

Downers Grove Reporter.

By WHITE & WILLIAMS.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

THE NEWS OF SEVEN DAYS UP TO DATE.

Political, Religious, Social and Criminal Doings of the Whole World Carefully Condensed for Our Readers—The Accident Record.

The high school building at Kalamazoo, Mich., was destroyed by fire Monday. Loss, \$15,000; nearly covered by insurance. Several firemen were hurt, Fred Winslow perhaps fatally. The erection of a new building at a cost of about \$100,000 is contemplated.

The London Daily Chronicle says that Thomas B. Bayard, United States ambassador, is now confined to his home with a severe cold.

At Lagrange, Ind., George Neddo, a farmer, was accidentally killed while felling a tree.

Ferdinand Scheik, of Joliet, Ill., died of gangrene in a foot caused by too close corn-paring.

O. Oliver Hamsher, contractor and builder, was killed by being thrown from a buggy at Monmouth, Ill.

The 2-year-old daughter of Joseph Gruelner, of La Crosse, Wis., while playing with matches, set fire to her dress and was burned so badly that she died.

Mrs. Wolf, of Wrightstown, Wis., while in a fit of delirium brought on by typhoid fever, jumped from the bridge into Fox river and was drowned.

The funeral of Gen. A. J. Smith from the church of the Immaculate Conception, St. Louis, was attended by a large number of the most prominent men in the city.

The Rev. Samuel Maxwell, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Glen Cove, L. I., and well known in western Pennsylvania and Ohio, is dead of apoplexy, aged 58 years.

The Buckeye Mower and Reaper works at Akron, Ohio, employing over 600 men, has resumed operations after being idle since June. All departments will be running in a week. Aultman, Miller & Co., owners of the Buckeye works, also own a twine and cordage plant there, which will soon resume.

Walter E. Castle and wife have returned from Philadelphia to their home in San Francisco. Mrs. Castle has been undergoing severe surgical operations to relieve the malady which induces kleptomania. The trial in London has left its effects upon her.

Romulus Cottell, who killed Alvin Ross and wife and Ira Stillson at Tallmadge, Ohio, last March has been allowed to plead guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Kohler at once sentenced him to life imprisonment at hard labor. Cottell was found guilty in the first trial and sentenced to hang Nov. 6.

The Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company of Dayton, Ohio, which usually employs 1,800 men, has started up with 600 workmen on contracts from the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad, the Cincinnati and Miami Valley Traction company and the People's Street railway company of Dayton.

The Siamese government has apologized to the German minister for the attack made upon him and the king has conferred a decoration upon him.

The 400 men employed in transferring freight between the Flint and Pere Marquette boats and railway lines had their pay cut from 20 to 15 cents an hour. At first they declined to work, but at noon over 100 were in their old places.

The police of Moline have arrested William Rice on a charge of counterfeiting. Rice's outfit consisted of dies, made of lead, containing the impression of a dollar. Ordinary clamps were used to stamp the counterfeit pieces, which were of block tin and lead.

After a heated discussion in the New York assembly the Lexow resolution, calling for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate trusts and report remedial legislation before March 1 next, was passed by a vote of 99 to 24.

Mrs. Sarah Theobald is dead at Youngstown, Ohio, aged 97. She was the oldest woman in the county and was the mother of Col. David Theobald and Mrs. A. M. Gerstle, deceased, mother of Albert Gerstle, deceased, formerly of Chicago.

Jacob Kneisler, a farmer of Walkerton, Ind., while attempting to board a moving train, fell under the wheels and was killed.

Count Cassell, the pope's private chamberlain, formerly of Denver, died on Jan. 10. He was born in London in 1829.

Elmer E. Cox, under indictment for the murder of L. P. Crawford, three months ago, has escaped jail at Pawnee, Ok., and it is thought has gone to Texas.

Maurice Jokai, the Hungarian writer, has been made a life member of the house of magnates.

Committees in aid of the Indian famine sufferers have been instituted by the governors of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the proposed visit of the czar and empress to Rome and London at the end of April has been abandoned.

