

FARM AND GARDEN.

TOPICS INSTRUCTIVE ALIKE TO FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

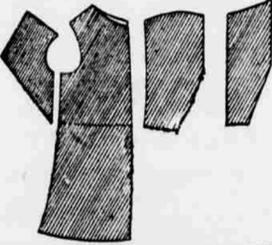
An Apron Designed Especially for Dairymen, but Which, with Slight Alteration, Becomes an Admirable Protection in the Milking Shed and Stable.

In the annexed cuts are illustrated a new dairy apron and pattern for making the same, which are described and recommended by W. H. Lynch in his manual on "Dairy Practice."



FIG. 1.—A CONVENIENT DAIRY APRON. In Fig. 1 is shown the apron as it appears when worn for general dairy work. Fig. 2 presents the pattern of said apron. This pattern will also serve as a guide to an equally convenient milking apron.

BACK FRONT SLEEVES.



PATTERN FOR DAIRY AND MILKING APRON.

The pattern shows one-half the apron. When a milking or stable apron is desired the front is divided across the middle, say near the dotted lines. For the lower part a wider piece of cloth may be used, which may be gathered into folds. This will give it a larger skirt, so that it will cover the knees while the milking pail is held between them. For a dairy apron the front is made in a single piece. Two buttons are sewed on the front of the apron, to which a clean towel may be fastened for use in wiping the hands—a frequent necessity in doing dairy work. (See Fig. 1.) The strings for tying the apron are attached one at each point at the back (A). In tying cross the strings at the back, bring them to the front and there tie them. If preferred they may be made of sufficient length to reach again around the person and be tied behind.

The peculiar merit of this style of apron is the complete manner in which it protects the body and arms of the person and the ease with which it is put on and off. There are no buttons to be buttoned. It can be made in an hour or two by almost anybody who can use a needle, and will cost for material from thirty to sixty cents for cheap calico or heavy cotton. If farmers, as well as dairymen, will have some of these aprons made for themselves, they will soon become favorite articles of use. On special days, when the farmer has on his holiday clothes, such an apron would be especially useful, for it would prevent soiling his clothes should it happen not to make a complete change of dress. In any case by its use the ordinary clothes of stable workers will be saved and be kept cleaner for wear throughout the day at general work, and especially for carrying milk into the dairy. It is one of those simple expedients which may be adopted by the farmer as a practical and easy means of securing, in a measure, a like result to that attained, at the expense of greater pains, by the makers of fancy brands of butter.

Feeding Young Chickens.

For the first twenty-four hours after hatching no feeding is necessary, the chief want of the little brood being maternal heat, and the more quiet and less disturbed the hen can be kept the stronger the chicks will become and the less danger there will be to them in their weak state from the feet of the mother.

In about thirty-six hours after the first chirping is heard, some of them will make their appearance on the outside of the nest, as if curious to learn into what kind of a world they have entered and how they are to make a living in it.

As soon as the hen is removed from the nest to the coop, give a little food, consisting of fine oatmeal, or bread soaked in milk, which is continued three or four days, with an occasional hard boiled egg, which is then gradually changed to any variety suitable to their age, until they are able to eat cracked corn, wheat and other whole grains, when the labor of feeding will be greatly reduced. A little meal and finely chopped vegetables will be useful occasionally, especially as long as they are kept in limited quarters.

Several Valuable Insecticides.

Among the best insecticides is pyrethrum, which does not require to be eaten, but kills by coming in contact with the insects and is safely and easily applied in all cases where it may be useful, for it is quite harmless except to insect life. For fowls that are troubled with vermin dust it into the feathers. It is very useful in killing cabbage worms and the slugs and insect pests that infest rose and currant bushes. Kerosene emulsions may be made with one quart of soft soap to eight quarts of boiling hot water, well stirred together, when for safety the kettle should be taken away from the fire and one pint of kerosene oil and one pint of sour milk be added, and all well mixed up while hot by churning or using a small hand pump. This makes a quite useful wash for trees infested with borers and any kind of insects. Powdered white hellebore is also specially effective on currant worms and rose slugs. Unlike pyrethrum, it is poisonous, and care should be taken not to sprinkle it on fruits that are to be eaten. Paris green is the standard remedy for the potato beetle.

RATS IN CELLARS.

A New York Farmer Tells How to Cure the Pest.

