

The Free Trader.

Ottawa, Ill., Saturday, April 1, 1882.

OUR CLUBBING

We are prepared to club the FREE TRADER with the following publications, furnishing both at the prices named, postage prepaid.

- FREE TRADER and Chicago Weekly Times. \$2.65
FREE TRADER and Chicago Weekly Tribune. 3.65
FREE TRADER and Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean. 2.65
FREE TRADER and Chicago Weekly Journal. 2.65
FREE TRADER and St. Louis Globe Democrat. 2.65
FREE TRADER and N. Y. Weekly Herald. 2.50
FREE TRADER and American Agriculturist. 2.60
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FREE TRADER and Scribner's. 3.00
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FREE TRADER and Little's Living Age. 3.00
FREE TRADER and Western Rural. 3.00
FREE TRADER and Moore's Rural New Yorker. 3.50
FREE TRADER and Chicago Weekly Herald. 2.65
FREE TRADER and Peoria W. Democrat. 1.35

Baltimore has contracted with the Brush Electric Light Company to light the city for \$229,950 a year, which is \$25,000 less than is now paid the gas companies.

The fastest time on record of steamers crossing the ocean was made by the Alaska, of the Guyon line, which arrived at New York on Thursday in 7 days, 6 hours and 40 minutes, from Liverpool.

A report having been circulated in Washington that ex-Secretary Blaine was about to quit politics and become a Congregational preacher, on reaching Mr. Blaine, was pronounced by him as "the invention of a d--d idiot."

The annual cost of the star-route service in the Pacific states and territories under General Brady was \$2,844,165. Contracts for the same service this year have been executed for \$1,125,149. But while it is thus evident that Brady, Dorsey and their confederates stole at least \$1,700,000 from the government, they are above the reach of the courts to punish them, the second batch of indictments found against them at Washington having just been quashed.

Judge Advocate General Swann decides, in the case of Sergeant Mason, who shot at but unfortunately missed Giteau while on duty as a guard for his protection, that his sentence to the penitentiary by a court martial was illegal, and now an Albany attorney has filed in the U. S. Supreme Court a request for a writ of habeas corpus for his release. Should the writ be granted, however, it would not protect Mason from trial in a civil court for his offense.

Among other deplorable incidents of the great southern inundation is to be reckoned the abandonment of the proposed celebration at New Orleans of the second centennial anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi river by La Salle. The disappointment of Uncle John Miller, Father G. W. Armstrong and Col. Hitt, who were appointed by our Board of Supervisors to represent La Salle county at the celebration, must be terrible.

The reports which had been rife a few weeks or two and as often contradicted as asserted, that the new opposition telegraph line, the Mutual Union, was about to share the fate of all its predecessors by being gobbled up by the Western Union, crystallized into solid fact on Wednesday, when it was ascertained that Jay Gould had got control of 50,000 of its 100,000 stock shares, and without ceremony buried it in the common grave which the Western Union keeps open for all such daring intermeddlers with that grasping monopoly.

That eminent member of the Illinois judiciary, "Judge" Morrison, as he was wont complacently to call himself while stumping Maine and Indiana in behalf of the republicans in 1880, though he had never risen above the grade of a very indifferent Chicago justice of the peace, has received the mess of postage for which he sold himself in the shape of the appointment of U. S. Marshal for New Mexico. The World finds just one redeeming feature in the appointment—"the people of New Mexico are fond of gunning, and are not particular as to game."

In addition to all its other calamities from wind and flood, a trifling steamboat disaster is to be added to the woes of the week on the lower Mississippi. On Thursday the steamer Golden Gate, of the Southern Transportation Company, as it approached the wharf at Memphis, was discovered to be on fire. The boat was at once run ashore and a line having been thrown out and fastened, parted, the burning steamer thereupon floating down the river a mass of flames. Most of the passengers, as well as the crew, were unable to reach the shore and perished in the flames. The number of the lost is variously given at from 15 to 30.