Miss Gertrude Palmer, who was shot by her brother Arthur on January 15, while she was killing his mother, Mrs. Leonard, at Mamaronock, N. Y., is in the hospital in New York.

Adolph Meyer pleaded guilty to setting fire to the tenement house in East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, New York, about two weeks ago, and he was sentenced to serve twenty years in state prison. The fire was set at night and endangered the lives of 49 occupants of the building.

CASUALTIES.

Fire destroyed the flouring-mill of E. Lambe at Warrenville, Ill., valued at \$20,000; insured for \$10,000. Carl C. Carlson, a laborer who supported his family by fishing through the ice, was lost in Lake Monona, Wis. John Henry, 21 years of age, died at Dubuque, Iowa, as the result of injuries received while running a corn-sheller. The fly-wheel of the engine burst. His father had his right arm broken.

Henry Snyder, a conductor, and George Craston, a brakeman, were killed in a wreck near Leroy, N. Y. Four others were injured.

A loaded coal car on the inclined railroad at Flemington, W. Va., broke loose and dashed into an ascending train. One man was instantly killed and twelve others were injured, two of them fatally.

A posse of police officers attempted to arrest William Carter, a notorious desperado of Chattanooga, Tenn., for shooting Police Captain I. C. Russell. He opened fire, which was returned, and he fell, pierced by twelve bullets.

Two thousand pounds of dynamite exploded at the Crystal Ridge colliery, near Hazelton, Pa. Three supply-houses were demolished, the side of the breaker torn out and the engine house destroyed. Watchman Rickert and Engineer Younger were buried in the debris, the former being fatally injured. The explosion is said to have been the work of tramps.

At Marion, Ind., Owen Groendyke fell into a vat of boiling water and is in a dying condition.

John Warburton drove across the railway near Jewell Junction, Iowa, in a closed carriage, was struck by an engine and was instantly killed.

At Evansville, Ind., Roy Asberry, aged 18, was fatally injured by the explosion of the water-back in a kitchen range. William Proctor, step-father of Asberry, was struck in the side by a flying piece of iron and a rib was broken.

FOREIGN.

The official weekly bulletin, regarding the situation in India, shows that light rains have been general throughout the provinces. Bombay and Madras alone excepted. Spring crops have improved. Prices for all products are slightly lower.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Bombay says that two more Europeans have died in the hospital, the result of the plague, which has also appeared among the convicts in the house of correction.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan (Radical), secretary for Scotland in the cabinet of Lord Rosebery, has resigned his seat in Parliament on account of ill-health.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Brussels says that, despite repeated denials, there is reason to believe the report that the king's eldest daughter, the wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, has eloped with an Austrian officer is true.

Professor Gastor Paris, the well-known philologist, has been received in the Paris Academy, being given the seat formerly held by Professor Louis Pasteur.

The Russian government is about to establish, for the purpose of encouraging trade, commercial agencies in all of the European capitals, as well as in a number of the largest cities of the United States.

According to the official report issued there have been 4,295 cases of the plague in Bombay and 3,275 deaths from that disease. At Karachi 694 cases and 644 deaths from the plague have been recorded. At Poona there have been 65 cases and 60 deaths, and a few cases have occurred at Surat, Baroda, Ahmadabad, Kathianwar and Cutch.

CRIME.

Ollie Sullivan, a 16-year-old girl living at 2439 Irving avenue, Lake View, a suburb of Chicago, was shot in the mouth Sunday morning at her home by Frank J. Lauer, her lover. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

Joseph Collins was stabbed at Omaha, Neb., by Charles Melien, an ex-convict, and died. The weapon was a small penknife, and the wound was only half an inch deep. The murderer surrendered.

James B. Inks, the murderer of John Patterson, was hanged at Oregon, Mo. He mounted the scaffold without a tremor.

At Ava, Mo., Edward W. Perry, murderer of the Sawyer family—father, mother and son—was hanged. His neck was broken.

Fred C. Riebe, aged 45 years, a fugitive from justice, shot and probably mortally wounded his wife and then killed himself, at Denver, Colo.

