

# THE PLAINDEALER

J. VAN SLYKE, Editor and Pub.

CHENY. ILLINOIS

WHEN a murderer has no snow for proving an alibi he generally tries the insanity dodge. The plea of "irresistible impulse" has come to create suspicion whenever it is made.

PRESIDENT McLEOD is no doubt a great railroad man, but since the New England has gone the way of the Reading there will be a prevalent idea that he has been given the hoodoo out to crack or that he is a hoodoo.

THE cost of the Lehigh strike amounted to nearly \$1,000,000 for both sides will be paid ultimately by the public. And yet the public is supposed to have nothing to do with these squabbles. According to corporation theory the public is not interested in corporation affairs after the charter, granting valuable privileges, is once procured.

AN error, grave and deplorable, has been committed. A wife with a troublesome tooth sought a Chicago dentist. The man of pliers, following a practice well-founded in medical dentistry, killed the nerve under the tooth, not, however, without severe pain to the wife, who reported the matter to her husband. The chivalric nature of the husband was fired, and straightway he sought out the dentist and administered to him a sound thrashing. The error lies in the dentist not killing the husband's nerve.

QUEEN VICTORIA has evidently pondered well on the saying that man must eat to live. At Balmoral, where she lives in the simplest possible way, she begins her day at 8 o'clock with tea, chocolate, or coffee, and dry toast. At 9:30 she has breakfast, small trout freshly caught from the River Dee being an invariable dish. At 12:30, after her morning outing, she has a little refreshment—an egg beaten up in milk, some soup and a little fruit. She lunches at 2. Later in the afternoon there is the invariable afternoon tea, and between 8 or 9 dinner is served. Thus on six meals a day does Her Majesty manage to sustain nature.

RECKLESS drivers continue to endanger life in the downtown streets in Chicago when no policeman is in sight. They have no regard for the rights of pedestrians. Their sole object is to reach their destination as quickly as possible. Charles King, while alighting from a cable car at Randolph street and Wabash avenue, was almost crushed to death by a heavy wagon that was driven deliberately over him. This is a favorite performance of the juggernaut driver. He whips his horses over a street crossing when passengers are alighting from a car and flattens the unfortunate against the steps or forces them to scramble upon the platform in order to save their lives and limbs.

VERMONT has the largest average wool clip of any State. In 1890 it averaged 6.72 pounds per sheep. The next highest average was in New Hampshire, where sheep averaged 5.82 pounds per head in 1890. These high figures are the results of improving the American Merino, which will now produce a greater weight of scoured wool per hundred pounds of carcass than any other sheep ever held. The Merino sheep has in this country reached nearly perfection as a wool-bearing animal, but so many full-blooded rams have been shipped to Australia by Vermont and Western New York breeders that very fine and even wools are now produced in that quarter of the world. Some fine wool sheep have been sent to South Africa, but there the climate has not proven so good for wool production as that of Australia.

THERE are some stories which are perennial, sempiternal, ubiquitous and ever recurrent. They turn up unexpectedly in remote regions, but always as perfectly novel and original anecdotes. If the events truthfully recorded in them have not happened to the recorder personally, they are always the actual experience of his father, intimate friend, or, possibly, of some local statesman personally known to him. For instance, a Boston man makes Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, or Tom Appleton the hero of his "star" stories; a New Yorker selects William Travers, upon whose devoted head and elastic stuffer half the anecdotes in the world, at one period or another, hinged. Stories without stutters, when they grew too stale to be dished up without a new sauce piquante were furnished with a rich one, and immediately became Travers' stories.

THE funny story is, as a rule, very sad. It is expected, led up to and, ten to one, disappointing. Besides that it has invariably been told before. No matter how true, how loyal, how noble your friend may have been during his whole past life, no matter how courageous a soul you know him to have been at great crises, at moments of danger even in battle; how scrupulously exact in matters of business. He will vouch for the facts in the veriest old chestnut of a tale—something you could swear you had heard in a previous existence, it is much too ancient for

this one—as having taken place under his very eye, or the eyes of some strictly principled intimate friend whose veracity it were insult to impugn. History does indeed repeat itself in the chronicles of wit all over the world; if these side-splitting events have occurred at all the places, and at all the times, when and where each historian affirms.

