

REMOVAL.

This office has been removed to the new Colwell-Sherwood Block, just north of Post Office, on La Salle St.

STORY BY BRET HARTE.

We will publish next week in supplement form the first third of a new story by Bret Harte, entitled "THANKFUL BLOSSOM." Bret Harte has written many delightful stories, but the romance of "Thankful Blossom" is undoubtedly one of the most exquisite of the great number of novels emanating from his pen. Located in New Jersey, in Revolutionary times, it deals with Gen. Washington and his immediate surroundings during one of the darkest periods of the great struggle for independence. It is just historical enough to possess an added charm on that account. The story has lots of healthful excitement about it, and enough love, treachery and romance to give it a zest. After some thrilling and not a few funny incidents, the heroine marries a gallant major in Gen. Washington's army, and all ends well.

Current Events.

The New York democrats met in convention at Saratoga on Wednesday last. There was the usual contest from the city, but the delegation was divided equally between the Tammany Hall and County Democracy factions, leaving Irving Hall without a representative on the floor. The convention indicated clearly that the New York democrats are Cleveland men, though there was a show of strength by Governor Hill. The administration of each, as President and as Governor, was approved and endorsed by the convention. The platform is very lengthy. The revenue plank is as follows:

"The unnecessary federal taxation of the last fiscal year exceeded \$100,000,000. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. Therefore the democracy of New York demand that federal taxation be straightway reduced by a sum not less than \$100,000,000 a year, and also respectfully urge upon congress that a measure shall be adopted which will in the language of the President's inaugural address 'relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workmen employed in American industries.' The taxes to be first reduced or altogether removed are those on imported raw materials, which now assist and promote foreign competition with ourselves in our own markets, and prevent or hinder the sale of our surplus products in foreign markets. Along with those taxes should be forthwith remitted or reduced the taxation which increases the cost to our wage-earners of the common necessities of life and the price of the common daily clothing of all our people. Besides these there are several hundred articles among the 4,182 articles now taxed which should be swept off the tax-list into the free list, thereby diminishing the cost of collecting all our export taxes and easing away those which are petty, needless, and vexatious. We also urge an immediate enactment of the measures prepared by Mr. Manning and Mr. Hewitt and reported to the last house by the committee on ways and means to systematize, simplify, and economize the machinery for the collection of the customs revenue, and especially for making correct appraisements of foreign values wherever ad valorem rates of duty shall be retained."

The civil service laws are approved; summary legislation is condemned; the present immigration laws are deemed sufficient, if enforced; the wrongs of Ireland are deplored and sympathy expressed; the improvement of the State canals by the State, and a ten hour law for employees are favored. In regard to the administration of President Cleveland, the platform says: "It has won the respect and confidence of all citizens without regard to party. It has removed that apprehension of the dangers which would attend a change of party in the federal administration which had become a serious obstacle to the maintenance of our system of a free government depending upon the popular will. It has brought back honesty and simplicity to the conduct of affairs. It has checked the waste of the public moneys, and insisted upon their devotion to practical purposes. It has effected a practical reform of the civil service. It has maintained the national character for justice and forbearance in dealing with foreign countries. Its management of the treasury has been signally wise and prudent, and it has begun the reconstruction of our naval establishment with a thoroughness that proposes a restoration of our ancient prestige upon the sea. Wherefore, we, representing the democracy of New York in convention assembled, again pledge to the President our strong and unwavering confidence and support."

The Massachusetts republicans held a State Convention on Wednesday at Boston. The only interesting feature is the platform adopted, which in substance is the following:

- We believe in a protective tariff.
- We favor liberal appropriations and a reduction of internal revenue.
- We believe in an honest ballot.
- We pledge ourselves to maintain the existing civil service law of the State. [The Federal law is approved; but the President's application of it "contaminated," of course.]
- We demand the cessation of the compulsory coinage of silver, and the passage of a national bankruptcy law.
- They approve the temperance statutes of the last legislature and ask for more restrictions; and favor the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the people.

