

The Free Trader.

Ottawa, Ill., Saturday, December 17, 1881. Prices at the Post Office at Ottawa, Ill., as Second Class Mail Matter.

OUR CLUBBING

We are prepared to club the FREE TRADER with the following publications, furnishing both at the prices named, postage prepaid. The offer—open to old subscribers or new at any post office in the county—is the CHEAPEST EVER MADE in this county:

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FREE TRADER and Western Rural. 3.00
FREE TRADER and Moore's Rural New Yorker. 3.50

Joliet is in a peck of troubles over her water-works. They were erected at a cost of \$100,000, the contractor being Jesse W. Starr, but they fail to turn out according to agreement, neither supplying the quantity of water contracted for nor throwing it to the stipulated height. The common council have refused to accept the job from the contractor.

That must have been a decidedly recherche entertainment at the residence of the Governor of Kentucky the other evening, when he gave an old-fashioned quilting party, attended by the members of the legislature and all the society people of Lexington, the only refreshments being cold 'possum, popcorn, apple toddy and pumpkin pie.

Dr. C. T. Wilbur, of the Asylum for Feeble Minded children at Lincoln, Ill., is anxious to send his pupils to a Christmas Tree on the 25th inst., and asks all benevolently disposed people in the meantime to contribute toys, confectionery, articles of any sort, or money to make the said tree and festival a success. Anything in that line send to Dr. W. at Lincoln, Ill., will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

The close of navigation and suspension thereby of water route competition, has not been sufficient in its mollifying influence to put an end to the "war of rates" between the eastern trunk railroad lines. Usually, the close of navigation has been the signal for putting up grain rates from Chicago to the seaboard to 18¢/22 cts. per 100 lbs. We notice, however, that the Baltimore and Ohio offers to carry grain and provisioning from Chicago to the seaboard for 12½ cts. per 100 lbs., which is answered by the Pennsylvania Central by an offer of equally low rates, while the New York lines protest and announce higher rates after the 1st of January.

Senator David Davis is not only himself greatly pleased with his late speech in the United States senate, in which he explains why he can neither be a democrat or a republican, but has taken the pains to supply a Washington reporter of the Chicago Times with extracts from a number of private letters indicating that his personal friends, the writers of said letters, agree with him that his speech was something altogether immense. The extracts as thus collected by the Times Bostonian read ridiculously like a column of attestations we lately published to the merits of "Kendall's Spavin Cure." The question is, what can be the particular object of Senator Davis just now in boring newspaper readers with this nauseous self-laudation, gotten up so absurdly in the style of the patent medicine vendors?

It sounds a little rough, but comes too unpleasantly near the truth to be laughed off as a joke, to find the Cincinnati Enquirer introducing a days proceedings of the Guitreau trial at Washington blazingly head-lined as follows: "Cox's Circus—Reopened for the Holiday Season—Unprecedented Success of the Great American Tragic-Comedy—New Feenery, Startling Spectacular Effects, and Additional Clowns—One Disguised as an Equine Expert, Otherwise a Hoss Doctor—Succeeds in Raising a Horse Laugh at the Expense of Counsel—The Thing Becomes So Funny That We Can Scarcely Guitreau It!—Testimony as to the Morbid Projects, Mental Inebriety, and Moral Monstrosity of the Murderer."

GUTEAU'S TRIAL.

We give pretty full minutes of the Guitreau trial up to Tuesday evening on another page. On Wednesday but two witnesses were heard—Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, of Boston, who testified to the unusual cateness of the prisoner, and Henry M. Collier, a New York attorney, who detailed his experience with Guitreau, and pronounced him a thief and a scoundrel. Then one of the jurors stated that he was too sick to concentrate his thoughts on the evidence and an adjournment was taken to next day.

On Thursday J. M. Justice, of Logansport, Ind., was the first witness on the stand, who, proceeding to detail some of Guitreau's dead best transactions, was at once called a "dirty liar." The Rev. Rush R. Shippen testified that in three months' intercourse in a boarding house he saw in the prisoner no signs of insanity. Dr. Noble Young, the jail physician, swore that the accused is perfectly sane. Mrs. Scoville desired to ask a question, saying that her husband did not know how to do so. When she had written it out, Guitreau ordered her to attend to her own affairs, and the witness was dismissed. Gen. Joseph S. Reynolds, of Chicago, testified that he held an interview with the prisoner twelve days after the assassination, and read to him what Grant and Cook had said of the crime. Guitreau was amazed, and said he would have staked his life on their defending him.