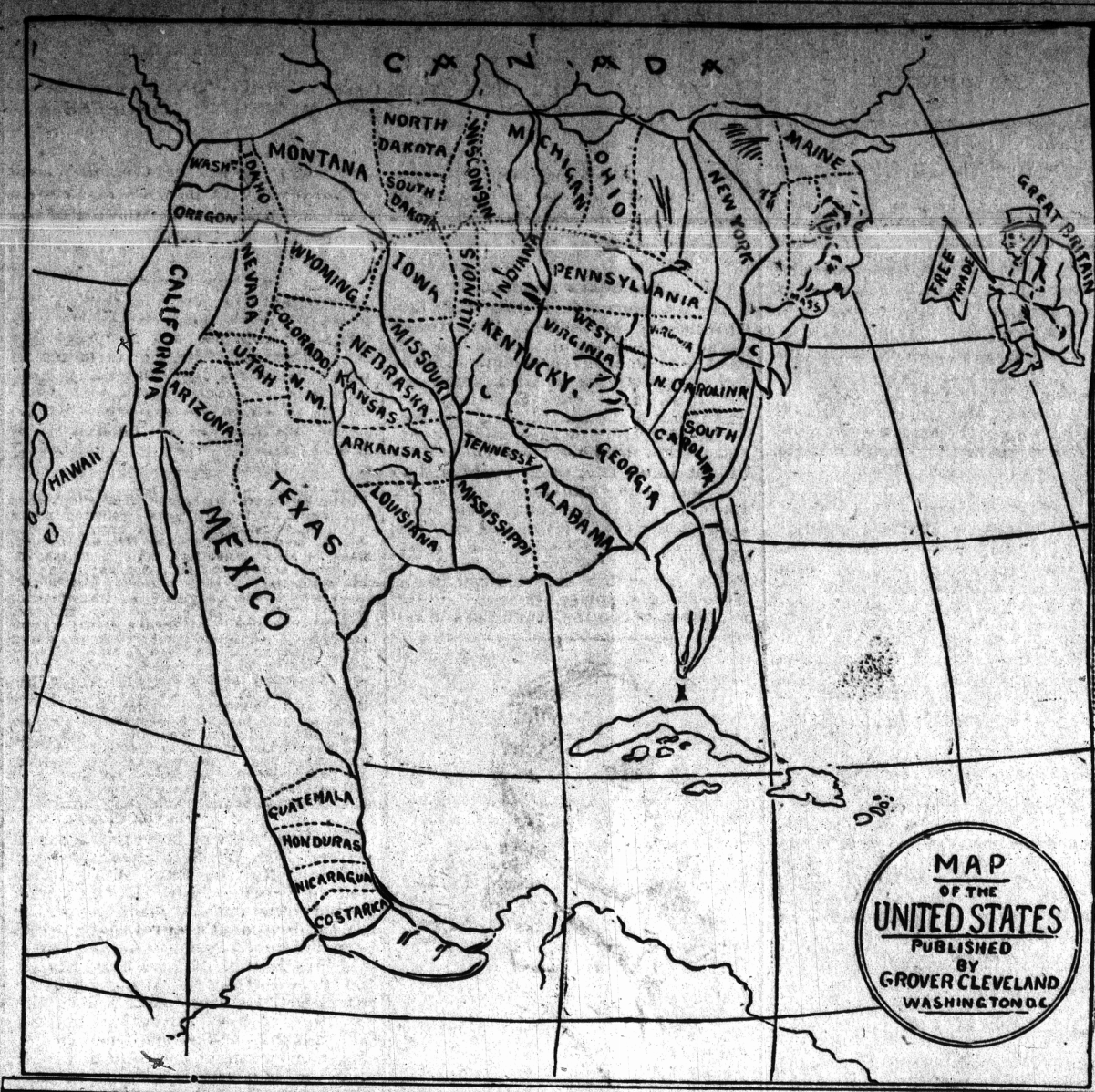
A FRENCH engineer named Bozin comes to the fore with a scheme for a steamship on rollers or drums. These rollers are to be supplied with paddles, or creepers, and driven by engines, so that the craft will progress more like a street roller or a locomotive than like an ordinary ship. This scheme is spoken as something novel and startling. In fact it appears to be identical with a scheme invented and carried forward to an experimental stage some two or three years ago. The inventor appeared somewhere in the West, and later was engaged in building a craft on this plan not far from New York. Of late nothing has been heard of him and his drum ship. Did M. Bozin steal the idea from the American, or is this another of the instances in which great discoveries are made independently and almost simultaneously by different persons far removed from one another? Be that as it may, we may depend upon it that the American, if alive and composed, will bob up as a claimant in case M. Bozin makes a success of his ocean high-roller.

