

The Free Trader.

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OUR CLUBBING

Table listing subscription rates for various papers like 'The Free Trader and Chicago Weekly Times', 'The Free Trader and Chicago Weekly Tribune', etc.

A Peoria distillery the other day bought from the internal revenue bureau whisky stamps to the amount of \$3,014.209.

The weight of a cask of water pulled out the teeth of 'The Man with the Iron Jaw,' while he was performing at the Indiana state fair, the cask falling on his breast, and crushing him to death.

Professor King, the aeronaut, made an ascension in his big balloon from Chicago on Thursday and after rising about a mile in the air sailed off southward and up to yesterday had not been heard from.

Now that Foster is safely out of the woods in Ohio, the 'Dorsey and -laughter' he was so earnestly begging the eastern banks to send him can be transferred to Virginia, where Mahone is making such an earnest fight in behalf of equal rights and -reputation.

The Peoria Democrat has put on a new dress, and comes out clear and clean as a pin. The Democrat is the leading democratic paper in the state—ably edited, sound in doctrine, and always up with the times. It ought to be a household pet in every democratic family in the state.

Charles Fuller, a farmer living five miles east of Bloomington, was struck dead by lightning in his barn-yard on the 8th inst., and was found two hours afterwards barely in time to prevent his body from being eaten up by the hogs.

Dr. John G. Holland, well known in the literary world by the title of 'Timothy Titcomb,' and for the last half dozen years as the editor of Scribner's Monthly, died suddenly on Wednesday in New York. He was born in Belchertown, Mass., in 1819, and graduated from the Brookline Medical college in 1841.

John Taylor, the present head of the Mormon Church, at the close of a recent six days' conference at Salt Lake City, put on his prophetic robes and cried, 'If the American nation will not repent of its sins, God will destroy it.' It is a comfort to know, at least, if the prophecy proves true, that the destruction must include all of that nastiness known as Mormonism.

Dr. Thomas appears to have abandoned his purpose to appeal to the 'Judicial Conference,' at least we see in the Chicago papers the announcement that he will resume his preaching in the 'people's church' (Haverly's theatre) next Sunday, while his appeal can only be heard in the higher conference on condition that in the meantime he stop preaching.

The cable dispatches for a week or two past have made occasional mention of transactions in London in confederate bonds, and now it is mentioned that Gideon Townsend, a New Orleans broker, is paying \$25 per \$1000 for certain confederate bonds. The transactions are said to be based on a movement to secure, in payment of these bonds, a considerable deposit still lying in the bank of England of the defunct confederate state government.

The David Davis party in the United States Senate, though heavy, is not very numerous. Still the party seems to have had confident expectations of being elected president pro tem of the senate, and as the democrats were otherwise named, while the republicans were quite as willing to enter in a bargain with the D. D. party as they were last spring with the Mahone party, the D. D. party voted with the republicans, until the dicker finally succeeded, no doubt to the great joy of the D. D. party.

Mississippi is pretty well south, and its climate such as seldom to be liable to September frosts, but the republicans and greenbackers thereaway must have felt all the exhilarating sensations of a snow storm when, a few weeks ago, their candidate for governor, the redoubtable anti-Bourbon apostle, Jo King, told them in his opening speech, that 'though he had been nominated by the republicans and greenbackers, and gratefully accepted their nomination, candor compelled him to say that he did not sympathize with either party in their views.'

New York received with due honor and hospitality last week the distinguished French visitors who have come over to represent France at the Yorktown celebration. The party includes representatives of the President of the French Republic and the various departments of the Government, and eight descendants of French officers who took part in the siege, one of them being a grand-nephew of Lafayette. The Marquis de Rochambeau, perhaps the most eminent of the civilians, is accompanied by his wife. On the roundabout way to Niagara Falls, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The remains of President Garfield were transferred last week from the casket in which they were brought from Elberon, N. J., to an

air-tight metallic case of bronze, with gold trimmings and a golden pall on top, for which Mrs. Garfield will direct an appropriate inscription. This bronze casket will not be placed in a vault, but will be exposed to view on a catafalque in a crypt. Upon removal, in presence of Dr. Robinson and Mr. Fairfield, the remains were found to be in a good state of preservation. The casket was made by the New York Burial Case Company, and presented as a gift to the Cleveland Monument Committee. Mrs. Garfield very decidedly objects to the project of removing the remains to the little burying ground at Mentor.