George Scoville, Guitreau's attorney, gave a lecture in Washington on Wednesday evening, charging 50 cts. admission, the proceeds to be

applied to paying his expenses. There was a pretty large audience, who passed a resolution approving his course. He pictured the desire for vengeance permeating the country; called attention to the constant danger of the assassination of Guitreau, and declared that the question of capital punishment was itself on trial. He said the prisoner's mail was filled with threatening letters, and that no Christian minister had called upon him as a sane murderer to urge repentance.

The negro juror, Wormly, has shown so many signs of illness, that it is beginning to be feared he will not be able to hold out to the end of the trial, which will hardly be reached before new year.

There is also a story afloat in Washington that two others of the jurors are disqualified because they were in the service of the government for several years, although they swore to the contrary. The announcement is made that a St. Louis attorney, named J. F. Chandler, will make the argument for the defense, expecting to divide the jury or acquit the prisoner.

THE PERU-CHILI MUDDLE.

Secretary Blaine, previous to his retirement from the cabinet of President Arthur on Monday, got permission to publish his instructions to Ministers Hurlbut and Kilpatrick, whom in June last he had sent respectively to Chili and Peru. It will be remembered that when Commander Lynch, of the Chilean navy, showed a disposition to treat the Peruvian government of Calderon with contempt, and intimated a purpose on the part of Chili to indemnify herself for war expenses by appropriating Peruvian territory, Minister Hurlbut wrote him a long lecture, protesting against the treatment of Peru by Chili as ungenerous, and intimating that he was instructed by the government at Washington not only to insist on the recognition of Calderon as the legal head of the Peruvian government, but also to advise Chili that his government would not allow Chili to indemnify herself by appropriating Peruvian territory. At the same time Minister Kilpatrick at the capital of Chili, informed that government, that in pursuance of the same instructions which Minister Hurlbut claimed to have from Washington, he was authorized to say to Chili that the United States government claimed no right and entertained no purpose to interfere in any way in the controversy between Chili and Peru beyond a tender of its good offices for the restoration of peace, &c.

The purpose of Mr. Blaine, in giving publicity to his instructions to the ministers respectively, is of course to show that their language was not such as to justify this contradictory interpretation and action on the part of the two Ministers.

The papers of Mr. Blaine, however, rather fail to present the matter in as clear and candid a light as could be wished. Giving them the most charitable interpretation, their substance is, that as a Washington scribbler expresses it, they instructed the ministers "to hit it if it is dear and to miss it if it is calf." To Gen. Hurlbut he intimates that the Calderon government of Peru having been recognized by Chili itself as well as by the United States, he is to encourage its firm establishment by Chilean assent and assistance; and as to the annexation of Peruvian territory by Chili, he is to consent that that question may be the subject of negotiation after the Peruvian government has been re-established, but not that it shall be a condition precedent to negotiation. To Kilpatrick he says, the Arica conference having indicated that the offer of arbitration by the United States is not acceptable to Chili, he is not to offer officially any unsound advice to either side, but is to govern his conduct in accordance with the general tenor of Mr. Blaine's ideas as expressed in his instructions to himself as well as in his instructions to Gen. Hurlbut, of which he encloses a copy.

Taking the somewhat delphic language into account, in connection with the fact that Hurlbut went to Peru with a strong partisan feeling in favor of that country and of the recognition of the Calderon government; and that Kilpatrick, who had married a Chilean wife, was a strong partisan of that country, and it is very easy to see how the two, reading substantially the same instructions, should come to such opposite conclusions. No doubt Hurlbut came nearest to the mark and made the best intentioned shot he could at the deer; while poor Kilpatrick before his death no doubt was quite content not to shoot at what he was persuaded was only a calf.

The muddle, however, may lead to untold complications. The Chilean naval commander, to show his contempt for Hurlbut's impertinent lecture and imperious language, proceeded at once to arrest Calderon, disperse his congress and wipe out his government, and his government promptly backed him up by ordering the provisional seizure of Peruvian territory and sending a very defiant intimation to the United States that she was ready to hear what Blaine proposed to do about it. The answer of our government has been to send Mr. Trescott and young Blaine both to Peru and Chili with new instructions, the purport of which has not been made public, but which it is hoped will unravel the present awkward complications and be conducive to the highly desirable restoration of peace between Chili and Peru, as well as of a good understanding between both and the United States.

