

PAN-AMERICAN MEET

THIRD CONGRESS OF SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Scheduled to Convene at Rio de Janeiro on July 20—American Delegates and Matters to Be Considered.

For the third time delegates from the Central and South American republics are to come together for consideration and discussion of matters of mutual concern. This time the congress, which came to be known as the Pan-American congress, is to meet at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Plans long under consideration have been perfected, the programme adopted, the delegates appointed and the representatives from the United States preparing to sail early next month, so as to be present at the opening session on July 21.

The regular meeting of the congress is the outgrowth of the organization of the bureau of American republics effected in 1890, and the first congress was held at Washington in 1902. Mexico was the place of the second meeting, and this year Brazil has prepared to entertain the congress. At the two previous sessions much time was wasted in deciding on the rules which should govern the body, and to avoid a repetition of the same at the coming congress, it has been agreed that the five-minute rule shall prevail, thus making it possible to prevent interminable debate on the many questions to be considered. It has also been agreed to close the sessions of the congress on September 1, in order that delegates may leave South America in time to reach The Hague in case it is decided to hold the peace conference there in the early fall.

The principal propositions which will be considered by the congress are as follows:

1. A resolution recommending that the second peace conference at The Hague be requested to consider the extent to which the use of force is admissible for the collection of public debts.
2. There will be a renewal of the adherents of the American republics to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising between them and the conference will doubtless pass a resolution expressing its hope that The Hague conference will agree upon a general plan of arbitration that can be approved and put into operation by every country.
3. The recommendation of the second conference at Mexico for a permanent court for the arbitration to settle claims of citizens of one country against another will be renewed.
4. It is proposed to create a committee of jurists to prepare a code of public and private international law

for the consideration of the next conference.

5. It is proposed to adopt uniform laws concerning naturalization, customs and shipping regulations, patents, trademarks, copyrights, sanitary and quarantine police and to secure the recognition by all the American nations of the diplomas of the principal universities and colleges of America in the practice of the professions.

The Monroe doctrine will not be discussed, in fact it is to be studiously avoided, for the United States does not want its policy defined by other nations and the other nations do not care to have an exact definition of its scope and meaning thrust at them.

The delegates from the United States are as follows:

William I. Buchanan, of Sioux City, Ia., chief of the department of agri-



WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

(One of Our Delegates to the Congress.)

culture at the World's Columbian exposition, minister to the Argentine Republic, director general of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, first minister to the Republic of Panama, delegate to the second international American conference at Mexico, and now in charge of the interests of the Westinghouse Manufacturing company in Europe.

Paul S. Reinsch, professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. L. S. Rowe, head professor of political science in the University of Pennsylvania.

Julio Larrinaga, of Porto Rico, graduate of Troy Polytechnic school and the University of Pennsylvania.

Van Leer Polk, of Tennessee, one of the leading lawyers of his state.

A. P. Montague, recently governor of Virginia.

The secretary of the commission will be Charles Ray Dean, chief of the bureau of appointments of the department of state.

Frank L. Joannini, of the bureau of American republics, will be interpreter for the American delegation.

Secretary of State Root will attend some of the sessions of the congress but not in the capacity of a delegate.

AMERICANS ARE PAINT USERS

It has been remarked that the American people consume more paint, both in the aggregate and per capita, than any other people in the world. In a recently published article on the subject it was figured that our yearly consumption is over 100,000,000 gallons of paints of all kinds, of which over one-half is used in the paintings of houses.

The reason for this great consumption is twofold: a large proportion of our buildings, especially in small towns and rural districts, are constructed of wood, and we, as a people, are given to neatness and cleanliness. For, take it all in all, there is nothing so cleanly or so sanitary as paint.

Travel where we will throughout the country, everywhere we find the neat, cheerful painted dwelling, proclaiming at once the prosperity and the self-respect of our population.

Fifty years ago this was not so; painted dwellings, while common in the larger cities and towns, were the exception in the rural districts; because, on the one hand, a large proportion of those buildings were temporary makeshifts, and, on the other hand, because paint was then a luxury, expensive and difficult to obtain in the out-of-the-way places, and requiring special knowledge and much preparation to fit it for use.

The introduction of ready mixed or prepared paints, about 1860, changed the entire aspect of affairs. As the Jack-of-all-trades told the Walking Delegate in one of Octave Thanet's stories, "Anyone can slather paint." The insurmountable difficulty with our predecessors was to get the paint ready for "slathering." That the country was ready for paint in a convenient, popular form is shown by the immediate success of the industry and its phenomenal growth in 50 years from nothing to 60,000,000 gallons—the estimated output for 1900.