Henry Ives, of Batavia, N. Y., in a letter to The New York World, tells what every farmer will be glad to learn, namely, how to keep rats out of cellars. He says: "When a cellar is infested with rats it is always found that they obtain their entrance under the cellar walls, or at least they must have holes or passages there to retreat to, and places there to burrow. If not they very soon will abandon the premises. It is first that in making an entrance they first dig down just outside of the walls and under the bottom of it into the cellar, and whatever holes they dig in the cellar are always to make passages under these walls instead of into the earth or any other part of the cellar bottom. Knowing this habit of theirs, then, one can so build that they will not be able to get through under these walls, and then they will be most effectually excluded from the cellar.

This is easily done by following what is also a most excellent practice in forming the foundations for these walls. After the cellar is dug and the lines marked where the wall is to stand, then dig a trench twenty inches or two feet deep and a little broader than the wall is to be, directly under where it is to stand. Fill this with small broken stone, say small as for a macadamized road, or what is better, break up these loose, shelly flintstones in the trench, enough to fill it. Either of these will make a good abutment to construct the walls on, will act as a drain for the cellar, if it is needed, and above all will prove impenetrable to the entrance of rats. They might dig down from the outside, as their custom is, but, finding at the bottom of the walls this loose, broken stone, which they are unable to make a passage through, they will be obliged to stay outside, and the cellar will be practically "rat proof."

But if the walls to be built on one has were not made as above, and the cellars are already infested with rats, they may be made nearly "rat proof" in the following manner: Dig a trench fifteen inches wide and eight or ten inches deep just inside, at the bottom of the walls. Fill this two-thirds full of the pounded stones, and then with water lime cement, enough to be even with the cellar bottom and plastered a little way up from the bottom of the walls. This will prove so much of a barrier to the rats in trying to get a passage under the walls again that they will doubtless abandon the premises.

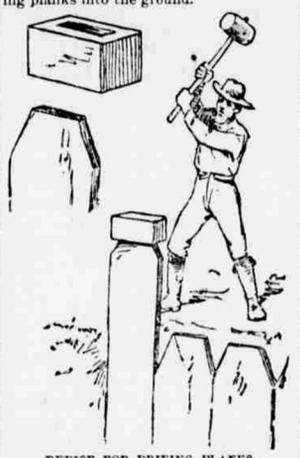
Shipping Poultry to Market.

To meet the demands of the New York market, the crops of turkeys and chickens must be free from food or other substance, hence poultry designed for that market must be kept from food about twenty-four hours before killing. It is generally conceded that all poultry is best killed by cutting through the roof of the mouth to the brain with a sharp pointed knife. For that market leave the head and legs on, and do not "draw" the entrails.

The advice has been given many times not to pack poultry until it is entirely free of all animal heat. This is an important point, for birds packed before they are cold are almost sure to spoil. For packing material clean dry wheat or rye straw will be found preferable.

A Useful Device.

The useful device shown in the cut here presented was originally described and illustrated in Rural New Yorker. This device has been used with success in driving planks into the ground.



DEVICES FOR DRIVING PLANKS.

A little wooden box or trough cut out of a solid piece of wood was placed at the top of the plank, as shown in the cut, and the mallet was pounded upon this. Thus the plank was driven securely to its place and the top was comparatively uninjured. Had the attempt been made to drive the planks with the ordinary mallet, the tops would have been mashed and defaced.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

Secretary E. Williams, of the New Jersey Horticultural society, tells that a member of this society had a plum tree trained against the side of his house, which he enclosed in a mosquito netting, and the result was twenty two quarts of plums in perfection.

Mr. Spreckels is credited with having imported twenty-five tons of beet seed to be planted by 163 California farmers on 2,000 acres of land. A factory is being erected at Watsonville, Cal., to work the product.

A North Carolina authority declares that bagged grapes rotted in his vineyard almost as badly as those exposed and the bags made the skin tender.

W. D. Philbrick, a Massachusetts market gardener, says that in preparing the land for deep growing roots, like parsnips and horseradish, it is necessary to run the plow very deep and take a narrow slice and, after harrowing, plow again and rake fine. Quick growing crops, like radishes and lettuce, spinach, etc., do not require so deep working of the land, but will usually well repay the extra expense of two plowings and often of two manurings.