In his range around the world for subjects to treat in his message, it is singular that President Arthur should have taken so little pains to read himself up before he chose that of the decline of American shipping. It is about the only one of the two hundred, more or less, upon which he gives brief paragraphs, about which he seemed to know absolutely nothing; which is passing strange, considering that his home is in the very city of all others in the country that is most deeply interested in the subject. His suggestion, as the only way to arrest the decline of American shipping, is to extend to that interest the protection which has been so "wisely" bestowed upon "other American manufactures," is ridiculous and unworthy of a school boy. What aids our shipping interest is, that it is protected too much. By law now no ship not built and owned in America is allowed to engage in our

coasting trade, which the law declares to include a voyage around the Horn to California, and no American shipper is allowed to own or fly the flag over any but an American built ship. What more, in heaven's name, can be done in the way of "protection" to revive that perishing interest? Possibly the President may have heard something of John Roach's scheme to enable Americans to own ships by the government paying two-thirds the expense of the public treasury to build them, and then to make the owners a liberal donation for every voyage they make, so that they can compete with cheap but better built and faster sailing English, Dutch and French ships. Is that what he means by "protecting" that interest like other American manufactures?

JOHN W. FORNEY.

Col. John W. Forney, the well known newspaper editor, politician, &c., died at his home in Philadelphia on the 9th inst. of Bright's disease. He leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters, one of whom is married.

Col. Forney was a native of Lancaster county Pa., acquiring his early education in the different country schools of the time, until, at the age of 15, he entered the office of the Lancaster Intelligencer as an apprentice to the printing business. The paper at the time was published and edited by Hugh Maxwell, a prominent local politician, and was, as it is still, one of the leading democratic papers of the state. Young Forney was bright and studious and soon attracted the attention of his employer, who gave him every assistance and encouragement. At the death of Maxwell he succeeded to the ownership of the Intelligencer, continuing its publication with great success until 1845, when President Polk appointed him surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, upon which he severed his connection with the Lancaster paper and soon afterwards bought a half interest in the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, then the leading democratic organ of the state. In 1851 he was elected clerk of the house at Washington, and in 1856, when Buchanan was nominated for the presidency, he acted as chairman of the democratic state committee, conducting the campaign with such consummate skill as to be chiefly instrumental in Buchanan's election. In return for this service, the democratic caucus of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1857 nominated him for the U. S. Senate, but he was cheated out of the election by Simon Cameron's well known purchase of the seat for himself by corrupting three democratic members. Then it is said he asked for a place in Buchanan's cabinet, which being denied, he quarreled with that "Old Pub. Func." and soon afterwards joined the free soil party, of which thenceforward, under its changed name to Republican, and until the nomination of Hancock a year ago, he remained "off and on" an active and influential member. The only office, however, the party ever gave him was the position of clerk of the house for three or four years and of Secretary of the U. S. Senate, which he held until 1867, meantime starting "two newspapers, both daily," as he was wont to boast—the Morning Chronicle in Washington and the Press in Philadelphia. Then he traveled some years in Europe, writing letters home to his two daughters, and returning in about 1870. In 1871 President Grant appointed him collector of customs at Philadelphia, which he held until 1874 when he again went abroad, this time as special centennial commissioner in behalf of the great Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. Meantime his "two papers, both daily," had passed into other hands, and about 1877 he started a weekly publication called the Progress, which he was still editing when he was stricken down.

Our personal recollections of John W. Forney go back beyond 1856, when he was in his prime. He was then a man of more than ordinary comeliness of person, gay, sprightly, a ready and fluent speaker, immensely popular, somewhat of a bon vivant, the life of every festive occasion and without a peer as a post-prandial orator, unless it was his boon companion in those days, the brilliant Wash. Barton, also of Lancaster. The overwhelming strength of the opposition in Lancaster as well as Philadelphia, however, prevented him from ever figuring as a candidate for office before the people.