THE New York and New England Railroad has gone into the hands of a receiver after a checkered history of twenty years, during which it has attained to a mileage of 508 miles, 136 of which consisted of leased lines. The road rose into newspaper prominence about a year ago in consequence of its being used by Mr. McLeod, its President, as a lever with which to lift his Reading scheme into control of the anthracite coal interests of the country. The resulting wreck of Reading generally was attributed to McLeod, and he had to fall back on his New England pet, which has now passed out of his hands and those of the other stockholders because of inability to raise the money to pay the January interest. It is stated that the company has had no working capital for the last five or six years, so that its collapse was only a question of time when a little extra pressure should throw it over "the ragged edge" of the precipice at the bottom of which lies bankruptcy. The poor estimation in which the affairs of the company are held may be inferred from the fact that the stock had fallen to 15¢ before the receivership was applied for. Of course it went lower than that when the crash came.

THE United States and Great Britain have been promoting among governments for some time the project of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes not adjustable in the ordinary course of diplomacy. In doing this the governments that represent the stablest forms of representative institutions cannot hope immediately to induce great military powers or peoples suffering keen chagrin to agree that armies shall be abolished, at least for aggression, that new territory shall not be acquired except by purchase and that wars shall cease to be among the incidents of civilization. But war has already been humanized to a considerable degree by the influence of the same conviction that between these two great countries arbitration has made it reasonably certain war shall never occur again. This influence permeates slowly but convincingly the consciousness of all enlightened human beings. Despotism may flout it. Emperors with vast military establishments and medieval traditions of splendor may look upon it as unsuitable for a practical world. Yet its growth is bound to go on and in time it must minimize the military spirit even in its strongest centers.

**The Typical American**  
The typical Americans have all been Western men, with the exception of Washington, but Washington was not had much of European culture. The qualities that made him a great commander and a great President, were qualities which would have made him an equally great frontiersman. You cannot imagine Hamilton, or Madison, or Livingston, or John Adams, or the Pinckneys living tolerably on the frontier. They are not Americans in the sense in which Clay and Jackson and Lincoln are Americans. We may wish that the typical Americans of the past had had more knowledge, a more cultivated appreciation of the value of what was old and established, a juster view of foreign nations and foreign politics; that they had been more like Webster and less like Jackson; and we may hope that the typical American of the future will be wiser and better poised. But in the meantime the past is to be understood and estimated as the facts stand, and only a thoroughly sympathetic comprehension of these men who have actually been the typical Americans, will enable us to effect that purpose. The fact that Clay rather than Webster, Jackson, and not John Quincy Adams represented the forces which were really predominant and distinctively American in our development, is commentary enough on any theory that makes either of the peculiar sections of the Atlantic seaboard the principal or only theater of American history.—The Forum.

THE trouble is that as we grow older, we can't shut out our ghosts by putting our heads under the covers.



## ALL THAT THERE IS OF U. S. ACCORDING TO GROVER CLEVELAND.

My Country 'tis of ME,  
Sweetest land of liberty,  
Of ME I sing.

—From Judge.

### THE END OF "MY PLANS."

President Dole Demolishes Grover's Attempt at Throne Restoration.

The latest news from Hawaii does not afford a particle of consolation for the opera bouffe statesmen at Washington. The failure of "my plans" is complete, and Don Quixote Cleveland and Sancho Panza Grovesham are left sprawling on the backs amid the ruins of the throne which they tried to re-establish.