While reform in the national civil service has been talked about a good deal for the last six or eight years, its main use thus far has been to serve as a sort of rhetorical flourish in party platforms and presidential inaugural addresses and messages. Since the violent shock the country has received in the assassination of Gen. Garfield, a crime for which our wretched civil service system—not inaptly called the 'spoils system'—is generally held responsible, public thought has been turned with much more seriousness to the subject, and is rapidly shaping itself into such a demand that something shall be done, that congress will hardly dare to pass through another session ignoring the subject.

It is true, Guiteau's narrative, of which the material portions are printed on an inside page, in a measure contradicts the theory which holds the spoils system responsible for his crime, by the statement that his failure to get the Paris consulship, or any other office, 'did not have the slightest influence on me one way or the other in my removing the President.' Yet in another part he admits that his mind was worked up to the commission of the crime by the quarrel between the President and Conkling, and the protracted struggle between the half-breeds and stalwarts at Albany, and what was that but a shameful and disgusting wrangle arising out of the spoils system?

But whether Guiteau's crime is directly attributable to the spoils system or not, no one can look for a moment into our national civil service system as now practiced but will admit that 'reform is necessary.' Even Ex-Secretary Everts, premier of the Hayes administration, by which the civil service was prostituted to base uses than by any other administration since the organization of the government, felt impelled, in a brief tribute to Gen. Garfield two weeks ago, to say: 'It is a very sad fact for us as republicans—I speak of our republican form of government, and not of a party—that four of our chief magistrates have died in office, two plagued to death by importunities of office seekers, and two slain by assassins really incited by the same cause. Let us consider whether all this plague of patronage, the place-man's ride, the statesman's scandal, and the natives' shame, cannot be avoided, who shall stand before this people, between the living and the dead presidents, that this plague may be stayed?'

But how is the 'plague' to be 'stayed?' The most common idea is, that congress shall pass some sort of law that shall put a stop to all appointments as rewards for party services; that shall regard competency the main qualification; and that shall protect competent and faithful public servants from removal on account of belonging to one or another political party. No measure of reform, in this view of the subject, is generally conceded, has yet been proposed that is superior to the bill introduced in the U. S. Senate last winter by Senator Pendleton, of Ohio. The bill, in brief, provides for the appointment by the President of five commissioners, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, whose duty it shall be to devise and submit to the President for his approval and promulgation suitable rules, and to suggest such action as shall make this act operative, and when these rules are so promulgated and approved it becomes the duty of the heads of the department to which they relate to aid in all proper ways in carrying such rules into effect.

These rules are to declare and provide for competitive examinations, that all offices and places shall be filled by selections from among those graded highest in such competitive examinations; that the original entrance into the public service shall be at the lowest grade; that there shall be a period of probation before final appointment; that promotions shall be from the lower grades to the higher on the basis of merit and competition; that no person in the public service shall be under obligation to contribute to any election fund or render any political service or be removed for refusing to do so; that no person shall have any right to use his official authority to influence any person; that there shall be non-competitive examinations before the commission in such cases as they see fit; that written notice shall be given to the commission of those selected from the applicants in the examinations; of the rejection of any such persons after probation, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same kept by the commission.

This plan is open to the very serious objection, however, that something very like it was tried during the last Grant administration, and resulted in such a conspicuous failure that the very phrase 'civil service reform' became for several years a laughing stock and joke. A better system undoubtedly is that proposed in a late letter to the Monmouth (Ill.) Review by the somewhat eccentric but none the less acute and sensible Henry Clay Dean, now a resident of Putnam county, Missouri. His plan, elaborated in a letter of three or four columns, is, in a word, that all public officers, as far as practicable, shall be elected by the people, or where that is impossible, as in the case of cabinet officers, chiefs of bureaus, collectors of ports, foreign ministers, &c., they shall be elected by a joint vote of the two houses of congress.

