

The Ottawa Free Trader.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. At Nos. 20 and 21 LaSalle Street, (UP STAIRS).

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 PER ANNUM. If not paid till end of three months, 1.75. If not paid till end of six months, 2.00.

OUR AGENTS: THE FREE TRADER may be obtained at the following places by the single copy, or subscriptions will be taken for any length of time at the regular rates.

The Week. Foreign. England has a new excitement. This time it is a threatened war with Russia, which is said to "hang by a thread."

Congress. Congress wound up its business by noon on Wednesday, having indeed prolonged its existence some 15 minutes beyond its legal life by the cheap device of turning back the clock.

Miscellaneous. The inauguration ceremonies at Washington on Wednesday were on too massive and elaborate a scale to admit of even an attempt at description in these columns.

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ters being appropriately reserved for formal communication with the law making power after due deliberation in cabinet.

Public anxiety not only in New York, but throughout the country, has been greatly aroused during the past week with reference to the condition of General Grant. There is no doubt he is a very sick man, and his "taking off" very probably a matter of a very few months.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

On Thursday morning Cleveland sent to the Senate the following nominations as members of his cabinet: Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.

Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning, of New York. Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney, of New York. Secretary of the Interior—L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

Postmaster General—William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin. Attorney General—A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The expectation was that, pursuant to all previous custom, the nominations would be at once unanimously confirmed; but Riddiaberger rose and objected to the confirmation of Bayard on the ground of his anti-dynamite resolution in the Senate a month ago, and as he threatened to shame the Senate further with his indecency by making a long speech, the senate at once adjourned.

The cabinet, substantially as foreshadowed for a week, is unquestionably a strong one. Its members need no introduction to the American people, to whom their names have been familiar for years.

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reading by the same body to elect four judges in each judicial circuit.

Very many of THE FREE TRADER exchanges are appealing for help from their delinquent subscribers. This story is invariably repeated after every county, state or national election. The average reader imagines that the campaign is a fat thing for the newspapers. Now, the truth is, nine cases out of ten—and that solitary one exception is when a candidate is liberal enough to pay for the work which the newspapers that supports him do for him—campaign years are the very hardest for the newspapers.

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banner of the "grand old party," and will the Democratic candidate ask his Republican neighbor for support? Who will rise and define the issue, or, if there is no issue, who possesses the political courage to make one?

Cleveland's Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and the right of self-government they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust; and he here consecrates himself to their service.

But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon the proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen. Today the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat, and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will and sober, conscientious concern for the general weal.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, which, launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace and through the shocks of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes.

The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished if, in the halls of national legislation, that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unconstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which, by the constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the work shop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere should share with him.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit the public expenditures to the actual needs of the government, economically administered, because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizen, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudent economy which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people.

Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens aids integrity, and promotes thrift and prosperity. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in the home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the tradition and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position, and defended by our known love of justice, and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson—Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

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shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, leaving a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste.

Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers requires that the public domain should be protected from parolizing schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as the wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted, with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed.

The laws should be rigidly enforced that prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of our government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect, such rewards; and those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized, instead of party servility or the surrender of honest political belief, in the administration of a government pledged to equal and exact justice to all men.

There should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation and charges them with all its duties and responsibilities.

These topics and the constant and ever-varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the federal law. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and above all, a firm determination by united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history. Let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

The Gossiper.

El Mahdi an I, boss of Sandy Soudan, And I hardly think a more competent man Could be found between Tennessee and Japan, To bounce the bold British invaders.

I'm a twelve-fingered, bow-legged son of a gun, I'm a prophet from way-back—a child of the sun, I'm a dandy, a lad-lah, a darlin', a hun, I'm a red-headed ripper and raider.

My followers number two million or more, And every man of 'em equal to four. They're not much for style, but they're dandies for gore— They're bad men from Keshir-el-Wadir.

El Gordon I've captured, I'm happy to state; El Stewart has met his well-merited fate; I'll butcher El Wolsey if he only wait, And Queen Vic will think luck has betrayed her.

So strike, shirtless sons of the shimmering sand, One more blow for your prophet (that's me, understand), Disembowel the insolent infidel band! Vivisect the infernal invader.

This is Lent and the yum-yum sociable will have to take a back pew for a while. There were many acts of patient heroism, noble, daring and polite gallantry born to blush unseen and waste their fragrance on the frigid atmosphere during the late snow-storm. One of these has just come to hand, as the saying is. Some evenings ago a party of three young men, with their respective best girls, went out to enjoy a sleighing serenade. On the return the sleigh broke down a half mile beyond the corporation line, and the young men carried the girls home in their arms, or, to give the story of two of the young men, they say that they carried their girls, and that the other fellow was so small and weak he couldn't hoist his, and so she carried him through the snow drifts. Noble girl, that.

While attending the rink, occasionally, in the character of a spectator, the question has been so frequently put to the Gossiper as to why he didn't skate, that it is deemed incumbent on him to rise and explain. His feet are so big that he could not afford to pay for skating surface. That's the why.

The Times says that "a savage bull-dog bit a gentleman on the west side, near the Burlington depot, Sunday. He pulled the man down and bit him severely in the leg." It seems that after biting the gentleman on his west side the dog concluded the rest by making desert of the man's leg. There is an ordinance prohibiting dogs from using up a gentleman's west side or leg in this manner, and it is just as well to have an understanding about the matter before his dogship bites him on the south side.