Some pretty severe things have been written about and said against this class of paints, especially by painters and manufacturers of certain kinds of paste paints. Doubtless in many instances these strictures have been justified and some fearful and wonderfully constructed mixtures have in the past been worked off on the gullible consumer in the shape of prepared paint. But such products have had their short day and quickly disappeared, and the enterprising manufacturers that produced them have come to grief in the bankruptcy courts or have learned by costly experience that honesty is the best policy and have reformed their ways.

The chief exceptions to this rule are some mail order houses who sell direct to the country trade, at a very low price—frequently below the wholesale price of linseed oil. The buyer of such goods, like the buyer of a "gold brick," has only himself to blame if he finds his purchase worthless. With gold selling at any bank or mint at a fixed price, owners of gold do not sell it at a discount; and with linseed oil quoted everywhere at 50 to 70 cents a gallon, manufacturers do not sell a pure linseed oil paint at 30 or 40 cents a gallon.

The composition of prepared paints differs because paint experts have not yet agreed as to the best pigments and because the daily results of tests on a large scale are constantly improving the formulas of manufacturers; but all have come to the conclusion that the essentials of good paint are pure linseed oil, fine grinding and thorough incorporation, and in these particulars all the products of reputable manufacturers correspond; all first-class prepared paints are thoroughly mixed and ground and the liquid base is almost exclusively pure linseed oil, the necessary volatile "thinners" and Japan driers.

The painter's opposition to such products is based largely on self-interest. He wants to mix the paint himself and to be paid for doing it, and to a certain class of painters it is no recommendation for a paint to say that it will last five or ten years. The longer a paint lasts the longer he will have to wait for the job of repainting. The latter consideration has no weight with the consumer, and the former is a false idea of economy. Hand labor can never be as cheap or as efficient as machine work, and every time the painter mixes paint, did he but know it, he is losing money, because he can buy a better paint than he can mix at less than it costs him to mix it.

Prepared paints have won, not only on their actual merits, but on their convenience and economy. They are comparatively cheap and they are incomparably handy. But when all is said, the experienced painter is the proper person to apply even a ready mixed paint. He knows better than anyone else the "when" and "how" and the difference between painting and "slathering" is much greater than it appears to a novice. Every one to his trade, and after all painting is the painter's trade and not the householder's.

Still Spattered.
Her—Yes, she spat him to spite another girl.
Him—But why did she divorce him?
"So he could marry the other girl, and thus spite her some more."—Chicago Daily News.

Only Rich in Embryo Yet.
The Bud—How did you get your start in life, senator?
The Senator—Why—I haven't really got started yet, you know. I am only worth \$10,000,000 as yet.—Judge.

Best He Could Say.
"What do you think of these peck-a-boos shirtwaists the girls are wearing?"
"Well, they're almost clothes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Too Much So.
"Why do you call that ferocious bulldog of your 'tey'?"
"Because when he once attaches himself to a person he clings to one so."—Baltimore American.

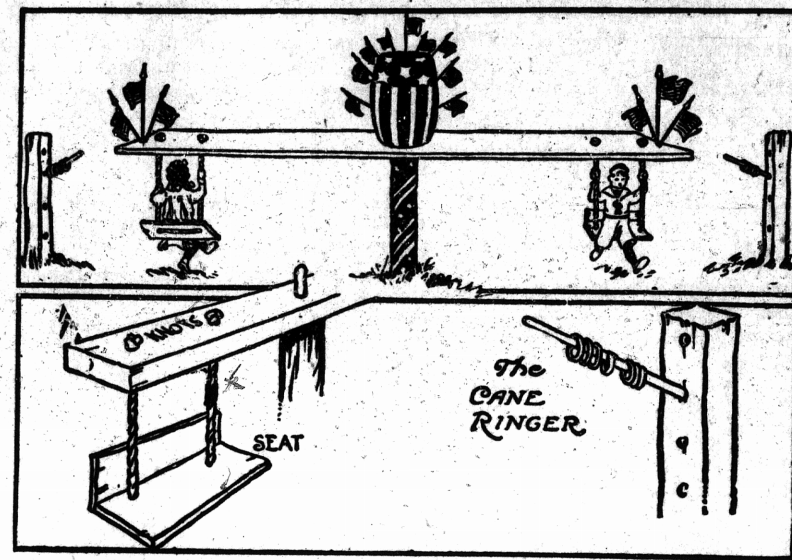
From the way some men prepare to go to heaven they must imagine that all they need is a letter of credit from their bankers.