In support of this plan Mr. Dean very forcibly contrasts the comparative purity and efficiency of the civil service of the states, where all the officers from governor down to constable are elected, with the inefficiency and seething corruption of the national civil service, growing out of the appointing system. Where the people elect, 'if the officer should fail to do his duty,' says Mr. Dean, 'the people can promptly remove him, as they would any

other servant employed by them. Where such direct responsibility exists by elections there can be no nepotism, no centralization, no favoritism, no civil list, no families built up at the public expense, and no life estates in a public office, the most odious feature in the governments of Europe.'

The plan of Mr. Dean, now that the discussion of the subject promises to lead to practical results, certainly deserves serious attention, and once the people generally get hold of it, they will not allow congress to ignore it.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY. The democrats of New York held a state convention at Albany on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The reason why it took two days to transact business which was usually disposed of in one day, was the necessity to settle, once for all, the question whether the representation of the party in its conventions from New York city should hereafter be controlled by the democratic voters of the city and county of New York, or, as heretofore, by Tammany or Irwing Hall,—both the 'Halls' having appeared with delegations, though a full delegation for the city and county of New York had been elected in obedience to the recommendation of the state committee, by the democratic voters in representative districts, as had been done in the rest of the state.

The committee on credentials having been appointed on Tuesday soon after the meeting of the convention at 2 o'clock, asked, in view of the importance of the business in their hands, until next morning to report, and the request was acceded to.

John Kelly of course appeared before the committee in behalf of his Tammany delegation, and the Irwing Hall leaders presented their case. After hearing arguments until 3 o'clock in the morning, the committee decided unanimously against admitting the delegates of either Hall, and to admit the delegates appointed by the representative districts. The decision, on being reported to the convention next morning, was unanimously approved amid the liveliest demonstrations of applause. The decision is of course regarded as one of the utmost importance, ridding, it is hoped, the democracy of New York forever hereafter of the pestiferous hall nuisance, through which heretofore the party was so often placed at the mercy of unscrupulous adventurers and thieves like bosses Tweed and Kelly.

The question of contested delegations being thus happily settled, Ernest Brooks was elected permanent president, and made the customary 'eloquent speech' on taking the chair.

The following ticket was then nominated: For Secretary of State—William Parrell. For Controller—George H. Lapham. For Attorney General—Roswell A. Parmenter.

For Treasurer—Robert A. Maxwell. For State Engineer—Thomas Evershed. For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Ex-Atty. Gen. Schoonmaker.

The platform adopted is a reiteration of the platform adopted in 1874, 1876 and 1880, with the addition of a resolution deploring the assassination of President Garfield, and resolutions in favor of free canals, against monopolies, and denouncing the subservency of the last republican legislature of New York to the bidding of corporations, &c.

While the Irwing Hall democracy express their hearty support, notwithstanding their exclusion from the convention, John Kelly and the Tammanyites promise not to oppose the state ticket, but say they will spare no effort to defeat the local nominees of the county democracy.

WASHINGTON NOTES. The democrats, as foreshadowed in our last, organized the senate by electing a Democrat president pro tem, in spite of the efforts of the republicans to the contrary. The latter were very anxious for a compromise. So important did they regard the temporary presidency of the senate, involving as it did a possible succession to the executive chair, that they seemed to regard the death of Arthur as an almost imminent probability and were willing to give the democrats not only all the other senate offices, but half the committees, if they would let the republicans have the president pro tem. But the democrats refused to treat on the subject, and having in caucus on Saturday evening nominated Bayard, of Delaware, and on the meeting of the senate on Monday elected him. Edmunds tried, before the election took place, to have the new senators from New York and Rhode Island sworn in by the oldest member, but the democrats stuck to the law which made that the duty of the president of the senate, and elected Bayard of Delaware such president. The vote stood 34 to 32, Davis of Illinois, after voting in favor of the Edmunds motion, refusing to vote for Bayard or Anthony, whom the republicans voted for.

