

McHenry Plaudicator.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
J. VAN SLYKE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN THE NICHOLS BLOCK.
Two Doors North of Perry & Owen's Store.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One year (in advance).....\$1.50
If Not Paid within Three Months..... 2.00
Subscriptions received for three or six months in the same proportion.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
We announce liberal rates for advertising in the PLAUDICATOR, and endeavor to state them so plainly that they will be readily understood. They are as follows:
1 Inch one year..... 5.00
2 Inches one year..... 10.00
3 Columns one year..... 20.00
4 Columns one year..... 30.00
5 Columns one year..... 40.00
6 Columns one year..... 50.00

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Regular advertisers (meaning those having standing cards) will be entitled to insertion of local notices at the rate of a cent per line each week. All others will be charged 10 cents per line the first week, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week.

Transient advertisements will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, (nonpareil type, same as this is set in) the first issue, and 5 cents per line for subsequent issues. Thus, an inch advertisement will cost \$1.00 for one week, \$1.50 for two weeks, \$2.00 for three weeks, and so on.

The PLAUDICATOR will be liberal in giving editorial notices, but, as a business rule, it will require a suitable fee from everybody seeking the use of its columns for pecuniary gain.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. N. WOOD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office at G. W. Wesley's Drug Store, Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Residence over Barbican Bros., McHenry, Ill.

G. H. FEGERS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, McHenry, Ill., Office at Residence.

JOS. L. ABT, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OULIST, Office in Nichols Block, over Plaudicator Office, McHenry Telephone No 4.

W. C. BESLEY, D. D. S.,
Surgeon Dentist.
WEST McHENRY, ILL.
Office in rear of G. W. Wesley's Drug Store. All work guaranteed.

DR. A. E. AURINGER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office in the Stronger building, one door west of A. P. Berr's store, West McHenry, Ill. Residence, house formerly occupied by Dr. Osborne, All professional calls promptly attended to.

J. B. HOWE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and Residence, Hotel Woodstock, Office hours 10 to 2 P. M., daily, Calls promptly attended to. Deserving poor treated free of charge at office, including medicine Monday and Friday.

F. C. COLBY, D. D. S.
DENTIST, Woodstock, Ill. Special attention paid to regulating children's teeth, Parties coming from a distance will do well to give timely notice by mail, Office, Kendall block corner Main street and Public Sq are

FRANK L. SHEPARD,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Suite 804-1322 Clark St., Chicago.

G. P. BARNES,
ATTORNEY, Solicitor, and Counselor, Collections specialty.
WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS.

KNIGHT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, U. S. Express Co.'s Building, 87 and 89 Washington St., OHIO, O., ILL.

JOHN P. SMITH,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
McHENRY, ILLINOIS.
A FINE stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry always on hand. Special attention given to repairing fine watches. Give me a call.
JOHN P. SMITH

W. A. CRISTY,
Justice of the Peace.
WEST McHENRY, ILL.
Special Attention paid to Collections.

H. C. MEAD,
Justice of the Peace and General Insurance Agent, Including Accident and Life Insurance.
WEST McHENRY, ILL.

A. C. SPURLING,

Veterinary - Surgeon,
West McHenry, Ill.
MAKES A
SPECIALTY OF CASTRATION.

Office at Hanly's Livery Stable, West McHenry, Ill.

West Side Livery, FEED AND SALE STABLES

E. J. HANLY, Prop'r.
WEST McHENRY, ILL.
First class rigs, with or without drivers, furnished at reasonable rates. Parties taken to and from the Lakes in Easy Rigs, and prompt connecting made with all trains. Our Rigs will be kept in first class shape, and we shall spare no pains to please our customers at all times. Give us a call.

ROSEDALE Floral Company
McHENRY, ILL.
C. T. ESKILSON, - MANAGER.

All kinds of Cut Flowers, and Funeral designs to be had at all times at reasonable Rates. Carnations in bud and other potted plants for sale.

Orders taken now for bedding plants desired in the spring.

Will have all kinds of plants for fancy bedding.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Bank of McHenry,
McHENRY, ILL.
PERRY & OWEN, Bankers.

McHENRY, - - ILLINOIS

General Banking Business:
We endeavor to do all business entrusted to our care in a manner upon terms entirely satisfactory to our customers and respectfully solicit their patronage.

MONEY TO LOAN;
On Real Estate and other first class security. Special attention given to collections.