After his breach with Buchanan his political career was somewhat chequered. He cordially supported and then quarreled with Lincoln, and afterwards earnestly supported with both his papers and then as earnestly turned against Andrew Johnson. We believe, however, he stuck faithfully to Grant until after his slaughter by the Chicago convention in 1880. Of course a long and conspicuous career like his could not be passed without aspirations upon his character, but except perhaps the rather shabby role he played in the celebrated "Forrest Divorce case," there is nothing that we can think of to impeach his bearing throughout as that of a gallant, chivalrous, upright high-toned gentleman.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Both the President and Secretary Folge recommended the stoppage of the coinage of silver and the issue of silver certificates. As to the silver dollar they give as a reason against its further coinage the difficulty of getting it into circulation, saying that of the \$102,000,000 thus far coined, but \$34,000,000 are in circulation, \$68,000,000 remaining piled up in the treasury. They fail to take into account the fact, however, that of these \$68,000,000 in the treasury \$66,000,000 are also in circulation in the form of silver certificates; so that, in point of fact, the entire silver coinage except the trifle of \$2,000,000, is added to the monetary circulation of the country, as much so as the gold in the country or the national bank bills or greenbacks. Nor is there the least hesitation anywhere to take the silver certificates at par any more than there is to take greenbacks or national bank bills. All stand on the same level, and all are alike as "good as gold."

While thus the reason of the President and his secretary against the further coinage of silver—the difficulty of getting it into circulation—is shown to be without foundation, they vouchsafe no reason whatever for urging this withdrawal of the silver certificates. They see, however, that such a step would amount

to an actual diminution, to the extent of \$68,000,000, of the real circulation of the country, and as that might be attended with serious consequences, they let the "cat out of the bag" and show the true motive of their recommendation by suggesting that the national banks would no doubt be glad to issue \$66,000,000 more of their currency to fill up the vacuum thus created. The recommendation is therefore, like every other recommendation in regard to the currency and finances, in the mes- sage and the treasury report, in the interest of Wall street and the banks, by whom, the people may as well be told at once, the financial policy of the country for the next four years will be run as completely as if all the central of both houses of congress and the executive over the subject had been turned over to a Wall street syndicate. The fact is startling, and pregnant with political issues that will no doubt lead to new party organizations and endless acrimonious discussion during the coming four years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress as usual before the holidays is literally doing nothing. The house on Tuesday last week adjourned over to Friday, not being allowed to adjourn over for more than three days at a time without the concurrence of the senate, and on Friday, after a short session, at which the only business done was to appoint a committee to prepare a programme of services commemorative of President Garfield, adjourned over to Tuesday. McKinley of Ohio is made chairman of the Garfield commemoration committee, and in conjunction with a similar committee of the senate, a very elaborate and impressive service is to be arranged. On Tuesday for the first time the floodgates for new bills were opened, the states being called in alphabetical order. Night came when Missouri was reached, at which time some 1300 new bills had been presented, and then an adjournment was taken to yesterday, when the rest of the states were to be called. Among the bills proposed was one to repeal the arrears of pensions act; Alexander H. Stephens renewed his favorite measure to introduce the metric system of weights and measures and to coin oriole dollars; and Col. Morrison proposed a ten per cent reduction all round on the present tariff.

The senate has shown a little more disposition to go to work. It has taken no holidays except Saturday, and has had one or two interesting discussions. Mr. Beck on Wednesday made an able speech in favor of his bill in regard to the presidential succession and Mr. Pendleton occupied nearly all day Tuesday in support of his bill to allow cabinet members to occupy seats on the floor of the senate and house and take part in discussions and answer questions, and to inaugurate a system of civil service reform. Among the 300 new bills already introduced in that body is one by Edmonds appropriating \$100,000 to defray the extraordinary liabilities incurred in consequence of the assassination of President Garfield; one by Mr. Plumb, to make it mandatory on the treasury to issue gold and silver certificates; one by Mr. Beck to repeal the tax on bank deposits; one by Mr. Vest in favor of Mr. Eads's ship railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec; one by Mr. Sherman to refund the 3½ per cent bonds issued by Mr. Windom at 3 per cent; &c., &c.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, elected as an independent republican from Brooklyn, and counted among the greenbackers, having to the surprise of everybody gone into the republican caucus, now "lets the cat out of the bag" by insisting on his reward by being placed on the Ways and Means committee.

The question as to the cabinet is about solved. F. T. Frelinghysen, of New Jersey, was on Monday sent to the senate for Secretary of State and immediately confirmed. It is agreed that the name of B. H. Brewster will be sent in on Monday for Attorney General. He has made himself somewhat conspicuous already for his zeal to prosecute the star route thieves, and it is said his appointment is made largely on that account. On the same day, it is now settled, the name of T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, will be sent in for Postmaster General. His appointment is made solely to pay off some old political scores, while it is admitted that he has no fitness for the place, the principal duties of which will devolve upon Frank Hutton, recently appointed first assistant from Burlington, Iowa, and who is said to be an exceptionally competent man—as competent, in short, as his predecessor Tyner was, and vastly more honest. Mr. James, the present P. M. General, will retire on the 1st of January to accept the presidency of a new (the Lincoln) National bank in New York city, to open on the 12th of January.