The full text of President Dole's reply to Minister Willis' demand on the provisional government shows it to be a strong, dignified and conservative paper. His array of facts is convincing, and his arguments are unanswerable. The President of an independent government, which has been formally recognized by every civilized power on earth, would have been justified in showing some indignation at Mr. Cleveland's underhanded attempt to overthrow it, but he contents himself with a calm and conclusive argument to prove that the attempt was unjustifiable. "We do not recognize the right of the President of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs," says President Dole. "He declares that such right could only be conferred by the action of the provisional government or acquired by conquest, and as it has not been acquired in either of these ways, it does not exist. In the long list of stupid blunders that Mr. Cleveland has made in this business, none has been more indefensible than his assumption of the right to sit in judgment on the affairs of Hawaii and to arbitrate the provisional government out of existence. The sole question presented to him was the acceptance or the rejection of the proposition for annexation. Indeed, that was not presented to Mr. Cleveland, but to his predecessor, Mr. Cleveland only obtained jurisdiction of the question at all by recalling the treaty from the Senate. When he got it in his possession the only question before him was that of approving or rejecting the treaty. He had no more right to attempt to re-establish the monarchy in Hawaii, than he has to attempt to re-establish the monarchy in Brazil or restore Alsace-Lorraine to France. President Dole's argument on this point is so strong that the Secretary of State is driven to notice it in his last instructions to the minister. He says the President has never claimed the right to act as an arbitrator 'in the technical sense.' If he did not claim the right, he exercised it when he undertook to sit in judgment on the controversy between the Queen and the revolutionists, and to decide that the Queen should be restored.

President Dole, like every other reputable witness who has spoken on the point, denies that Minister Stevens or the United States forces had anything to do with making the revolution successful. He asserts that if the American forces had been absent, the revolution would have taken place just the same. Even if the American forces did assist in establishing the Provisional Government, which he does not admit, that was a matter to be settled between this Government and its officers. And if the United States, by the action of its officers, incurred any obligation to the Queen, that was to be settled between the United States and the Queen. "This Government," says President Dole, "a recognized sovereign power, equal in authority with the United States Government, and enjoying diplomatic relations with it, cannot be destroyed by it for the sake of discharging its obligations to the ex-Queen." Mr. Cleveland's idea of "righting a wrong" seems to have been that two wrongs make a right.

President Dole's reply completely demolishes "my plans" in Hawaii and leaves the administration in a state of confusion. The annals of diplomacy do not contain any record of a more miserable fiasco.—Indianapolis Journal.

**Census of the Unemployed.**  
Several efforts have recently been made to secure an approximate census of the unemployed in the country at the present time, with a view to measuring the distress that must follow the enforced idleness of such an army of people. President Compters of the American Federation of Labor estimates that there are not less than 3,000,000 people idle now and utterly unable to get employment. That well-known financial journal, Bradstreet's, that has no conceivable bias in the matter, has furnished a report of the number of unemployed in the cities of the country, without attempting to complete its estimate by the inclusion of the unemployed outside the cities, where estimates are most easily obtained. One fault of this inquiry was that it did not show the population of

the places from which the reports were received, thus presenting the picture of distress in a still stronger light.

The New York Press has supplied the deficit in the following statement:

No.	Unem.	De-Pop.
New England...	21	65,326
N. Y. and N. J...	15	29,250
Pennsylvania...	13	131,000
Central Western...	24	27,540
Northwest...	16	64,900
Far West...	10	28,800
Southern...	17	42,655
Totals...	115	801,095

According to these figures there is an army of over 800,000 persons out of employment in a population less than 12,500,000. This represents a dependent population of nearly 2,000,000, or about one-sixth of the entire number without the means of sustenance.

What a contrast to the condition of affairs a little more than a year ago, when President Harrison sent his message to Congress congratulating the country upon its unexampled and unparalleled prosperity. The picture is not a pleasant picture for the voters of the United States who demanded a change in the administration—and secured it with a vengeance.

**The Treasury Deficit.**  
In reply to the question what the Ways and Means Committee proposed to do to maintain the solvency of the United States treasury, Chairman Wilson said: "I have not had an opportunity to give two minutes' time to the consideration of what shall be done." Meanwhile the gold balance in the treasury has declined to about \$75,000,000, a loss of nearly \$6,000,000 within a week, and claims for payment amounting to millions of dollars are piling up. One of our esteemed Democratic contemporaries views this matter lightly, and thinks the government should cut down the pension payments, but does not explain by what authority that can be done. The pension bureau has done its best, but is obliged to abandon its policy as unlawful. We suspect that this plan summarizes the financial wisdom of the Democratic party.

