## Banks

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OTTAWA.**

Capital - - - $100,000.

H. M. HAMIL ..... President
W. BUSHNELL ..... Vice President
JOHN F. NASH ..... Cashier

*DIRECTORS*

Milton H. Swift, H. M. Hamilton, W. Bushnell, Isaac Gage, Lorenzo Leland, E. Y. Griggs, John F. Nash.

Exchange on Chicago, New York and all the principal cities of the United States, bought and sold.

Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and Continental Europe drawn in sums to suit.

United States Bonds, Gold and Silver bought and sold.

Our facilities are such that we can offer inducements to customers, and we shall use our endeavors to give satisfaction to those entrusting us with their business.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Oct. 19, 1878. JOHN F. NASH, Cashier.

**NATIONAL CITY BANK OF OTTAWA.**

(Formerly City Bank of Eames, Allen & Co.)

L. H. EAMES ..... President
E. C. ALLEN ..... Vice President
G. L. LINDLEY ..... Assist. Cashier

Exchange on Chicago and New York

And all the principal cities east and west.

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and all important points in Continental Europe, drawn in sums to suit purchasers.

U. S. Revenue Stamps of all denominations constantly on hand and for sale.

United States Bonds, Local Securities, Gold and Silver bought and sold.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Jan. 12, 1878. G. L. LINDLEY, Assist. Cashier.


## Professional Cards.

### ATTORNEYS.


E. F. BULL, LESTER H. STRAWN, S. W. RUGER. **BULL, STRAWN & RUGER,** Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office over City Drug Store, corner of La Salle and Madison streets, Ottawa, Ill. jan26,84

**J. W. EBERSOL,** Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office with D. P. Jones, Lynch's Block, Ottawa, Ill Notary Public. Jan19'84

**W. GENTLEMAN,** Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Gedney's Block, northeast corner of Court House Square. Rooms 3 and 4. Ottawa, Ill. Jan3,84.

D. B. SNOW. W. H. STEAD. **SNOW & STEAD,** Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Rooms 7 and 8, Armory Block, Ottawa, Illinois. oct30'84

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

**BUSHNELL & FULLERTON,** Attorneys at Law, Ottawa, Illinois. Office in Bushnell's block, west of Court House. July21-1y

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

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

J. W. DUNCAN. A. J. O'CONOR. R. J. WALL. **DUNCAN, O'CONOR & WALL,** Attorneys at Law. Office in Cameron's building, opposite Clifton Hotel, Ottawa, Illinois. July29'82

**JESSE B. RUGER,** Lawyer, Futterer & Metzger's Block east of Court House, Ottawa, Illinois. jan7'82

**JOHN B. RICE,** Attorney at Law, Reddick's Block, city of Ottawa. Will practice law in La Salle and adjoining counties, and in the Appellate and Supreme Courts. sep20-1yr

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

**CHASE FOWLER,** Master in Chancery, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Gedney's Block, northeast corner of court house square, Rooms 3 and 4, Ottawa, Illinois. jun10'82

G. W. W. BLAKE. M. T. MOLONEY. **BLAKE & MOLONEY,** Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Rooms 25 and 26 Opera House Block, Ottawa, Illinois jun8'82

**T. C. TRENARY,** Attorney at Law. Office with L. W. Brewer, Rooms 22 & 24 County Court House. Ottawa, Ill. jun3

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

**J. C. BOYLE,** Attorney at Law. Office with M. T. Moloney, Opera House Block, Ottawa, Ill. feb21,80

**SAMUEL RICHOLSON,** Attorney and Counselor at Law. Will practice in the courts of La Salle and adjoining counties. Office, west of Court House, Ottawa, Ill. nov14

**L. W. BREWER,** Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public. Rooms 22 & 24 County Court House, Ottawa, Ill.