William Porter, aged 41, a captain of the Chattanooga, Tenn., fire department, committed suicide by shooting. Temporary insanity resulting from a blow on the head, received some years ago, is given as the cause. He was unmarried.

Samuel Swaisgood of Burr Oak, Marshall county, Ind., has confessed forgeries extending over a period of twenty years, reaching several thousand dollars.

Because her husband had chided her for sending his 13-year-old son out in the cold to gather eggs Mrs. John Shaw, at Aurora, Ill., attempted Tuesday night to kill her two infant children by feeding them arsenic, and then committed suicide. The children are out of danger.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The British immigration office, acting upon information furnished by A. J. Van Sittart, British Consul at Chicago, has issued a warning advising Englishmen against emigration to South Dakota under conditions involving payments to colonizing agents or companies.

The firm of Perkins & Perkins, composed of Lester and Charles G. Perkins, proprietors of the Des Moines Fuel and Lime company, made a voluntary assignment on Saturday night. No schedule of assets or liabilities was filed, but the assets are said by the firm to be worth \$90,000, and the liabilities are about \$30,000.

The Chilean chamber of deputies has passed a bill providing for a guarantee of \$25,000 to any company which will establish an iron factory on a large scale in the country.

A most remarkable oil find was made at Alexandria, north of Anderson, Ind. An old, abandoned gas well, which was standing open, suddenly began to yield oil in great quantity, and it was running down a gully into the creek when found. It is claimed that the oil is six times as pure as the regular product and is used in lamps without refining.

W. H. Wiggins, one of the well-known characters of Washington, was found dead in bed. He was a clerk at the house of representatives for years, and in his early life he was on the stage with Booth, Forrest and McCullough.

Senator George's physicians report that he is improving. His condition again gives hope that he may recover sufficiently to leave the city for the South.

Theodore F. Wood has been elected second vice president of the United States express company.

The Wantauga bank of Johnson City, Tenn., has been closed, and its cashier, F. B. St. John, named as trustee. The liabilities are \$28,000; assets, nearly \$94,000. Loss of depositors and bad collections are the causes of the trouble.

E. S. Cook, attorney for the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg coal company, confessed judgment in the United States court at Columbus, Ohio, against that company in favor of the receivers of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad company, Myron T. Herrick and E. F. Blickensdorfer, to the amount of \$32,324.11.

James R. Hawkins, proprietor of the R. F. Hawkins Iron Works, Springfield, Mass., bridge builders, made a voluntary assignment. Liabilities, \$200,000; assets about the same.

The Menasha Woodware Company at Menasha, Wis., the largest concern of its kind in the world, shut down Thursday, throwing out of employment over 600 hands.

Lieut. Charles H. Lyman of the navy died in Washington Thursday of pneumonia following an attack of grip. He has been attached to the naval observatory since last November. Lieut. Lyman was navigating officer of the Kearsarge when she was cast away.

W. J. Bryan was given a public reception in the governor's private room at Austin, Texas, Thursday, and during the two hours 4,000 people filed through and shook hands with him.

Ex-Congressman Edward L. Martin died at his home in Seaford, Del., of heart disease.

The house committee on labor has authorized a favorable report on a bill to prohibit the employment of prison labor on government buildings.

The new revenue cutter, Daniel Manning, was launched at East Boston, Mass., with complete success.

The postoffice department has issued a lottery order against the Southern Mutual Investment company, at Cincinnati and Louisville.

At Linton, Ind., fire destroyed one of the Island Coal company's tenements. Two children, aged 1 and 3 years, were burned to death.

The jury in the Dougherty murder trial at Albia, Iowa, was out forty-eight hours, and stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Table with columns for location (CHICAGO, DETROIT, TOLEDO, PEORIA, MILWAUKEE, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK, KANSAS CITY) and various commodities (Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Potatoes, Butter, Cloverseed) with prices listed.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

The New Libel Law.