It is certainly creditable to the majority in the House and to the administration which is pushing that majority, that it is willing to leave millions of the Government's obligations unmet obligations. There is nothing will make payment all the more difficult. As things look it will be months before the proposed revenue measures can be carried into effect. The Treasury is drawing upon the funds laid aside by Republican administrations as a guarantee of the currency, to meet of increased revenue for months to come, and yet the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has not had two minutes to devote to the consideration of this state of affairs. If the people of the United States were not dependent in their lives and in the resources of the country, nothing would prevent a new panic.—Springfield Union.

**Shall History Repeat Itself?**  
The tariff reformers, who point back to the good old times of the tariff of '46 in justification of their attempt to remove protection from our industries, are probably too young and green to remember those times. History might teach them something if they cared for history, but they regard their theories as better than experience. In his last message to Congress President Millard Fillmore presented the following picture of the results of the Walker tariff, which our tariff reform friends declare was the most efficient and popular tariff the country ever had:

The first is the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California as fast as it is coined goes directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing interests are broken down by competition with foreign goods, and as they are lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmers are deprived of a home market for the sale of their products. In the third place the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our own market, and he consequently raises the price of the articles sent here for sale as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England.

This is history and history repeats itself when the conditions are favorable. The Walker tariff was intended to protect the South and hamper the industries of the North, and it succeeded in the latter result without accomplishing the former satisfactorily. Fillmore's hard times were similar to ours, except that the distress of those times was hopeless and despairing, while we still hope that disaster may be averted.

**Turned to Stubble.**  
When President Cleveland was nominated for the third time by a Democratic national convention, somebody

made a great hit by circulating in the hall full of happy Democrats a campaign song, the refrain of which was borrowed from a well-known comic opera. The chorus ran thus:

Grover, Grover, four years more of Grover  
Then we'll be in clover!

This parody proved very popular with hungry Bourbons throughout the campaign, and was sung with intense earnestness by impatient spokesmen. Now Grover has gone in, and many thousands of Republicans then in office have gone out, but what kind of clover has the Democratic party found? Is it not starving on the dry thistles of idleness, poverty, and discontent? Will its diet of distress put it in good fettle for another national campaign? Truly, the inviting clover of 1892 has turned to wretched stubble.

**A Beautiful Tariff Picture.**  
The Wilson bill is a joy forever to the rice-growers of the South, says the Ohio State Journal. It protects them with a vengeance. In fact the whole spirit of the measure, in so far as it has any protective feature at all, is for the benefit of the few industries of which the South can boast. The whole protective theory, in the minds of the builders of the Wilson bill, is unconstitutional and utterly wicked, but its unutterable badness is only shown, according to the same able opinion, in the industries of the North. The Northern farmer must pay a duty on the hoops of his pork barrel, but the cotton ties used by the Southern planter must be free. The Louisiana sugarcrowers are to be protected by the bounty, if the beet and sorghum raisers of the West are not "encouraged" too much by the same law.

The tariff tinkers are very solicitous for the industries of the South, but those of the North are to be protected with an ax. The duty imposed on rice by the Wilson bill furnishes a case in point, as it is given marked protection over every other growth of field or farm. The following table gives a comparative schedule that will be of interest:

Ad valorem.	Per cent.
Barley	20
Beans	20
Corn	20
Corn meal	20
Cotton	20
Cotton seed	20
Corn, cleaned, 1 1/2 per lb. equal	70
Rice, uncleaned, 1 1/2 per lb. equal	50
Wheat, 1 1/2 per lb. equal	50
Wheat flour	20
Wheat four	20

Rice belongs to the South just as wheat and corn does in the West; yet it receives more than a double per cent. of protection.

**A Lame Defense.**  
Chairman Wilson, in spite of the fact that every government officer, Republican or Democrat, who knows anything about the subject, has said and repeatedly reiterated that the ad valorem system promotes fraud and discourages honest importers, declares his belief in it, and endeavors to maintain that it is a more equitable system than collectable specific rates. This fact alone should indicate to practical business men acquainted with tariff administration how little Mr. Wilson really knows about the subject he has in hand.