**DAVID A. COOK,** Attorney at Law. Office, Rooms 5 and 6 Armory (Wood's) Block, Ottawa, Illinois. dec28

**D. McDOUGALL,** Attorney at Law, Ottawa Ill. Office in Gedney's Block dec2'76

**B. F. LINCOLN,** Attorney at Law. Office over No. 19 La Salle street, west side of the Court House, Ottawa, Ill. July3'75

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

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


### PHYSICIANS.


**J. G. GUNDLACH, M. D.,** lately of St. Louis, Mo., having assumed the charge of the Sanicula Mineral Springs, (heretofore known as the Ottawa Springs,) would herewith most respectfully tender his professional services to the people of Ottawa and La Salle county, especially in the treatment of chronic diseases. Office and residence at Spring Grounds. Office hours, 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free; when by mail, enclose stamp for reply. jan12-6mos

**DR. ALCINDA AUTEN,** Office over Hoxie's store, La Salle st., Ottawa, Ill. jun17-4m*

**DR. G. MILLER,** the well known Oculist and Aurist, Ottawa, Ill. Office, 11 La Salle street, up stairs. apr8-3mos*

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

**DR. J. S. RYBURN,** Ottawa, Ill. Office in the Opera House Block. In office day and night. jan12'73

J. C. HATHEWAY. GEORGE E. VANCE. **DRS. HATHEWAY & VANCE,** Physicians and Surgeons, Ottawa, Ill. Office, southwest corner of Main and La Salle streets. Dr. Hatheway's residence east of Fox river, near school house. Dr. Vance will be found in office, day and night. jan11

**DR. R. M. McARTHUR,** Ottawa, Ill.—Office in the Opera House Block. Open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. Residence on Benton street, south of Illinois Avenue. jan22'76

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

**DR. M. ZENDER,** Homœopathic Physician Ottawa, Ill. Offers his services to the friends of the Homœopathic system in Ottawa, in all branches of his profession. Particular attention given to the treatment of women and children. Office in Glover & Cook's Block. feb16

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

**M. KNEUSSL,** German Druggist and Apothecary, (wholesale and retail,) Main street, Ottawa, Ill. Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, French Cognac Brandies, Wines, &c.

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

**WM. A. YOUMANS,** Architect. Office with Norman Kilburn, Union Block, Ottawa, Illinois. dec8'83


### County Superintendent of Public Schools,

**G. B. STOCKDALE,**

Will hold examinations at his office in the Court House on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month until further notice. jan13

### Seeking For Succor.

Oh, who is this man whose glaring eyes
Bulge out with a stare of mad surprise,
As down the street he's scooting?
Is he a murderer wild and grim,
Who fears that fierce fiends will follow him
With howls and taunts and hooting?

Or is he skedaddling from his wife,
Who has threatened now to take his life
By means of a loaded broomstick?
Or is he a burglar, not o'er bold,
Who gasps for breath in the biting cold,
And thinks he hears his doom's tick?

Nay, none of these is this wild-eyed man,
Who runs as swift as a deer e'er ran
Through the forest in the summer;
But he's a landlord whose heart's hot fire
Burns fierce with a deepening desire
To plead with his proud plumber.

The pipes in his house have bulged and burst,
And he moans as though his life were cursed,
"Oh, where's the wretch I'm seeking?"
For he knows well that a cycle's span
May elapse before the sordid man
Will solder up the leaking.

But what of the plumber so debonair,
Whose diamonds vie with the brilliant glare,
Of the coals in his furnace glowing?
Ah, he is a king, who sits and chinks
His piles of gold, as he calmly thinks
Of the crop the cold is sowing.

Oh, what cares he for the winter's cold?
'Tis the touch of Midas that turns to gold
Each burst, while men are sleeping;
And he slumbers, too, with a peace sublime,
While bitter blasts and rigorous time,
Make the harvest ripe for reaping.
—New York Herald.

## THE BOATSWAIN'S STORY.

The last campaign of that veteran of the Mexican war, Gen. Wool, was made when he led a division of the volunteers of '61 from Newport News and Fortress Monroe, and occupied Norfolk, Suffolk, and Gosport in Virginia, after the confederates evacuated those places.

We were aroused before dawn that morning by repeated explosions from across Hampton roads and flocked from our tents and stood wondering in the light from the conflagration what the sounds and the glare could mean.

