

Downers Grove Reporter.

By WHITE & WILLIAMS.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.

NEWS TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Minor Happenings of the Past Week.

EVENTS OF LAST SEVEN DAYS.

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

San Francisco, Cal.—A slight earthquake shock was felt. The vibration was noticed by many people.

Chicago, Ill.—In a runaway Mrs. Mary B. Knapp was killed and her daughter, Mrs. F. E. Tuttle, was badly bruised.

New York.—Two thousand three hundred garment workers went on a strike. One hundred and twenty-five shops in this city and Brooklyn are affected.

Richmond, Va.—The Young Men's Business association resolved to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to hold their encampment in Richmond in 1899.

New York.—Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Baldwin of the Methodist foreign mission started for San Francisco, where they will take the steamer China Aug. 5 for Shanghai.

Boston.—The board of railroad commissioners has granted the authority to the Boston Elevated company to issue \$10,000,000 of stock. The motive power of the road is to be electricity.

Washington.—The President has remitted the fine in the case of Eddie B. Holland, sentenced in Michigan November, 1895, to two years' imprisonment and \$350 fine for embezzling post-office funds.

Phillipsburg, N. J.—Royal Ball, aged 78, died of nervous prostration. His home at Woodside was near the cottage in which William Guildensuppe was murdered, and the crime tried on Ball and made him a physical wreck.

Omaha, Neb.—Nineteen of twenty-one tramps arrested at Tekamah were arraigned before Judge Manger in the United States court, pleaded guilty to the charge of obstructing the mails and were fined nominal sums and sent to jail for short terms.

Helena, Mont.—A big mining deal has been consummated, by which Braden brothers of Helena have come into possession of the reduction works at Pilot Bay, on Kootenay Lake, B. C., owned by the Kootenay Mining and Smelting company. The resumption of works in the smelter will have the effect of opening up a number of mines in that section.

Port Huron, Mich.—Kilbourne Seebek, aged 17, was felled to the ground by a blow that broke his neck and caused instant death. Owen McArron, another boy, is in jail on suspicion.

Danville, Ill.—Magistrate Timmons of this city sentenced Maggie Sellers to the stone-pile for thirty days.

Topeka, Kan.—A. D. Hubbard, who was convicted of embezzling \$1,000 as receiver of the Hamilton Printing Company, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Judge Hazen.

Houghton, Mich.—Actual work has been resumed after many years of idleness, at Isle Royale mines, when men were set at work on the surface preparatory to unwatering and vigorously operating the property.

St. Louis, Mo.—Harvest has commenced in all the southern counties of the state. The oat fields received first attention, but some wheat was cut. Wheat is a large yield, but oats are above the average.

Lincoln, Neb.—Thursday, Aug. 26, at Lincoln, is the date and place selected by the Republican state central committee for the state convention. The call provides for nearly 800 delegates.

London.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian prime minister, returned to London on Sunday and had a conference with Mr. Raphael Merry del Val, the papal delegate to Canada, who arrived on Saturday from Rome. Important results are expected.

Seattle, Wash.—Father Tom Sherman, son of William T. Sherman, has arrived in this city from the east. He is broken down in health and comes to Seattle for recuperation.

London.—Maurice Grau, the director of the grand opera season at Covent Garden, has been engaged for a further term of four years.

Des Moines.—Governor Drake's condition is slightly improved, but he is still unable to leave his room.

Oshkosh, Wis.—The will of Robert McMillan, the lumber king, bequeaths \$25,000 to Lawrence University.

Washington.—The United States civil service commission announces a competitive examination to fill the vacancy in the position of supervising architect of the treasury. The salary of this position, which is one of the most important and responsible under the government, is \$4,500 per annum.

Marquette, Mich.—Harry M. Mason was sentenced to a year and a half in the Detroit house of correction for robbing the United States mails. He is a nephew of ex-Gov. Rich.

Mobile, Ill.—Mrs. Ernest Malcott committed suicide by shooting herself in the temple.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nashville, Tenn.—Rev. R. Lin Cave, pastor of the Vine Street Christian church, announced his resignation to accept the presidency of the University of Kentucky at Lexington.

Indianapolis.—The Harvest Home camp meeting and conference of the pentecost bands opened at the Broad Ripple Park. About 150 delegates, representing nearly all the central states, were on the ground.

Boston.—Among those mentioned as successors to the late Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, general secretary of the missionary society of the Protestant Episcopal church, is Rt. Rev. Hobart Hare, missionary bishop of South Dakota.

Mason City, Iowa.—County and City Treasurer O. A. Brownell died suddenly from heart failure.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Mumbree surveying party, engaged in making government plats of land in Valley county, report that on June 26 they came across the camp of the outlaws, Sepphie and Nelson, on whose heads a price has been set in several western states. The desperadoes escaped.