**Should Care for Their Own.**  
Of the 11,000 immigrants coming to this country last month, nearly one-half had no regular calling, and a large part of them could not read. Under the present conditions of labor it is a great injustice to permit such people to land. Every government should care for the kind of people its systems produce.

**Democrats Repudiate It.**  
TAKING revenue and anti-revenue together the Wilson bill is a fantastic and personal bill. It is a jumble of unconstitutionality and favoritism, compounded to gratify the more powerful applicants for license to rob, and to vindicate the hobbies of Grover Cleveland put on record previous to the Chicago platform. It is the greatest humbug of the age.—New York Sun.

It is to be hoped that the Finance Committee of the Senate will comprehend in its fullest degree the necessity of amending the Wilson bill, or of providing a new one that will be fair to all the industries of the country; that will have a line of logic running through it so strong for revenue and incidental protection that many firm minded men, both Democrats and Republicans, will come forward and support it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Dr. A. V.**  
The fact that Ad. V. is never invited to participate in those duck-hunting expeditions indicates that Ad. V. doesn't drink.—Kansas City Journal.

# AROUND A BIG STATE.

## BRIEF COMPILATION OF ILLINOIS NEWS.

Rockford Gambler's Foolish Move—Proposed Changes in Laws—State Fair Has a Permanent Home—Who Has Seen Maggie Reynolds?—Europe's Severe Loss.

**Wanted His Poker Chips Returned.**  
Several days ago, when the Rockford police raided the gambling houses and confiscated the paraphernalia, they did not catch Doc Walsh, proprietor of one of the places. Walsh foolishly went to Chief Tisdale and demanded the chips taken from his place, claiming them as his property. He was promptly arrested for running a gambling house, taken before a justice and fined \$100 and costs amounting to \$30. The gambling raids may result in the impeachment of Justice Shoudy, who tried the seventeen young men, and it is alleged, charged them double the amount of costs allowed by law. One of the victims went to Shoudy, and, on demanding the amount, was remitted his fine and costs of \$14.40. It is understood the other sixteen will do likewise.

**Springfield Gets the Fair.**  
Single-handed, alone and without friends except within her own household Springfield defeated "all comers" in the race for the State Fair. In the final ballot she received 11 votes necessary to secure the prize. Bloomington, where statesmen are made; Decatur, where warlike armies are run; and the Western world, and fair Aurora were all defeated by Springfield, wise in the ways of wily politicians. The contest has been a spirited one and has brought out the strength of the four principal cities in competition, Peoria, Bloomington, Decatur and Springfield. While Chicago and Aurora received votes, they were not candidates for the institution at any time. The citizens of Springfield are naturally elated. They have paid well, however, for their victory. They have donated 155 acres of land and 200,000 pounds of wheat, which is worth perhaps \$250 per acre, \$50,000 in cash and agree to light and water the grounds free of cost to the State Board of Agriculture. There is a movement on foot to purchase several acres of ground south of the Capitol and State it to the State to be included in the Capitol grounds. It is suggested that the city purchase it ostensibly for a park, and afterward sell it to the State for a nominal sum. The movement has a strong support, and will doubtless in the near future be given effect.

**Supervisors Suggest New Laws.**  
Among the recommendations of the convention of Illinois Supervisors and Highway Commissioners, at Aurora, was that the legislature be requested to amend the laws relating to the line of full and complete assessment of all property at its fair cash value, limiting at the same time the total of all levies to 100 cents on each \$100 of valuation; accommodation and the State of all insane persons in the State; and the same age, started on horseback after the boy's parents. His horse stumbled, crushing the boy's leg and injuring him internally.

**Fire Destroys Lida's Wood Hall.**  
Lida's Wood, the young ladies' boarding hall of Eureka College, was totally destroyed by fire the other evening. In 1888 W. J. Ford, of Chicago, gave his beautiful mansion in Eureka to the trustees of the college to be used as a memorial hall for his daughter Lida. The amount taken by the trustees at a cost of \$100,000, was used for the construction of the building, which was destroyed by fire the other evening. The fire was discovered at 4 o'clock and was soon under such headway that by 6 o'clock it was in ruins. The furniture was removed and the belongings of the students were saved. The houses of the citizens were thrown open to the students, and they are contentedly provided for. The loss is \$15,000, partly covered by insurance. It will be rebuilt.