On Thursday last the State of Tennessee voted on a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. The largest vote ever brought out at a special election was polled, the question exciting intense interest. The State as a whole voted about 15,000 majority against the amendment, which came from the west end of the State, east Tennessee voting about 15,000 for the amendment. The balloting was notable on account of the interest taken by the women. In one ward of Nashville the polls having been abandoned by the male advocates of prohibition, the women rallied and took their places among the workers. Everywhere throughout the State the presence of ladies was a marked feature of the voting.

A Pittsburgh telegram says that the threatened strike of window glass workers

has been averted and operations will be resumed in all the factories of the west as soon as the furnaces can be heated. Another meeting of the joint wage committee was held late Wednesday night, and at an early hour Thursday morning an amicable settlement was reached by both sides making concessions. Instead of an advance in wages of 10 per cent and pay for extras, the workmen agreed to accept a 5 per cent increase, and the manufacturers promised to bring all outside factories into the association. A meeting of the Glass Workers' association was held on Thursday afternoon to ratify the action of the committee. The settlement of the strike will give employment to seven thousand men, who have been idle since the beginning of the summer vacation in June.

The annual convention of the Knights of Labor will be held in Minneapolis next week, beginning Monday. The chief subject of interest in the meeting seems to be the position of the Knights in regard to Mr. Powderly. Some time ago there seemed to be a strong feeling of dissatisfaction with him, especially among the more radical of the organization. How far this has extended and how strong it is remains to be seen; and aside from this no question of serious importance has yet been suggested as likely to cause any ripple of excitement or excitement during the week.

The National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War concluded its Chicago meeting Friday week. A report from the committee on pensions, recommending the passage of a bill giving all ex-prisoners of war \$2 for each day they were in captivity, and placing them on the pension rolls at rates proportioned to the length of their confinement, was unanimously adopted.

George Francis Train has come to the surface again, and is delivering incoherent lectures in New York for the benefit of the anarchists' families. C. C. P. Holden, in a speech to Mexican veterans' reunion at Greenville, the other day, proposed a State monument at Springfield in memory of the Illinois dead of that war, the monument to be surmounted with the statue of Colonel John J. Hardin, who was killed at Buena Vista—Mr. Holden says "while gallantly leading his command." This is not the fact, for he was killed after the battle by a grazer in ambush along the roadside. Nevertheless, the monument would be graced by the statue of Colonel Hardin, the most conspicuous of Illinois' sons who fell in Mexico.

On Saturday the governor appointed the following delegates to attend the Illinois River Improvement Congress, to be held in Peoria, October 11: The Hon. John M. Palmer, Springfield; the Hon. Thomas Ridgeway, Shawneetown; the Hon. Thomas Halliday, Cairo; the Hon. W. H. Collins, Quincy; the Hon. D. B. Gillman, Alton; the Hon. Ethelbert Calahan, Robinson; the Hon. George E. Bacon, Paris.

Under the order restoring to settlement the indemnity lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad, from 25,000 to 30,000 acres will be open for entry in Otter Tail and Douglas counties, Minnesota, on the 1st of December, at the Fergus Falls land office.

The Chicago authorities wasted no time in executing the orders of the Supreme Court as against Neebe, who was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary. The order based on the finding of the Court was sent to the city on Tuesday. At 9 o'clock p. m. Neebe was taken from the jail, and at 10:30 landed safely in the prison at Joliet. The affair was conducted so quietly, that none knew what was to happen or what had happened until next morning's papers told the story. By good behavior, Neebe may be a free man in less than nine years.

The petition for clemency in the anarchist cases is said to now have over 15,000 names!

The first of the races for the New York Yacht Club cup took place on Tuesday last between the Scotch cutter "Thistle" and the American sloop "Volunteer." The American vessel won by more than nineteen minutes. The second race was sailed yesterday. On our inside pages are given some interesting facts in reference to the two vessels.

THE CONTINUANCE OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Speaker Carlisle has made a valuable contribution to current political literature by publishing in the October Forum an article on the above caption. Contrasted with Gov. Foraker's article, in the same excellent monthly for August, under the title "The Return of the Republican Party," in which that notorious politician exhibited, in all its nakedness, the poverty of that party in live principles upon which to base a presidential campaign, the Speaker passes by all sentimental issues and approaches the subject in the light of the economic questions upon whose solution depends largely our industrial and commercial future as a nation.