It was not long before a courier arrived from the fort who brought the tidings that the confederates were retiring and had set fire to the buildings in Gosport navy yards. What they could not burn they had blown up, and last, but not least, they had exploded the magazine of the Merrimac and sunk that formidable ironclad in the Elizabeth river. He bore orders to the brigade commander to hold the troops in readiness to embark on transports which were on the way, and report off the fortress.

The transports arrived in a few hours, and we steamed down the roads and up the Elizabeth river, and landed within a short march of the city of Norfolk. On the way we were met by the mayor and a civic delegation, who went through the motions of a surrender, and we camped at different points and threw out guards.

It was while we were on guard one day that the boatswain told his story. He was a fine specimen of Uncle Sam's jackets; but it was the matter of his story, perhaps, and not his manner of telling it that drew the relief guard close around him as he told the simple tale.

"You see," he began, "when the Merrimac pushed up the roads that day and sunk the Congress and the Cumberland off the News she passed our craft, the flagship, at quite a distance in one of the north channels of the roads. Ye see, the roads is full of channels, not very big; good enough in places for a frigate to swing in, but there's bars between the channels, and as it was getting late in the afternoon and it might be dark before she could get down toward the Rip Raps and steam up to us—as she was a slow-going craft—and, as I suppose, she thought she had glory enough for one day in sinking two of our first-class frigates, she pitched a shot at us as a card that she would call in the morning, and went back to her moorings up here in the river where we are. You see, the flag-ship had run aground and stuck fast on a bar, and when the old man, that's the commodore, found the Merrimac going to dock he set all hands to lighten ship. After we pitched over everything we could lay hands on we were stuck as fast as ever. Then the old man had us open the magazine and lay a train and the boats were got ready, you see, so we could slip off and blow the old girl up whenever the Merrimac was sighted. They knew well we were stuck on the bar.

"It was just closing in evening when the old man from the quarter-deck spied a strange craft coming up from the fort, and he kept his glass on her for a long time. 'They've got the colors, anyway,' says he, as he shut up the glass and laid hold of his trumpet. And he waited till she was within hail and he bawls at her:

"'What craft is that?' and the answer came back:

"'The floating battery Monitor, Capt. Worden.'

"The cheese-box came under our quarter and we looked down on her from the deck and she looked alongside of us like a handful of duff at the bottom of the cook's big kettle.

"The old man shook his head and ordered her to lay by till morning; but he didn't take up the train from the magazine.

"The most of us turned in, but were all on deck at dawn.

"Along in the forenoon we saw the smoke coming down by Sewall's point, and then the Merrimac came out, and it looked as if she was steering straight for the fortress. All of the shipping seemed to think so too, and such as had steam began to creep in under the guns of the fort and the tugs pulled away at the sail-vessels.

"It was a sight to see a fleet running from a thing that looked like a long woodshed on shore. But the Merrimac was after the flagship. When she got the channel she turned and came straight for us.

"When the old man saw the maneuver he ordered the Monitor to stand out and meet her. Then all hands were piped to quarters; not to fight you see, but to be ready to quit the ship; we all knew the old man doubted the Monitor, and so did we.

"When the d——d little cheese-box steamed round us and stood down the channel and got well away, we could see the Merrimac stop to look at her, but the Monitor kept on full head and bore down.

"Then the Merrimac steered a bit, and there was a puff of smoke from her forward gun. It wasn't half an hour from the time the Monitor left us before they were at it, and their big guns were roaring over the roads.

"The sailors sprung at the yards to look at the fight, and you could see that the Monitor could outsail her enemy. She steamed round her slow; letting fly a shot, now at her bow, now at her side, and then at her stern, and she hammered every inch of her, but the Merrimac pounded away the fastest from her broadsides. It went on that way for what was a long time, and the roads all round them was white with smoke, when all of a sudden the Merrimac came out of the smoke looking as if she was headed our way.

"'D——,' says my mate, 'she's on us.'

"I looked below and saw the old man with the glass fast to his eye, and I looked again down the roads, and it did seem all up with us, for it was plain to the eye that the Merrimac was bearing down and the Monitor was creeping over to the fortress; and we slid to the deck.