INSURANCE
In First Class Companies at the Lowest Rates. Yours Respectfully
PERRY & OWEN.

Notary Public.

A Money Saver!
FOR YOU.

GUS CARLSON,
At his Harness Shop, near the Red Bridge, has now in stock the finest assortment of

Robes, Blankets and Whips
To be found in McHenry County. I can sell you a

Blanket from 75c to \$5.
And guaranteed as represented. If you want to save money call and see me. Also a fine stock of

SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS
Which will be sold cheaper than the same goods can be bought elsewhere and warranted as represented.

REPAIRING Promptly Attended to.
Do not fail to call at once and get the benefit of our bargains.

CUS CARLSON.
McHenry, Ill., Sept. 30, 1896.

CAPT. TANNER'S CAMPAIGN

A Surprise to Political Friends and Foes.

His Familiarity with Illinois Affairs—Acknowledgment of the Eloquence and Force of His Speeches—His Power with the People.

Now that the campaign is rapidly approaching its close, republicans are disposed to look back upon the canvass made by their candidate for governor, Capt. John R. Tanner, and see whether or not he has fulfilled expectations.

It is safe to say that every voter will concede to Mr. Tanner the compliment that he has surprised political friends and foes alike by the manner in which he has discussed the issue of the day, and especially because of his familiarity with Illinois affairs, its finances, its business management, the character of its institutions, and all that pertains to the material interests of the people.

He has shown a knowledge of the condition of the state treasury, the character of recent and remote legislation, the wants of the state educational institutions, the necessities of the penal and reformatory and charitable institutions, the tax levy, assessments, and the appropriations for the various branches of the state government, which demonstrated the most careful study of the questions directly affecting the citizens of the state at large.

In all of the speeches he has made he has also been a source of astonishment even by the vigor and eloquence, conciseness and force of expression and argument. For a man who had not previously been upon the stump as an orator he has certainly sprung into prominence as one of the most effective speakers who have ever canvassed the state as a gubernatorial candidate.

It is noteworthy, also, that upon national affairs, the financial and tariff questions, he has been as familiar and forcible as any of the most conspicuous and experienced speakers on the stump. He put to rout in every instance the chief advocates of free silver, and he completely disarmed Gov. Altgeld and made him entirely defenseless in discussing the character of his administration.

Capt. Tanner has shown a fearless spirit, based evidently upon the justice of the republican cause and his sincerity in advocating the republican principles as the best for the people.

There has been at all times about what he said a candor and an attractiveness which were gratifying to his friends and could not help making converts to a cause thus espoused. He is certain to be elected by a large majority, and this source of congratulation will be supplemented by the fact that to a large extent will be due to him personally the victory achieved.

He will not withhold from his associates in speechmaking any of the credit properly due them, nor will the people be disposed to criticize anyone who has had a part in the canvass for McKinley and Tanner; but popular sentiment must concede to Capt. Tanner effective work which would probably not have been done by any other nominee. His peculiar composition has much to do with the power he wields on the platform and in private conversation. He is a man of the people, of modest heritage, and what he has owes to his energy, industry and determination. His opponent, on the contrary, is a man of wealth, with large holdings in Chicago, who is permitted to traverse the country and to make display in the halls of Tammany, in New York, and at the same time make a pretense that he is a friend of the wage-worker and of the common citizen.

Capt. Tanner has not been compelled to make any claims upon the score of special friendship for the laboring man, for all of his life he has been one of them, and all of his official acts have been indicative to organized labor of fidelity and sincerity to its best interests.

The end of the campaign brings him into closer relationship and touch with all men who have to toil, for he has talked to them from many platforms, and they know his administration will be of a character to reflect the innate honesty and courage of the man.

These traits were forcibly illustrated from the outset of the campaign, and the press of the state promptly teemed with acknowledgements of the eloquence and convincing nature of his arguments. At Carthage, DeKalb, Champaign, Vandalia, Rushville, Chicago and other points he discussed at length every point of interest in the whole range of political controversy, and he produced new thoughts and ideas for thinking people in his brief talks on tours with the generals and the governors. At Champaign Capt. Tanner had this to say on Illinois matters:

"Gov. Altgeld tells his democratic audiences that just as he was on the point of getting a revenue bill through the last legislature, which would insure a just assessment of the property of the state for taxation, I appeared at Springfield and 'compelled' an adjournment of the session. In short, the substance of the charge is that the governor was going to make the rich people and the corporations pay their share of the taxes, and that I would not let him do it."