The number of these questions is not small. Nor are the questions unimportant. On the contrary, they are many and vital. It is, therefore, a relief to take up as an intellectual gratification merely, an article on a political topic that presents an idea that is worth thinking of, and relegates to the fire-place the ch—ts of a decade and a half ago.

Foraker gives as reasons for the return of the Republican party to power:

- (1) The bloody-shirt argument—"free ballot and a fair count."
- (2) The republican party favors a protective tariff.
- (3) The democrats can't get rid of the surplus.
- (4) The republicans are of a higher standard of morals and patriotism.
- (5) Only the republican party can "check the revival of the southern confederacy."
- (6) The only hope of the prohibitionists is through the republican party.

There is one he would have added had the article been written somewhat later: the "Unshaken Hand" issue, as Puck cutely styles it.

Of all these but one, the second, approaches a living issue. Speaker Carlisle, writing evidently in reply to Gov. Foraker, therefore substantially ignores all except the one noted, and, in passing, the first, which he disposes of by asking, granting for the sake of the argument that there is a diase of the ballot in the south, whether it is likely the party which showed a total incapacity to deal with the subject when in power, would be able to successfully cope with it on a return to power? Clearly not.

But the Speaker is not to be tempted into rethreshing threshed straw, by chasing

down these side issues, which are no issues, but calls attention to the fundamental difference between the two parties: a distinction that has separated the democratic party from all its many rivals through the whole course of the 100 years of American political history, and that distinction lies in constitutional construction, the democrats holding that all powers not granted by the constitution to the federal government remain with the states. "State rights" is not, as republicans would have men believe, a synonym of "secession"; but a fundamental doctrine recognized by the fathers and framers of the instrument, the recognition of which in the constitution alone made the adoption of that instrument possible. It was the check upon centralization so fiercely fought for and against, a hundred years ago, and which has since ever continued the great foundation dividing line between the great parties of the nation. The republican party today, as Mr. Carlisle says, is "in theory and practice more extravagant in its assertion of 'what it calls' national authority' than its federal profligator was a century ago."

The greatest danger to the country during republican possession of power was the rapid strides toward centralization, and the making of the president the "American King" Patrick Henry predicted he would be. The defeat of that party, in 1876, checked that progress, while democratic ascendancy has brought quiet and done away with those conflicts between state and national authority which had become a menace to national growth and prosperity, and eliminated sectional controversies from the politics of to-day, enabling the people to take up the many questions of social and business interest that await solution, but which the discussion of sectional animosities had for several decades thrust into the back ground.

As indicative of what may be expected of the democratic party, and as reasons for its continuance in power, the Speaker calls attention to:

(1) The Land Question. The policy of the republican party was to get rid of it as fast as possible: give it unearned to railroads, speculators, aliens, and syndicates of citizens and aliens. The democrats, on the contrary, recognize that the land is the heritage of the people and should be preserved for actual settlers. It has, therefore, as far as a republican senate would allow, declared forfeited large tracts granted to but unearned by railroads, and has made it difficult for speculators to grab the best lands to the exclusion of the poor settler. What is still needed, is to prevent all speculation, secure the land to the homeless labor class, and to force the railroads to take patents for all lands actually and legally held by them, that they become subject to state and territorial taxation. Much has been done by the present administration in that direction. It will do more when changes in laws made by the republicans shall enable it to do so; changes that would have been made ere this, but for a republican senate standing in the way.