"All hands were ready for the word to be passed from the quarter-deck, and it came.

"'The Merrimac is whipped,' said the old man snapping his glass together, and then three cheers went up for the Monitor, and they were good ones.

"We were pulled off in the course of the day and went down to the fort.

"The Merrimac showed herself the day after and the Monitor pushed out to meet her; but the Merrimac went back to Norfolk without fighting.

"She had enough."

## INDUSTRIAL TOPICS.

### New Occupations Suited to Persons of Intelligence, Mechanical Skill, and Good Habits.

### The Relations Between the Farmer and His Help—Snow as a Protection.

NEW OCCUPATIONS.

The general introduction of steam power for propelling machinery and the invention of machines for doing many kinds of work have produced wonderful changes in the trades of former times. Many can remember when it was customary to have hats made to order and when every considerable village contained a hatter as well as a carpenter, blacksmith, cabinet-maker, shoemaker, and cooper. The carpenter worked out all his material by the use of hand tools. The blacksmith fashioned on his anvil almost anything made of iron and steel from the blade of a pen-knife to a ship's anchor. The shoemaker often went from house to house making into shoes and boots the hides taken from animals slaughtered on the farm and tanned in the neighborhood. The cooper made barrels for holding cider, vinegar, pork, and beef, butter tubs, water and milk pails, wash tubs and sap buckets. He made his staves, heading, and hoops by hand, and put them together in his shop without the aid of machinery. The cabinet-maker received orders for everything in his line, from cradles to coffins. Nearly all his work was done with hand tools. At present the carpenter or house-builder obtains window-sashes, frames and blinds, doors and door-frames ready-made, and has nothing to do with them except to put them in position. He also purchases prepared flooring, siding, and many other articles employed in the construction of a house. The cooper of the present time simply "sets up" the staves that are manufactured by machinery. The skillful blacksmith has degenerated into a horse-shoer, and he buys the shoes and nails he uses. The village shoemaker has become a cobbler. Boots and shoes, hats and caps, all kinds of furniture and tinware are manufactured in large establishments by the use of machinery operated by steam power.

While numerous mechanics have found their "occupation gone," it is gratifying to know that several new ones have been created as the result of the new order of things. Among the new occupations is that of engineer of large buildings in cities and towns. The construction of residence flats, large office buildings and warehouses has called for a new class of engineers. The person competent to take charge of one of these large buildings must understand the construction and operation of steam boilers, the working of freight and passenger elevators, the principals of steam and furnace heating, the various methods of ventilation, the operation of electric bells, the use of gas and electricity for lighting buildings, the employment of stationary and portable apparatus for extinguishing incipient fires, and the construction and employment of apparatus for supplying hot and cold water and disposing of that which is impure. It will be seen that considerable scientific and mechanical knowledge is required to fill the position of building engineer in a satisfactory manner. A building engineer should be competent to make ordinary repairs, to take charge of electric batteries and to change the position of electric and gas burners. He should be not only intelligent and skillful, but honest, temperate, industrious, and attentive to business. The position of engineer of a large building is one of great responsibility. He is responsible for the safety of the building and its contents, and is also charged with the convenience and safety of the occupants. At present a very large number of public and private buildings are being construsted that will require the services of engineers. This new occupation promises to be sufficiently remunerative to induce young men to prepare themselves in special reference to it.

There is already a limited demand for electrical engineers, and as electricity is applied to the movement of machinery as well as the production of light, the demand for them will increase. A school for the education of electrical engineers has been established in London. There is a demand for farm and drainage engineers in various parts of the country. The systematic drainage of large bodies of land makes the service of men who thoroughly understand the business very desirable. As farm property becomes more valuable many owners will desire to have it improved in the best manner possible. They will not only wish to have it drained, but supplied with water for the use of stock and the family, and the filling of fish ponds. The construction of dams for flooding cranberry marshes requires the service of a competent engineer. A farm engineer should be a competent surveyor and should also understand the laying out of grounds, the construction of drains, the methods of supplying water to houses and pastures and the principles of disposing of sewage. The multiplying of creameries and cheese factories calls for a large number of superintendents. To fill this position acceptably a man should not only be an expert in the manufacture of butter and cheese, but should be able to manage a steam engine and to make common repairs on one. He should also be well acquainted with the composition of milk and with its management, and understand marketing. He should be able to furnish plans and specifications for the construction of butter and cheese factories, to estimate the cost, and to set up the requisite apparatus and machinery. Persons competent to do all these things will find a demand for their services in sections of the country where the people desire to establish and operate new factories.