Says Professor Cook, of Michigan Kerosene emulsion if used early and persistently enough will prove successful as an exterminator to the onion maggot. It will kill all it touches. But as they hatch every few days you must use the remedy as often, and as the worms soon burrow into the substance of the onion or the radish the application must be made before they have got in out of reach.

Mr. Manning, who is authority on floriculture, says well rotted cow manure is the best fertilizer that can be used, but the manure can be put on green in the fall if desired.

Road Improvement.

How best to provide, improve and maintain public highways is a problem that has vexed mankind since the world began, though we are prone to feel that only ourselves have borne the burden of "road tax" and suffered the inconvenience of bad thoroughfares. Traces of prehistoric nations found in both hemispheres show them to have been well versed in the science of road building, and Rome, at the zenith of her power, expended millions upon her highways. Though built chiefly for military purposes, her roads became the bulwarks of her strength, and the chief factor in the accumulation of her wealth and the upbuilding of her commerce.

Highways throughout the state of Illinois are constructed solely for commerce, and it is therefore the duty of public officials to make and maintain in thorough repair such roadways as the commercial interests of the State demand. How may this be accomplished at least cost?

A judicious mixture of sand or coarse gravel and clay, or clay, prairie soil, and broken stone where the same can be procured, will create a passably good road at all seasons of the year. Of whatever material constructed, little can be accomplished in establishing a good road with out a perfect system of drainage. This principal being early recognized in other states, much time and thought has been expended in solving this problem, and experiments in this direction have met with encouraging success.

By the use of ordinary drain tile placed at sufficient depth below the surface of the road to perfectly drain the subsoil and by appropriate ditching, all that need be desired has been accomplished. Among many persons who have devoted their attention to this subject, may be mentioned Mr. H. W. Thurston, of Millersburg, Mercer county, Illinois, and as a result of some twenty years' experience he recommends the following method of road drainage:

Lay a line of tile lengthwise along the center of the road at a depth great enough to draw the water from below the bottom of the open ditches by the road side. If sand is most convenient and cheaper than gravel or broken stone refill the ditch in which the tile is laid to a depth of six inches above the tile with soil to hold the sand above, with which the remaining portion of the ditch is to be filled. Place a coating of sand six or eight inches in depth and six feet in width over the center of the roadway, thus leaving six or eight feet on either side of this track for a dry weather road. The theory is that continued rains would soon put the central track in use, thereby facilitating drainage of the surface water into the sand or gravel over the tiling, and thus secure perfect drainage.

Other states are far in advance of our own in the matter of road improvements. The subject was agitated in Iowa as early as 1853. The attention of the entire state was attracted and people began to wonder why they had so long endured the miserable condition of their country roads. An association was formed with an avowed purpose of "awakening an interest in the improvement of public highways, and to secure such legislation as would give a better system of working the roads."

Within a very short time there was a complete overturning of the old legislation on the subject. Measures were passed providing for a new system of collecting the poll tax, making the larger portion of it payable in money, and of requiring additional security for a judicious and fair expenditure of labor upon the roads in payment of the residue.

A system of classification was adopted whereby the roads most traveled received the greatest share of attention. The drainage was provided for, and at the present time the roads of Iowa are proverbial for excellence and safety. It is estimated that millions of dollars are annually saved to the taxpayers by reason of these improvements and that the value of farm real estate has more than doubled in consequence.

Had Been Worried Eighteen Years.

It should have read "married," but the proof reader observed that it amounted to about the same thing, and so did not draw his blue pencil through the error. Unfortunately there was considerable truth in his observation. Thousands of husbands are constantly worried almost to despair by the ill health that afflicts their wives, and often robs life of comfort and happiness. There is but one safe and sure way to change all this for the better. The ladies should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Facts About the American Farmer.

There is one man in this country who works harder than most of the men who are organized into labor unions. He gets up between four and five o'clock in the morning and looks after his live stock before breakfast. His breakfast, when it comes, consists probably of salt pork and pie or some form of hot bread. After breakfast he goes to work in the field, and there he works until the time comes for his midday dinner, which is about as nutritious and wholesome as his early meal. After dinner he works until supper. His evening is likely occupied in mending harness, soaking corn for sowing, or doing any one of the countless "odd jobs" which farm life calls for, according to the season. After a year of such toil this man is contented if he can make enough out of his crops—and, however industrious he may be, this is a matter which depends largely upon the weather—to pay the interest on his mortgage and start fairly for the coming twelvemonth. And yet you are poor. Your profit on your sales does little more than cover your expenses. Does not this strike you as an anomalous state of things? Is it not worth your while to reason out the why and wherefore of the anomaly?