A Home-Made Merry-Go-Round

There is a fascination about the merry-go-round, with its music and its animals, which we cannot resist. The diagram here will show how a miniature one may be constructed at little or no expense, much to the gratification of everyone concerned. Any bright boy can build this merry-go-round from articles obtainable in his own back yard.

The main spring of the whirl is a stout post, driven far enough into the ground to insure its steady and unvarying position. It should be about six feet in height and smooth on top, with an iron pin set squarely in the middle.

Much after the fashion of a seesaw, next place a good, stout plank, from



THE HOME-MADE FLY-AROUND.

18 to 20 feet in length, upon the post, a hole for it being bored, thus holding it in position. Two or three whirly around will give the plank free action upon the pin, and a little ordinary axle grease might complete the spinning powers.

Four more smaller holes now are to be bored, two in either end of the plank. Ropes, knotted here, and suspending small seat planks, as shown in the diagram, complete the technical

parts of the whirl. The diagram shows just how these small swings may be arranged, although there are many schemes by which the same result may be obtained.

Now, for elaboration of the whirl, so that it may have a holiday appearance, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. A barrel from the grocer's can be placed over the pin in the center of the board and festooned with bunting and flags. It will turn with the plank, and give a fine suggestion of spinning, whirling color. More flags can be stuck in the plank wherever they will not interfere with its free action or the occupants of the swings.

An additional feature can be made by driving two more posts, smaller

SOME NEW MARBLE GAMES

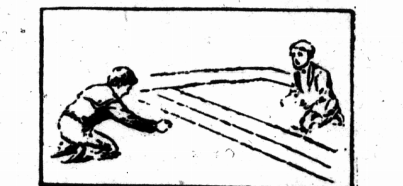
Suitable for Indoors When the Weather Will Not Permit of Outdoor Play.

An indoor game of marbles is a good thing for a rainy day, when outdoor sport is impossible. There is the battle game, for instance, which is full of possibilities. In its simpler form it is played by two boys, each using the same number of marbles, which represent the soldiers.

The two boys sit on the floor at opposite sides of the room, so that the seams in the carpet or the cracks in the wooden floor run to their right and left. The seam or line nearest the middle of the room forms the enemy's line to both players. The line next to that, on each side is the dead line. Each player may place his marbles as he chooses between the enemy's line and his own dead line.

One marble is selected as a sharp-shooter and is used by the two players alternately, each of whom tries to shoot his opponent's men beyond their dead line. All men so driven beyond the dead line, either directly by the shooter or by being struck by another marble, are "dead," and the player who first "kills" his opponent's men is the winner of the "battle."

The hand must never be advanced beyond the dead line in shooting; and if, by accident, a player hits one of his own men and drives him beyond the enemy's line into his opponent's field that man becomes a prisoner and may be placed by the opponent among his



A NEW MARBLE GAME.

own men. When a game is over prisoners may be exchanged, if both players so desire.

"The Pyramid" is another good game, says the People's Home Journal, in which one boy is selected as "banker," another becoming "banker," in turn, after each game. A ring about four or five feet in diameter is drawn, and the banker places in it at the beginning of the game four marbles, three close together and the fourth on top of them, to form the pyramid.

Each player takes a shot, in turn, from a point agreed upon outside the circle, and whoever hits the pyramid can have as many marbles as he knocks out of the ring, his turn continuing until he fails to knock one outside.

If any player fails to hit the pyramid he must give a marble to the banker then in charge of the ring. When all the marbles are out of the ring a new game begins with another banker, who, in turn, supplies the four marbles for the pyramid.

Order of turns may be agreed upon as in the ring game, as it might happen that only one would have a chance to shoot under a certain banker, if he were expert enough to knock all four marbles out of the ring at one turn.

A CAPITAL GUESS.

"For whom was our national capital named?" the teacher asked one day. And Johnny Jones responded, in his hesitating way: "Washington." But clearly proved beyond a doubt he had the fact, at least.

"Our Washington, D. C., was named for Washington, deceased."

—Nixon Waterman, in St. Nicholas.

Planting a Tree.
When we plant a tree, we are doing what we can to make our planet a more wholesome and happier dwelling place for those who come after us, if not for ourselves. As you drop the seed, as you plant the sapling, your right hand hardly knows what your left hand is doing. But nature knows, and in due time the power that sees and works in secret will reward you openly.—Holmes.