The republicans, however, were not satisfied with the result, and on Wednesday, after the three new republican senators had been sworn in, held another caucus, and resolved to oust Bayard by electing David Davis president of the senate. The movement, shameful as it was, was carried out on Thursday, when Logan offered the caucus resolution for the election of Davis in place of Bayard, and it was carried by 36 to 34. Davis and Bayard both declined to vote. On being escorted to the chair, Davis made a short speech, saying if the honor conferred carried any party obligations he should decline it.

No movement has yet been made towards the election of any other senate officers, but a resolution has been adopted to leave the committees as constituted last spring in favor of the republicans. Endless speculation continues as to the composition of the new cabinet. It is decided that none of the present cabinet will be retained except secretary Lincoln, and possibly James, whom there is a strong pressure to retain until the end of the star route prosecutions, though he says he will remain only on condition that his reappointment is permanent. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, it is understood, will succeed Blaine, and Judge Folger, of New York, will get Windom's place, unless James remains, in which case T. O. Howe of Wisconsin will get the treasury portfolio. The president has intimated that he will leave for Yorktown on Tuesday and remain most of the week,

and no cabinet appointments will be announced until after his return.

The senate has thus far transacted no business except to act on a long list of appointments sent in on Wednesday and Thursday by the president. Most of them thus far are reappointments that had been made by Garfield. The quidnuncs were considerably exercised on Saturday by the sudden appearance of Conkling in Washington. He arrived on Friday night and early on Saturday called on President Arthur and remained closeted with him all day. But not a syllable has leaked out as to what was talked about.

The president seems to be anxious to have it understood that he is not the guest of senator Jones, though he occupies his house. He found the White House uninhabitable and therefore rented the Jones mansion, its owner having no use for it, and occupies it with his own servants as his own establishment.

Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, is unable to get any prominent lawyer to assist him. No New York lawyer is willing to join him without a large retainer, and R. M. T. Merrick declined the job in any event. There is some prospect, however, of E. A. Storrs accepting the unpleasant job.

Pension Commissioner Dudley has discovered that about thirty employes of his office have been concerned in frauds which will reach into the millions. He is nearly ready to make arrest of the thieves.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

The session of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church at Sycamore last week was unusually interesting and exciting on account, of course, of the trial of Dr. H. W. Thomas for heresy and matters growing out of it. The trial took place before a jury or committee of fifteen selected by the conference, and as Dr. Thomas objected to a number of the jurors on account of prejudice, the objectionable members were removed and others appointed in their place. Drs. Parkhurst and Hatfield acted as prosecutors and Dr. Miller, of the upper Iowa Conference, and Brothers Artel, Bennett and Sheppard conducted the defense. The charges were three, elaborated in a long string of specifications, but alleging in substance that Dr. Thomas held heretical views in denying the plenary inspiration of the scriptures, and in denying the doctrine of atonement and the doctrine of everlasting punishment as taught in the standards of the Methodist Church.

Of course we have not the space, nor is it necessary, to go over the incidents of the trial, which lasted three days—from Saturday to Tuesday. It is sufficient to say, that Dr. Thomas was adjudged guilty on all the counts and sentenced to expulsion as a minister and member of the Methodist Church.

This judgment, however, is not final, unless Dr. Thomas chooses to regard it as such. He has an appeal to another court, called the 'Judicial Conference,' composed of seven members from each of the three annual conferences from which the appellant is expelled; and to this tribunal Dr. Thomas has signified his purpose to appeal.

While the trial of Dr. Thomas was proceeding on Saturday, the doctor started a counter-irritant by way of presenting charges against Dr. Parkhurst and demanding his trial. The charges alleged lying and slander in circulating that Dr. Thomas indulged in beer, theatricals and cards. They were referred to a committee of fifteen, who, after a patient hearing, on Wednesday evening returned a verdict of acquittal.