**Streator, Ill., Girl Is Missing.**  
Maggie, the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reynolds, residing at Streator, is mysteriously missing from the family residence. The last time she was seen was three weeks ago, when she was at Mr. Paratt's, on Illinois street. Her parents and many friends supposed she would return, but as she has been gone so long without anyone hearing of her whereabouts they fear that she has been kidnapped or some other evil has befallen her.

**Thieves Break In and Steal.**  
The residence of John Rudd, Sr., at Fairbury was ransacked the other night. Nearly \$100 in cash was taken; also notes for large amounts, and certificates of deposits in the banks of Beach, D. M. of Fairbury and S. A. Hoyt of Rockford. The amount taken in paper was several thousand dollars. The thieves, without a doubt, resided near by, as enough evidence was left behind by them to show. Numerous other small robberies have also taken place.

**Record of the Week.**  
CHARLES SHARP, 18 years old, broke through the ice at Quincy and was drowned.

**CITY MARSHAL MYNRE**, of Elgin, went to Marshalltown, Iowa, to bring back Jacob Koth, who robbed a farmer by whom he was employed of \$600.

**REV. HENRY ROHLAND** and wife, of Freeport, celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage. Rev. Rohlund has been a minister of the Evangelical Association for fifty years, and is one of the pioneers of the country.

**THE Auditor of Public Accounts** issued a certificate of authority to commence business to the German Bank of Fairbury, with a capital stock of \$100,000. C. C. Colton is President.

**THE divorce suit of Clara Staplin Hamilton**, daughter of W. D. Staplin, of Rockford, against Adelbert Hamilton, a Chicago attorney, was heard in the Circuit Court. The young couple had a brilliant wedding last summer, but their married career covered less than two months. The plaintiff's bill alleges various acts of cruelty and too much mother-in-law. Judge Shaw took the case under advisement.

**IN the United States Court** at Springfield, George Castleman was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for passing counterfeit money.

**CHICAGO.** An alleged investment company, selling lots in "Streator's Lake Shore drive addition," was refused registry by the Recorder. Five persons narrowly escaped death in a fire at 3238 Cottage Grove avenue, which was discovered by a passing griz and refused \$100 men. The fire anted in the Ironsides Hotel threatened to break out. Postmaster Heston threatened to move his office from the Government building unless needed repairs are at once made.

A CASE of small-pox was discovered at Camp.

AT Jacksonville, Mrs. Dr. Charles Henry died, leaving a baby 5 days old.

AN unknown woman threw herself before a train near Belleville and was instantly killed.

THE Virginia canning factory and contents were burned. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$11,000.

MRS. J. D. WATKINS, a daughter of Sheldon, and Miss Alice Brownson were married at Fairbury.

OTIS WREN, 14 years old, son of a wealthy farmer, Iowa, charged with suicide with a gun. Cause unknown.

MARY CLANCY died Thursday morning at Jacksonville. She was 105 years of age, and was a native of Ireland.

THE State Executive Committee of the W. C. T. U., at Bloomington, ratified the change of headquarters and decided on the new district.

WEST HARRIS, colored, was sentenced at Macomb to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary for killing Samuel Chase, 74, at St. Louis.

THE Chicago Milk Dealers' Association secured judgment for \$25,000 against Hudson D. Smith at Valparaiso, Ind. The amount was for stock subscription.

JEFF ANDERSON, aged 19, while at work felling timber near Balmcon, was instantly killed by a falling tree, which struck him on the head, breaking his neck.

THE First Lutheran Church of Rockford celebrated its fortieth anniversary. It has a membership of 2,000, the largest of any Swedish church in the United States.

JACOB KOTH, who was arrested in Marshalltown, Iowa, charged with stealing \$600 from his uncle in Elgin, was acquitted and has sued his uncle for \$10,000 damages.