(2) Reduction of Revenue and Taxation. This is the most important question before the people to-day. All parties admit the necessities of the case. The only debatable question is, How shall this be done? The difference between the two parties is radical. There is also a difference of opinion among the members of the parties themselves. In general terms, however, the republicans favor a high protective tariff. To preserve this they would remove the tax on liquors, beer and tobacco, making them free, and increase the customs duties to a prohibitive point. This would doubtless reduce the revenue; but it would not reduce the burdens of the people. If a protective tariff is a protective tariff, necessarily the higher it is the more of it the people must pay—if not into the treasury, then into the pockets of those protected. A tariff can no more than a man "blow hot and cold" in the same breath. It cannot "raise wages" and cheapen production at one and the same time. If it does not enable the manufacturer to charge higher prices, how can he be benefited by it? and how can he pay the higher wages he says he can? If it actually reduces prices below what they would be without the tariff protection, is it not an injury to him? How can it be otherwise? The democratic party is not a "free trade" party, as republicans would have men believe; but it does believe that taxation should be reduced on the food and clothing of the poor, the raw materials they work, their implements of labor, their building material, medicines, and other articles indispensable in the support of their families. However the matter may yet be adjusted, the question will surely involve free whisky, beer and tobacco, as opposed to free food, fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life, the republicans favoring free liquors and tobacco and high taxes on necessities, and the democrats cheap necessities and taxed liquors and tobacco. The tax on the latter is paid by those who voluntarily use them: all articles that men would better do without; while the tariff tax is levied on articles that no one, rich or poor, can live without. The democratic theory is tax those who can best afford to pay, and relieve those who cannot. It is probable the end will be a compromise giving the country free tobacco, since a theoretical perfection is never attainable in actual legislation.

(3) Reduction of Expenditures. Since March 4, 1861, there never has been a single day when the democrats have had control of the legislative and executive branches of the government. It, therefore, cannot be charged with the policy which has inaugurated the vast increase of expenditures. Nevertheless, recognizing all ways that lavish expenditures and extravagance ultimately end in corruption, it has sought to reduce them to the lowest possible limit; to simplify the executive de-

partments, and render the transaction of public business less tedious and annoying to the people. In the matter of pensions, its policy has been liberality to the dependent class; but to halt within the limit of the taxing power of the people. "The republican party is in no proper condition to control legislation on this subject. It cannot halt without violating its pledges to the soldiers, and it cannot proceed without doing an irreparable wrong to the tax payers."

(4) The Navy and Merchant Marine. The democratic party has always been their friend, and while that party remained in power, prior to 1861, our navy had won imperishable renown, and more than three-fourths of our foreign commerce was carried in American bottoms. After twenty-four years of republican rule, the navy has disappeared, and less than one-seventh of our foreign commerce is carried by American ships. There was no lack of expenditures by the republicans, nevertheless they failed to create a navy. The democrats hope for free ships and liberal laws to regulate trade, seeking an extension of foreign commerce on American merits and not by commercial treaties that beget ill-feeling with friendly nations; by a policy of minding our own business and avoiding entangling alliances. Thus we can preserve domestic tranquility, extend our commerce, create new markets, revive our shipping, and infuse new life in every department of industry.

THE G. A. R.

The grand Reunion of the G. A. R. at St. Louis has been accompanied by the most abominable weather that could greet an affair of that kind. St. Louis is not the most attractive place in the world in dry, beautiful weather, but it is simply a mud hole in nasty weather. The G. A. R., therefore, are to be commiserated. The cloud settled down over the city on Sunday and remained all the week, the rain falling continuously. The parade set for Tuesday was abandoned, and the veterans amused themselves as best they could, crowding into hotel halls, corridors and rooms, or into the Exposition or tramping the streets. There was no end of big guns present, including all the great men of the old army, the governors of nine States and one ex-vice president. The incident of Tuesday was the presentation to Gen. Fairchild with the badge of past Commander-in-Chief.

On Wednesday the rain continued, heavier than ever; but the parade went on just the same, minus the thousands of veterans who had become disgusted with the wet and mud and had returned home. There were thousands in line, who were reviewed by Gen. Sherman and Gen. Fairchild, the State Governors and Ex-Vice President Hamlin.