Springfield, Jan. 29.—Another week of legislative work closed last night and our law-makers have dispersed to their various homes to return to work on Monday. Little legislation of great importance has as yet been enacted. There have been enough bills introduced, however, to occupy the solons for years were it not for the constitutional limitations. Hundreds of meritorious measures will, of course, never be heard from after going to the committees. One measure that is sure to be acted upon, however, is the new libel law. The new law proposes to give pecuniary damages to all persons injured by false publications in newspapers. The present law makes retraction sufficient, where there is no malice proved. The Chicago papers have a big lobby working against the new measure. They will defeat it if abuse and vituperation can aid them. Its supporters are being pilloried in the Tribune, Times-Herald, Inter Ocean and Chronicle from day to day. The Chicago papers do not like the idea of being assessed for the amusement they find in abusing people. They apparently want full license to empty their phials of wrath on whomsoever they will—without pecuniary liability. One thing in favor is the fact that so far as country papers are concerned not a single protest is heard. The new law is aimed at slander and country papers do not deal in that.

To Expedite Legislation.

To expedite the business of the legislature, promote the speedy passage of good laws, prevent the success of "boodle" schemes, shorten the present session so that a special session may be called to pass a new general revenue law, are among the radical reforms and notable improvements in the methods of conducting legislation which are contemplated by Speaker Curtis in the lower house of the present general assembly. The plan which has been practically agreed on by the speaker, Governor Tanner, and several of the ablest members of the majority in the legislature will hasten all proper matters in the house and will make difficult, if not impossible, some of the nefarious practices followed by corrupt members.

Appropriation Bill Asked For.

Speaker Curtis asked at the session of the house yesterday that all appropriation bills be handed in as soon as possible for reference to the committees, and when the committees are all well at work Speaker Curtis will put in operation his method of checking bills which are open to suspicion of being "boodle" measures. One scheme of the member who has a pet bill before the house is to ask that it be called up in advance of other bills which really ought to have preference. This plan is adopted when the member thinks he has things "right" for action, and heretofore the vote on such propositions to advance has been taken viva voce. Speaker Curtis will insist on the call of the roll in every such case, and as a two-thirds vote is necessary to give a bill this privilege, it will be almost impossible for an unworthy measure to displace the legitimate business of the house. In this way there will be afforded ample time for all good legislation, while "crooked" bills will be chased off.

Special Session Sars

It has been practically decided that there shall be called a special session of the legislature soon after the close of the regular session, for the purpose of passing a general revenue law, which shall be adequate to the needs of the state. It has been found by experience that it is difficult to give revenue legislation proper consideration during the multifarious business of an ordinary session. The plan which has been talked of by Governor Tanner, Speaker Curtis and the leaders in both branches of the assembly contemplates the appointment, toward the end of the session, of a special joint committee on revenue, which shall meet after the adjournment sine die to draft a general revenue law in conformity with the suggestions on this subject in Governor Tanner's inaugural address. When this committee shall have completed its work the governor will call a special session to meet early next year at which the bill prepared by the committee will be considered free from the influence of other legislation. In this connection it might be said that Senator Littler, who will be chairman of the senate committee on revenue, has prepared a carefully digested revenue bill which he will soon introduce in the senate.

Senatorial Contests of the Past.

There have been few senatorial contests that have not left more bitterness than the one ended here last week. Running back from the most recent, there are some incidents connected with them which are naturally of interest. In 1895 the drift of the sentiment in the state was for Cullom's reelection, but Mr. Mason, Mr. George E. Adams and George Willetts, all of Chicago, were also candidates. Neither of the two latter, so far as I could discover, had any backing outside of the city, while Mr. Mason had a number of state votes which he seemed sure to get.

The Cook county caucus of those who were not for Cullom, somewhat more than half of that delegation, decided, after a great deal of wrangling, to support Mr. Willetts. When this news reached Mr. Mason he was hot; indeed, he was madder than I ever saw

him, and the upshot was that not a county member voted for Mr. Willetts.

Mr. McVeagh was nominated at the Democratic State Convention and received the loyal support of every Democrat.