You sell at a profit on the actual cost of the production, and yet your business can scarcely be called profitable. Why is this? Is it not because your expenses are greater than they should be? Is it not because you have to pay for almost everything that you buy more than any other farmer in civilized countries is obliged to pay? Make your calculations for yourself. You pay more for iron, in all its forms, than any European pays. That means you pay a premium on all agricultural implements—on plows, cultivators, spades, shovels, rakes and hoes, threshers, corncutters, pitchforks, trowels, mowing machines, scythes, sickles, axes, hammers, hatchets, knives, nails, tacks—and everything, big or little. Into the composition of which that metal enters.

And this is not all. You are paying a premium on a great many other things—on your clothing, for instance, on the clothing of your wife and the clothing of your children. Indirectly you are paying the tax on the clothing of your farm hands and the women employed in your household. In order that American manufacturers should be encouraged, you are paying a duty to all American manufacturers. You are told that a duty is levied on importations of foreign goods. But you pay this duty if you buy the foreign goods. You

pay it in part, if you buy the American goods of the same sort; for the American manufacturer naturally puts his prices as near as possible to the mark fixed by law for the foreigner. If the European manufacturer cannot sell a yard of a certain sort of cloth in the American market for less than 10 cents, why should the American who manufactures the same sort of cloth sell it for less than nine cents, to keep the market for himself? Perhaps he could sell it for five cents and make a profit, but why should he? In the scheme of business morality there is no reason why he should. And he does not.

A tax is levied upon foreign imports. You pay it. The foreign manufacturer pays it. He gets his price from the American importer. The American manufacturer? No; he makes his price, as nearly as he can, what the foreign manufacturer charges. Who pays the tax, then? Well, you do, for one. You pay it on almost everything you buy. You pay it cent by cent and dollar by dollar. You pay the fraction of a cent on the tin-plated iron spoon with which you stir your corn meal, boiled into what is called "suppaw" in New York, "hasty pudding" in New England, and "mush" in Illinois and the rest of the United States. You pay \$1, perhaps, on your plow, and \$5 or \$10, it may be, on your mowing machine or your thrasher. You pay a dime on a felt hat that keeps the sun off your head all the long summer's day; you pay from one to ten dollars on the clothes you wear. Cent by cent, dime by dime, dollar by dollar this tax is collected out of your daily, weekly, monthly and yearly expenses.

You would be told, I suppose, that it is your duty to pay this tax for the good of the country. Judge for yourself how far it is for the good of the country by a simple study of easily accessible figures. Of you who are engaged in agricultural operations there are in this country more than 7,670,000. Of those engaged in trades or manufactures which subject them to foreign competition, the highest official estimate is under 906,000. So that you 7,670,000 are taxed to support 906,000. And of those 906,000, how many receive their fair proportion of the tax you pay? We cannot tell you. But you can see for yourselves that every year thousands of workmen employed in "protected" industries are clamoring for higher wages and "striking" to get them. Don't you think it would pay you to find out where your money goes?—Puck.

"Give Him \$2 and Let Him Guess."

We once heard a man complain of feeling badly, and wondered "what ailed him." A humorous friend said, "Give a doctor \$2 and let him guess." It was a cutting satire on some doctors, who don't always guess right. You need not guess what ails you when your foot don't digest, when your bowels and stomach are inactive, and when your head aches every day, and you are languid and easily fatigued. You are bilious and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets will bring you out all right. Small, sugar coated, easy to take. Of druggists.