Wednesday and Thursday were given over to the proceedings of the encampment, Gen. Fairchild presiding. In his annual report the Commander-in-Chief said he learned that the total number of members borne on the rolls of the order at the national encampment was 326,499. The number reported June 30, 1887, was 372,674; actual gain in five quarters, 46,157. The increase of members in ninety days ending June 30, 1887, in good standing, was 15,616. In 1880 there were 60,634 members. In the last five quarters there have been mustered into the Grand Army 72,355. There were reported June 30, '87, in good standing, 396,562; suspended, 25,230; by delinquent reports, 10,899; total at last returns borne upon the rolls, 372,674. The amount reported expended in charity, March, 1886, to March, 1887, inclusive, is \$253,934.43. This money was disbursed to 17,670 comrades and their families, and 8,999 others were assisted, giving 26,669 individuals who had received benefits during the year. The report is very long and covers the whole field of G. A. R. life and operations.

Thursday was again wet, and many more veterans left for home. Nevertheless there were enough left to take in the excursions to Jefferson Barracks, the Lincoln monument at Springfield and attend the State reunions. In encampment the subject of pensions was brought up by the committee, who recited the failure of the dependent pension bill. They have, therefore, prepared a new bill which makes provision for pensions to all veterans who are or may hereafter become unable to earn their own livelihood; for a direct continuance of pensions for widows in their own right; for an increase of the present pension to minor children, and for fathers or mothers from any date of dependence. It also incorporates—

- "All of the recommendations for increase and equalization of pensions for special disabilities made in his recent report by Pension Commissioner Black."
- "A pension of \$12 a month to all widows of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war."
- "Increased pensions for the severer disabilities, substantially as presented in the bill prepared by the United States Maimed Veterans' league."
- "Pensions for the survivors of rebel prisons, substantially as presented in the bill of the National Association of Prisoners of War."
- "Increased pensions for loss of hearing or eyesight."
- "A re-enactment of the arrears law and an equitable equalization of bounties."
- "The same pension for the widow of the representative volunteer soldier of the Union army—John A. Logan—as is paid to those typical regulars, Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga, and Hancock, always the superb."

Columbus, Ohio, was selected as the place of next meeting. An opinion of the Supreme Court filed at Springfield the other day will just now be interesting to La Salle county taxpayers and supervisors. Wm. Toomey was county clerk of Logan county for the term ending Dec. 4, 1882. Dec. 2 of that year he made out his bill against the county, which was

presented to the board of supervisors Dec. 4. After his term of office had expired, and his successor had qualified and was acting as clerk, and on the 9th of December, the bill, amounting to \$2,133.95, was paid to him upon the order of the board of supervisors. Subsequently the board discovered that Toomey was not entitled to the amount paid to him on the settlement made at the December term of the board, and suit was brought to recover upon his official bond from the sureties of Toomey the amount so paid to him by the board after his term of office had expired and his successor qualified and acting. The case was tried in Logan county, where the circuit court rendered judgment against the county. Upon appeal to the appellate court of the third district this judgment was affirmed, and the case was taken by the county to the supreme court, where the judgment of the appellate court was also affirmed. The court says:

"The board of supervisors has improperly and through a want of due care and prudence taken a sum of money out of the county treasury which ought to have been allowed to stay there, and placed it in the hands of Toomey, who had no right to it. After the expiration of his term of office, and now that he refuses to pay it back, such obligation, the county of Logan, seeks to collect it from those who were sureties upon his bond while he was in office. To enforce its collection from them under the circumstances would not be right."

County Gossip.

The Free Press of Streator suggests to "the young man Dwyer," "elected supervisor of Ottawa during a period of boisterous excitement," that "the Roscoe Conkling act" won't work. The advice is gratuitous. He has found that out some time since.

The Times is hardly an unprejudiced party in the matter of heating the Court House. It has been cranky on the subject for years. It may be that the present system is inherently "defective and defectively constructed," but as the Times can not be credited with being an expert in the matter its opinion is not decisive. Indeed, no expert has as yet had anything to do with the business. All Supervisors are experts of course; yet before a \$10,000 apparatus is thrown out on the rubbish pile it would seem to be good sense that the Board should get the opinion of an expert in that line and know absolutely what is the matter. Then, if the system is a fraud, throw it out and buy another. But it seems remarkable, that a system that is unquestionably working satisfactorily and economically in other States cannot be made to operate in the same way in La Salle county.