In 1891 three Populists in the house held the balance of power in the joint assembly. One had been a Republican and was disposed to vote for the Republican candidate if such a one could be selected as could get one or more votes of the other two. Gen. Palmer had been nominated in state convention and was loyally supported by every Democrat. A long contest followed. The two Populists declared over and over again that under no circumstances and at no time would they vote for him. I saw letters from them, in one of which, backed up by the most profuse profanity that I ever read, were these statements of opposition made. Gen. Palmer did not agree with them on the silver question, was opposed to the permanency of the greenbacks as a circulating medium, did not believe the legal tender provision was constitutional, and was opposed to their general ideas.

A Game of Poker.

They were finally induced to play poker with some congenial spirits and permitted to win \$5,000, which had been borrowed for the good of pure politics of State Treasurer Wilson, and voted for Palmer. Wilson had to sue the Democratic "Steering Committee" for the \$5,000, which they innocently supposed was his contribution to the cause. The Republicans nominated Ogleby, whom they afterward withdrew and tried several other names. One A. J. Streeter of New Windsor last greenback candidate for president would have got their votes, but Senators Evans, Crawford and Balm not vote for him, and he did not win out.

In 1889 Senator Cullom was the Republican candidate for the second time and won without any serious opposition. My recollection is that Gen. Palmer was his opponent.

Contest for Logan's Seat.

In 1887 the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Logan came just as the legislature was in session. He was buried on the last day of 1886, having served about a year and a half of his term, having been elected in May, 1885. When the legislature met in January, 1887, several Republican candidates appeared. C. B. Farwell of Chicago, Hon. L. E. Payson, ex-Governor Hamilton, Col. Carr and perhaps one or two others. The campaign was lively. Mr. Farwell had been in personal antagonism to Gen. Logan to call it by no severer name, and many of the latter's friends were active in opposition to him, but he won the nomination on the first ballot by a considerable majority over all his opponents. I was not in Springfield, but have always supposed that he quieted the fears of the Logan forces by telling them that he would look out for all those whom Logan would have done had he lived. He appointed Daniel Shepherd his private secretary and recommended only such persons as Mr. Logan named.

The Contest of 1885.

The great contest in 1885 has been so often written up that every reader of political matter in the state knows the story. The legislature was a tie on joint ballot, and Haines was the speaker of the house. Two Republican members did not like Logan, but promised to vote for him whenever their votes would elect. Mr. Morrison was the Democratic candidate, between whom and Gen. Logan there was a strong tie of personal regard, and through the two candidates an agreement was entered into which was sacredly kept and respected by the committee in charge of the campaign that no money should be used in behalf of either candidate, and that personalities should be excluded. This was very pleasant to Logan, who had so continually been the object of such bitter attacks, reflecting on his morality and his personal habits, that his campaign with Col. Morrison was really the most pleasant, as it was the last one of his life.

Death Invaded the House.

Three members died during the session, and on each occasion of such death the losing party refused to vote at the daily session until a successor was elected. When J. Henry Shaw, Democrat, of the Thirty-fourth district, died, the Republicans chloroformed the district by giving out that in a district so heavily Democratic there was no use trying to elect a Republican, and then secretly nominating Mr. Weaver, and made arrangements for every Republican in the four counties to be at the polls at 5 o'clock to vote. The Democrats were taken entirely by surprise, and not half of them had voted and Weaver was elected. Then came one of the bitterest fights ever seen in this neck of woods. All sorts of schemes were set on foot to prevent Weaver from getting his seat. In all the counties the canvass of the vote was put off as long as the law allowed. Threats of violence were freely made, and when Weaver arrived in Springfield in the afternoon the joint assembly was in session and refused to adjourn to allow Mr. Weaver to be sworn in and take his seat. Speaker Haines refused to let him be sworn in while the joint assembly was in session. Mr. Morrison was withdrawn as a candidate and Lambert Tree of Chicago put up, who had runners here with plenty of money to buy a Republican vote or two before

Weaver could get his seat. It was known, or at least positively asserted, that two Chicago members had been bought by Mr. Murphy, city treasurer, who was then on the floor of the house standing close to the seat of the member who was a suspect. Gen. Logan himself stood in the western door of the Republican room watching Dunphy's motions. This was about 10 o'clock at night. I stood immediately between Logan and the man he was watching, watching both men. The roll was being called and when Senator Henry Ruger was called he shouted out John A. Logan. It was only necessary to get two Republicans to vote for Logan to elect Tree, for, with the 101 Democratic voters, two Republican votes would constitute a quorum voting, and a majority of a quorum elects Logan's Heroic Act.