1888 Fairs.

Table listing State Fairs and dates: Iowa, Des Moines, Sept. 1-8; Nebraska, Lincoln, Sept. 7-14; Kansas, Topeka, Sept. 17-22; Illinois, Olney, Sept. 24-28; Minnesota, St. Paul, Sept. 10-15; Indiana, Indianapolis, Sept. 17-23; Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Sept. 17-23; Michigan, Jackson, Sept. 10-14; Texas, Dallas, Oct. 13-31; Virginia, Wheeling, Sept. 4-7; Ohio, Columbus, Sept. 4-10; New York, Elmira, Sept. 17-23; Dakota, Mitchell, Sept. 24-30; Alabama, Richmond, Oct. 3-Nov. 21; American Stock Show, Chicago, Nov. 13-24.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture.

has made the farmers' Institutes a success, and will have an active campaign next winter. The following congressional district farmers' Institutes for next winter have been located: 5th district, Geneva; 6th district, Oregon; 7th district, Sterling; 8th district, Yorkville; 9th district, Kankakee; 10th district, Wyoming; 11th district, Carthage; 12th district, Quincy; 13th district, Pana; 14th district, Bloomington; 15th district, Paris; 16th district, Greenup; 17th district, Hillsboro; 18th district, Greenville; 19th district, McLeansboro; 20th district, Anna. This early action will give ample time for a thorough preparation for the work.

RHEUMATISM REMEDY.—R. Iod. Potass.

Loz. Syr. Stylingin, Syr. Sarsaparilla, Syr. Prun. Virg., each 3 oz.; M. Sig.: One table spoonful tid.—Capt. M. Estes, Chariot, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Where Illinois Draft Horses Go.

A prominent official of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the department of Agriculture, a practical stock man, who in his extensive travels notes the wide spread popularity and the enviable reputation of the grade draft horses raised in Illinois throughout the eastern cities, writes us: "It was my privilege last fall to be through the eastern States. Even in Vermont there were many Illinois bred horses. Some splendid, large, stylish teams that attracted attention wherever they went, and it was with some satisfaction they said this team came from Illinois. The same was true for similar teams for similar purposes in Pennsylvania. But the most noticeable fact was those magnificent teams in and around Pittsburg, Pa. No city in the United States has so many elegant draft teams as Pittsburg. To the inquiry, where did these splendid teams come from, the answer was, from Illinois. The draft horse industry of Illinois took on a new interest with me. It seemed to me there was no need of any hesitancy about raising all they could of them, since the demand cannot be exhausted. That market will last, and the use for such teams is vastly on the increase. I saw a few too at Birmingham and Chattanooga. They will take a great many in the near future. No fear of the future of draft horse raising."

Under Two Tariffs.

Under a high protective tariff the great underlying industry of all industries—agriculture—has become a slavish tool for bread. The mortgaged indebtedness of any single State west of the Mississippi is probably greater than the combined mortgage indebtedness of all the States in any year prior to 1890.

Under a low tariff the oceans were once covered with American ships, manned by American crews, and laden with American products. They entered almost every known port in the world, and either sold their cargoes for gold, or advantageously exchanged them for the products of other countries. That was the golden age of prosperity to the American farmer. Mortgage farmers were almost unknown. A protective tariff has enriched monopolists and impoverished farmers.—Kansas City Times.

The Joliet Gas and Fuel Company commenced drilling for gas at the mouth of Horse Creek on Tuesday last. They have contracted for a well 1,500 feet deep.

She Tries and Knows.

A leading chemist of New York says: "No plaster of such merit as the Athlophoros Plaster has ever before been produced." They are a novelty because they are not made simply to sell cheap, they are the best that science, skill and money can produce, and will do what is claimed for them. For sprains, aches, weakness, lameness, etc., they are unequalled.

40 Fulton St., Sandusky, O., Nov. 21 '87. The Athlophoros Plaster is like magic. It is the best I ever tried and I have used many kinds. Our druggist told me that he had about 100 lbs. of it and should in July, and it has been sold since, but I have not seen it since.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, of "Morish Malady."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St. N. Y.

Farmers, Attention!

I wish to call the attention of every farmer to the fact that I have a new and improved Picket Fence.

Combination Wire and Picket Fence.

It is composed of ten No. 12 steel galvanized wires, forty-eight inches long. The pickets are one foot long, one and a half inches wide and five eighths of an inch thick, woven together. It forms

The Most Complete and Durable Fence Ever Produced.

IT WILL TURN EVERYTHING,

From a half grown chicken to a full blooded Durham, and there is no possible chance for stock to be injured by this fence. As to durability,

It will out-last two ordinary Board Fences,

And the original cost is much less than board fence.

I have manufactured this fence in a small way for two years, and it has given entire satisfaction in every case. It is no longer an experiment.

Everybody Acknowledges Its Superiority Over All Other Fences.