"This accusation greatly flatters me, in one respect. It makes me out the most influential man in Illinois. For a single man to stampede a whole legislature that was backed by all the power of Gov. Altgeld's administration, and just at the time when it was on the eve of a great reform, upon which its members were intent, implies a degree of influence which I should never have claimed for myself."

"While this charge is absurd, I shall, nevertheless, answer it, and shall do it, notwithstanding the fact that the governor has set me the bad example of remaining profoundly silent under far more damaging charges than any he has made against me. Nearly all of the seven demagogues have been pointedly charged against the governor by his own former democratic supporters, yet he has been as silent as the Egyptian sphinx under these charges."

Having mentioned the former charges in detail, Capt. Tanner continued:

"Now, while I could not, and of course did not, adjourn a session of the legislature at my mere will and pleasure, I am bound to say further that I then thought, and still think, that the legislature of

A FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

Democratic Circular Affecting a Bank's Management.

Clear, Definite and Concise Statement of Facts Knocks Out the Charges—President Mitchell Tells the Other Side of the Story.

The populist campaign bureau in Chicago has given wide publicity to a circular charging that by the operation of business at Chicago banks gold is paid out only to the rich, while the poor are compelled to accept silver, even if they deposit gold. Material and specific portions of the circular are:

"A few weeks ago one of Father Kelly's parishioners, an old lady who had by rigid economy accumulated \$500 in gold as the result of years of toil, came to him and said she was afraid the treasure, which was in \$50 gold pieces, would be stolen and begged her pastor to deposit it in a bank for her."

"Father Kelly complied with her request and deposited the gold in the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, of which John J. Mitchell is president. The bank readily took the yellow pieces and gave a certificate of deposit for the same."

"A few days later the old lady came to the conclusion, after reading the goldbug papers' assertions, that the gold pieces of silver would drive all the gold out of the country, that she would prefer to have her money in gold, and she returned to Father Kelly to get it for her."

"Father Kelly consented to do so, and armed with a check for \$500 deposit, went to the Illinois Trust and Savings bank where, by the way, the reverend gentleman made a vigorous demand for the \$500, and presented the lady's check for \$500. To his intense surprise and indignation, the cashier refused to cash it, but out \$500 in silver certificates. The good father refused to accept the certificates and made a vigorous demand for the \$500."

"We are not paying out gold to anybody," was the cool response of the cashier. "We are not paying out gold to anybody," was the cool response of the cashier. "We are not paying out gold to anybody," was the cool response of the cashier.

"That makes no difference to us," responded the bank official. "You will have to take the silver certificates or nothing."

"But this is a trust fund," the good father said appealingly. "My client gave me gold and I must return gold to her. She will not accept silver certificates for gold."

"The cashier still refused," Father Kelly then appealed to President Mitchell, but met with an emphatic refusal. The bank would receive all the gold that people might deposit, but would not return a dollar of the yellow metal to depositors.

Father Kelly left the bank, a thorough convert to Bryan and the gold bug. The statement was false on the face of it, but its repeated publication gained for it some credence. President John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, disposes of the whole story in the following letter, giving the actual facts, addressed to Dr. T. N. Jamieson, national committeeman for Illinois:

"T. N. Jamieson, Esq.—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to the fact that the circular charging that gold is being distributed among the voters of Chicago. In its material facts it is essentially and knowingly false."

"The circular declares that within a few weeks' one of Father Kelly's parishioners deposited \$500 in gold in the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, receiving in return a gold certificate of deposit; that she returned to Father Kelly with her gold, and he tendered silver certificates instead."

"The facts are that November 19, 1892, the Kelly deposited \$500, which he says was deposited in the Illinois Trust and Savings bank calls it current funds. That on the 22d day of July, 1896, nearly four years thereafter, Father Kelly presented the savings passbook, and demanded gold; that there was handed him in a mixed package of currency deposit notes and bank notes, one of the railroads, which was made up of such currency would ordinarily run, which may or may not contain some silver certificates, and which was not made up of selected silver certificates."

"The matter was then submitted to me by Father Kelly, with whom I had a personal and confidential interview, and I emphasize the character of the interview, because in the statement upon this subject issued by the populist campaign bureau my conduct was declared to be 'insolent.'"

"I am confident that Father Kelly will bear me out when I say that our interview was cordial and courteous."

"I told Father Kelly that if his parishioner needed the gold for the payment of any gold obligations, I would give it to her, but if she simply desired to have it, I would not give it to her, but would pay her in current funds."