JOHN TONHUNTER, an order clerk for the Isaac Walker Hardware Company, Peoria, fell three stories down the elevator shaft, alighting on his head and receiving fatal injuries.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Eureka College, it was decided to rebuild Lida's wood hall, the women's boarding hall, which was destroyed by fire. The building will cost \$15,000.

C. PORTER ELLINGTON, of Peoria, was in an intoxicated condition, and in crossing the tracks in front of a trolley car, was run over by the wheels, and before the motorman could bring the car to a stop. He died soon.

At a Jacksonville marriage the contracting parties were James Hunt and Mrs. Nellie Walters. The groom passed through the trying ordeal for the fifth time. He has buried two wives and has been divorced from two.

FLOYD SHEPARD, of Salt Creek, indulged in abuse of his wife, and she shot him fatally. His father also got in the way of a bullet and lost a thumb. Mrs. Shepard was arrested, but it is thought she will be exonerated, as two reputable witnesses say she acted in self-defense.

As a result of the entertainment by Silver Leaf Camp, No. 60, Modern Woodmen, 500 worth of groceries, provisions and fuel was received for the poor of Elgin. The camp had 103 members. A banquet after the prize offered by the Head Camp for largest subordinate camp.

WHILE the funeral procession was carrying the remains of Mrs. F. G. Snierly from Vera to Vandalia, John Wren, the 14-year-old son of the deceased, who remained at home, acceded to his father's death. Charles Wren, about the same age, started on horseback after the boy's parents. His horse stumbled, crushing the boy's leg and injuring him internally.

A NOTABLE sale of Waukegan residence property has just been closed. C. E. Los of Chicago, has bought from W. P. Kennard for \$20,000 the property known as Glen Floss, on Princeton street, in the north end of town, with a frontage of about 500 feet on State street. This makes \$50,000 that Mr. Los has put into Waukegan realty, mostly since the dull times set in.

THE Century Piano Company, of Minneapolis, has purchased the business of the Anderson Piano Company, of Chicago, which will assume the manufacture of the instruments, also making Rockford a general distributing point for their goods. The company will at once give employment to about forty hands.

AT Mount Pleasant, Iowa, I. C. Taylor, formerly in the employ of G. R. Landard, of Burlington, is under trial for murder. Taylor was charged with being found guilty of the latter charge. Mr. Landard's losses through his shady transactions amount to fully \$25,000. When the crime was discovered Taylor fled to his home in Vermont, this State, where he was arrested and brought back.

HAYWARD AMES, 16-year-old Bortha Haywood, sister of the latter, was without medical attendance. The family are believers in Christian Science, and when their daughter was taken ill they telegraphed to St. Louis for two women professing to be Christian Science healers. The women took charge of the patient with the result mentioned. The matter has aroused the indignation of the neighbors.

THE Auditor of Public Accounts finds the affairs of the Petersburg Building and Loan Association in such bad shape that he may have to wind up its accounts. The association has nominal assets of \$20,000, but these have been impaired to the extent of \$4,000 by the steady fall of real estate. Strohm, which have been going on for a long time. It is reported that the association has liabilities on matured stock, loans have been made on insufficient security, borrowers are not paying, shareholders are withdrawing, and the company is fast approaching ruin.

Auditor Gore will give the association the sixty days' notice required by law to straighten its assets and reform its business methods.

AT Rockwood fire destroyed the stores of H. C. Deek, general dealer, the hardware stores of H. Wilson, and the Nebo Hardware Company, the bakery of John Deland, and the Globe Hotel. The loss is \$25,000; insurance, \$15,000.

NOT in ten years has game been so plentiful or so cheap as it is now in Chicago. Small markets and groceries that in ordinary years display no game for sale and do not think of keeping it, now offer venison, prairie chickens, ducks, and wild geese at prices that in many cases make them cheaper than beef.

MISS ROSSIE BELLE STONE KING, of Macomb, has sued Noah Willey for \$2,000 for damages she alleges that Mr. Willey has been responsible for by making insinuations regarding her character.

THE work of construction of the new \$100,000 engineering building of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, has been stopped on account of a strike of the bricklayers. In order to have the structure completed within the time specified it would need 100 men working day and night. The bricklayers, even though they were to be paid for the extra time, refused to work, as the union permitted but eight hours' work a day.