I am now prepared to furnish it in large or small quantities, rough or planed. Can ship to any point in country. Call at my office, 101 Fulton street, and see for yourselves, or address

H. C. KING, April 28-6008, Ottawa, Ill.

The High Grade Norman Stallion TACHEAU

Will make the Season of 1888 as follows: From Monday afternoon until Wednesday morning, at Patrick McManus', six miles northeast of Utica, in Wallace township, on the old Pratt farm, from Wednesday noon until Thursday morning, at W. E. Bowers', six miles north of Ottawa, on plank road, in Dayton township, from Thursday afternoon until Saturday morning, at Muir's, two miles south and one mile west of Prairie Center, on the Dudley farm, in Waltham township. He can be found at S. W. Heywood's stable, at Utica, on Saturday afternoon. And the balance of the time on the owner's stable, six miles northwest of Utica and four miles east of La Salle.

DESCRIPTION.—TACHEAU was foaled June, 1884. He is a beautiful bay horse, with black points, with the arch neck, very lively quarters, short, strong back, with clean flat bone, sound and perfect hocks, splendid feet, action and disposition all color, and a noble pair of lungs and a hard constitution. He will weigh, in fair breeding condition, upwards of 1,700 lbs., and was proved to be a very sure foot, getter and good average breeder.

TACHEAU was bred by Western Beauty, No. 1511. His dam was bred by Bureau, No. 118. His grand dam was bred by French Grant, No. 34. He is a beautiful sire of very fine bred Norman and Standardbred stallions. TACHEAU descends from the very best Norman stallion that was ever imported from France, and was proved to be a very sure foot, getter and good average breeder.

When the mare is known to be with foal, payable in mare or removing them from the county without any notice. Care will be taken to insure the mare and payable immediately. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible should any occur.

WM. JAMISON, April 28-6008, UTICA, ILL.

Legal

HENRY GUNN, Attorney at Law.

JUNIAL SETTLEMENT.—ESTATE OF PATRICK McMANUS, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Patrick McManus, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of the county of La Salle and state of Illinois, at the County Court House, in Ottawa, Illinois, on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1888, for the purpose of rendering an account of his proceedings in the administration of the estate of the said decedent. Dated at Ottawa, Ill., this 21st day of May, 1888.

Attest: HENRY GUNN, Clerk Probate Court La Salle Co., Ill. may 26-36

LORENZO LELAND, Attorney at Law.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY. In the Circuit Court, to June Term, A. D. 1888. Margaret J. Peavey vs. George Howard, James Howard, William Howard, Robert Howard and Thomas Howard.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of non-residence of Robert Howard and James Howard, implicated with the above defendants, having been filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county, notice is therefore hereby given to the said non-resident defendants that the complaint and bill heretofore filed in said cause, and the answers thereto, on the 5th day of February, 1888, and that thereupon a summons issued out of said court, whereby said bill is now pending, returnable as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, appear and answer to the said complaint and bill in said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term of said court, to-wit: on the 1st day of June, 1888, and in said county, on the second Monday in June, 1888, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. Dated at Ottawa, Ill., this 21st day of May, 1888.

L. LELAND, Compt'rs Solr. may 26-36

DUNCAN, O'CONNOR & GILBERT, Attorneys at Law.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY. In the Circuit Court, to June Term, A. D. 1888. Trustees of School of Township Thirty-three North, Range Four East, of the County of La Salle vs. Julia Dowling, Theresa Corcoran, Murry Corcoran, Martha Scott, William Scott, Anna Leitch, George Leitch, John Leitch, Sarah Dowling, Sarah Dowling, Julia Dowling, Margaret Dowling, and Henry Price.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of non-residence of Martha Scott, William Scott, Anna Leitch, George Leitch and John Leitch, implicated with the above defendants, having been filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county, notice is therefore hereby given to the said non-resident defendants that the complaint and bill heretofore filed in said cause, and the answers thereto, on the 5th day of February, 1888, and that thereupon a summons issued out of said court, whereby said bill is now pending, returnable as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, appear and answer to the said complaint and bill in said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term of said court, to-wit: on the 1st day of June, 1888, and in said county, on the second Monday in June, A. D. 1888, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. Dated at Ottawa, Ill., this 21st day of May, 1888.