Young Queen's Lace.
Queen Wilhelmina of Holland boasts the finest collection of lace in Europe.

Illinois State News

Recent Happenings of Interest in the Various Cities and Towns.

Brigham Young's Home Sold.

Nauvoo.—Brigham Young's old home in this city has been sold. Capt. Joseph Reichmann, an old river man, has purchased the property for \$400. The structure is built of brick and contains six rooms, two halls and a large cellar. It was erected by the aggressive leader of the Latter Day Saints in 1839. Three of the rooms were used as individual bed chambers for three of his favorite wives and the other three were utilized as sitting rooms for the master. The names of the three wives, the only three who ever were allowed privileges in this house, were Lucy Decker Young, Amelia Partridge Young and Harriet Cook Young. These women occupied the house 70 years ago. The house has been forsaken since the Mormons were driven from Hancock county in 1846.

Deaths.

Decatur.—Robert Meredith was ill and rubbed himself with what he thought was coal oil. It was gasoline, and later when he struck a match the whole upper part of his body was enveloped in flames. He was burned so badly that death followed in a short time.

Jacksonville.—W. J. Hemphill, late general manager of the Evans & Howard Fire Brick company, of St. Louis, died while on a visit here.

Bloomington.—Mrs. Hester Fell is dead, aged 87. She came to this country in 1820. Her husband, Jesse Fell, was a partner of former Vice President David Davis and was the most intimate friend and adviser of Abraham Lincoln.

Windsor.—Alexander Rose, one of the oldest and best known residents of this county, died at the family home, three miles northwest of here, as a result of a stroke of paralysis, which he sustained about a year ago.

Springfield.—Thomas R. Owen, aged 61 years, five months and 21 days, is dead. The decedent had been in failing health for a long time. He was a veteran of the civil war and had been a resident of Springfield since 1833. Mr. Owen was born December 20, 1844, near Owensburg, Ind. He came to Illinois when nine years old, traveling in a "prairie schooner" to Abingdon, Knox county, where he lived from 1854 until 1865.

Farmers Organize Society.

Chicago.—The department of fruits, vegetables and dairy products of the American Society of Equity was organized by 50 farmers.

The object of the department will be the systematic handling of the products in order that the best price possible may result to the producer.

The following committee was appointed to perfect the details of organization: R. H. Thompson, Mississippi; F. W. Ploetz, Wisconsin; J. A. Everett, Indianapolis; H. T. Bradford, Arkansas; George C. Wattles, Michigan; P. L. Schristmiller, Wisconsin; H. L. Gleason, Michigan, and J. Van Fleet, Michigan.

To Establish "Tent City."

Chicago.—Mrs. Edward L. Gaylord, who returned recently from a tour of eastern camps for tuberculosis sufferers, announced that she had secured 300 acres of land near Naperville, Ill., and within a month an outdoor "tent city" will be established that will take the place of the camp operated by the Visiting Nurses' association at Glenview last summer. Mrs. Gaylord inspected especially the camp at Libertyville, N. Y. Last fall Mrs. Gaylord gave \$25,000 to the nurses' association for the consumption camp at Glenview. This camp was discontinued because the owner of the land feared detriment to the value of his property.

Hen Kept Busy on Journey.

Alton.—When a carload of hay from Wisconsin was opened in Alton a Plymouth Rock hen hopped out and proceeded to hunt for a puddle of water to get a drink. The hay was consigned to an Alton firm, and when the car was unloaded it was found that the hen had been laying eggs while she had nothing else to do on the way from Wisconsin. For each of the five days the car had been on the road there was an egg in a nest the hen had built for herself.

Found Guilty of Murder.

Edwardsville.—After deliberating 22 hours the jury in the case of Joseph Nolan, saloon keeper, on trial for the killing of Fred Haynes and William Sonnet, two fishermen, on the night of March 12 last, returned a verdict of guilty. Nolan was sentenced to 37 years' imprisonment.

Accident Results Fatally.

Springfield.—Frank Gaines, aged 14, son of a farmer, is dead at his home at Middletown as the result of the accidental discharge of a shotgun. The firearm exploded while his older brother was examining it. The load struck the boy in the breast and he died in 50 minutes.

Railroad Granted Franchise.

Sullivan.—At a meeting of the Sullivan city council the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon interurban railway was granted a franchise.

Central Illinois Golf Dates.