Sidney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific railroad, in his annual report just issued, draws a rosy picture of the prosperity of that huge corporation. The gross earnings for last year were \$24,258,818, and the operating expenses and taxes \$12,480,342. The funded debt of the company is \$92,902,635. The earnings for twenty-five days of March were \$1,788,000. So the Thurman bill, which compels the company to lay aside annually 5 per cent of its earnings to apply on its indebtedness to the general government, hasn't brought the financial ruin upon that corporation which Dillon had so lugubriously predicted.

It is nearly a year yet before the Illinois legislature will be called upon to elect a successor to David Davis in the U. S. senate, and already fourteen prominent Illinois republicans are pasting to sacrifice themselves by stepping into his shoes, with 99 counties to

hear from. The names of these patriots are given by the Chicago Journal as follows: David Davis, Green B. Raum, Shelby M. Cullom, John M. Hamilton, Richard J. Oglesby, Chas. B. Farwell, Robert T. Lincoln, Thomas J. Henderson, Joseph G. Cannon, Greenbury J. Fort, George R. Davis, Eithu B. Washburne and Emery A. Storrs. To which the Chicago News adds the name of Andrew Shuman. As there is a new legislature to elect before the senator is to be chosen, hadn't the gentlemen better wait and see what its color may be politically? It is awful to think what disappointment there would be should the next legislature happen to be democratic.

THE ANTI CHINESE BILL.

Although passed over a week ago and sent to President Arthur for his approval, the anti-Chinese bill lingers in an executive pigeon-hole, and the air is full of rumors that a veto is impending. The Pacific slope is terribly worked up about it and the republican state central committee of California is plying the President with dispatches full of coxings and threats, averring that a veto would be death to the republican party west of the Rocky mountains. At the same time Massachusetts, New Jersey, and most of the manufacturing centers at the east, that want all the cheap labor they can get, as well as all the manifold tribes of New York and New England athletes and sentimentalists, are overwhelming the President with telegrams urging him not to sign the bill. Amid the two, with the President's own undisguised dislike of the measure, it is still uncertain which way the bolt will fall.

No doubt, if the question stood in the naked, unquestionable form, whether the Pacific slope shall be sacrificed or saved to the republicans, party exigencies would override all other considerations and the bill would be signed without hesitation; but the worry of the republicans is, that through their parliamentary blunders in working the bill through congress they forfeited all right to claim the credit of it, as the bill was really saved in both houses by the votes of the democrats. So one of the astutes of the republican managers (Logan?) is reported as saying: "The Pacific States will now go democratic anyhow, and as nothing can be gained on the slope by Arthur's signing the bill, he ought to veto it on the ground that it violates a treaty, or something of that sort, and then the republicans could fall back on the sentimental idea." There are said to be not a few republicans who seriously believe this would be their best programme, and the chances are that Arthur may take the same view.

Anyhow it is urged that the bill will have no practical effect on Chinese immigration, which at its height has been a huge bugbear, never having attained serious proportions, the present number of Chinese in all the United States being less than 100,000 while the bulk of such Chinamen as have been brought over come by way of Hong Kong, where they first join a British colony and become British subjects, after which they have as good a right to come to this country as any other British subjects—English, Scotch, or Irish. Beecher took this view in a sermon last Sunday and pronounced the whole anti-Chinese hubbub "fantastic foolishness."

LONGFELLOW.

The death of the poet LONGFELLOW occurred at his home in Cambridge, Mass., on Friday of last week. He had on the 27th of February celebrated his 75th birthday, and been in impaired health since then. Two months ago, in addition to his other ailments, he took a bad cold, which was followed by peritonitis, to which he succumbed within 24 hours.