Logan, quick as a thought, turned into the cloak room, took his hat, coat and cane, walked down the middle aisle to where Ruger sat, tapped him on the shoulder and told him to come out of the chamber. They fairly flew down three flights of stairs, while the Republicans rushed to the stairway to prevent the Democrats following. At the door Logan pushed Ruger into a hack and shouted to the driver: "To the Leland for your life." He arrived at the hotel before any of his pursuers and locked himself and his captain in his room, from which he never came out until Weaver was sworn in. The excitement was so intense and confusion so great that the roll call was broken up and the man who was expected to cast the vote which would have elected Judge Tree did not vote, and Logan was saved, and the disgrace of election of a senator by bribery was spared the state.

Cullom-Ogleby Contest.

In 1883 Mr. Cullom was nominated on the third ballot over Ogleby, and one other candidate, whose name I do not now remember, and was elected, but did not receive the votes of all the Republicans. He was being opposed by the friends of ex-Gov. Beveridge, whom he had defeated for the nomination for governor six years before, and the friends of ex-Senator Ogleby, whom Logan had defeated four years before. They insisted that Gov. Cullom was not eligible, because the constitution says: "All votes cast for one who is governor for any other office during the term for which he has been elected are null and void." The answer to this is that the constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, says that the senate shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its own members, so that any clause in our state constitution which aims to define what shall or shall not be a qualification and election is null and void.

Cullom Forgave Adams.

Mr. George E. Adams, then a state senator, would not vote for Mr. Cullom, but the senator never afterward held any grudge on that account, and while Mr. Adams was in congress treated him with exactly the same respect and esteem as he had before.

A member by the name of Emerson, from over in Fulton county, made a rip-roaring camp meeting speech in the house, in which he recorded before high heaven the most positive declaration, not to say oath, that never would he violate his conscience and oath of office at the same time by voting for Mr. Cullom, but the next day stood up and voted for him.

HOUSE FULL OF FREAKS.

Many Human Curios from the Dime Museums.

Tucked away on the top floor of the building occupied by a museum is what is probably one of the most unique boarding houses in the city, says the New York Journal. A German matron has been mistress of the place for years and its patrons are freaks who are filling dates in the museum below. Visitors to the place have noticed that leading from the elevated platform above the second floor on the Fourteenth street side of the building is a small stairway, protected at the bottom by an iron gate. A sign silently denies admittance to the curious visitor and he is forced to go away wondering whether or not there was anything above the iron gate worth seeing. It is at the breakfast table that the boarders appear at their best. There is plenty of what the novelist would call local color. At lunch and dinner the guests dine in their show clothes and present quite the same appearance that they do in the halls below. But at the matutinal meal there is no restraint. The fat woman saunters in clad in a loose Mother Hubbard. The bearded lady is gowned in what was once a tea gown of pretensions long ago lost. The chances are ten to one that the strong man will have slipped his coat over his underclothes, scorning the conventionality of a shirt with collar and necktie trimmings. The "10,000 beauty" floats in with a dull look on her face, her hair done up in curl papers and her cheeks minus their brilliant coloring of the night before. The Zulu man who has been in this country but six months and can't understand a word of the language, according to the lecturer, suddenly develops a fluency in English that startles one. And the talk is of "shop" and of better days. It is an invariable sequence to a gathering of theatrical folk, whether at a banquet or a funeral; the talk sooner or later drifts around to matters concerning their little world and the people in it. The German woman has kept her queer boarding house for years—just how many no one seems to know, except herself, and she summed the matter up by saying: "A long time, young man; a long time."