"If Father Kelly refused me that she did not need it for the payment of any gold obligations, but that instead of gold certificates of deposit taken out a few days ago, this was a deposit made November 5, 1892, on a savings passbook for current funds; instead of a demand for payment a few days later, it was a demand for payment made of current funds, as the same were deposited in the bank; instead of an opportunity to hoard it, but an entire willingness to give it if needed for any legitimate purpose."

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.

COOPERATION OF WOMEN.

Allies of the Republican Party in Illinois.

An Address to All Interested in the Exercise of the School Franchise, by Mrs. E. B. Shattuck.

Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22, 1896.—To the Women of Illinois: It is one of our proud boasts that the child of an American citizen, however humble his lot, may acquire an education in our public schools. All concede that the standard of civilization is exactly commensurate with the intelligence of the people. We, as Illinois women in the exercise of the school franchise which is ours, are thus directly responsible, so far as our individual votes are concerned, for the proper selection, first, of the candidates for whom we may vote; second, for their election.

It goes without saying that the possession of any franchise implies a duty—that of faithful and intelligent use. While local elections may touch our interests more nearly, yet the claims of the university of our great commonwealth should not by any means be ignored. Women who do not evince a sustained effort to perform this duty of citizenship can scarcely afford to sit in judgment upon other voters who so often neglect their duty at the primary and the polls.

In its national platform the republican platform recognizes the rights of women as follows: "The republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their cooperation in rescuing the country from democratic and populist mismanagement and misrule."

It is further declared: "By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. They have been carried out by the national committee and the state central committees of Illinois in welcoming the cooperation of women in the present campaign. The grave questions at stake have of themselves stirred every loyal woman to a deep sense of the duty of citizenship at the polls, for whatever affects the integrity, the safety and the prosperity of the government cannot fail to affect the home. This campaign has been one of education, and the feminine intellect has been quite able to grasp the proper solution of its issues."

This year republican women in convention assembled at Springfield April 27 named Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel, of Jacksonville, as their choice for trustee, believing that a minority representation of women upon the governing board of the university would be of distinct advantage to the interests of the students at Champaign. The regular state convention of the republican party in recognition of this action placed Mrs. Carriel upon their ticket.

Two years hence republican women will hold their state convention at least two weeks prior to that of the men, and report officially to the latter the result of their deliberations. It is believed this arrangement will commend itself to the good sense of all concerned.

Over 40,000 Illinois women voted in 1894 for university trustees; of these 25,000 and more voted in Chicago and Cook county. Unfortunately, no record was kept of the number of votes cast by women for the respective tickets. It was therefore impossible to base the apportionment of the delegates to the women's convention upon the number of votes cast by them, but the next state convention will probably be thus apportioned, and the republican women are therefore urged to perfect county and township organizations, all to be auxiliary to the republican organization of Illinois.

The objects should be "to stimulate a greater degree of interest in the public schools and the University of Illinois, and especially at all times to teach republican principles and to promote good government."

The value of organized effort in any direction is well recognized. When motives are good, principles sound and adherents upright the power of such organized effort is generally proportioned to the strength of numbers.

It is further urged upon women to bear in mind what the word "republican" means in this year of grace, 1896, and they are strenuously solicited to avoid the mistake of voting for another woman than Mrs. Carriel for trustee.

Two other candidates on the ticket will not be remiss in their duty of caring for all students at the university. There is no inconsistency in republicans voting for three women simply as women when republican women have only asked for the nomination of one woman at the hands of their party.

Women are respectfully requested to ally themselves with the republican organization of their respective counties, if already established, or, if otherwise, to interest themselves in effecting such organization.

Any communication addressed to this committee will receive prompt attention.

MRS. L. B. SHATTUCK,
Chairman Women's Republican State Central Committee.

"Mr. Tanner, as a democrat I am going to vote for you. If you are elected governor I shall watch you and if you do not conduct an honest administration in the interest of the people I shall fight you after election." So spoke Chairman Adolph Moses at a meeting of 2,000 Hebrew republicans in Metropolitan hall, Jefferson and O'Brien streets, Chicago, John B. Tanner and other speakers who appeared were enthusiastically received. A large crowd was attracted early by a band, and there was distributed enough republican literature printed in Hebrew to pave several blocks of sidewalk. The hall was decorated for the occasion, lithographs, flags and pictures covering the entire wall space.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Daerville is to have a jubilee October 30, with Lincoln, Carr, Northcott and other popular speakers.