Among the more anxious to secure a re-appointment to comfortable offices they now hold, our old friend Herman Silver is in Washington, willing to retain his place as superintendent of the Denver mint. The opposition to his re-appointment is led by Senator Teller, while Senator Hill is on his side.

General and Mrs. Grant are to be the guests of the President at the White House during most of the winter. Doubtless they will be able to make their way about the premises, having resided there longer than any other living Americans, cooks and coachman included.

The state department at Washington was notified, a few days ago, of the death at Santiago, Chili, on the 4th inst., of Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, United States minister to Chili. Gen. Kilpatrick was a native of New Jersey, of Irish descent, and had been educated at West Point, graduating in the famous class of 1861. He was engaged in most of the preliminary skirmishes around Washington in 1862 and at Manassas displayed signal bravery as commander of a cavalry regiment. His promotion was rapid, and at Gettysburg he had attained the rank of brigadier, and commanded a division of cavalry, pursuing the enemy with marked success for eleven days after that battle. Afterwards he was placed at the head of the cavalry in the army of the Cumberland, and accompanied Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea, performing many signal services throughout that famous campaign. In 1866, having attained the rank of brevet major general in the regular army, he resigned, and since then has been known as an active though

often apparently somewhat "rattled" republican politician in New Jersey, a role for which he was evidently less fitted than as a soldier. He had attained the age of 45 years.

FOREIGN.

Arrests continued to be made daily under the coercion act in Ireland. On the 9th seven persons at Castle Island, county Kerry, were arrested on suspicion of attacking houses, among them being Reed, Coffy and Maiony, lately returned from America. On the 12th three arrests were made at Dublin under the act. On the 14th Kelly, the town counselor of Tralee, was arrested for attending a meeting in aid of the suspects. There are now in prison 354 suspects, all of them vainly demanding a trial. Dillon has been offered his liberation on condition of leaving Ireland and he refuses to accept the terms.

The arrests seem to have little effect, for the "conspiracy against paying rent" is said by a Dublin dispatch to a London paper, to be more extensive and truculent than ever. There is reason to believe that the land league branches nominally suppressed are still in full work. The tenants of the marquis of Drogheda and Lords Massereen and Cloncurry, in the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, have joined the "no rent" movement. They received midnight visits and notices threatening death if they pay rent. Several hundred tenant-farmers plowed Parnell's farm at Avondale Wicklow county, and performed all other work thereon. Separating they cheered Parnell, and Father Sheehy. An effigy it is supposed of Gladstone, and labeled "The Last Landlord," was paraded over the grounds. Corbett and Redmond, members of parliament, subsequently delivered addresses. There were three thousand persons present. While no doubt considerable influence is exerted in the way of conciliating the opposition to the land law by the heavy reductions of rents that are made in various quarters by the land courts, it is at the same time also true, as Lord Carlingford said to the landlords in an open meeting at Frome on Wednesday, that the courts having had under consideration thus far only cases on which rents were above Griffith's valuation, had naturally reduced receipts. But if party feelings were put aside and landlords courageously exercised their rights under the present law, supported by all the force of the government, and confiding, as they had a right to, in the resources and good will of the government, he had great confidence that before long things on their side would wear a different aspect in Ireland, meaning of course that the present reductions were really a bait, and when the 50,000 other cases were taken up the result would be different.

Parnell is confined to his bed with a feverish cold, though his condition is not serious. At a meeting held at Dublin on the 9th O'Donnell declared that Parnell's illness was owing to bad prison diet, which was enough to break down the strongest constitution.

On Wednesday the police entered the office of the United Irishman, at Dublin, and arrested Benton, a clerk, and O'Keefe, a sub editor, and seized all the papers in the office and carried them away to the castle. The police did not seize the "plant," the only purpose being to prevent the publication this week, in which they failed, the paper having been issued a day in advance of its regular publication. The treasurer of the Ladies' land league announces that receipts the past week for the prisoners' fund amount to £1,150, and for the general fund £264.