Henry Wordsworth Longfellow was born at Portland, Maine, in 1807, and at the age of 14 entered Bowdoin college, from which he graduated in 1825. He then entered his father's law office, but soon conceived such a distaste for the profession that he was allowed to devote his attention to general literature. Having spent three and a half years in Europe to perfect himself in modern languages, he accepted the professorship of languages in Bowdoin college, which he held until 1835, when he resigned it to accept the same chair in Harvard college, which he held until 1854, when he resigned it and devoted himself exclusively to writing and the publication of his works. He began his literary work while yet a student at Bowdoin, and most of his poems were produced while holding his professorships. Of course his poems are familiar to most of our readers, and we shall neither attempt to characterize or enumerate them. Beyond question he was the ablest of all American poets, and no other American poet has been so greatly admired in Europe, where his poems have been translated into most of the continental languages. Unquestionably the best of his poems was "Evangeline," and next to it probably "Miles Suidish," though "Hiawatha," "Excelsior," "Hanging of the Crane," "Keramos," and the great body of the rest will be read and admired as long as the English language endures.

The Annual Report of the C. B. & Q. Railroad is in the hands of the printer, and advance sheets show the following among many other huge figures:

Table with financial data: Gross earnings for the year, \$21,324,150.25; Operating expenses, taxes, etc., \$11,966,514.70; Leaving net earnings, \$10,357,635.55; During the year the company owned and operated 2,822 miles against 2,653 in 1880, and though the gross earnings for the year show an increase of some \$800,000 the net earnings fall off \$429,917.20. This is accounted for by the increased expenses the road was put to by the floods of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers a year ago, and by the loss of business caused by the drought in Nebraska, Iowa, etc., last summer. The entire property of the company, which is estimated at \$140,000,000, is represented by \$55,337,446 capital stock and a funded debt of \$84,662,554.

S. P. ROUNDS.—President Arthur is rapidly gaining the title of "The Unready" by his dilatoriness in making appointments. In no case has this been more conspicuously shown than in the delay to send to the senate the name of Sterling P. Rounds, of Chicago, as head of the big government printing shop.

The appointment of Mr. Rounds was decided upon so long ago as last December. His predecessor was advised of the contemplated change and resigned a month ago. Why the appointment was delayed until Monday Arthur himself, we imagine, would find it hard to explain.—The appointment, of course, is a good one, and having been regarded as a certainty for three months past, the press of all parties had approved it in advance with so far as we have noticed, scarcely a dissenting growl.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

As the only really important business before the legislature is the apportionment of the state into congressional, senatorial and representative districts, and as no action can be had on that matter, especially so far as relates to congressional districts, until some sort of agreement has been reached among about one hundred and fifty congressional aspirants now out of and nineteen in congress, besides boss Logan and others, which may take a month or two, the legislature meantime is holding half-hour sessions a day the members loitering listlessly the rest of the time about the state house, hotels or streets. Mr. Buck, a democrat from Coles, by way of expediting matters, proposed a resolution in the house on Wednesday urging Logan, Long Jones, &c., to hurry forward their instructions, but the chair ruled him out of order. The only project for congressional districts yet seriously proposed is that of the house sub-committee, which proposes to take Grundy from this district and give us Dupage in lieu of it.

As usual there was no quorum in either house on Saturday, but that didn't prevent Evans of Kane from offering a resolution in the senate, and Kelly a like one in the house asking the President to pardon Sergeant Mason. The senate resolution was subsequently passed, but in the house the resolution was squelched as "out of order."

The senate on Monday adopted Whiting's resolution in favor of the Hennepin Canal, and ordered 500 copies to be printed of his bill to cede the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the general government.

The House judiciary committee have decided against Cullom's project for a commission to revise the criminal code, as unnecessary, and no other action will probably be taken on that question.

Both houses acted promptly on a bill appropriating \$10,000 towards paying members and officers of the two houses.

Jas. H. Padlock resigned his place as clerk of the senate and Geo. Terwilliger was appointed in his place. The house reduced the number of its employes from about 70 to 34.

A sort of mass meeting of senators was held on Monday evening in the art gallery on the question of the cession of the canal to the general government. Senator Archer, of Pike county, declared himself in favor of the cession. Senator Bell, of Peoria, said he regarded the Illinois and Michigan canal as of more than state importance. That it was the connecting link of the great chain of water transportation from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic ocean, via the Gulf of St. Lawrence. That, being a matter of national importance, it ought to be in the hands of the general government. That he was in favor of ceding it to the general government, upon condition that it should enlarge it, and forever keep it in repair and free of toll. Representative Parish, of Chicago, was opposed to the cession. Senator Whiting, Senator Rice, Senator Cambell, and Senator Adams, each spoke in favor of the cession, and seemingly the great majority of the meeting were in favor of the cession, although considerable opposition may be manifested.

A BIG COMET COMING.

A few months ago Professor Proctor made a serious announcement of his belief that a great comet—that which appeared in 1843, we forget its name, if it ever had any—which had been rapidly shortening the period of its return for a dozen of centuries so that now the interval between its last return and the next was reduced to a dozen of years, would some time during 1882 again appear, and this time in such close proximity to the sun that the attractive force of that luminary would draw it in—bolt it—swallow it up as it were—whereby the sun, by reason of such an extraordinary accession of fuel, would be in a condition to cast off such an excess of its accustomed heat that this world, if not actually set on fire and burned up, would be so scorched that no living thing would be left upon it. Other eminent astronomers laughed at Professor Proctor, and said a comet pitched into the sun would have no more effect on its heat than would result by comparison from pitching a pound of coal into a huge blazing ten ton furnace, besides, there was no evidence to support his theory of an approaching huge comet to be sucked in by the sun, etc.

Yet a young astronomer at Albany has made the startling announcement that the comet in question—or if not Proctor's comet, at least a comet—is now actually within telescopic vision; that it is an uncommonly big and bright one; that it is coming straight towards the earth at the rate of 2,000,000 miles a day, and that by June it will blaze out with a brilliancy seldom if ever before equalled by any heavenly visitor of its kind, and that it will approach the sun, if not as closely as Proctor predicts, yet more closely than any other comet of which we have any record. Meantime the comet may be seen by a good glass in the constellation Lyra, which unhappily sinks below the horizon just now before sundown.—By June, however, Lyra will be nearly overhead at midnight, and then all will have abundant chance to see the distinguished visitor; and while we are very confident there is not the slightest occasion for anybody to be alarmed, all will have good reason to rejoice that we are likely to witness one of the grandest phenomena of the skies.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The Galesburg Republican-Register and the Bureau County Republican, both leading republican papers of their respective counties, vigorously oppose the movement of the party leaders of other counties to hold a republican convention to select a candidate, because they are opposed to making the choice of our judges a matter of

political partisan strife. The Bureau County Republican says:

Besides, it is a fact that Judge Craig, the present incumbent, has made a highly honorable record as chief justice; his opinions involving railroad extortions have demonstrated sympathy with the people's interests, as has also his concurrence in sustaining the constitutionality of Mr. Baldwin's election law; his opinion in the case of John Long against the board of education of Quincy, enunciates the broad republican doctrine of perfect equality for all school children, regardless of sex, color or nationality; holding that the fourteenth amendment, involving the rights of the colored people, as the fundamental law of the land, must be obeyed in spirit as well as in fact. The foregoing facts, we take it, ought to be evidence enough to reasonable men that Judge Craig should be his own successor.—Nine years ago we supported Judge Craig because he was the representative of the principles of anti-monopoly; there is now an additional reason why he should be elected, viz: he has made a good record and enjoys the confidence of the people.

CONGRESS.

The problem that to do to protect the lower Mississippi country from devastating floods is getting to be the most knotty one before congress for solution. Bills to appropriate between six and seven millions have been presented in each house to repair levees, &c., but it is beginning to get through the wool of congressmen that the levee system is all wrong, and it now looks as if, before any money is voted, a committee of ten or fifteen senators and representatives will be sent down there to see if some better plan than building levees cannot be devised.