Carlville had a great crowd Saturday to honor Capt. Tanner. The candidate spoke from three different stands.

The Labor News, of Quincy, organ of the Trades assembly, has deserted Bryan for McKinley. Editor Walter W. Williams was secretary of the Bryan club at Quincy.

The Irish republicans of Chicago and Cook county have formed the Irish-American republican league of Cook county. Ex-Marshall Edward W. Murphy, who commanded the fire brigade at the world's fair, is the organizer of the league.

At the meeting of the Chicago Congressional club, 164 members being present, it was announced that inasmuch as an expression of the club on their preference for a presidential candidate would be in order. Out of 148 votes cast 139 were in favor of McKinley, four were for Levering, two each for Palmer and Bryan, and one refused to vote. The result was received with enthusiastic and long-continued applause. A resolution was adopted declaring: "That the election of William McKinley will best promote the integrity and security of the federal government, the purity and stability of our national judiciary, the principles of civil service reform, and the honesty and virtue of the government and of the people."

Danville News: "As our money becomes better it becomes cheaper; we paid five to seven and one-half per cent, on the national debt for several years, but when the greenback went to par the interest was cut down to five per cent, then to 4%, then to four, and the last bonds refunded by Harrison were placed at two per cent.

The same is true in private contracts. During the war, when our money was cheap, the rates of interest, on good paper were often 15 per cent; 12 and ten per cent, were for a long time established rates all over the country.

After '79, the date we came to specie payments, rates of interest fell to eight per cent, to seven, to six, and on good security and long time to even four per cent.

The better the money the lower the interest to borrowers. In this as in other things the best is the cheapest."

ALTGELD'S FALSE THEORIES.
The Parlin & Orendorff company, of Canton, Ill., make public a letter correcting a portion of the false theories set forth by Gov. Altgeld in his speech at Chicago in which he said:

"The truth is, that there has been scarcely any improvement in machinery for raising and harvesting wheat in the last 20 years, and the statistics show that there has been very little increase in the production of wheat in the United States in that time."

The letter says:
"Gov. Altgeld in this statement casts a slur upon both the manufacturers of agricultural implements and upon farmers of this country. The facts are, that during the past 20 years, the harvester has been so improved that one man now accomplishes the labor of five, thus having in that time improved the construction of harvesters fivefold. In other words, it now requires only about one-fifth the expense in the way of labor to harvest grain that it did 20 years ago."

"Further, the harvester 20 years ago sold to the farmers at \$300. The harvester of to-day, with all its improvements, sells to the farmer at about \$125—a reduction in the price of more than one-half. The threshing machine and other farm implements have been improved in construction in about the same ratio; prices have also decreased about one-half, thus making it possible for the farmer to produce his crop at a much less expense than he could 20 years ago. And furthermore, Altgeld does not make mention of the fact that the necessities of life cost much less than 20 years ago, which necessarily figures in the cost of production of farm products."

"We, as well as other manufacturers in the state of Illinois, must consider this statement made by Gov. Altgeld as a slur upon our industries. The farmer also must feel greatly humiliated to have the governor of Illinois tell him that he has made no advancement in 20 years."

HOW THEY WILL STAND.
McKinley Will Have 292 Electoral Votes Certain.

Dr. T. N. Jamieson, republican national committeeman for Illinois, is confident from latest indications that McKinley will have at least 292 of the 447 votes in the electoral college. Dr. Jamieson is a careful observer of the outlook, and his opinion is relied upon by those who are aware of his opportunities for obtaining information and his disposition to be conservative in utterance. He said:

"So far as Illinois is concerned, I have not changed my mind in the least, but, on the contrary, am confirmed in the opinion that we will carry that state for McKinley and Tanner by an overwhelming majority. McKinley will be elected by the largest popular vote ever cast for a president. These states are certain for him:

California	5	New York	35
Connecticut	5	North Dakota	3
Delaware	3	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Indiana	11	Pennsylvania	22
Iowa	12	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	13	South Dakota	4
Maine	4	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Washington	4
Massachusetts	15	West Virginia	4
Michigan	14	Wisconsin	12
Minnesota	10	Wyoming	3
Nebraska	8		
New Hampshire	4	Total	292
New Jersey	10		

"This is not all republicans claim. It is probable we will have the 10 votes of Kansas, and Tennessee's 12 may also go for McKinley, and there is a fighting chance for Missouri."

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