

"Kansas is All Right."
 Kansas seems her corn crop, one of her great staples, parched, withered and hopelessly ruined by the scorching rays of the sun and the blistering heat waves of the plains, she does not lose heart or become discouraged. Though the loss runs into the millions, she views it with composure and courage. She indeed takes pleasure at the statement recently published in the press dispatches to the effect that "the present drought has set the state back ten years from a standpoint of wealth and progress."
 Speaking for the state, Governor Stanley insists that "Kansas is all right." The corn crop, he says frankly, "may as well be considered a substantial failure," but, he cheerfully adds, "the value of our wheat this year will be equal to or greater than that of last year, which in round numbers was \$42,000,000. Our live stock products will be at least \$50,000,000, alfalfa and other forage crops \$5,000,000, hay and grasses \$2,000,000. This makes a total of \$109,000,000 for farm products, not counting corn, oats, potatoes, fruit and many other things of which considerable quantities will be produced. The farm products of Kansas, consisting of wheat, corn, potatoes, forage crops and live stock products, for the last ten years aggregate more than \$1,400,000,000."
 Continuing, the cheerful and optimistic governor says: "The year 1901 will mark the close of a five year period of the most successful that Kansas has ever enjoyed. With 75,000,000 bushels of the best wheat that was ever raised in her granaries, with \$70,000,000 deposited in her banks, with \$6,000,000 bushels of old corn on hand, with larger herds than ever in her pastures and forage plants necessary to carry them through the coming winter, with a people less elated by success and less discouraged by adversity than ever before, Kansas is all right."
 Surely, with such a spirit of sublime optimism pervading the Sunflower State, in the face of what would be regarded as a great calamity in many another commonwealth, "Kansas is all right."

Coal and Electricity.
 It has long been the dream of inventors to discover some process by which electricity could be produced directly from coal without the losses now incident to turning the caloric energies of the coal into electricity by the combination of boiler, engine and dynamo. Hugo Jones, a chemist of Chicago, announces that he has discovered a way to do this, and he claims that his process will yield 25 per cent of the energy that is stored in the coal, or about four times as much as is obtained in the present way. According to his claims, nothing is consumed except the coal and the oxygen of the air, and he compares his new battery to a furnace using coal, but giving off electricity instead of heat. This is not by any means the first attempt that has been made of recent years to use coal in some new form of a battery, and if Mr. Jones' invention does all that he claims for it, it will doubtless very largely revolutionize modern methods of producing electrical power. It must be remembered, however, that but very few of these new schemes actually realize even a small fraction of what is claimed for them by their discoverers.

Ambassador Pauncefoot evidently thinks pretty well of us. On the eve of his departure for a visit to England the other day he said: "The Americans are the most genial people on the face of the earth. At the first grip of the hand they take you to their hearts. So long as you do not try to deal in an underhand way and so long as you do not assume superior airs they treat you as one of their own, and no one could say more than this."

It is now said that all the expeditions to Sumatra to observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 18 were failures in a great measure owing to the cloudy weather at all the stations but one, which happened to be imperfectly equipped because it was expected the clouds would be thickest there. With the wisdom to predict an eclipse certainly hence we cannot tell where a cloud is going to be the next minute.

It is noted that the Indians and Mexicans rarely suffer from heat prostration and never die from its effects. This may be accounted for by the fact that they do not read the hot weather hints in the newspapers.

Mr. Carnegie has presented each of the employees at Skibo castle with one year's extra pay. This will enable them to purchase their own libraries.

Inspector William declares that the sword is the greatest of weapons. He was probably never chased by a woman with a hatpin.

It is announced that Sir Binden Blood is to take command of the British troops in South Africa. The name is commonplace anyway.

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No Danger From Bonapartism.
 A somewhat lurid dispatch from Paris states that a Bonapartist revolution is imminent in France and that an effort will be made to seat Prince Louis Napoleon upon the throne once occupied by his ancestors. According to the dispatch, the date "fixed" for this revolution is Sept. 14, when, it is announced, the prince, who is now a colonel in the Russian army, will be advanced by the czar to the rank of general.
 That there is no occasion for alarm on the part of the friends of the republic is pretty thoroughly demonstrated by patriotism exhibited in the present elections for the councils general. These elections, which are conducted on party lines, indicate gains of seats for the republicans and losses for the remnants of the monarchists of various stamps. The tendency toward strong organization of national and patriotic feeling is on the gain in all European and American countries. Social philosophers may regard it as a reaction, but it is certainly a step in the world's evolution to which the people feel themselves irresistibly impelled.

It is evident that France has forever turned her back on monarchical institutions. All the talk of Bonapartist or Bourbon restoration appears to be the merest nonsense in the light of the fact that the republicans have chosen about four-fifths of all these local councilors and all shades of opposition only the remaining fifth. Republican governments may be short lived and weak in France, but it is plain that the people have no hankering for any "strong government" of the old monarchical sort.