Shoshone, Idaho.—William J. Bryan and party will be guests of I. Perrine for a few days before leaving for the National Park. Mr. Bryan was welcomed on his arrival here by the largest gathering ever seen in Shoshone. He spoke for three-quarters of an hour.

Montgomery, Ala.—The stewards of the Methodist Church at Albertville, Ala., finding their church revenues insufficient, have levied an annual tax of \$10 on each member of the congregation who chews tobacco. The plan is said to work admirably.

Halifax, N. S.—The steamer Hope, after coaling at Campbellton, B. C., sailed for the arctic regions with Lieutenant Peary and party on board.

Baltimore.—Cardinal Gibbons received many letters of congratulation on his sixty-third birthday. The cardinal is slightly ill.

Philadelphia.—The demand for vessels in all lines of foreign and coastwise trade continues, and rates are advancing because of a scarcity of tonnage.

Washington.—The largest number of appointments of fourth-class postmasters ever made on a single day was scored Friday, with an aggregate of 163. The best previous record was 157, made June 11.

Manchester, N. H.—Notices have been posted in the Amoskeag cotton mills announcing a shut down of the entire plant for three weeks from Saturday, August 7. This will throw about 3,000 people out of work.

Topeka, Kan.—The Mail publishes a page story showing that the violation of the prohibitory law in Kansas is widespread. In sixty cities liquor is sold openly with the consent of the public officials.

New York.—Jake Schaefer, the billiardist, has concluded to bid farewell to America and establish himself in Paris.

Washington.—Senator Clark of Wyoming was taken suddenly ill at the capitol with a severe attack of stomach trouble. The senator's ailment yielded readily to treatment and he soon recovered.

Washington.—The senate passed a joint resolution for the erection of a government building at the transmission international exposition at Omaha.

San Francisco, Cal.—Dal Hawkins, the clever California lad, fought George Dixon a draw at the Mechanics pavilion.

Connellsville, Pa.—All through trains over the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are guarded by men with Winchester as a precaution against hold-ups.

Nashville, Tenn.—The senate of the National Union completed its labors. Reports of standing and special committees were adopted, and all of the officers were unanimously re-elected.

Mammoth Springs, Ark.—The bank of Mammoth Springs closed its doors and named C. G. Buford as assignee. Assets, \$100,000; liabilities, \$71,000, of which about \$25,000 is individual deposits.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.

Table with market prices for various commodities like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Eggs, Rye, Potatoes, Butter.

TOLEDO.

Table with market prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Cloverseed.

MILWAUKEE.

Table with market prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley.

NEW YORK.

Table with market prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with market prices for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wheat, Oats, Corn.

KANSAS CITY.

Table with market prices for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

PEORIA.

Table with market prices for Rye, Corn, Oats.

GREAT SOLDIER HONORED.

Imposing Ceremonies at General Logan's Monument.

SIX STATES REPRESENTED.

Veterans Who Had Followed the Hero of Atlanta to Glorious Victory, and Youths Taught to Revere His Name, March in a Magnificent Parade—Thousands of Citizens Witness the Unveiling.

The center of Chicago, of Illinois and of half of the west Thursday morning was a little mounded on the lake front just high enough to catch the first rays of the rising sun, its summit crowned by a soldier of bronze astride a horse of bronze wrapped in the folds of this nation's flag.

As the clocks struck 1 a little boy who bears a name that is indelibly written on the pages of this nation's history, at once the darkest and the most glorious, tugged at a cord. The flags fell apart. The deep-throated roar of cannon were loosed in official salute to the memory of a great soldier and in honor of a great nation blessed by the life of a great man.

Logan the soldier, Logan the hero of Atlanta, appeared silhouetted against the sky as if galloping through the smoke of a battlefield—the very Genius of War embodied in skillful portraiture of a man who was once real flesh and blood. Acres of massed humanity, catching the idea expressed in the artist's creation and full of appreciation for the achievements of the



THE LOGAN STATUE, LAKE FRONT PARK, CHICAGO.

man portrayed, mingled their cheers with the booming of guns.

In the center of that convocation were the white-haired widow of him who is honored, his children and his grandchildren. Around them were the men who marched and fought with Logan, men who knew him beside the hearthstone of his own home, in the national legislative halls, in private and public assemblage, and who, so knowing him, loved and revered him. Their heads nodded assent while orators eulogized his life and his work.