DUNCAN, O'CONNOR & GILBERT, Compt'rs Solr. June 2-36

DUNCAN, O'CONNOR & GILBERT, Attorneys at Law.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN MCGUIRE, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN MCGUIRE, late of the county of La Salle and state of Illinois, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of the county of La Salle and state of Illinois, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1888, at the Probate Court Room, in Ottawa, Illinois, in said county, when and where all persons interested in said estate against said estate are notified to attend and present the same in writing for adjustment. Dated this 21st day of May, A. D. 1888.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OTTAWA.

Capital - - - \$100,000. H. M. HAMILTON, President. WILLIAM CULLEN, Vice President. JOHN F. NASH, Cashier. DIRECTORS: Edward C. Swift, Lorenso Leland, E. T. Gilman, John F. Nash, Wm. Cullen, H. M. Hamilton.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF OTTAWA.

(Formerly City Bank of James Allen & Co.) R. C. ALLEN, President. T. D. CATHLIN, Vice President. R. C. ALLEN, JR., Cashier. A. F. SCHUCH, Asst. Cashier.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

- C. O'RIOG, F. O. ALLEN, J. RIGGS & ALLEN, Attorneys at Law. Office over First National Bank, Ottawa, Ill. J. FOSBER, R. RUGGER, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in the Cowell Sherwood Block, north of postoffice. DUNCAN MCDONNELL, C. B. CHAPMAN, Attorneys at Law, (Gedney's Block, Ottawa, Ill. apr 30) M. DOUGALL & CHAS. A. HARRIS, Attorneys at Law, (Gedney's Block, Ottawa, Ill. apr 30) G. W. W. BLAKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, (Room 10 Opera House Block, Ottawa, Ill. All legal business promptly attended to. jan 1) LORENZO LELAND, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Postoffice Block, Ottawa, Illinois. may 27) THOS. C. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Ottawa, Illinois. Office in Bushnell's block, west of Court House. jan 4) E. C. SWIFT, Attorney at Law, Attorney Block Ill. Special attention to probate matters. J. W. DUNNAN, A. J. O'CONNOR, H. T. GILBERT, DUNCAN, O'CONNOR & GILBERT, Attorneys at Law, Office in Fetter & Metzger's block, east of Court House, Ottawa, Illinois; and La Salle Co., Ill. July 25) R. F. BULL, LUTHER H. STANWELL, Attorneys at Law, Ottawa, Illinois, and Counselors at Law, of La Salle and Madison streets, Ottawa, Ill. jan 25) M. N. ARMSTRONG, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Ottawa, Ill. Notary Public. Office in Gedney's Block, Ottawa, Ill. jan 25) T. C. TRENARY, Attorney at Law. Office with W. H. Brewer, Rooms 9 & 10, Opera House Block, Ottawa, Ill. jan 2) L. W. BREWER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public. Rooms 9 & 10, Opera House Block, Ottawa, Ill. D. M. DOUGALL, Attorney at Law, Ottawa, Ill. Office in Gedney's Block. oct 27) B. F. LINCOLN, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 19 La Salle street, west side of the Court House, Ottawa, Ill. July 27) GEORGE S. BLINDRIDGE, Attorney at Law, Office in Postoffice Block, Ottawa, Ill. apr 1) HENRY HAY, JOHN B. WIDMER, MAYO & WIDMER, Attorneys at Law, Office in Nutting's Block, corner of I. Salle and Main streets. Front room to stairs, Ottawa, Ill. PHYSICIANS. A. T. OLMSTED, D. D. S., Dentist. 72 La Salle Street, Ottawa, Ill. Office will be closed on Oct. 1st, 1887, to March 20th, 1888, except holiday week. DR. WM. M. HANNA, office 121 Main street, over Lynch's store, (Dr. Hard's office) corner 30th Street, the residence of Harry L. Hosack, Ottawa, Ill. DR. CHARITY SANDERS, successor to Dr. Alicia Austen, Office Opera House Block, Ottawa, Ill. Telephone No. 127. sep 1) DR. J. S. RYBURN, Ottawa, Ill. Office in Opera House Block. In office day and night. H. M. BASCOM, M. D., Office Hours, 2 to 4. Office and Residence, Always in office during office hours. P. O. BLANK DR. E. W. WELLS, (Dentist Doctor) and Physician and Surgeon to the St. Louis Female Hospital, Office over Steiff's Clothing store, corner of Main and La Salle streets. Residence