When Supervisor Dwyer tied a string to his resignation and last week threw it at the town board, he anticipated that a good vigorous jerk would fetch it back to him; that after he got it back his admirers would probably call a mass meeting and protest against his resignation; that he would be "forced" to hold on in the interest of "economy, reform and no boodlerism;" and all that sort of thing. But the string broke. The Board hastened to accept it—hustled about it, in fact; and before the latest edition of Conkling knew what was up, the Board had elected Mr. J. F. Reed his successor. Mr. Reed, however, positively declined the place. Under the circumstances the office is not a desirable one. If the bills Dwyer objects to are paid the taxpayers may protest; if they are not paid the town may have a lawsuit on its hands. Either horn of the dilemma is uninviting. When Mr. Reed declined the Board cast about and selected Mr. C. S. Cullen, son of Hon. William Cullen. While they might have selected an older man—one of more experience in town and county affairs—the selection is still not a bad one. Mr. Cullen is a young man, but has lots of good sound sense, and is not credited with any special desire to make an exhibition of himself and will attend to the business in a business-like way. Mr. Dwyer blustered a little at first on finding, like Conkling, he was "left," but at length made up his mind that he could show his good sense by succumbing to the inevitable and surrendering his books without any further nonsense, which he agreed to do. On Thursday, however, after the business was wound up and his successor had qualified, he called on Mr. Tryon, J. P., with another resignation which he said he desired to hand in so as to "settle all controversy" and fill all the legal requirements. Mr. Tryon suggested that as he (Dwyer) was no longer Supervisor, he didn't see the necessity of another resignation. Mr. Dwyer said there was a "legal point, of course," but nevertheless he was at that time the Supervisor, and desired Mr. Tryon's signature as J. P. to the resignation which, he said, he would then take to Esq. Larkin for his signature, which would then make his resignation "legal," &c., &c. Mr. Tryon declined to "put his foot in it" by repudiating his record of the day's previous, and the drama closed with an anti-climax. Mr. Dwyer dating the paper back to the date of his resignation when it was accepted by the two justices, after which he turned his books over to his successor.

According to Bradstreet's, the total number of strikers in the United States, during 1886, was 387,000, while this year the total has been 310,000. During the first half of September last year, only 3,000 engaged in strikes, while this month there have already been 37,000; and, if the rate continues to the close of the year, the present season will surpass all others in the number of workman engaged in labor troubles in the United States.

The 1887 report of commissioner of pensions shows that there are 466 pensioners in La Salle county to whom were paid \$16,401.25, the last quarter ending June 30, 1887.

Personal.
WILLIS.—Mrs. S. S. Willis spent this week in St. Louis.

DUGAN.—Nate Dugan returned the first of this week from a trip to Minnesota.

SCHOOL.—Messrs. Charles Taylor, E. C. Rockwood, and Follett Bull left for Ann Arbor, last Tuesday morning.

SAN.—Dr. Charity Sanders returned Monday evening from a rather extended trip through the east. She went to the medical convention at Washington, and then visited New York and other eastern cities.

PAIN.—Mrs. George Prindle, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who has been visiting J. E. Porter and family for the past week, returned home Monday.

HAMIL.—Miss Lida Hamilton has returned from a three months' visit in New York.

COOMBS.—Miss Annie Coombs left last Monday for a visit to friends in the east.

CRUM.—Mr. W. C. Crum, advance press agent of Forepaugh's Circus, made THE FREE TRADER a pleasant call last Saturday.

KATIE.—Miss Kates Herbert returned to Chicago this week where she intends to spend the fall and winter.

HOLMES.—Rev. and Mrs. D. J. Holmes spent this week at the Methodist Conference at Rockford.

KEN.—Mr. J. M. Machesney and family spent the week visiting friends in Kenawee.

EARL.—Mrs. L. A. Rising and Mrs. Fred Davis were visiting in Earlville, the first of this week.

VOGT.—Mr. Ed W. Vogt, for some time with J. M. French, the latter, has just returned from a two weeks' sojourn in Chicago. He will soon remove to Hutchinson, Kansas, where he expects to make his home.