The tariff commission bill has occupied the attention of both houses during the week, that before the senate having passed on Wednesday by a vote of 38 to 15. The bill raises a commission of nine experts to be appointed by the president, who are to investigate the subject in all its bearings and report to congress by the 1st Monday in January, 1883. Substantially the same bill was before the house in committee of the whole on Tuesday, when Carlisle made a masterly free trade speech against it and Kasson made a high tariff argument in its favor. The anti-protectionists of course object to the bill as a mere dodge to postpone all tariff reform indefinitely.

The senate on Wednesday passed the house bill to grant Mrs. Garfield a pension of \$5,000 a year, with an amendment adding the names of Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Taylor each for the same amount, and next day the house agreed to the amendment and passed the bill.

The Reagan bill to control the railroads of the country was argued before the house committee on commerce on Saturday by Vanderbilt's man, Chauncey M. Depew, who maintained that the act would place the carrying business of the west in the power of a Canadian railway system, and that any evils might be better remedied by the creation of a national advisory railway commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Monday sent to the house an estimate that it would take \$65,380,000 from the treasury to pension the Mexican war veterans.

The House Ways and Means Committee has agreed on a bill which will make an annual reduction of \$23,000,000 in the internal revenue. It proposes the abolition of the stamp tax on bank checks, matches, perfumery, etc., of the taxes on banking capital and deposits, and makes material reductions in the burdens of liquor and tobacco dealers.

The Indian appropriation bill, as reported in the senate, proposes to devote \$5,100,000 to the "wards of the nation" for the coming year. Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would ask for \$2,000,000 in addition to educate young Indians, but he said he would take \$500,000 if he could get no more.

Rumors of cabinet changes continue as usual. The name of Senator Teller, it was positively promised, should be sent to the senate for Secretary of the Interior, and that of Wm. E. Chandler for Secretary of the Navy. But neither appointment has thus far been made.

THE SOUTH.

There is little change in the condition of the flooded regions of the south since last week, except that everywhere the waters are reported as slowly receding. About 150,000 people, principally colored, will have to be maintained by government or other outside aid until April 10th, by which time it is hoped "dry land" will have sufficiently re-appeared to admit of planting being begun, after which, until May 1st, half the present number of rations will be sufficient. If, however, there is no change for the better before the 10th of April there will be 150,000 persons without food or credit, the whole system of credit and working will be upset, commission merchants will decline advances to country merchants and to planters, and the latter will not be able to feed laborers, so that the distress and want may run far into summer, and the bulk of the year's sugar and cotton crop will be lost.

To the destruction by water were on Monday added the terrors of destruction by hurricane. On that day a violent storm swept over a large portion of Louisiana, blowing down numerous dwelling houses, sugar houses, cotton gins, &c. In most of the buildings people had taken refuge from the waters and many were drowned by their destruction. An instance of the kind was the overthrow of the Ralston gun house near Lake St. John, in Tensas parish, in which 219 negroes had taken refuge, all of whom were drowned.

THE LAST DAKOTA BLIZZARD.—The newspaper accounts of the blizzard in Dakota and portions of Minnesota last Saturday for several days affected to treat it as of little account, but later reports indicate that it was attended with more than the usual calamities of such a visitation. It had been preceded by a week of bright, warm weather, which had tempted settlers to leave their houses and start on journey miles away from houses or shelter. The blizzard extended from Southern Dakota to Manitoba, and from Montana to St. Paul. It is believed, when all the details come in, that the loss of life will run up to fifteen or twenty, if not more, cases like the following being given.