The Nicaragua Canal.
 Before leaving for a visit to London the other day Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador to the United States, made a significant statement touching the Nicaragua canal. He said:
 When I return to the United States at the end of October, I hope to take with me a Nicaragua treaty that will meet the views of both President McKinley and the British cabinet. It goes without saying that the president has made himself cognizant of the opinions of the senate and of the secretary of state. There is no use wading into over treaties which the senate is likely to return. I really believe the differences of opinion between the two nations are capable of settlement in an agreement fair to both.

While many leading American statesmen, past and present, contend that the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty cannot rightly be imposed as a bar to our building and operation of an isthmian waterway in such manner as may be agreed upon between ourselves and the Central American states through which it will pass, it is, on the whole, better to have England's acquiescence in such annulment or abrogation of the old and practically inoperative treaty as to remove any shadow of cloud upon our right to construct, operate, control and fortify, if we so desire, the Nicaragua canal.

The plans for the new cruisers which are to be built for the United States navy call for vessels which shall not only have great speed, 22 or 23 knots an hour, but shall have a steaming radius of at least 10,000 miles without recouling. To accomplish this result it is proposed to equip them with three screws, only one of which shall be used on long voyages, but all three of which can be used in case extreme speed is necessary. This is in line with the theory that a cruiser should not only be a boat which can fight when necessary, but can get away from an enemy or reach one in quick time.

According to data collected by the war department, the cost of the United States army per soldier is more than that of any other nation in the world. It is five times the cost per man of the German army and about seven times that of the Russian. While nobody is likely to claim that one of our soldiers could whip five Germans or seven Russians, it is nevertheless true that a well fed soldier is vastly better than one who is poorly fed.

There is one rather strange complication in the Hope trouble. Lord Francis Hope, the husband of May Hope, whose recent escapade with Captain Putnam Bradlee Strong created a sensation, is entirely dependent upon his brother, the Duke of Newcastle, for support, and the latter is president of an anti-divorce society in England. This is a decidedly inconvenient situation for Lord Francis.

Like Mr. P. Crowe of Nebraska, Mr. Blondin of Massachusetts continues to spread himself over the map. The detectives have lately located him among the Indians in a remote wilderness in the province of Quebec.

The first folio edition of Shakespeare, which has just been sold in London for \$8,000, isn't nearly so handy to read as the edition that you can buy at any bookstore for \$1.

Fire recently destroyed a big packing house at Wichita, Kan., containing 7,000,000 pounds of meat. This is the biggest barbecue on record.

The Baldwin polar expedition seems to have experienced great difficulty in getting out of the banquet belt.

After the strike is settled the public will have to do some settling for it.

Correcting Postal Abuses.
 Under a reasonable and intelligent construction of the law defining second class mail matter, approved by the attorney general, Postmaster General Smith has issued an order wiping out postal abuses which will save the government millions of dollars annually, and his action will, we believe, be heartily approved by the publishers of all legitimate newspapers and periodicals and by the public generally.
 For some years the government has been carrying a second class matter, at the rate of 1 cent a pound, a vast quantity of printed matter—books, advertising sheets, etc.—which it was never intended should be carried at that rate by the framers of the law providing for second class postage. Congress has made various attempts to correct these abuses, but the efforts have failed, largely through the influence of publishers who have benefited thereby and measurably perhaps through the fear of injuring in some way the legitimate newspaper interests of the country. The Loud bill in the last congress sought to correct the evil, but by many congressmen its provisions were regarded as too radical and sweeping. At all events, it failed of passage, and it remained for the postmaster general to take upon himself the responsibility of excluding the publications that were unlawfully entered as second class matter.

The postmaster general's interpretation of the law and the order issued under such interpretation can work no injury to the legitimate publishing interests of the country, while it will shut out of this class the purely advertising sheets and paper covered books, which are clearly not newspapers or periodicals intended, under the spirit of the postal law, to be circulated through the mails at the 1 cent a pound rate. The principal provisions of the order are these:
 Periodical publications, herein referred to, are held not to include those having the character of books, but only such as consist of current news or miscellaneous literary matter or both (not excluding advertising) and conform to the statutory character of second class matter. The subscription price must be shown by the publication, and when it appears from the contents or from the extrinsic inducements offered in connection with it that the circulation of the publication is not founded on its value as a news or literary journal and that subscriptions are not made because of such value, but because its offers of merchandise or other consideration result, in effect, in its circulation at a nominal rate, such publication does not come within the provisions of the law for acceptance as second class matter.
 Hereafter such publications as are covered by this order, if circulated through the mails, must pay the regular book postage of 8 cents a pound. It is fairly estimated that it will effect a saving of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year in postal revenues without injuring the publications which the law was originally designed to benefit.

A Baltimore police justice has inaugurated a system of punishment for young offenders which seems to be regarded as something new in the Monumental City. He permits one of the parents to inflict a sound spanking in the presence of the court, whereupon he suspends the judicial sentence. This punishment is one very well known farther south, says the Atlanta Constitution. The strong inclination of young Africa to get into trouble gives arresting officers much concern and still more to sentencing judges, who do not want to fill the jails with youthful offenders. As a consequence they call into service the parents of the accused, who may generally be relied upon to give the victim a much severer punishment than would be inflicted by the law. The custom has become so well recognized that sometimes mothers accompany their children to the station house with the home strap in readiness to take advice from the judicial officer in the case. The remedy is found to be effective in a double sense because the parent who is called upon to punish a child in public generally follows it with another in private to teach the offender better manners thereafter.

The Democratic St. Paul Globe editorially inquires: "What Democrat is it who believes that party success is obtainable along the lines pursued during the past two presidential campaigns?" That's easy. It's Bryan. Again the Globe asks: "Who is it that still believes it better to pursue a political ignis fatuus than to be guided by the steady lights which for over sixty years of national existence have pointed the way to Democratic success?" Same answer.

It is to be observed that the press of Illinois, outside of Chicago, including the better class of Democratic papers, takes sides with the governor in the board of charities "mix up." They very properly hold that the people elected Yates to conduct the state administration, and not Miss Lathrop or Rabbi Hirsch. It has been made quite evident that Governor Yates fully appreciates this fact and is conducting himself accordingly.

The Chicago Chronicle (Democratic) differs from ex-Congressman Lentz (copperhead of Ohio) as to the cause of that gentleman's defeat for re-election. Lentz blames the whole thing on to McKinley and Mark Hanna, but the Chronicle says: "He was beaten because he was a nuisance alike to Democrats and Republicans." Lentz was violent, irrational, indecent, foolish, silly and dangerous.

For Sale
 Lot 17, Block 39, Oakwoods Avenue, Prince's Addition to Downers Grove, \$300. Lots 15, 16, 17, Block 16 Fredenburgh's Addition to East Grove, \$75 each. All four lots for \$450. Abstracts furnished.
M. Z. SIMS, Aurora, Ill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
 Estate of John Wallace, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed administrator with will annexed, of the estate of John Wallace, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of DuPage county, at the court house in Wheaton, at the August term, on the first Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1901.
JOSEPH G. WALLACE, Administrator, with will annexed.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
 Estate of James Venard, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of James Venard, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of DuPage county at the court house in Wheaton, at the August term, on the first Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1901.
CATHERINE VENARD, Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
 Estate of Clara Ada Wehrle, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed administrator with will annexed, of the estate of Clara Ada Wehrle, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of DuPage county, at the court house in Wheaton, at the October term, on the first Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 5th day of August, A. D. 1901.
ISAAC MASON, Administrator with will annexed.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
 Estate of John Oldfield, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of John Oldfield, late of the County of DuPage and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of DuPage county, at the court house in Wheaton, at the August term, on the first Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 27th day of May, A. D. 1901.
KATE POPPELREITER, Executrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
 Estate of Nicholas Poppeleuter, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Nicholas Poppeleuter, late of the County of DuPage and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of DuPage county, at the court house in Wheaton, at the August term, on the first Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 27th day of May, A. D. 1901.
KATE POPPELREITER, Executrix.

Tired
 that's all. No energy, no vim, no vigor, no ambition. The head aches, thoughts are confused, memory fails. Life becomes a round of work but half accomplished, of eating that does not nourish, of sleep that fails to refresh and of resting that never rests. That's the beginning of nervous prostration.
 "I was very nervous and so tired and exhausted that I could not do my work. One dose of Dr. Miles' Nervine quieted my nerves and drove away the lassitude. Seven bottles did wonders in restoring my health."
Mrs. M. E. LACY, Fortville, Ind.

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 Roast Mutton.....15
 Roast Pork.....15
 Boiled Veal.....15
 Beef Tongue.....15
 Pork Chops.....15
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 Lake Trout.....15
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 Veal Pot Pie.....15
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 Soup.....15
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 Fried Perch.....15
 Salt Mackerel.....15
 Fried Eggs.....15
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 Endless Variety of Good Wholesome Food Properly Cooked, at Moderate Prices. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Rooms with Hot and Cold Water and other Conveniences. Perfect Service. Seating Capacity 700.
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 You like good fragrant coffee, possessing that rich delicate flavor found only in the best grades. The satisfactory kind that I sell will suit you—
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 Best Old Government Java Coffee.....25 cts
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 Green Coffee at from 15 cts to 40 cts
 Best Basket fired Japan Tea.....45 cts
 Superior Basket fired Japan Tea.....40 cts
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 The finest Ceylon tea.....60 cts
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