,—a revival of a scheme vetoed by President Grant; the arrears bill calls for from two to three millions more; the old Blair bill will be revived—has been reported favorably by the Senate committee; and still another project gives \$5 to all who served three months; and still another would give retired officers extra pay; while the private bills are counted by hundreds. With all these little schemes on hand, there will be no difficulty in cleaning out the treasury and keeping it empty with double the present taxes.

No great system of revenue like our tariff can operate with efficiency and equity unless the changes of trade be closely watched and the law promptly adapted to those changes, but I would make no change that should impair the protective character of the whole body of the tariff laws." So said Mr. Blaine, and so says the Republican party.—*Princeton Republican.*

That then is the reason no change in the tariff is wanted by the republicans now, eh? And yet, as Mr. David A. Wells has shown, in his recent articles in the *Popular Science Monthly*, since the present war tariff was enacted, the opening of the Suez canal, the more general use of the telegraph and steam power, and other changes wrought by science and progress have revolutionized the entire commerce of the world! If no change is needed now, in the name of common sense when will it be needed?

The matter of a re-division of the city into seven wards, is one that has been but little discussed as yet; though if the late census is accepted and approved by the council, the division must need come very soon. Some fault was found with the old division, on the ground that it was very unequal; as for instance, the present make up of the council really gives the north end—the heavily populated manufacturing district only two out of the ten aldermen. Whether the matter will be taken up at the next meeting, we are not advised, but the council will do the people injustice if they arbitrarily create the new wards on the spur of the moment without giving the people the opportunity of discussing the proposed re-districting of the city by wards.

The amenities between Bro. Webster of the *Republican* and Bro. Sapp of the *Ottawa* high tariff organ of the same name, seems to be in a sad need of repairs. Webster says Sapp is a "great dispenser of chestnuts" and that as a "retailer of proverbial philosophy he out-Tuppers Tupper," while in another place he intimates that Bro. Sapp's political influence doesn't amount to much. It must be confessed it is difficult to see the wherefore of this unseemly language, unless it be the recent utterance by the Ottawa organ that "he proposes to speak as favorably as he can of the candidates and heartily support the successful man." This delicious indefiniteness would appear to have excited the *La Salle* kicker.

The republican candidates for governor are on the increase. Ogleby, of course, would not refuse it, if he could not hope to succeed Cullom in the Senate, while among the cards in the shuffle are Lieut. Gov. Smith of course,—he always wants something; and Clark E. Carr—in much the same boat; Fifer and McNulta of McLean; Connolly of Sangamon; Reineker of Macoupin; I. L. Morrison of Morgan; F. M. Wright of Champaign, McCloughary of Will, with divers other counties to hear from.

The Boat Club will give a party to members only on next Thursday evening at the Clifton Hotel.

Society's Whirlpool.

An event long to be remembered as one of the most elegantly appointed dancing parties of the season, is the expression best suited as a general description of the dancing party given by Miss Lu Lynch, at the beautiful home of Hon. Andrew Lynch on Thursday evening. It was not as large as some which have been held this season, but its selectness and the elegance of arrangements were the chief subjects of remark. The guests began to arrive early in the evening, and by nine o'clock the parlors were comfortably filled with youth, beauty and flowers. Of flowers there was a profusion. Smilax trailed from the chandeliers and almost hid their material from view with its abundance; tulips in pots and vases, carnation plinks, hyacinths, heliotrope and sweet scented roses abounded everywhere, until the air was saturated with their perfume. Some particularly elegant toilets were displayed, but their wearers were so numerous and the materials so varied and elegant that it would be difficult to give an accurate description of the different gowns.

Those present were: Judge and Mrs. Snyder, W. W. Nash and wife, H. S. Cotton and wife, C. H. Towne and wife, F. A. Sherwood and wife, C. Griggs and wife, L. Leland and wife, J. H. Eckles and wife, Dr. Hobart and wife, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. F. A. Mattocks; Misses Eliza, Jessie and Annie Porter, Mamie, Nina and Caddie White, Elsie and Fannie Trimble, Silvia Bushnell, Birdie Hapeman, Carrie Glover, Olive Harrison, Florence Nash, Mamie Yentzer; Eleanor Evans, Eliza, Black, Addie Jones, Mabel Cushman, Belle Meigs; and Messrs Trimble, Chas and Arthur Hook, Degan, Butterfield, White, Yentzer, Allen, Osman, Hamilton, Hoffman, Porter, Hill, Black, Graham, Ryburn, Strawn.

Sunday was Recorder Arnold's birthday, and as it happened to be the date upon which half a century of existence was chronicled by the great dial of the sky, about thirty of his friends headed by George Ravens took possession of his residence for an afternoon's stay. As a memento of the occasion they presented him with a handsome meerschaum pipe, which was duly appreciated, and the Recorder is rather partial to a pipe and good tobacco.

Mr. Scott's bible class, to the number of 30, convened on the south side hill on Tuesday evening from 8 to 10. After the fun they adjourned to Mr. Scott's residence, where an elegant repast was served.

James Megaffin and wife entertained a card party of ten tables on Wednesday evening.

Charles Hahn and wife were surprised by the daughters of Rebekah on Monday evening.

The Turners' grand mask ball on Feb. 13 promises big things in the way of startling novelties in costumes and groups. A spectator will be amply repaid, if only to see others in masks and dancing.