Bloomington.—Announcement was made of the date for the annual tournament of the Central Illinois Golf association, the time being fixed as July 17-20, at Galesburg. The Central Illinois Tennis association will hold a tournament in conjunction.

Pastor Charged with Arson.

Murphysboro.—The Rev. Mile Gordon Cummings, pastor of the First Christian church of Murphysboro, has been arrested on a charge of having set fire to a residence owned by his wife.

Barn and Horses Burned.

New Berlin.—A barn on the farm of George M. Coons was struck by lightning and in a few minutes was burned to the ground. Four horses, one of which was valued at \$300, were cremated in the building. Two others escaped. There were also 300 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of oats and three or four tons of hay destroyed. Twenty-five hundred bushels of corn in rail pens located about 75 feet from the barn also caught fire, but were saved before much damage resulted. There was \$500 insurance on the barn, but the horses and feed will be a clear loss.

Raise Wages of Hospital Employees.

Elgin.—Acting upon the recommendation of Superintendent Whitman, the trustees of the Northern Illinois insane hospital have raised the wages of several classes of employees. The action included the following resolution passed at the meeting of the board: "All supervisors, nurses and attendants who have been in the service of the institution for a year or more will receive an increase of \$2.50 a month, beginning June 1. All head attendants of the wards will receive the same increase, irrespective of their time of service."

Gets Long Penitentiary Sentence.

Galesburg.—Reuben Good was sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary for brutal mistreatment of Lizzie Anderson, a girl placed in his family by the Illinois Home and Aid society. Judge Thompson, in pronouncing sentence, scored Good unmercifully, declaring him to be worse than a murderer. Mrs. Good, who is under heavy bond as an accomplice, pleaded with the court to let her go to prison in her husband's place. The Anderson girl was in the hospital for some time in a precarious condition as the result of the attack.

Fatality at Pleasure Park.

Decatur.—Ralph Porter, aged 15 years, was drowned in the presence of hundreds of pleasure seekers at Dreamland park. The lad was bathing in the park lake. He could not swim and got beyond his depth. Other bathers noticed his disappearance beneath the surface, and a young man named Raven Seerforth attempted to rescue him, but in vain. In the struggle to save Porter Seerforth became exhausted and was almost drowned himself. Porter's home was at Stonington, Ill.

Electrical Contractors' Officers.

Rock Island.—The Illinois Electrical Contractors' association held its annual meeting here, closing the business session with the election of the following officers: President, John T. Marron, Rock Island; vice president, F. B. Bolte, East St. Louis; secretary, C. R. Kreider, Chicago; treasurer, E. E. Gibson, Decatur; directors, Henry Newgard, Chicago; Charles Stap, Peoria; J. W. Tanner Danville; delegate to national convention, John T. Marron, Rock Island.

Roosevelt to Visit University.

Champaign.—The citizens of Champaign and Urbana and the authorities of the university will a year from now be called upon to entertain the chief magistrate of 90,000,000 people. This formation was received in a telegram from Col. John C. Eversman, which stated that Congressman McKinley had received assurance from the White House that if the president makes his contemplated trip to the middle west next spring he will include the University of Illinois in his itinerary.

Carlville Knights of Pythias.

Carlville.—The Knights of Pythias of this city met and elected the following officers: Chancellor commander, Walter Dev; vice chancellor commander, F. E. Gibson; prelate, Theodore Surman; master-at-arms, B. M. Burke; master of work, J. W. Kessinger; inner guard, C. T. Woodward; outer guard, E. C. Cookson. The newly elected officers will be installed the first meeting in July.

Has Villa Grove Pastorate.

Villa Grove.—Villa Grove is to be included in the pastorate of Rev. Father Quatman, who recently was transferred from Pana to Tuscola, where he is now stationed. Father Quatman is a polished orator and has made himself extremely popular wherever he has had charge of a rectorate.

Found Not Guilty of Murder.

Leawood.—The trial of Dr. Robert Emery of Peoria and Leo Shunk and Earl Bauer of Farmington, charged with the murder of the infant child of Pearl Weaver at Canton, has closed, the verdict being not guilty. The state failed, it is said, to get most of its important evidence before the jury.

Horse Show Well Attended.

Litterberry.—The annual horse show was held at Litterberry and was witnessed by a thousand people. This is a big event in Morgan county, and had not a heavy rain interfered seriously with the programme of the day several thousands would have been in attendance.

Child Killed by Train.

Beardstown.—Mamie Redshaw, aged six years, was struck by a B. & O. passenger train and received injuries that resulted in her death two hours later.