My friends, this is that portion of the year when THE FREE TRADER subscribers are apt to contract serious colds. It is well, then, for you to be somewhat circumspect and hold on to the winter edition of your flannel under-clothing for a week or two longer. So don't be in a hurry regarding the matter, and if you take the Gossiper's advice you may yet rise up and call him blessed.

down to a ginger-ale basis. The effect this radical change is noticeable in glancing over the columns of the Leader. The paper no longer sparkles with pungent scintillations from the pen of its witty editor. There is an air of a mournful reviville pervading its articles. Its editorial vertebra is out of plumb, and there is a dismalness in the place where it was wont to be so lugubrious. J. W. Turner is practically in sackcloth and ashes, and he doesn't take kindly to cider and ginger-ale as a tonic. The ideas that he transmits to his paper are dull, insipid and heavy, and that don't care if I do like smile has departed, leaving in its wake a settled melancholia. The young lady with whom he glides so gracefully at the rink misses him from her side, and he has fenced himself in from society. The ginger ale basis has wrought this sad change.

A Lazy Man's Club has been in practical organization in this city for some time past. The following named persons are the properly constituted officers of the club: Wm. Fowler, Pres.; Geo. Rugg, Jas. Holmes, Ira Nelson, W. S. Bell and Jas. K. Meigs, Vice Presidents; Jas. Holmes, Keeper of the Privy Seal; R. J. Montgomery, Sec'y.; John D. Morgan, treasurer of spondulicks; Jay Biddget, spiritual director for the gang. In view of the close of W. E. Bowman's official career, he has asked permission to join the club and his application is now under consideration.

The photograph of the supervisor on a bank check in favor of the paper that he has been taking for the past year, would balance a long-felt want just now. Verbum sap, etc.

A Streator girl telephoned to Deputy County Clerk McKeon, one afternoon recently as to what legal steps she would be required to take to get married. J. C. replied that the first formula necessary was to obtain a proposal.

What in all the world is the matter with the Utica News now? He must have had an attack of gregarious bile, or his liver or kidneys are out of tune, or maybe it is a mild attack of the glanders or epizooty that ails him. Last week he wrote "us" fellows up in all the glowing colors of the rainbow, for which there is neither time nor space or genius adequate to give a fitting acknowledgment. It is entirely too bad that such a bright mind is hopelessly buried in the sand-bars and mud-holes of Utica.

The Old Democratic Clock.

Editors Free Trader:—We have a "staunch" democratic clock—one that wouldn't run under the republican administration. No matter how much it was oiled or cleaned, taken apart and set up again, the obstinate clock refused to strike; but on the day and very hour that President Cleveland was inaugurated, the clock struck the hour appointed, and has struck every hour since up to the present writing! and no one was near it. I was about my household duties, and as soon as I heard it strike I thought, "Well, there, that is a democratic clock, and that was the reason it refused to strike." DEMOCRAT. Marseilles, March 5, 1885.

Johnson's Cyclopaedia.

The best! The cheapest! Answers more questions than any other, and gives later and more accurate information than any of its competitors. It is a really American work and while it neither neglects nor ignores any part of the world, is particularly full on all subjects relating to the United States.

It is not a patch work made up of foreign and almost forgotten works and illustrated with cuts prepared about the time of Polk's administration. Every article was written expressly for it by a master in his department, and the maps and illustrations were prepared for it. It is kept revised to date as near as possible. It cannot be had at book stores, but only of authorized agents. Read what is said of it: OTTAWA, Feb. 23d, 1885.

Having examined Johnson's New Universal Cyclopaedia, I recommend it as a good family Cyclopaedia. Its articles are as nearly correct and as well adapted to the use of all classes of students as any work of the kind that has come under my observation. Having read the statement of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher concerning the merits of this scholarly work, I hereby heartily coincide with his words of commendation. A. GRINBY, Pastor of M. E. Church.

IOWA AND ILLINOIS ENDORSEMENT.

Rev. Geo. F. Magoun, D. D., ex-President of Iowa College, says: "I am persuaded that Johnson's Cyclopaedia has great claims on the confidence of all who need—and what intelligent person does not?—such a book for reference." Rev. J. S. Buck, Professor in Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, says: "The more I examine Johnson's the better I like it. There is no wonder that it finds so many purchasers at a price so reasonable."

M. W. Bartlett, Prof. of English Language and Literature, Iowa State Normal School, says: "For accuracy, clearness and conciseness of statement, and perfection in the bookmaker's art, Johnson's Cyclopaedia is all that one can desire." Prof. R. S. Bingham, Principal of the Cedar Falls, Iowa, schools, says: "I have used Johnson's Cyclopaedia constantly for five years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has no superior in the field which it professes to occupy."

Prof. C. C. Dudley, Supt. of the Maquoketa, Iowa, schools the best of judges, says: "Johnson's Cyclopaedia stands without a peer, and the wonder is how such a price of cyclopaedias can be had at a price so low compared with other more cumbersome but really less valuable works." Prof. G. H. Laughlin, A. M., ex-President Oskaloosa College, says: "Johnson's Cyclopaedia is the king of books—a monument to the learning of the