Aside from the trials, the proceedings of the conference possessed no special interest. The usual appointments for the year were made, among which we notice that Mr. Arnold is returned to Ottawa, T. H. Hazeltine is assigned to Peru, A. T. Horn to Marcelles, E. H. Bell to Earlville, G. K. Bibbins to Freedom, &c. Rev. J. M. Caldwell is made presiding elder of this (Joliet) district.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Tuesday's elections in Ohio and Iowa show no unexpected or striking results. Iowa was carried by the republicans by their usual off-year majority, the only notable feature being the meagerness of the greenback vote. That party was really the only one that made an active canvass, yet its vote of 46,000 in the off year 2879 is cut down to less than 25,000. Considering that the democrats in 1879 were beaten 72,000 against 50,000 now, notwithstanding so many greenbackers have returned to the republican fold, the Des Moines State Leader is justified in saying that, under all the circumstances, the result on Tuesday must be regarded as a democratic victory.

In Ohio Foster is re-elected governor by 20,000 majority, which, without explanation, would look like a disastrous democratic defeat. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the feeling in regard to Garfield was still so fresh and deep that it had a large influence in deterring men from voting in a way that bore a sort of resemblance of ill-feeling towards him. Besides, the great body of the democrats were dissatisfied with Bookwalter, their candidate for governor. He was a democrat of less than a year's standing, and in the canvass ignored all the democratic committees and party leaders. The vote on both sides was small, but two democrats are believed to have staid at home to one republican. Both houses of the legislature, as well as governor, are carried by the republicans.

While no doubt the Eastern states are full of democrats who are protectionists, they are so scarce in the west, that there is a general newspaper expression of surprise at finding Senator Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, in his oration on the opening of the Atlanta Exposition last week, giving utterance to expressions like the following: 'Freedom of trade,' said he, 'has a seductive sound, but if it be not reciprocal and of equal advantage among nations, it is attractive only in sound, and nothing more.' 'The people of Indiana, with all their tremendous capacity for agriculture, are not content to ignore the other branches of remunerative industry. They are reaching forth their hands, guided by skill and intellect, to develop all the bounties of nature and to pluck fruits in all the fields of labor. And in paying a tariff tax for Government support as a

venge, they find that the laws compelling them to do so alklike foster, encourage, and protect their young and growing manufactures of iron, hard wood, glass, wool and cotton, they will regard them with favor as the result of wise legislation. Indeed, they will demand such an adjustment of the tariff as to insure that end.'

Galileo demonstrated the revolution of the earth around the sun over two hundred years ago, and still there are Joseph Jaspers who believe that 'De sun do move.' Anti-free traders, a hundred years hence, will be as great rarities as Joseph Jaspers are to-day.

THE FENIAN DYNAMITE PLOT.

Our readers remember the excitement in England a few months ago occasioned by the discovery at Liverpool, in the hold of a vessel from the United States, hid in barrels of cement, of several diabolical machines—a sort of combination of dynamite and clockwork—so contrived that the machines could be placed under a bridge, building or other structure, wound up, and in a given time the dynamite would explode and general devastation follow. Of course the contrivance of the machines and their shipment to England with the most heinous purpose was charged upon the Fenians, and now a thorough investigation proves the charge true,—exactly to the extent and in the sense admitted by O'Donovan Rossa at the time. It seems it was all a scheme to scare some money out of the British Government. Stories in regard to the construction of infernal machines by the Fenians in this country for use in England were first so largely circulated that the English government believed them, and offered a large reward for their discovery before put into use. This was exactly what the conspirators wanted. The machines—blungily constructed and really harmless—were made at the order of a Philadelphia saloon keeper named Foye and turned over to O'Donovan Rossa, who had them packed in cement and placed on board the vessel at Boston. Then Foye entered into negotiations with the British Consul at New York and for the information in regard to the shipment of the machines which led to their capture at Liverpool he received the reward the plot had in view, amounting to \$10,000. The whole business was unraveled by United States detectives, but when they went to lay their hands on Foye it was found he had fled to parts unknown.

There is little news beyond indefinite and unintelligible rumors in regard to Indian hostilities in Arizona. There is no doubt that a number of 'bucks' are missing from the agencies—40 from Thomas and 605 from San Carlos, and there is no other explanation of their absence except that they have joined the hostiles. The understanding is that all are gathering in the southern end of Chiricahua, on the Mexican border, to be ready to cross if pressed too closely by the troops. There are three columns in the field against the hostiles. Bernard's troop is west of the Chiricahua range, Wagner's to the east, and McLellan's moving southwest, the objective point of meeting being at the Mexican line, which they will all cross if the Mexican authorities permit, and cooperate with their troops. The line is up to Fort Thomas, and everything is reported quiet at the reservation.