OLDS.—Mr. J. E. Olds, of the Organ Company, has moved to Ottawa with his family.

REEVES.—Mr. Wallace Reeves, of Streator, was in this city Tuesday.

AND.—Mr. E. Anderson, of Spring Valley, spent a few days in Ottawa this week.

TRAINER.—Mr. Edward Trainer has left for Ann Arbor to enter school.

HOL.—Mr. Walter Holden, of Joliet, spent some time in this city recently.

OM.—Dr. Olmsted leaves for Cincinnati today to assume his duties as instructor in the dental school in that city.

FRENCH.—Mr. J. M. French spent Wednesday of this week in Chicago.

OLDS.—Mendota Reporter: "Mr. J. E. Olds of the Western Cottage Organ Co. left for Ottawa this week to take up the permanent residence in that city. His family departed last week. Mr. Olds has been a good citizen of Mendota and Ottawa will gain one. While we regret our loss we wish him success in his new home."

EARLE.—Mrs. Sam'l Earle nee Sadie Schmitt, is visiting Mrs. Groshens and Mrs. Simeon Gay.

WM.—W. J. Graham returned home yesterday from a trip to Ireland, England, and the continent, covering several weeks. He is looking in much better health.

RI.—John Riale, of Peru, is visiting his son Warren.

COL.—Mr. F. A. Collison, of Carroll City, Iowa, formerly of Rutland township, was here last week for the first time in twelve years, and has spent the past fortnight with relatives and friends in Ottawa and Chicago.

GRO.—Mr. L. Buckley, of Elgin, is making arrangements to open a grocery in the new Colwell block.

WIL.—Mrs. C. G. Willson has gone to Chicago to spend two or three weeks visiting friends there.

ROSS.—Mr. J. R. Ross has returned to La Cross, Wisconsin.

LEE.—Ex-Senator John Lee, of Peoria, was in Ottawa Wednesday.

ROSS.—Miss Mabel Ross, who has been very dangerously ill with typhoid fever, is now recovering rapidly.

STRAWN.—Mr. Gib Strawn returned last Tuesday noon from a trip to Minnesota.

BERRY.—William Berry, brakeman on the Rock Island road, had two fingers crushed while making a coupling, last Monday morning.

PHIL.—Miss Annie Coombs and Miss Hattie Hamilton left last Tuesday morning for Philadelphia, where they will attend school during the coming year.

LAW.—Dan Burke started this week, Wednesday, for Ann Arbor, where he will enter the law school.

TAYLOR.—Mrs. E. A. Taylor has returned to her home in Utica, having spent the summer with her daughter in Toronto, Ohio.

From Ophir.

OPHIR, Sept. 28, 1887.
As I have not written for THE TRADER for some time, I will now try and see if I can write as of old and give a few items from Ophir and vicinity.

Henry Zorn and lady spent part of last week in Ottawa visiting relatives and friends.

C. Zorn, who fell into his cellar some time ago, is improving slowly, having hurt himself worse than he thought for.

Levi Carr and family have moved to Chicago to make that their future home. Business of all kinds is sluggish—scarcity of money.

Mr. Melnhart has taken out all the rock of the old mill dam. He will run by steam altogether. He will raise corn in the pound next season.

Mr. Schemp goes to Chicago next week to attend the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. He reports Shiloh, No. 397.

Our elevator at Troy Grove was blocked several days last week. Scarcity of cars and everybody shelling caused it.

Robert Wylie's house is in the hands of Hank Ertlinger, our boss plaster artist. The house was erected by McLaughlin & Foster, two A. N. I. carpenters.

Mrs. Geo. Heger goes to Vinton, Iowa, next week to visit her parents.

John Eck has rented his farm to Wm. Jackson. John will go to Peru to live. Henry Zorn has rented half of the F. Zorn farm. Hiram Higgins, part owner of our elevator, was in town last week. Mr. W. Guedsell moves next week to West Troy Grove. Harvey Short is in town often. Why is it, Harvey? Is it a bale of calico? Mrs. Emile Karrah of Chicago, is Mr. Krause's guest. PEDRO.