The government balloon in charge of Capt. Temple, accompanied by Walter Powell, M. P. for Malmesbury, and Mr. Gardner, ascended from Bath on Saturday and descended at Bridport. The balloon struck the ground heavily, Gardner and Capt. Temple were thrown out and injured. The balloon then rose with Powell, and was seen again to descend at sea, when it disappeared almost two miles out, and though on Monday the sea was dragged no trace of man or balloon was found.

The utmost excitement continues in Vienna over the terrible Ring theatre tragedy. The captain of the Vienna fire brigade states that the whole inside of the burned theatre is a heap of bones and charred remains. The official list gives the missing as 917. It appears that the daughter of Herr Pawlick, of the chamber of deputies, who escaped from the building, tried to arouse the crowd to rescue the victims, but the police treated her as a lunatic, and forced her to be silent. Subscriptions are being made in the principal cities of Europe for the suffering survivors.

Mrs. Langtry, the famous English beauty, made her debut in the Haymarket theatre in London on Wednesday evening, and astonished the oldest playgoers by her ease and grace.

Gov. Halliday of Virginia, who has just been succeeded in office by a Mahone repudicator, takes occasion, in his final message, to refer to recent political events in his state in words that should attract the attention of the country. They are as forcible and direct as they are manly and patriotic and need no comment.

From the high and responsible office I hold, I have always written and spoken to Virginians for VIRGINIA, and, ignoring party, have thought only of her honor and welfare. It has been alleged that the Federal Government has not been moved by this principle in its dealings with us. It has been charged—that the facts will pass into history and show—that this great Government has invaded the limits of our state and, by power patronage and money, has controlled its affairs. It is true, it is true, it will at once be admitted, that a departure has been made, without precedent in our annals, threatening a disruption of the fundamental principles of our government, and a fatal blow been struck at the liberties of the people.

Virginia has been accused of attempting the mean crime of repudiation. It has been charged—the facts here, too, have gone into history and will show—that the Federal Government, or the party directing its destinies, has used its patronage, power and money to hurry her along that rugged and disreputable way. It is true, then, if there be any stigma, it has been taken from our Commonwealth and fastened upon the Republic, and will be with difficulty, if ever ceased. The transfer will not hide it. It will not disappear nor die, but will bloom out, sooner or later, in unspeakable disasters.

The name of J. R. Corbus has been sent to the U. S. senate for confirmation as postmaster of La Salle—a re-appointment.

*HOME MATTERS.

PERSONAL.

HAUB.—Mrs. Philo Haub was in the city for a few days this week.

J. D. H.—Our genial J. D. H. made Ottawa a visit this week, looking fresh as a daisy.

SWIFT.—Mr. F. Baylis, of New York state, is a guest of the Swifts, on the west side.

JESSE.—Jesse Rising's friends gave him a genuine surprise on last Monday night, his 17th birthday.

WELLS.—Will A. Wells, of the Utica Gazette, was in Ottawa on Monday just in time to see the electric light in its perfected shape.

CATON.—C. A. Caton has gone to New York to see the last of the Judge's elk safely shipped for their new home in Europe.

WAGNER.—Lieut. L. A. Wagner made Ottawa a visit of a few hours on Tuesday night while on his way from Utah to Baton Rouge, La.

WALLACE.—Mr. C. H. Wallace, of Haiku Maui, Sandwich Islands, has been visiting friends and relatives in Ottawa during this week.

BOW.—The Ottawa Post says Bowman has the bugle on the Ottawa Post Office, and that sooner or later he is bound to be appointed, but "why don't they do it?"

BOW.—On yesterday William E. Bowman's name was sent to the Senate for confirmation as postmaster at Ottawa. Does this account for the late heavy rains?

DAVE.—David Matlock has been appointed to Mr. Jones's vacated place as telegraph line repairer for the Rock Island road, with territory from Chicago to Peoria.

RISING.—The Joliet papers announce that the new cigar making firm of which Mr. L. A. Rising, of this city, is senior partner will begin work next week. They will employ 300 hands.

VAUGHNEY.—Hon. Alex. Vaughney was in the city on Thursday shaking hands with his many friends and looking after some business. He reports the prosperity of Seneca booming under the stimulus of her new railroad.

SKATE.—Late prizes at the rink: To Miss Elsie Trimble, best lady skater, skating with partner; Miss Vincie Bushnell, best lady skater, Lieut. Wheeler's prize of a dozen cabinet photos. To the poorest gentleman skater, the cake, to C. S. Cullen!

HISE.—Hon. John Hise, for many years of this county, lately of Chicago, was in the city on Sunday, bidding good-bye to some old friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hise will start some time next week for Globe City, Arizona, T., with their son John H. Hise.

PRICHARD.—On Saturday afternoon, Jennie, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Prichard, died at her parents' residence in South Ottawa, after a brief illness. Her age was three years and eight months. The funeral services were held on Sunday, the large number of participants testifying to the deep sympathy of the community for Mr. and Mrs. Prichard in their affliction.

MC.—Our good friend Chas. I. McNett, of Mr. Snow's office, took the honors at the examination for admission to the bar last week, having an average of 97. His "next friend" is a Chicago man who stood at 90; but it's no use—Ottawa boys don't propose to let a Chicago man beat them at law or anything else. Ottawa takes the pastry always. We congratulate "Mc," and wish him a continuance of that sort of success.

Overcoats—Look at the Prices.

A good \$8.50 overcoat for \$6.25; a good \$7.50 coat for \$5.75; a good \$6.50 coat for \$4.75. We are bound to close them out, and will give the chance to all who may call and examine them. This is no taffy; we mean business.

M. STIEPEL & Co.

Buy your wife a nice black silk dress for a Christmas present. Our black silks are superior in quality and shade. Call and see them. SCOTT BROS. & Co.

Fifty pianos and organs to rent at Mrs. Brower's. Instruments sold on monthly payments. Pianos and organs sent to any part of the county, state or adjoining states. First class goods fully warranted.

Largest stock in the state west of Chicago. Store on Madison st.

Silk handkerchiefs at 10c each at Scott Bros. & Co's.

Men's kip and fine boots. Rubber goods of all kinds. Slippers for the holidays. Are some of the seasonable specialties at Spencer's, but all desirable lines of goods for all boot and shoe wearers will be found in stock, at low rates. Please call.

The social event of the week was the marriage of Miss FANNIE C. BEEM and Mr. CHAS. L. BRADFORD, at the Episcopal church on last Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Some 300 invitations had been issued, and the church was crowded with witnesses. At the appointed hour Rev. F. M. Gregg took his place behind the chancel rail and the groom and his best man (Geo. Trimble) just in front on the right. The bride leaning on the arm of her father, I. N. Beem, Esq., was escorted to the chancel steps by the ushers (Messrs. S. R. Blanchard, Frank Yentzer, R. C. Hitt and C. S. Cullen), where she took the arm of the groom, with whom she walked to the altar at the rail, a very pretty idea. The ceremony was the beautiful one of the Common Prayer Book and was very impressive. The bride's father gave her away. The decoration of the church was an arch of green over the main aisle of the church, with the monogram in carnations. The ceremony over, the bridal party took carriages for Mr. Beem's residence on the west side, where the happy couple received a few of their most intimate friends, after which the happy couple departed for their home on the north bluff. The bridal gifts were unusually rich as well as numerous—some of them as follows: The groom, a beautiful set of pearl cameo jewelry; bride's father, dozen solid silver spoons hand-somely engraved in individual designs; groom's parents, china tea set; Ed. Bradford, a marble top table; Nellie Bradford, a rattan chair; Sam Bradford, frame and easel; silver and cut-glass crystal dish, from Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Bradford, Connelville, Pa.; silver and cut-glass pickle castor, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bryant, Connelville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Will Beem, china tea set; Sister Vilda, sugar spoon, butter knife and pickle fork; Fred Beem, chamber set; Geo. Trimble, dozen tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Fiske, solid silver tea spoons, table spoons, butter knife and sugar spoons; Sarah Fiske, ink stand; Alice Fiske, "Indian Summer"; Mrs. Lorenzo Leland, silver oyster dish; the ushers, a silver and glass berry dish; Fiske & Beem's clerks, china dinner set; the Recorder's office, silver water service; Circuit Clerk's office, another; Mr. and Mrs. Page, set silver knives and forks; Miss Armour, 12 silver tea knives; Dr. Ralph Dyer, toilet set; Chas. Price, opera glass; J. E. Morgan, perfume satchel; Mae Blanchard, embroidered toilet set; Mr. Prichard and Miss Hood, cousins of the groom, hand-painted ice cream set; Anna Lynch, "Liquelle"; Mr. and Mrs. Brownson, Fond du Lac, Wis., silver jewel casket; Mr. and Mrs. Hape-