The report brought to Santa Fe on the 9th by passengers via the Southern Pacific railroad, that on Thursday night (8th) when the train was passing Wilcox, Arizona, 'a fight was in progress between the citizens and Indians; that the Indians seemed to have made the attack and the whites were in great confusion,' &c., &c., has been confirmed by no subsequent dispatches from that quarter. A few train men beyond Wilcox had been murdered by the Indians and it is probable the firing heard was upon these.

Too MANY VENDOR.—We have before us, in our exchanges, three different weather prognostications for October—all by 'Venor.' One says 'October 1 to 5th warm, followed by cold, heavy rains to 9th; warmer weather 10th to 15th,' &c. Another says: October will be cold and wet; heavy rains during first of the week, with probable snowfalls in many sections between the 7th and 10th. Cold and wintry weather on the 14th, 15th and 16th. Warmer 18th, 19th and 30th,' &c. And the third reads: 'A general storm period of severity is probable about the 15th and 16th in the southern and western sections of the United States, and also in the Upper Lake regions and maritime provinces in Canada. Cold weather in Newfoundland.' Of course all these contradictory prognostications are not by the same man, for every body knows the real Venor is always truthful. But somehow people seem to have gotten the idea that the name means something else, and whenever any one proceeds to make a lot of absurd and improbable predictions about the weather, he thinks he can make them harmless and himself all right with the public by calling himself 'Venor.'

A very discreditable story leaks out in regard to the police officers who captured the Arkansas train robbers. They found upon the robber some \$9,000, and this three of the four captives concluded to divide among themselves, besides the large reward of some \$25,000 offered for the thieves; and in order to prevent the latter from 'peaching' on them the captors agree that no efforts should be spared to save the robbers from going to the penitentiary. The fourth man of the captors, who favored the return of the money to the express company and passengers, after two attempts at his assassination, revealed the facts to the authorities, who, in consequence, have locked up both the robbers and three of their captors.

Dispatches from Yorktown report that multitudes are already gathering there to be present at the celebration which opens next Wednesday. At present there are sleeping accommodations in that place for barely 3000 persons, though 100,000 are expected next week. However, as there will be abundant provisions to feed the multitude, the sleeping matter will be of small consequence if the weather is fair as it will cost little to erect enough tents and booths for all. Then large numbers can be accommodated on board the numerous vessels there will be in the harbor.

On next Saturday evening McIntire & Heath's Minstrels will be at the Opera House. They were here last season and gave an enjoyable entertainment. We have not seen their list of talent, but are led to believe from all accounts they are as good as, if not better, than they were last year.

HOME MATTERS.

PERSONAL. Mac.—John L. Mackinlay is in the city. Gilman.—William Gilman, of Chicago, was in the city this week. Lotz.—Mr. L. Perkins has returned from his trip to New England. Trimble.—Mrs. Washburn, of Princeton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Trimble. Spicer.—Marselles Register: E. H. Spicer, Esq., started for Nebraska, Wednesday last. Skiffe.—Billy Skiff, J. E. Porter's missionary, returned from the big fairs of the west on Saturday.

Ill.—Mrs. J. P. Crosson, who has been ill for some time, is improving, and on the road to recovery. Odd.—Dr. J. O. Harris instructed the La Salle Odd Fellows in unwritten work on Wednesday evening last. Reedy.—Thos. Reedy, of the Caton farm, near Joliet, was in town this week. The farm's stock made a successful show at the State Fair.

Colwell.—Mrs. Carrie Colwell, who has been ill for some time, is improving; but her sister, Mrs. Sarah, afflicted with typhoid pneumonia, is in a very critical condition. Collins.—Mr. John Collins, of South Ottawa, who was seriously injured several weeks ago by the kick of a horse, is able to be about. He will soon be able to be at his tailor-shop again.