Charged with Assaulting Husband.

Paris.—Mrs. Alice Mings has been indicted by the Edgar county grand jury on a charge of assaulting her husband, William Mings, a member of the board of supervisors, with an attempt to kill. She was placed under a bond of \$3,000 for her appearance at the present term of the circuit court.

Death of Aged Woman.

Carlville.—Mrs. Sylvia Dews, aged 87 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Hall, at Chester-eld.

QUEENS OF SPAIN

GLIMPSSES OF THE LIVES SOME HAVE LIVED.

Advent of the English Princess Into Spanish Royal Family Leads to Hope That Brighter Page Is to Be Written.

There is a new queen over Spain now, and as the sweet and good young English princess takes her place upon the throne it is with the expectation that a new chapter will be written in the history of Spain's queens. Certain it is that much of the eccentric and untoward conduct which marked the conduct of former queens will never disfigure the life of the bride of King Alfonso, and hopeful is the world that much that has marred and scarred the lives of some other queens, who have suffered under the scandalous conduct of their royal spouses, may never come to sadden and darken the life of



ARANJUEZ PALACE. (One of the Beautiful Places Where Part of the Honeymoon Will Be Spent.)

Princess Victoria, of the house and lineage of Battenberg.

While the royal pair are enjoying their honeymoon at the Aranjuez palace, shut away from the gaze of the world, we are prone to delve into the history of the past and see just what kind of lives have been led by the former queens of Spain, not so much with the thought that history may repeat itself, and that the past is a prophecy of the future, but that we may appreciate how much the Spanish royal family has to regret in its past record, and how much it has to hope for from the introduction to the royal stock of such a substantial and worthy scion as the new queen will doubtless prove to be.

When the history of the Spanish queens of the twentieth century is written there will be a different story to tell from that of the nineteenth century. Princess Victoria is the first queen of the twentieth century, and it is to be hoped that she will prove a bright and shining example to all who shall follow her.

The record left by the queens of the last century is one long story of intrigue, dissipation, war and exile. In 1829 Ferdinand VII. married Christina of Naples, who soon became known throughout Spain as "the woman of Naples," by reason of her wild life. In October, 1830, a girl child, after-

ward Isabella, queen of Spain, was born. Over her the long Carlist wars originated.

After the death of her husband she was secretly married to a private soldier named Munz, by whom she had ten children. She made her soldier husband a duke, and spent her days and evenings in slugging and dancing with him. Because her best general, Espartero, refused to subdue the people of Valencia and Barcelona with cannon and sword, Cristina flew into a rage and went off to Paris, where she led a gay life.

Espartero was appointed regent, but from her house in Paris Cristina intrigued against him, so that, eventually he resigned and at the age of 13 little Isabella was crowned queen. Then Cristina came back to Madrid and ruled the country in her daughter's name.

Isabella was only half educated. Her mother allowed her to indulge her whims and impulses, however foolish.

At the age of 15 Cristina married her to her cousin, Don Francisco, a puny, shy and squeaky youth. Isabella called him "Fanny," and always hated him.

Almost immediately she began to emulate the unsavory life her mother had led.

In 1851 Isabella bore a son and he was proclaimed heir to the throne of Spain. That son was Alfonso XII., the late king of Spain and father of the recent bridegroom.

Isabella reigned and revelled, to the amazement of Europe and the disgust of many of her own subjects, for 35 years.

When Alfonso XII. came to the throne, in 1874, he married his cousin, Maria de las Mercedes, the sweetheart of his boyhood, but she died of gastric fever after five months. Alfonso married secondly Maria Cristina, niece of the emperor of Austria, but after she had bore him two daughters his infidelity caused her so much grief that she fled with her children to Vienna.

And it is in the ranks of these queens that Ena of Battenberg has taken her place, and all friends of the sweet young English girl pray that her lot may not be beset with so many thorns as have those of her fore-runners.

Like a Mule.

Mrs. Bacon—When my husband is stubborn, he's just like a mule.
Mrs. Egbert—Is that so?
"Yes, when I begin to back him up he kicks."—Yonkers Statesman.

In Three Vols.

The Elder Miss Spinster—Oh, my dear, there are volumes in that first kiss!
Her Friend—Yes; it is rather a novel experience, of course.

Goal Far Ahead.

Timmons—I only want to live until I can become famous.
Simmons—I would not mind living 30 or 40 centuries myself.—Tit-Bits.

For Burns.
Apply white of egg at once. It will give relief.