Then the trumpets sounded the advance. Veterans of the war passed in review, lifting their hats in salute to the bronze replica of him who was their first commander-in-chief. First among them were the men of his own regiment who followed him through smoke and fire from Belmont to Atlanta, and at their head was borne the flag which waved beside him until bullet and shell had left nothing but grimy ribbons fluttering from a scorred staff. Between detachments of the old "boys in blue" marched a band of confederate survivors as a sign that Logan was a soldier in praise of whose name all old soldiers, north and south, can unite. Battalions of the regular army and the national guard, governors of states and societies purely civic, passing in review, marked the range of Logan's influence—bounded by no state lines, but national in the pursuits of peace as well as in the practice of war.

Everything that could be done to make of this occasion a memorable event was done. There was kept no secret that President McKinley could not be present. Official business stood in the way of his coming, as it has stood in the way of many another who expected to be there. Postmaster General Gary sent word to Postmaster Gordon that he would be unable to leave Washington. The same message came from Secretary Gage. The official duties of the latter are so bound up with the legislation now pending before congress that he could not be expected to tear himself away.

The same influences held Senators Cullom and Mason in Washington. The senior senator served in the senate with Logan, and was his warm personal friend. He so fully intended to come that he prepared an address for the afternoon. With a tariff bill

pending, and at almost the final voting stage, and with every Republican vote needed, he could not get away. Senator Mason was in much the same predicament. He was specially anxious to get here, because he was one of the famous 103 who sent Logan to the senate, and those men held a reunion.

Secretary Alger was the only representative of President McKinley's cabinet on the platform. Six states and one territory were represented in the parade—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Iowa, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Governor Drake of Iowa could not come, but he was represented by his staff, and the state was further represented by a company of militia.

Business was suspended generally all over the city. Most of the wholesale houses were closed, also the railroad offices and the city hall, county building and postoffice. It is estimated that the following number of men were in line: G. A. R., 5,000; United States troops, 2,500; National guards, 7,000; Knights Templar, 1,500; Knights of Pythias, 750; Postoffice employees, 1,200; miscellaneous, 1,000.

The ceremonies at the monument were as follows: "The Assembly," trumpeters (Phinney's United States Band). Prayer, Dr. Arthur Edwards. Music, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." Presentation of monument to the State of Illinois by Henry W. Blodgett, President of the board of commissioners. Unveiling of monument by John A. Logan III, "Little Jack," age 5 years. Salute of artillery. Music, "Battle Scenes of the War." Acceptance on behalf of the state of Illinois, Governor John R. Tanner. Oration, George R. Peck. Music, "American Republic." Address. Music.

At 12:30 o'clock Major General John R. Brooke of the United States army, his staff and a company of regulars, arrived in front of the Auditorium Annex. By that hour all the governors of states who are in Chicago had arrived at that hotel. These governors and Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and three children, Major and Mrs. William F. Tucker and children and the other members of the Logan party were escorted from the hotel south in Michigan boulevard to

confederate sharpshooter as he was taking observations on the skirmish line and the leadership of the almost broken union lines had fallen upon Logan. With the battle flag in his hand, under a storm of bullets, Logan rode down the line, his black hair waving under the fluttering tuft. Logan was a favorite among his men and the inspiration of his presence rallied the union troops in a successful counter charge upon the enemy.

Governor Tanner rode a white horse at the head of the Illinois National Guard. It was a big animal, with plenty of spirit and action, and enabled the governor to give his constituents a chance to view the horsemanship that made him one of the conspicuous

figures of the Grant parade in New York last spring. Since the Debs strike there never has been so many soldiers of the regular army in this city as took part in the parade. There were three regiments of infantry, and four of cavalry. The Illinois National Guard, three brigades in strength, marched. There were nine regiments, three troops of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery in the column. Brigadier-General James N. Bartley, of Springfield, the ranking general of the National Guard, commanded the division. His brigade had the head of the column, followed by the First brigade, General H. A. Wheeler of Chicago in command. The Third brigade of the Illinois troops was commanded by General Andrew Welch, of Aurora.

Not every one who looks at the dial of a clock knows that the four 1's which are in place of the usual IV, to designate the number four are there because of the obstinacy of Charles V. of France. When Henry Vick carried to the king the first accurate clock the king said to him that the IV was wrong and should be changed to IIII. Vick said: "You are wrong, your majesty." Whereat the king thundered out: "I am never wrong. Take it away and correct the mistake." From that day to this the four 1's have stood as the mark for the fourth hour. Why the name sarcophagus is applied to stone coffins is not generally known, but originally the stone coffins were made from a species of limestone which, it is said, had the power of destroying the entire body, excepting teeth, in a very short time and as the word "sarcophagus" means feeding on flesh, the name was given to these coffins, which seemed to literally eat up the bodies which were put into them. Nowadays dollies are so common that scarcely a thought is given as to why they are so called, but there is an interesting bit of history connected with the name. William the Norman granted some valuable lands to Robert D'Oyley on the condition that he should give a tablecloth of 3 shillings value at each yearly feast of St. Michael. There were called "quilt rent" cloths, and the ladies of the family used to embroider them in various beautiful designs. In the course of years the cloths accumulated in number till they were finally used as napkins at the royal table and called dollies, which is simply a corruption of the word D'Oyley.