Little Eddie, son of Engine Driver John Esterline, had his thigh broken in two places on Wednesday afternoon, while crossing Columbus street on his way home from school. He had reached the middle of the road, when a little boy named White leaped upon his back in play. Neither boy saw a cutter tearing at full speed down the street, and having no time to get out of the way, the vehicle bore young Esterline to the earth and one runner passed over his thigh, causing a double fracture. He was removed to his home, and Drs. Hannah and Butterfield were called, who set the limb. Such reckless driving at the hour of the dismissal of school is worthy of censure, and should the driver of the vehicle be found he will doubtless figure in a suit for heavy damages. Eddie is receiving the best of care, but as the case is a serious one, will lose this term's schooling, at least.

There is not on the whole C. B. & Q. road a more luckless conductor than "Happy Jack" Flavin. If there is a wreck on the road on Monday, Jack is sure to be there; if on Tuesday, it's just the same; and likewise with all the other days of the week. The last occasion was at the solemn hour of one, on Wednesday morning, No. 96, from Streator, was ordered to lay up at the depot, on account of the wreck at Sheridan Junction, and the engineer leaving the greater portion of his train on the bridge, steamed into the yard to do some switching. In about ten minutes "Happy Jack's" wild special came down the track, and, as the engineer did not see the lights of the caboose of 96, on account of the fog, he crashed into her at the beginning of the north trestle. A crippled engine, a wrecked caboose and profanity were the natural results, not to mention a dozen broken ties.

A not large, but pleasant wedding party took place on Wednesday last at the residence of Philip Watts, Esq., in South Ottawa township. The occasion was the marriage of Mr. Watts's daughter Laura to Mr. A. C. Gray, of Peabody, Kas., Rev. D. J. Holmes, of the M. E. church of this city, officiating. Only relatives and intimate friends were present; about as follows: Mr. Joseph Watts and wife, Mr. J. M. Poundstone and family, Mr. Wallace Libby and wife, Mrs. J. S. Libby, Mrs. J. A. Jones, Mrs. B. Brown, Messrs. Arthur Watts and Geo. Chalacom of Chicago. After a wedding dinner, the young people started at 3 p. m. for their new home in Kansas, followed by the best wishes of their many friends hereabouts.

Greatly Excited. Not a few of the citizens of Ottawa have recently become greatly excited over the astounding facts, that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with dreaded monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung diseases, Cough, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

Trial bottle free at D. Lorrain's Drug Store, large bottle \$1.

The Courts.

Circuit Court.

Law.—Bowman vs Raymond. Dismissed.

Geisler vs Mueller. Dismissed.

Riverside vs Star Coal Co. Judgment for defendant.

Criminal.—John Finnigan, of La Salle, was given a term of one year in the penitentiary on Monday, for breaking into a little Polish shanty in Peru. John had imbibed a superfluity of bugjuice and claimed to have been in a state of delirium brought on by the tremens. The jury seemed convinced of the fact, but as the intoxication was voluntary, it had only the effect of shortening the sentence. Blake and Madden defended, and good judges say that as it was John's maiden case, he fell admirably.

Marin Fallon, indicted for larceny, was fined \$50 and costs, on the plea of petit larceny.

Hugh Farrelly, who forged a couple of notes down in Peru, was let off, the State's Atty entering a nolle prosequere.

Harry Stewart, who pounded Tom Doyle at Starved Rock, was fined \$5 and costs.

S. A. Phinney, alleged to have embezzled money from the Clifton, was let off with a nolle prosequere.

James Anderson, the burglar of Miller's barber shop, who abstracted an over coat, razors, etc., was given three years in Joliet. As his probable object in taking the razors was to obtain cheap shaving outfits, his object is gained, for they shave head and all in Joliet.

Dickens and Weir, the Peru depot burglars, plead guilty on Saturday, and received one year each in the penitentiary.

In accordance with the order of the court, Mr. Moloney filed a second bill of particulars in Milligan's case on Tuesday.

Probate Court.

Weller Wilson vs estate of Johnson. Judgment for amt of claim.

Chas Pfitzner vs estate of Baars. Judgment for def \$24.

Marin Vallmer vs estate of John Baars. Judgment for def \$35.

John J. Taylor vs estate of Fairburn. Judgment in favor of plaintiff.

Delahanty & Foley vs estate of McGrath. Judgment for \$187 for plaintiff.

The estate of Michael McGrath was declared settled on Wednesday, and Simeon J. Ryan discharged as admr.

In the Offices.

License to marry has been issued to John E. Reeves and Anna Gee.

Henry Tourte and Regena Nylensbusch Chas Martel and Maggie Wirtz.

A. C. Gray and Lora Watts.

Benj Brown and Mary Humbert.

Jas Eissner and Theresa Weygand.

Wm Dittmer and Mary Hettel.

John W. Lindsay and Hattie Gardner.

John Lehmanns and Kate Weber.

Hugh Newman and Eliza Ryan.

Recorder's Office.

Forty-four deeds were filed during the past week, twenty of which were deeds, and the remainder certificates of sale, mortgages, etc.

Deeds over \$1,000.....\$51,000

Mortgages over \$1,000.....6,000

Per cent of deeds.....804

Per cent of mortgages.....106

Among the more prominent transfers, are:

Ralph Plumb to The Coal Run Coal Co. The coal underlying 563 acres of neq of sec 30; sec of sec 19; and 12 acres, pt of sec 19, Bruce. \$20,000.

A T Griffin to The Pointner Fireproof Const Co. 31.56 acres, a portion of ch of neq of sec 17, Ottawa.

Grant Fuller to Wm Goss. Lot 2 in blk