SNOW AS A PROTECTION.

However disagreeable it may be to have the ground covered with two feet in depth with snow, it is one of the best protectors which the farmer has, considering how little it costs. When the land is covered in the autumn, and it lies all winter, it serves as a great protection to the grass roots, and to all creeping vines. Strawberry plants that have been covered all winter with snow, come out in the spring fresh and green, even though they have not been mulched.

The snow not only protects the vegetation which it covers up, by sheltering it from the cold winds and sudden changes of weather, but it prevents the frequent freezing and thawing of the ground, which is so destructive to the small roots that are near the surface, and which are often lifted entirely out of the ground by the action of the frost. When the land lays open and exposed all winter, it not only injures the grass and small plants, but it injures the land itself, by blowing away the finer particles of decayed vegetation from the surface, and when thus exposed, there is a chance for the frost to enter the ground to the depth of several feet, thus cooling the earth to a great depth, requiring many warm days in the spring to thaw it out, and warm it up sufficient to start vegetation; but when a deep snow covers the land until spring opens, as soon as the snow melts, the ground being free from frost will soon be in a condition to cultivate, and for plants to grow.

As a rule, the season comes forward earlier when the ground has been covered with snow the entire winter, than it does when there has been but little snow. In our climate no doubt it is best to have plenty of snow, and have it lay on the ground during the period of cold weather. This year we have started with a good covering of snow; should it be replenished as fast as needed to keep the ground covered, we may look for good crops of grass next season, and a spring that will be favorable for planting farm crops; keeping this in view, we can dig our paths with more cheerfulness, and resort to rubber boots to keep the snow out, with a feeling that there is a bright side to a snow-storm, without resorting to merry sleigh parties or mingle with the jolly coasters.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

FARM HANDS.

One of the general complaints in the rural districts is the scarcity and worthlessness of farm laborers. The first part of this complaint indicates generally a mutual fault in both the employer and employe. Young men of American parentage have a feeling of independence that often misleads them to their own injury. They think it a compromise of their manhood to become subject to the will and beck of a landlord, and look on the pittance of $10 or $15 a month with scorn, when they hear of laborers in town getting $10 a week for work. But, like most men raised on a farm, they forget the matter of boarding, washing and other expenses incident to working anywhere except on the farm. A man earning $12 a month including board, washing, etc., will generally have more money at the end of the year than if he made that amount per week in the city. Moreover, a young man will find the position of a field hand on the farm of an intelligent and prosperous farmer a school where he may learn lessons that will be of more value to him when he becomes the manager of a farm than the wages he earns. But the farmer himself is, to some extent, responsible for the scarcity of farm hands in his repelling them by his domineering manner and his rigid action of constant labor. No man gains anything by sending help to the field before breakfast, or by denying him his hour at noontide rest. These mutual mistakes have filled our field with farm hands from the old world; hence the complaint of worthlessness. A foreigner, however willing he may be, knows but little of our methods of farm work, and less of our implements and tools; and the farmer is often unable, if not unwilling to impart the necessary instruction. From these causes chiefly come the scarcity and worthlessness of farm hands.—*Indiana Farmer.*

A gentleman of Athens, Ga., once had a lover's quarrel with his sweetheart, who gave him back his engagement ring, a $250 diamond. Deliberately walking to the hearth, he threw the memento of his blighted happiness on the stone and with his heel ground it to pieces. He then returned the lady a ring she once had given him. But she was guilty of no such outburst. Calmly placing it on the mantel, she remarked, "Well, I'll need it for my next beau." The quarrel was soon made up, and the hasty lover had to invest in another ring.

"Doctor, my daughter seems to be getting blind, and she is just getting ready for her wedding. Whatever can she do?" "Let her go on, by all means. If anything can open her eyes, marriage can."


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TRADE MARK

THE GREAT

**GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

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

Free Delivery to all parts of the city.

March 1, 1884. GEORGE LIPPERT.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.**

This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.


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LADIES or Young Men in city or country to take nice, light and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Please address Reliable M'f'g Co., Philad'a, Pa., drawer TT.

**CONSUMPTION.**

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O address.

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Girls from 15 to 40 years of age, to work in Corset Factory. Steady work and good wages. Apply in person or write to Chicago Corset Company, Aurora, Ill.

**WANTED.**

Ladies or young men to take nice, pleasant work to their own home; $2 to $5 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. Address F. Ridd & Co., Box 157, Dubuque, Iowa. mar8-5w

**A PRIZE.** Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. mar8-13t

**DR. J. B. WALKER,**

**Oculist and Aurist,**

Who has practiced in this city since 1859, may be consulted

AT THE CLIFTON HOTEL, OTTAWA,

On the first Saturday of each month, as follows:

| | |
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| Saturday | January 5 |
| Saturday | February 2 |
| Saturday | March 1 |
| Saturday | April 5 |
| Saturday | May 3 |
| Saturday | June 7 |

At all other times (as this is the only place he visits professionally) he may be found in Chicago.

OFFICE AND DISPENSARY:

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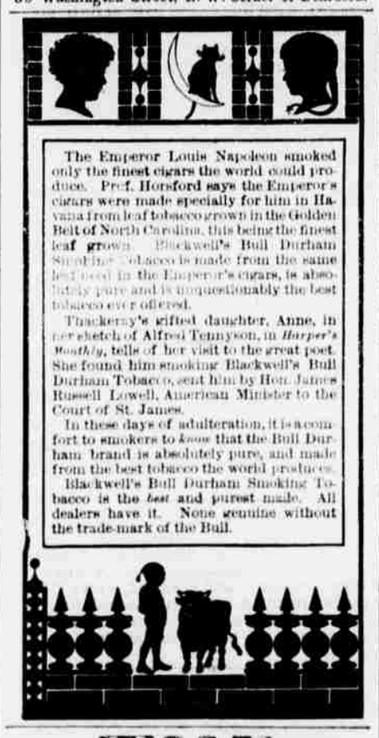

The Emperor Louis Napoleon smoked only the finest cigars the world could produce. Prof. Horsford says the Emperor's cigars were made specially for him in Havana from leaf tobacco grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina, this being the finest leaf grown. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is made from the same leaf used in the Emperor's cigars, is absolutely pure and is unquestionably the best tobacco ever offered.

Thackeray's gifted daughter, Anne, in her sketch of Alfred Tennyson, in *Harper's Monthly*, tells of her visit to the great poet. She found him smoking Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco, sent him by Hon. James Russell Lowell, American Minister to the Court of St. James.

In these days of adulteration, it is a comfort to smokers to *know* that the Bull Durham brand is absolutely pure, and made from the best tobacco the world produces.

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is the *best* and purest made. All dealers have it. None genuine without the trade-mark of the Bull.

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I desire to sell immediately the following property, situate in the city of Ottawa:

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No. 2. My Residence, situated on Illinois Avenue, the best residence street in Ottawa. The ground contains about ¾ of an acre. House has 10 rooms, closets bath room and cellar; artesian, well and cistern water; good barn, coal and wood houses; abundance of shade and fruit trees; all in first-class order. Parties contemplating buying or building will find it to their advantage to look at this property. Time will be given on part if desired. Apply at Shop, on Clinton street.

mar1 GEORGE JEKYLL.

## Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of La Salle county and state of Illinois, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against August Beitsch, in favor of Frank Simpson, out of lands, tenements, goods and chattels of said August Beitsch, I have levied on the following property, to wit: The south fractional half (½) of the southwest quarter (¼) of Section Thirty-four (34), Township Thirty-six (36) North, Range Two (2) East, of the Third (3d) Principal Meridian, (north of the Indian boundary line;) also the north half of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section Three (3), Township Thirty-five (35), Range Two (2) East, of the Third Principal Meridian, containing fifty-eight (58) acres; also the southwest fractional quarter (¼) south of the Indian boundary line of Section Thirty-four (34), Township Thirty-six (36), Range Two (2) East, of the Third (3d) Principal Meridian, excepting in last described tract nineteen and one-half (19½) acres in the northwest corner of same. All the above described property situated in La Salle county and state of Illinois. Levy made the 12th day of March A. D. 1884.

Therefore, according to the said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named August Beitsch in and to the above described property on Saturday, the 5th day of April 1884, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the north door of the Court House, in Ottawa.

Dated at Ottawa, Ill., this 12th day of March 1884.

W. R. MILLIGAN,
Sheriff of La Salle County, Ill.

mar15-4w


**READER READER**

Are You Sick?

Or have you a *FRIEND* afflicted with any disease? INVESTIGATE

**COMPOUND OXYGEN**

Nature's Life-Renewer.

**A SURE CURE**

FOR

**CONSUMPTION,**

Asthma,
Bronchitis,
Catarrh,
Dyspepsia,
Rheumatism,
Scrofula,

AND ALL CHRONIC DISEASES

And cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Debility, Sterility, &c. Send for circular on a postal card, and learn of this WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC treatment. Office and Home treatment, as may be desired, and charges moderate. Address,

COMPOUND OXYGEN DISPENSARY,
147 Throop St., CHICAGO, ILL.

UNIMPEACHABLE TESTIMONY.

To a physician requesting his opinion of Compound Oxygen, Mr. William Penn Nixon, managing editor of the *Inter Ocean*, of this city, writes:

THE INTER OCEAN OFFICE,
Chicago, April 4, 1883.

*Dear Sir*—You ask my opinion of Compound Oxygen in regard to its efficiency as a healing remedy, and I am glad to be able to reply that I have the greatest faith in it. Several years ago, when laboring under very serious trouble with my throat and lungs, at the instance of a friend in Boston, who had been similarly affected, I began the use of the Oxygen—began without much faith, but the result was such that I am prepared to recommend its use to all persons similarly affected. At the end of five months I found myself a well man, and ever since I have enjoyed better health and been more robust than ever before. It seemed in my case to strike at the root of the disease and reform the whole system. I will recommend no patent nostrum—have a dread of it, but I deem it a duty to the many afflicted with lung trouble in this country to recommend to them the Oxygen. Perseveringly and continuously used it will work wonders. Yours truly,

nov17 WM. PENN NIXON.


Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

On and after March 1, 1884, trains on the C. & A. R. R. pass Joliet as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| GOING NORTH. | |
| Express Mail | 6.00 P M |
| Lightning Express | 3.50 A M |
| Denver Express | 12.25 P M |
| K. C. and St. L. Express | 6.00 A M |
| Joliet Accommodation | 7.30 A M |
| GOING SOUTH. | |
| Express Mail | 10.30 A M |
| Lightning Express | 10.00 P M |
| Denver Express | 2.25 P M |
| K. C. and St. L. Express | 1.30 A M |
| Joliet Accommodation | 8.45 P M |

Lightning Express, Denver Express, and Kansas City and St. Louis Express trains run daily. Morning train to St. Louis has free chair cars, and evening train through sleepers to St. Louis and Springfield.

JAY W. ADAMS,
Ticket Agent C. & A. Railroad.

**Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. TIME TABLE.**

October 13th, 1883.

| Going South. Pass. No. 71 | Going South. Pass. No. 69 | Dist. from Aurora. | STATIONS. | Dist. being Stations. | Going North. Pass. No. 70 | Going North. Pass. No. 72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. LV | A.M. LV | | | | A.M. AR | P.M. AR |
| 4.45 | 8.45 | | ...Chicago... | | 10.30 | 7.10 |
| 6.14 | 10.23 | | ...Aurora... | | 9.12 | 5.39 |
| 6.18 | 10.28 | 1 | ...West Aurora. | 1 | 9.07 | 5.34 |
| | | 3¾ | Fox Riv Junc | 2¾ | | |
| 6.30 | 10.39 | 6¾ | ...Oswego... | 3 | 8.54 | 5.23 |
| 6.40 | 10.53 | 12¾ | ...Yorkville... | 6¾ | 8.42 | 5.07 |
| 6.46 | 11.00 | 15¾ | ...Fox... | 3 | 8.34 | 5.00 |
| 6.54 | 11.06 | 19 | ...Millbrook... | 3¼ | 8.26 | 4.52 |
| 7.03 | 11.13 | 23¼ | ...Millington... | 4¼ | 8.18 | 4.45 |
| 7.12 | 11.23 | 27¼ | ...Sheridan... | 4 | 8.08 | 4.34 |
| 7.22 | 11.30 | 32 | ...Serena... | 4¾ | 7.58 | 4.24 |
| | | 34 | ...Blakes... | 2 | | |
| 7.30 | 11.42 | 38¾ | ...Wedron... | 4¾ | 7.50 | 4.13 |
| 7.37 | 11.50 | 39¾ | ...Dayton... | 1 | 7.42 | 4.08 |
| | | 43¾ | C.R.I.&P.Cr'g | 4 | | |
| 7.50 | 12.02 | 44 | OTTAWA | ¼ | 7.28 | 3.50 |
| | | 44¼ | South Ottawa | ¼ | | |
| | | 46¼ | Side Track | 1¾ | | |
| 8.10 | 12.24 | 52¾ | ...Grand Ridge... | 6¾ | 7.08 | 3.30 |
| | | 56 | ...Richards... | 3¾ | | |
| 8.30 | 12.45 | 60¾ | ...Streator... | 4¾ | 6.50 | 3.15 |
| P.M. AR | P.M. AR | | | | A.M. LV | P.M. LV |

Freight trains carrying passengers leave Ottawa as follows: For Earl, 9.10 A. M.; for Aurora, 10.05 A. M.; for Streator, 5.15 A. M., 5.15 P. M., and 6.20 P. M.

Morning train makes close connection at Aurora for all points east and west.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, C. B. & Q. Drawing Room Cars, Horton's Reclining Chair Cars, and the C. B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars, by this route. All information about rates of fare, sleeping car accommodations and time tables will be cheerfully given by applying to

PERCIVAL LOWELL,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

THOS. J. POTTER,
General Manager, Chicago.

GEO. E. HOE,
Agent at Ottawa.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

NEW TIME TABLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| GOING EAST. | |
| No. 2, Pacific Express and Mail | 11.25 A M |
| " 4, Night Express | 3.25 A M |
| " 6, Kansas City Express | 7.57 A M |
| " 8, Chicago and Davenport Accom | 2.20 P M |
| " 10, Peru Fast Accommodation | 7.05 A M |
| " 12, St. Paul Express | 11.55 A M |
| *Freights Carrying Passengers.* | |
| " 26 | 2.00 P M |
| " 30 | 5.40 P M |
| " 24 | 5.40 P M |
| " 28 | 7.40 A M |
| GOING WEST. | |
| No. 1, Atlantic Express | 3.30 P M |
| " 3, Night Express | 12.55 A M |
| " 5, Chicago and Kansas City Express | 1.30 A M |
| " 7, Davenport Accommodation | 1.35 P M |
| " 9, Peru Fast Accommodation | 7.50 P M |
| " 11, St. Paul Express, via Albert Lea | 2.08 P M |
| *Freights Carrying Passengers.* | |
| " 29 | 8.30 A M |
| " 25 | 2.08 P M |

Nos. 9 and 10 arrive in Chicago at 10.30 A. M. and leave Chicago at 4.45 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted).

Nos. 11 and 12 run daily, including Sundays.

No. 26 carries passengers between Geneseo and Ottawa.

Nos. 29 and 30 will have a passenger coach, carrying passengers between Joliet and La Salle.

Nos. 23 and 28 carry passengers between Blue Island and La Salle.

R. R. CABLE, Gen'l Manager.
E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
R. F. PETTIBONE, Agent at Ottawa.