Smith.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Smith, of this city, had the great misfortune to lose their son, Artie, who died on Sunday evening. The little fellow was a bright, beautiful boy and idolized by his parents. Dean.—Rev. Father Terry has been assigned as parish priest of St. Patrick's church, Chicago, the leading Catholic parish of the city. His predecessor, Father Conway, becomes near general and ex-officio priest of the cathedral.

J. D. H.—We expect to publish next week an interesting letter by 'J. D. H.' on Deer Park. The writer some weeks ago spent a day there, and has written a very interesting letter on the topography of that part of La Salle county.

Arizona.—On Wednesday last, Messrs. N. Wimple, Sheridan, James Greig and Will Goodman, Freedom, and three other gentlemen of this county, whose names we did not learn, left Ottawa on the Rock Island road for Arizona. Porter.—J. E. Porter's hay tools took first premium at the state fairs of Iowa and Illinois and at St. Louis. The tools were shown at Columbus, Detroit, Jackson, Mich., and many other places where no other premiums were offered. Wherever premiums were offered they captured the first.

Kennedy.—Aurora Beacon: 'The tenth wedding anniversary of Conductor Matt. Kennedy and wife was happily celebrated last Friday evening by a large company of friends, who surprised them at their residence on West Park Ave. To commemorate the event they were presented with an elegant easy chair and foot rest, lady's rocker and a table-lamp, all handsomely upholstered in raw silk and velvet, W. B. Hawkins, in his happiest mood, making the presentation in behalf of the visitors. A bountiful supper was spread by the ladies of the party, and the evening was joyously spent.'

Kimball.—Chicago Tribune: 'Mr. G. H. Kimball, for many years chief clerk in the general freight office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, has resigned to accept the position of traveling freight agent for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. Mr. Kimball is an able and efficient freight-man and the Lake Shore may consider itself fortunate in having been able to secure his services. Last Saturday Mr. Kimball was presented by his old associates on the Rock Island with a fine gold chain and locket, the latter properly inscribed, as a token of their regard and esteem.'—The business men of Ottawa will regret Mr. Kimball's resignation, for he was one of Ottawa's best friends in the Rock Island management and at all times worked for Ottawa's interests. We have not learned who is to be his successor; we hope he will be as friendly as Mr. Kimball.

The very best assortment of ladies' muslin underwear and ladies', misses' and children's woolen underwear will be found at Lynch's. PRICES ALWAYS SATISFACTORY TO PURCHASERS.

Messrs. Dinnan & White, at the scale office of the Rock Island elevator, at the depot, in this city, have been doing a very considerable business in hard and soft coal this fall. Their quality of hard coal, from the Pennsylvania 'Diamond' mine is extra good—as fine as the finest hard coal ever brought to Ottawa, and much finer than 9-10ths of that we usually get. They also have the 3d vein (exclusively) La Salle coal—one of the best soft coals for household use we get. Their prices are always at the bottom, and they guarantee satisfaction every time. Call on them. See adverb. on 5th page.

The meeting of Chas. Green's juvenile class in singing was postponed from yesterday afternoon until Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The class will meet at the Baptist Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

On Tuesday evening Denman Thompson gave his celebrated impersonation of Uncle Lashie Whitcomb to a large audience. At this late day critique of Denman Thompson as Uncle Lashie is quite out of place. The audience were quite enthusiastic and were very much pleased with the entertainment.

Haight & Ganey's Novelty Co. give 'Muldooon's Pic-Nic' at the Opera House on next Wednesday evening, the 19th. 'Muldooon's Pic-Nic' is a very funny piece of broad Irish fun, and in the hands of good comedians very laughable. On next Friday evening the well known Anthony & Ellis 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' party, with Miss Partington as Topsy, will occupy the Opera House. The company is one of the best now playing 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and have been drawing large houses during the season thus far. The scenery is good; and a pack of 10 genuine Siberian Blood Hounds, the largest of which when they arrived in New York weighed 330 lbs., the smallest 170 lbs. And a band of colored singers are among the special features introduced. —At Joliet on Wednesday evening, in spite of a heavy rain, which set in at 7 o'clock, 'standing room only' was hung out before the curtain rose. The News says, 'Prices, 50c first floor; 35c gallery; children, 25c, no extra charge for reserved seats.'

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