A Minnesota paper prints pictures of the "faculty of instruction" and of the graduating class in the local high school. The faculty numbers nineteen persons, the graduating class eight.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23.—Colonel John Lambert, millionaire vice president of the Joliet Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, has written a letter here in which he says that the outrageous condition of the miners is an indictment of our boasted civilization. He says that the whole trouble is due to the competition of operators, who have forced market prices below the market line. Miners are justified in resisting slow starvation, and the sympathy of the people and also the manufacturers is with them.

St. Paul, Minn., July 23.—Delegations of striking miners from Pana and Movequa, on their way to Coffeen, to induce the miners now working to come out, practically captured an Illinois Central freight train at Oronce, Wednesday. The trainmen called for help, and it was sent on a special train, and several of the strikers were arrested. The miners intend marching over the country to all the southern mining points and getting out the men. The arrest of the miners has caused great excitement in Pana and Movequa.

Springfield, Ill., July 23.—The officials and employes of the Springfield Iron Company, operating the old north shaft; the Springfield Coal Mining and Tile Company, the Springfield Co-operative Company, and the Black Diamond Coal Company, have filed a petition with Edward Ridgely, of the state board of arbitration to arbitrate between them as regards wages and the fulfillment of existing contracts.

Indianapolis, July 23.—Commissioners Connor and Terhune, appointed by Governor Mount to inquire into reported destitution among the striking miners, have proceeded far enough to learn that there is little real destitution in the mining districts, and what there is results from a predisposition for idleness rather than from the strike.

A Lewiston (Me.) young man has broken an engagement in Auburn because of the parrot. He popped, was accepted, and was about to imprint a chaste salute to bind the bargain, when the parrot said: "Stop that, Jack!" His name is not Jack.—Boston Herald.

The manner of giving shows the character of the giver more than the gift itself.—Lavater.

NEED RATCHFORD'S HELP.

President of Coal Miners Goes to West Virginia.

STRIKE THERE IS A FAILURE.

Eugene V. Debs Sends Discouraging Reports to National Headquarters—Prominent Operator Says the Men Were Justified in Striking.

Braidswood, Ill., July 23.—The mines now working in Illinois, as far as can be learned, are Fulton county, Kewanee, Gilchrist and a few others in the Rock Island district, Lincoln, Decatur and a limited number of small concerns, not classed as shipping mines, south of the Baltimore & Ohio line from East St. Louis to Vincennes, except the Belleville district, where the principal mines are still working. Organizers have just reached that field, and report everything favorable to a complete suspension. On President Carson's return from Columbus he will personally take charge of affairs in that field.

Columbus, O., July 23.—Clouds came athwart the miners' sky Wednesday, creating a situation so dark that National President Ratchford deserted headquarters at midnight and went to West Virginia to assist the discouraged organizers. Eugene V. Debs is in a state of revolt against the alleged parsimony of Mr. Ratchford and the miners' organization. He has announced his intention of returning to Columbus for a plain talk with headquarters. He will charge bad management and ask for funds with which to pay at least personal expenses.

Sovereign has already returned from Pochontas disheartened, and with Debs and Mahon disgruntled, the situation is not encouraging. Reports from West Virginia indicate that the organizers are not making rapid progress. Sovereign's abrupt departure is accounted for by the fact that he is establishing Knights of Labor headquarters at Fort Wayne, and must attend to an accumulation of mail. According to Mr. Ratchford, nothing of public interest was transacted by the national executive board, which concluded a three days' session at noon Wednesday. President Carson returned to Illinois to keep the miners in that section in line, and Secretary Kennedy went to Indiana for a similar purpose. District President Dolan, of Pittsburg, went back to work on De Armit's men, and Farms, of Ohio, and Knight, of Indiana, went to Coopers, W. Va. Ex-President Penn, of Linton, Ill., called at headquarters to offer his services. He reports that all the men at Linton are out, and that they are living on garden truck, berries and fish. A check for \$500 was received in Wednesday's mail from National Secretary McGuire, of the carpenters and joiners.

President Ratchford said before leaving for West Virginia that all statements to the effect that the strike was not progressing favorably could be liberally discounted, as they were evidently inspired by West Virginia operators or sympathizers.

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GEN. JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN.