

# IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED BY ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

## Summary of Work Done by the Forty-Third General Assembly—Appropriations Amount to \$15,000,000, the Largest in the History of the State—Effective Child Labor Law.

The forty-third general assembly of Illinois passed more than 100 bills, exclusive of regular appropriation bills, practically all of which will take their place in the statutes of the state. It killed about 1,100 bills.

Counting the appropriation bills, of which there are approximately 175, some 300 bills have been passed. Each of these had to have full consideration in two (house and senate) committees, three readings on three separate days in each house, or a total of about 900 readings. That makes an average of about three bills a day for all the days, including Sundays, since the beginning of the session. Most of these bills, of course, were actually read and passed in the last month.

One of the most important achievements of the session in all probability lies wholly outside of legislative enactment or the record of the house—the probable end of the extreme use of the speaker's gavel to advance or retard legislative work or to hold members in check and restrain them from the exercise of their constitutional rights to the floor. The revolt against Speaker Miller's gavel rule against the Mueller bill on April 23, in which ninety-seven members of the house organized a session of their own in protest against gavel rule is believed to put an end to that practice for many years, if not for all time. If that has been accomplished it undoubtedly will be considered in future years one of the most important achievements of the year.

The appropriations by this general assembly will amount to about \$15,000,000, the largest sum ever appropriated. Two years ago the total was about \$13,500,000. The chief items which have increased the total are: For the St. Charles School for Boys, \$350,000; for repairs on the statehouse, including a new roof, \$250,000; for putting the convict labor law in operation at Joliet, \$500,000; for completing the Bartonville insane asylum, \$200,000; for improvements at the Watertown insane asylum, \$200,000.

The enabling act for the municipal ownership of street railways (the Mueller bill) gives Chicago at last opportunity to grapple with its vexing street railway problem and settle it on modern, progressive and effective lines. This may yet be looked upon as the most important and far-reaching piece of "advanced" legislation of the session. It is the first bill ever passed in Illinois permitting municipalities to engage in the ownership and operation of so-called public utilities (other than waterworks), operation of which has been considered the prerogative of private enterprise.

The Chicago drainage board's bill is another very important piece of work for Chicago. This bill permits the annexation of the Evanston and Calumet districts to the Chicago sanitary district; authorizes the sanitary trustees to develop the water power of the drainage channel and to connect the Illinois and Michigan canal with the drainage canal. This bill was prepared at a conference of the trustees of the sanitary district and the commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

Senator Parker's voting machine bill, recommended by the Chicago board of election commissioners, providing for use of voting machines at all elections, was passed, as was Senator Mueller's bill giving county recorders of deeds authority to guarantee titles and empowering them to set aside certain fees for the purpose of creating an indemnity fund.

The convict labor bill is an effort at last to put the state government in the position of obeying the constitution, which prohibits contract labor in the penitentiaries and reformatories. For years the state has been evading this provision of the organic law. The bill makes the commissioners of the penitentiaries and the managers of the Pontiac reformatory a board of prison industries to put the law into effect May 1, 1904; confines employment of the prisoners to the manufacture of articles to be used by the state or the political divisions thereof, none of the products of their labor to be sold in the open market; gives convicts who earn "good time" a share of the earnings of the institutions.

The child labor bill marks a long step in legislation. This absolutely prohibits night work by children under sixteen years of age between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m., and restricts the working day of children to eight hours. It also provides that no child under sixteen years of age shall be employed unless he can read and write. This bill was especially fought

by the glass manufacturers, who employ many boys in their business.

The state free employment agency, recently knocked out by the Supreme court because of a provision forbidding the furnishing of workers to a factory or other place of employment where workers might be on strike, has been re-enacted, with the offending provision stricken out.

Many important bills have died or have been smothered. Among them is the "fellow servant" bill, intended to abolish the common law rule that an employer shall not be liable to an employee for personal injury received through the fault of a co-employee.

The Bundy bill for changing the assessed valuation of property from one-fifth to one-fourth of the full value has also died. Southern Illinois counties, which claim they cannot raise enough county revenue under the one-fifth valuation, demanded this. The local option bill is also dead. It had been amended by the elimination of the county local option, so that the Anti-Saloon league lost interest in it.

The state civil service bill, after having been made almost useless by amendments in both branches, was allowed to die in the house.

The bills passed of wide interest or importance are the following:

**Municipal Ownership, Mueller Bill.**—Providing for municipal ownership of street railways. The bill gives the municipalities of the state power to acquire, own, and operate street railways and to lease the same to any company incorporated under the laws of this state, for any period not longer than twenty years, on such terms as the city council shall provide. The enabling power to operate, however, must be approved by three-fifths of those voting on the question.

Cities are empowered to reserve in any grant to a railway company the right to take over such railway company's property at or before the expiration of the grant. They may also insert in such grant a provision to the effect that if the city does not exercise its power to take over the property, but shall grant a new franchise to another company in any streets occupied by the old company, then the new company shall be substituted in place of the city as to all obligations in taking over the tangible property. Franchise extensions may be granted in streets where tracks are already located without frontage petitioners. No franchise longer than five years shall be operative unless approved by the people.

If the city undertakes municipal operation it must fix its charges for service sufficiently high to produce revenue to meet operating expenses, and the principal and interest on whatever obligations the city assumes in the acquisition of street railway property.

**Torrens Land Title Law.**—Senate bill 123 (Juni), requiring administrators, executors, and others having charge of real estate in trust to register the same under the Torrens land title law. The registration is to be made under order of court and the court is to determine whether registration is necessary in cases where a protest against such registration is entered.

**Raise of Death Damages.**—Senate bill 421 (Gardner's), increasing the statutory limit of death damages from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The bill also amends the present law by providing that suits for death damages must be brought within one year. Under the old law a suit may be brought at any time within two years.

**To Protect Bank Depositors.**—Senate bill 434 to amend the act for the protection of bank depositors so that it will read as follows: "That if any banker or broker, or person or persons doing a banking business in this state, shall receive from any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation, or from any agent thereof indebted to said banker, broker, banking company, or incorporated bank, any money, check, draft, bill of exchange, stocks, bonds, or other valuable thing which is transferable by delivery, when at the time of receiving such deposit, said banker, broker, banking company, or incorporated bank is in his or its knowledge insolvent, whereby the deposit so made shall be lost to the depositor, said banker, broker, or officer, so receiving such deposit, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum double the amount of the sum so embezzled and fraudulently taken, and in addition thereto may be imprisoned in the

state penitentiary not less than one, not more than three years."

**Regulating Convict Labor.**—This bill is designed to abolish contract labor in the penitentiaries and the reformatory, and was drafted in compliance with a constitutional amendment which was adopted several years ago. The law goes into effect by May 1, 1904. Under it the prisoners are to be employed exclusively in the manufacture of articles to be used by the state or the political divisions thereof, and under no circumstances shall any of the products of their labor be sold upon the open market. The president of the board of prison industries, the president of the state board of charities, and the auditor are to fix the price at which all labor performed and articles manufactured for the state, or its institutions, and the various political divisions, shall be furnished.

**Revising the Game Laws.**—Quail again protected, they having been left out of the law passed two years ago through a clerical error. Season from Nov. 10 to Dec. 30. Killing of prairie chickens is prohibited for a period of four years. The killing of wild ducks, geese, or brant for the market is strictly prohibited, and no person is to be allowed to shoot more than twenty-five of these birds on one day. All provisions of the old law for the protection of wild birds are retained in the act, and several new sections are added to clear up technical points. Ten game wardens to serve under the state game commissioners.

**To Perpetuate Fort Massac.**—The bill creates a board of trustees which shall have authority to receive a conveyance of forty acres of land on which the old fort is situated, and which is empowered to care for and improve the premises.

**Increasing the Salaries of Members.**—House bill 195 (S. E. Erickson's), increasing the salary of members of the general assembly from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for each regular session.

**Governing Receiverships.**—Applicant for receiver must first give bond to the adverse party except when for good cause shown. In lieu of a receiver the court may permit the party in possession to retain possession upon giving bond.

**Storing of Explosives.**—Explosives shall not be stored within one-half mile of any dwelling house except with the consent of a majority of the people living within that radius.

**To Regulate Dental Practice.**—Senate bill 158 provides for the appointment of five examiners, practicing dentists. Three must be recommended by the Illinois Dental association. Persons not registered under the present law must obtain a license. The board is also given authority to regulate dental colleges.

**Child Labor Law.**—House bill 624. The new act requires a school certificate or registration of birth before a permit shall be granted for such child to work. It applies to children between 14 and 16 years of age. It abolishes night work for all boys and girls under the age of 16. It reduces the hours they may be employed to eight. It requires a simple educational test, and defines extra hazardous and dangerous employments at which minors under 16 are prohibited from being employed, and further prohibits children from engaging in occupations where their lives or limbs are endangered or where their morals may be depraved. It makes it unlawful for any child under the age of 14 to be engaged at any occupation in a theater or public place of amusement where liquor is sold.

**No More Indeterminate Sentences.**—Senate bill 481 (Haas), abolishing the indeterminate sentence law and empowering juries to fix sentences of persons convicted of felony.

**Restricting Sale of Drugs.**—Senate bill 405, to amend the pharmacy act making it unlawful to retail cocaine, hydrochlorate, or any salts or compound of cocaine except upon prescription.

**Compulsory Education.**—Senate bill 264 (Humphrey) provides that every person having control of any child between the ages of 7 to 14 years shall cause the child to attend some public or private school during the entire time during which school is in session, which period shall not be less than 110 days of actual teaching.

**School for Cripples.**—Senate bill 452, authorizing boards of education to establish and maintain schools or classes for crippled children in the public schools, payment therefor to be made from the common school funds, was passed.

**Welcome to Edward.**—London cable: King Edward received a great popular welcome on his arrival in London from Portsmouth. The road to Buckingham Palace, which was gayly decorated with flags, was thickly lined with people.

**Murderer Kills Himself.**—Cleveland, O., special: Ludwig Sedzyk, on trial for murder, committed suicide in the county jail. On September 24, 1902, Sedzyk killed Anna Heffner and seriously wounded her husband, Charles Heffner.

### WOULD HOLD TO PRESENT NAME

Philadelphia, Pa., special: The historical diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church in Pennsylvania—the diocese which originally adopted the present name of the denomination—placed itself on record by an overwhelming vote in convention as opposed to the proposition to change the name of the church.

The vote was: Clerical, 112 to 34; laity, 72 to 21, and was taken on a resolution presented by a special committee appointed by Bishop Ozl W. Whitaker. The resolution was as follows: "That in the opinion of the diocese of Pennsylvania any change in the name of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America at this time would be inexpedient."

**Discusses Resolution.**—There was a full and free discussion of the resolution and the report of the special committee, which accompanied the resolution. When the vote was taken it was found that in some instances delegates from the same church were divided on the question. Bishop Whitaker and Coadjutor Mackay-Smith voted for the resolution. The special committee's report was in part as follows: "If the original Catholic significance of the word Protestant had been more clearly borne in mind, and if it had not fallen in popular usage into the purely negative sense of opposition to Rome, it is probable that the present agitation for a change of the name of the church would not have occurred."

**Duty of Church.**—The committee then suggests that it is the duty of the Protestant Episcopal church "to maintain and express an earnest protest against the un-Catholic usurpations and pretensions of the Roman see in doctrine not less than in discipline," which, within the last fifty years, "have been exalted beyond all former example."

Continuing the report says: "With the world to evangelize and the home to protect, it would be the height of folly to waste our time and energies in sowing seeds of discord and division over a mere question of nomenclature."

**Overwhelming Majority in Diocese Which Originally selected the Title of the Denomination is Against the Proposition.**

### STATE INDORSES J. C. BLACK

**Illinois G. A. R. Men Want Chicagoan Elected National Commander.**—East St. Louis, Ill., special: At the annual session of the Illinois division of the Grand Army of the Republic a resolution was adopted which urges all Illinois veterans to work for the election of Gen. John C. Black of Chicago as national commander at the encampment in San Francisco in August. A telegram was received from Springfield by Col. Charles R. E. Koch of Chicago saying that both houses of the legislature had passed the bill for the expenditure of \$250,000 by the Illinois national park commission to pay a fitting tribute to the services of Illinois soldiers in the Vicksburg campaign. The governor and legislature were thanked for this action.

### LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Wheat.	
Chicago—No. 2 red,	75½¢/77¼¢.
New York—No. 2 red,	94¢.
Kansas City—No. 2 hard,	52¢/56¢.
St. Louis—No. 2 red,	65½¢.
Milwaukee—No. 1 northern,	75¢.
Minneapolis—No. 1 northern,	75¢.
Duluth—No. 1 hard,	73½¢.
Toledo—No. 2 red,	74½¢.

Corn.	
Chicago—No. 2,	46¢.
New York—No. 2,	54½¢.
St. Louis—No. 2,	46¢.
Kansas City—No. 2 mixed,	53½¢/54¢.
Peoria—No. 2,	46¢.

Oats.	
Chicago—Standard,	24¢/26¢.
New York—No. 2,	33¢.
St. Louis—No. 2,	32¢.
Kansas City—No. 2 white,	24¢/25½¢.

Cattle.	
Chicago—\$1,	7.25¢/49¢.
St. Louis—\$1,	35¢/45¢.
Kansas City—\$1,	50¢/57¢.
Omaha—\$1,	25¢/35¢.

Hogs.	
Chicago—\$1,	39¢/47¢.
St. Louis—\$1,	35¢/47¢.
Kansas City—\$1,	35¢/47¢.
Omaha—\$1,	35¢/47¢.

Sheep and Lambs.	
Chicago—\$1,	7.00¢/8.25¢.
Kansas City—\$1,	7.00¢/8.25¢.
St. Louis—\$1,	7.00¢/8.25¢.
Omaha—\$1,	7.00¢/8.25¢.

### ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

**CREATE DEMAND FOR THE LABEL TO ENTERTAIN WOMEN'S CLUBS**

Union Men to Educate Wives and Sisters Along That Line.

The Alton Trades and Labor assembly is preparing to take up the cause of unionism in the home. An attempt will be made to organize a ladies' label league, the object of which will be to band together the wives of all union men in an organization pledged to use only goods bearing the union label, whenever it is possible to get them, and to give union-made goods the preference always. Several attempts have been made to organize the ladies in a union label league, but it is believed that this one will be successful. The movement has the endorsement of the Trades and Labor assembly.

**LEADS CORN BELT SPEAKERS**

Harry Spence Takes First Honors in Oratorical Contest.

Harry Spence, representing the Springfield high school, was awarded first prize in the oratorical contest, which concluded the annual meet of the Corn Belt Oratorical Athletic association. Ten schools were represented among the contestants. So great was the demand for admission that two halls were utilized and the program was carried out in duplicate before the two audiences. Mistelle Safer of Mason City was awarded second prize and Leo Cannon of Lincoln secured third prize. Medals were awarded the winners in the contest.

**Bricklayer Is Injured.**

Walter Graves, a bricklayer of Brooklyn, was badly injured by falling from a scaffold while at work on the terminal roundhouse at Granite City. Bricks which he knocked from the second floor, upon which he was working, struck Clem Woods, a laborer, and severely injured him.

**On a Cash Basis.**

The people of Granite City and surrounding country have been served with notice by their butchers and meat vendors that in the future no meat will be sold except for cash. It is believed that the system will be adopted by all classes of merchants.

**Interurban Merger.**

A conference will be held between the owners of the Alton electric lines and the management of the Granite City road, with a view of consolidating the properties and making a continuous line between St. Louis and Alton.

**Loses His Sight.**

Michael Gust, a Pole, living at East St. Louis, lost the sight of one of his eyes while working about the furnaces at the Leighton-Howard plant. A spark struck him in the eye and destroyed the sight.

**False Alarm.**

According to latest reports from horticulturists near Alton, the fruit and vegetable crops were not so badly hurt by frost as was stated.

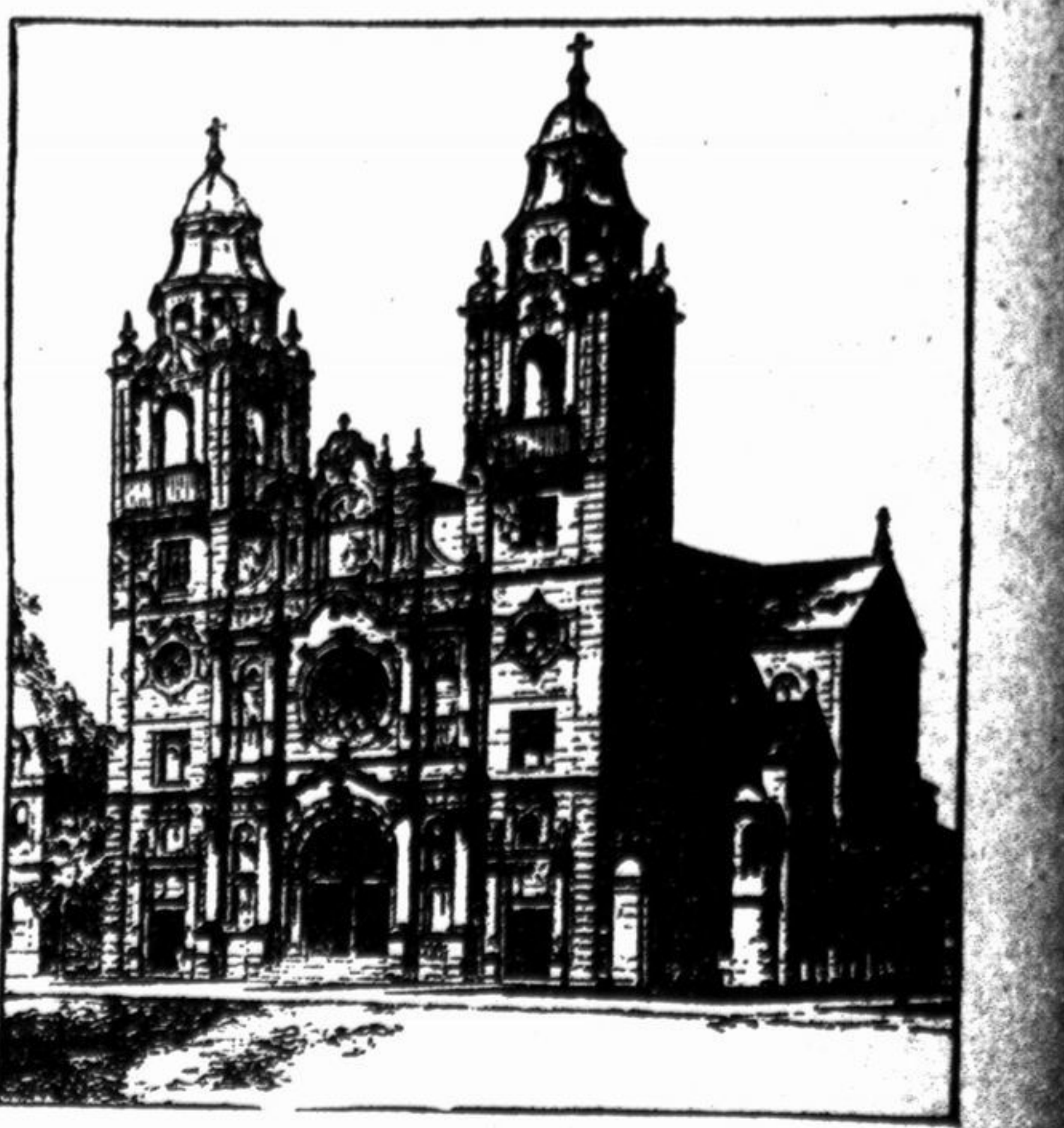
**Accepts a Bond.**

The city council of Decatur has accepted a new bond furnished by the Belleville and Mascoutah Electric Railway company in the sum of \$10,000 to have the road in operation within eighteen months from Feb. 28, 1902. The signers of the bond are Charles W. Thomas and Charles E. S. Thomas of Belleville and Liburn G. McNair of St. Louis.

**Draw Lots in Church.**

At an election held at the First M. E. church at Mount Vernon for lay delegate to the southern Illinois annual conference, which meets at Mount Vernon next October, J. V. Baugh and Rynd L. Strattan received an equal number of votes. On drawing lots the choice fell to Rynd L. Strattan.

### NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT CHICAGO.



The corner stone of the new Presentation Parish church, corner of West Polk street and Springfield avenue, Chicago, has been laid. Right Reverend Bishop Muldoon performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. E. A. Murphy, Rev. A. L. Bergeron, Rev. E. A. Kelly and Rev. F. S. Henneberry. After the stone was laid Rev. F. C. Conway preached a sermon. The building will cost \$125,000, and when completed will be one of the most beautiful church structures in the city. The style of architecture will be Spanish-Romanesque. Rev. James J. Jannas is the pastor.

**It Was Useful.**  
Gunner—"Goodness gracious, why do you allow that gardener to smoke his foul old pipe in here?"  
Guyer—"It may be pretty bad, but it drowns the odor of the Turkish cigarettes the dudes are smoking."

**Real Thing.**  
He—"Do you like to have men fatter you?"  
She—"Yes—some men."  
He—"For instance?"  
She—"Photographers."

**Definition.**  
Little Flossie—"What's a brute, mamma?"  
Mamma—"A brute, my dear, is a man who spends 40 cents for cigars, then growls because his wife wants a \$40 gown."

**Real vs. Ideal.**  
She (cooly)—"Mamma says that I will make an ideal wife."  
He (knowingly)—"Undoubtedly. But when it comes to a wife I prefer the real thing."

**Advice to Sir Thomas.**  
"Do you think my yacht is complete?" asked Sir Thomas Lipton, gazing proudly at the Shamrock III.  
"Well, you might add a derrick," advised the friend.  
"A derrick? What for?"  
"To lift the cup."

**Coffee and Beer Consumption.**  
The people of the United States consumed during last year 1,498,910, 304 gallons of coffee, and 1,381,875,437 gallons of beer.

**Will Lay Cable to Alaska.**  
Seattle, Wash., special: Articles of incorporation for the North American Telegraph & Cable company, which provides for the building of a submarine cable from Seattle to Valdez and other points in Alaska and thence to Vladivostok, have been filed here.

**Frisco Cut-off.**  
The work of constructing the new Frisco Big Four cut-off to Mitchell is progressing rapidly. A steam shovel is at work on the Miller hill, south of Hillsboro, and a concrete bridge 100 feet long is being constructed on the McDavid farm.

**Boy Is Killed by Cars.**  
Everett L. McOwen, 16 years old, jumped off of freight train No. 67 at Ohman, fell under the wheels and was killed.

**Immense Hog.**  
W. J. Harbaugh of Madisonville, Ill., sent the largest hog that ever was raised in Monroe county to the East St. Louis stock yards. It weighed 600 pounds and was of the Poland China stock.

**Doubles His Money.**  
Henry Weszel of Waterloo and the Frank farm of 480 acres to Henry Schmidt of St. Louis for \$25,000. Weszel purchased this farm ten years ago for \$12,000.