A lieutenant, name unknown, from Fort Sisseton, Day County, D. T., started on a seven-month's furlough on Monday with a stage driver, to take the cars at Watertown. Friends from the fort followed the next day, and the

officer was found at Lake Wahbaw exhausted. They returned to the fort, where the officer died on Thursday. He was going home to Germany on a furlough. Howard, the driver, was found dead on Friday three miles this side of Lake Wahbaw and half a mile from his home. Mrs. Long and her son Albert, 10 years old, living three miles north of Kransburg, left home with a team to visit a sick neighbor on the prairie. They were found dead on Wednesday, three miles northwest of Goodwin, D. T. Mrs. Long was found in a wagon, and the son under the wagon, where he evidently fell while fixing the whistle-tree and the faithful horses were standing at the place where found, and had probably not moved since morning. It is reported that twelve land-explorers started Monday from Aberdeen for Watertown. They rode ponies, and have not been heard from, but two of the ponies have been found. The storm did not extend with severity south or east of Goodwin, D. T. Along the line of the St. Peter, in Minnesota, the storm was slight.

WHITTAKER.—On the recommendation of J. Advocate General Swann, who spent a month in overhauling the evidence and findings of the various courts of inquiry in the case of the negro cadet Whittaker, Secretary Lincoln has mitigated his sentence to dismissal from the military academy because of deficiency in his studies. The last court that tried him, it will be remembered, found him guilty of self-mutilation and falsehood, and not only sentenced him to be dismissed in disgrace, but to be confined at hard labor for one year in the penitentiary. The country will probably find no fault with this manifestation of tenderness for the "colored boy," but he would have begged in vain for such mercy had he unfortunately been white.

HOME MATTERS.

Personal Mention.

Mc.—Mrs. Judge McRoberts is in the city.

PHILIPS.—C. S. Phelps has gone to Council Grove, Ka.

GIRL.—James A. Hossack blushes to murmur, "It's a girl."

LELAND.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Leland, Eldorado, Kas., are in the city.

WARNER.—Miss Fannie Warner (see Hopkins), is in the city.

RIALE.—W. C. Riale expects to occupy his new residence some time next week.

JOHNET.—Misses Susie and Anna Sehnig, of Joliet, are visiting friends in this city.

GAYNOR.—Miss Jennie Gaynor, La Salle, is visiting friends in this city.

SISTERS.—Sisters Mary Aquina and Loretta (formerly Emma and Mary Kirwan) are in the city.

BURKE.—Edward J. Burke, Chicago, formerly of this city, was in town on business this week.

PAINT.—John Martin and Archie Hossack, young men well known in their line, have formed a partnership in the painting business.

WMS.—Co. Supt. of Schools, R. Williams, was in town Thursday.

MAE.—Peru News: "Miss Mae Stormont, of Ottawa, is visiting at Mrs. John Snyder's."

ELIZA.—Tonica News: "Miss Eliza Porter, of Ottawa, is visiting at S. G. Moore's."

QUIN.—Q. D. Whitman, of Creston, Ia., formerly of this city, was in town this week.

CURTIS.—Miss Sarah Curtis is visiting with the Misses Orr.

MAY.—Aurora Beacon: "Miss May Blanchard, of Ottawa, was the guest of Miss Carrie Clark last week."

KUHL.—Mr. Kuhl, of Baldwin & Kuhl, marble workers, has gone to France, his former home, on a visit.

PATTERSON.—A. I. Patterson, of Streator, was shaking hands with his Ottawa friends on Wednesday.

KING.—Mr. S. E. King has returned from the Hot Springs, but Mrs. King and Miss Gertie King will remain for some time longer.

SIZER.—Frank Sizer has been appointed chief clerk in the office of the Surveyor General for Montana, with headquarters at Helena.

DRUITT.—J. H. Drutt, whose dangerous condition was noted last week, was reported better yesterday with some chances of recovery.

THORP.—Aurora News: "Mr. D. R. A. Thorp, Superintendent of the public schools of Ottawa, is in the city looking over our schools and visiting friends."

DAYHOFF.—J. C. Dayhoff has been appointed manager of the Mutual Union telegraph office at this place. The appointment is a good one, as the young man is energetic, and we feel confident, competent.

VAUGHLEY.—State Register, Springfield: "Representative Vaughley is here looking after the canal movement, watching its interests with his whole attention. He is a life-time democrat and one of the leaders of the house."

HARRIS.—Dr. J. O. Harris returned on Wednesday last from his Texas trip, where the Doctor has been, and what he thinks of the country readers of the FREE TRADER know through his interesting letters.

GRAY.—Peru News: "Mr. John Gray, of La Salle, is on the war-path for reelection as supervisor, and we fancy that he will have a walk over. His record is unblemished, and the people think he has filed the bill to a dot."

CLARK.—Miss Lottie Clark, of Utica, in the Peru News pleads "not guilty" to the charge of being the authoress of "Azalea's" poems, some of which have been published in the FREE TRADER. We might add the most positive testimony in her behalf.

WES.—Streator Free Press: "The report that County Superintendent Williams would not be a candidate for reelection is contradicted by good authority. Mr. Williams is everywhere respected in educational circles, and his withdrawal from official life would be universally regretted."

DUNCAN.—J. W. Duncan, who has opened his law office in Cameron's block, has a nicely fitted up room, supplied with a magnificent law library and other necessary appurtenances to an attorney's business. The firm of Duncan & O'Connor still remains intact; the former will look after the business at the county seat, while the latter remains in La Salle.

DICKEY.—On Tuesday last Mrs. Jesse Dickey brought to this city, via the C. B. & Q. route, the body of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dickey's baby, who died some months ago in Cookston, Minn. A number of Ottawa friends met Mrs. D. and the body at the cars, and thence proceeded to the cemetery, where the child was buried in the family lot, Rev. Mr. Gregg reading the service.

LARRY.—Larry has our congratulations. Says the Free Press: "That distinguished patriot and philanthropist, Mr. E. L. Donagho, who disseminates intellectual nourishment to the people of this village, is laying up for himself treasures on earth. He is building a mansion made with hands, which will be sufficiently eternal for him as long as he remains on this mundane sphere. It will not be located in Paradise, but as close to the confines of it as these fetters of clay will permit—on the street called West Kent, and in the town of Streator."

New.—At the solicitation of Mr. Gillen Miss Metta Wood has taken a position in his new store, in the dry goods and notion department. Miss Wood has a host of friends in this city and neighborhood who will be glad to meet her there, and she is sure to become popular as a saleswoman.—Mr. J. R. Butterby, of Bristol, England, more recently of London, an experienced salesman, has also been added to the force, assisting in the dress goods department.—With Mr. Royce, three new employees have been added during the month, making 16 employees in the house—probably the largest list in the city in a house not manufacturing.

The Town Election.

The annual town meeting and election takes place on Tuesday next at "Squire Fisher's office. For the offices the following are the candidates: Supervisor.—L. Perkins has served so well this year that no one will oppose his election. Assistants.—Two are to be elected. There are three candidates: H. T. Gilbert, M. White and D. Hollecker, the latter-named by the Germans. All are well known and good citizens. The former two have served the town and the county ably during the past year.

Assessor.—For this office there are three candidates: E. J. Wall, assessor for the past two years; Arthur Lockwood, who had for many years served as such; and P. D. Crimmins, a new aspirant for the position, though a man well known in this city. Mr. Wall's work has lately told its own story, and every man knows what he thinks of it. Mr. Lockwood has served very acceptably to a large class of the people and it elected would endeavor to be just and impartial. Mr. Crimmins is a man of intelligence and is an honest, faithful worker. We cannot say he is specially fitted for this office, nor can we say he is not. He would certainly give his whole ability to the matter.

Collector.—For this office W. J. Graham is undoubtedly the coming man. No opposition showed itself until last evening when we heard it announced that Frank Donovan would present himself on election day.

Justice.—For Justice of the Peace to fill vacancy, "Squire Larkin has no opponent.

Clerk.—We never imagined the office of Town Clerk as worth spending a bar'l over. Indeed, in most cases, the chief difficulty is to get some one to run for it. Years ago, Beenus, we suspect more as one of his jokes, ran for the office, was elected without opposition, and was re-elected year after year in the same way. He has become useful—especially since last September, when all the important records were burned, which Mr. Armstrong now carries in his head. He is, probably, until the R. R. bond suits come to a final end, at least, indispensable. However, this year Col. C. C. Campbell appears to contest the matter with him. There is no denying that the Colonel is qualified for the place and is a deserving gentleman. The office pays the princely sum of about \$65 a year!

Commissioner.—The woods are full of candidates for Highway Commissioner: Mr. Downey, whose term is now expiring; Wm. C. Marsh, Peter Meyer, John Kelly and Edmund Dineen. What is now needed in this body are men who will inaugurate a new system of town road making—have done with the perpetual patch-work system of the past years. Mr. Kelly has pronounced himself in favor of this plan of work and that he will endeavor to carry it out as far as he is able if elected,—which is a strong point in his favor. Mr. Downey has served for three years, acceptably enough. Everybody knows Peter Meyers. We can say nothing for or against the others as candidates, knowing nothing of their training for this kind of office; both are most respectable citizens.

AMUSEMENTS.

Janauschek's Troupe in Macbeth. A very good audience greeted Janauschek as Lady Macbeth. Her rendering of Mary Stuart was well received, and her hearers were prepared to expect great things of her in this famous play of Shakespeare's—the best, perhaps, of all his tragedies, considered merely in respect to its acting capacity.

It is reasonable to say that the audience were disappointed, not so much in Janauschek as in the troupe as a whole. When a star actor far eclipses all the rest of the company, the play selected should keep the principal actor constantly in the foreground. Instead of this, the blustering, cowardly Macbeth entirely monopolizes the leading part in the last acts, and the great actress entirely disappears.

Then it is unreasonable to attempt some of the scenes in "Macbeth" with the common opera house scenes. No amount of imagination will make some of these do duty for a barren heath or a royal banquet hall. It is unreasonable, too, for a male character to attempt to do a "Witch's" part, unless he is willing to sacrifice a part of his manhood and goate, or, at least, have the footlights turned a little lower.

We protest, too, against having Macbeth and his tall comrade come out of a bloody, hard-fought battle in such clean, unsoiled armour, and with such immaculate boots. Even the wounded sergeant who "orated" so vigorously in telling Duncan of the battle, had not a scratch visible on his new suit. Macbeth, too, showed a most laudable economy of this same armour in the after-part of the play. Having nobly resolved to "die with harness on our back," he has it brought to him, but frugally changing his mind, he rushes out to his deadly battle-field in his short frock and Prussian spiked helmet, and meets his fate unarm'd.

The worst piece of acting, to our mind, was when Macbeth and his wife discuss the murder of Duncan. They talked about it in tones which would have awakened the whole household—fairly declaimed about it, instead of using the suppressed, gasping undertone which is natural to persons contemplating awful crimes. In the terrible scene when the murder is in immediate contemplation, and even after it is done, Macbeth bellows loud enough to drown the sheet-iron thunder, and waken every one within the walls of a castle larger than Macbeth's.

We have heard much of the poverty of Scotland, and this may account for the fact that the characters generally had but one costume, whether riding by night over Scotch roads, or coming from battle-fields, or holding conference with the king. The medical profession evidently fared hard in those days, even at the king's court. The most vivid imagination must have failed to get any conception of splendor from the royal feast.

The most trying imposition upon a much enduring audience was when Macbeth, having literally belched himself red in the face, almost to the verge of suffocation, charges his wife with "Keeping the natural ruby of her cheeks When mine is blanch'd with fear."

His cheeks at the time being of a most flaming scarlet. It seems as if there must be means known to actors to tone down this superfluous color.

When Lady Macbeth holds in her hands the daggers which are said to be reeking with the blood of Duncan, the blades show clean and clear. She says: "My hands are of your color," and holds them up spotless and very white, while