

Downers Grove Reporter.

By HUGH M. WHITE.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

Special, Political, Domestic and Foreign News of the Week. Published in Paragraphs.

St. Louis boarding-house keepers are organizing a trust to advance rates from 20 to 25 per cent beginning March 1.

Michael Jenkins, a Baltimore financier, has been appointed by Pope Pius X. a knight commander of the Order of Gregory.

William L. Esterly of Youngstown, Ohio, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$122,000 and no assets.

A receiver has been appointed for the Colonial Paint and Varnish Company of Cleveland. The company has a capitalization of \$10,000.

Nineteen present and former city and county officials and two outsiders appeared in the municipal court at Milwaukee and pleaded not guilty to indictments returned on graft charges.

A warrant has been issued for Congressman Sidney Mudd of Maryland, charging him with assault. The warrant was sworn out by G. W. Floyd, a home elevator conductor, who says the congressman cursed him for refusing to leave his post and do an errand, whereupon he told Mr. Mudd he was no gentleman and was assaulted.

Professor Woodbury of the department of comparative literature, Columbia university, has resigned.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has discharged 1,000 men to reduce expenses.

The report of the experts who have completed their examination of the books of the Franklin bank of Cincinnati, O., shows ex-Cashier Henry Burkhead to have been \$241,000 short. John J. Kilhour, president, says there will be no prosecution and that the bank and the creditors will not lose a cent.

Charles Van Studdford thrashed two dudes who insulted his wife, Grace Van Studdford, actress, in Pittsburg, Pa.

President Diaz gave a dinner at the national palace, City of Mexico, to Postmaster General Sir William Mulock of Canada. Social courtesies have been lavished on the Canadian statesman.

Aubrey Pearre, president of the Lloyd L. Jackson company, wholesale dry goods dealers at Baltimore, and chairman of the committee of creditors, announces that the company will go into liquidation and that all claims will be met by April 15, while preferred stockholders will receive from 50 to 60 cents on the dollar.

Jeremiah G. Farwell, son of one of the most prominent capitalists of Detroit, Mich., died in Harper hospital from a bullet wound through his stomach, fired, it is supposed, with suicidal intent. He was found at the Woodward avenue car barns with blood flowing and a revolver beside him. No reason for his suicide is known. He was 36 years of age.

Four coaches, two Pullman day coaches and a blind baggage car in the rear of a southbound Pere Marquette passenger train jumped the track in the yards at Benton Harbor, Mich. Brakeman Ralph Edwards was thrown from the train and received severe injuries, but none of the passengers was hurt. The falling of a car beam is believed to have caused the accident.

It is stated that the detectives investigating the anonymous letters sent to the Southern Pacific company demanding \$10,000 under threat to dynamite trains have centered their suspicions on five men now in the vicinity of Fresno and that one of them has been picked out as the author of the letters. The men are said to be under surveillance.

Louise Clements and Josie Rogers were fatally burned at Omaha, Neb., by an explosion of gasoline. They were preparing a meal when the stove exploded, burning both of them almost to a crisp.

At San Jose, Cal., D. A. Pohlmann, treasurer of the Federated Trades council of Santa Clara county, was held up and robbed of \$230 and a gold watch and was then shot, perhaps fatally.

King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree appointing Signor Riva Italian minister to Persia. Signor Riva was at one time consul general of Italy at New York and later he was Italian minister at Caracas, Venezuela. He was recalled by Signor Prinetti, the then foreign minister, during the trouble between Venezuela and Germany. Great Britain and Italy last year.

Louis Starman, a member of company B of the North Dakota regiment, who was in the Philippines with the company, was shot and killed at Pook, N. D. Joe Razum, who fired the shot, is under arrest.

Gov. Murphy of New Jersey smokes cigarettes and refuses to sign a bill providing a heavy penalty for selling them.

Alexander C. Scully of Chicago has been awarded a scholarship honor in the second grade at the Phillips Andover academy.

The prohibition of coal exports by the Japanese government threatens to create a fuel famine in Manila.

James J. Jones of the south coast of California has ordered and is to be executed or executed.

ENACTING LAWS FOR THE NATION

Review of the Legislation Before Both Houses of Congress.

OUTLINE OF DAILY ROUTINE

Special Correspondents Tell of the Business Transacted by Senators and Representatives in Session at the Capital.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

In the senate Mr. Simmons (N. C.) spoke in favor of the Panama canal treaty, being the first Democratic senator to favor the measure on the floor. A bill granting to the citizens of Porto Rico and the Philippines the right to take advantage of the naturalization laws of this country was passed, but Mr. Spooner moved to reconsider the vote. The resolution giving authority to the committee on privileges and elections to proceed with the investigation of the charges against Mr. Smoot was passed. A resolution authorizing the secretary of state to open negotiations with Great Britain for a revision of the joint regulations for the fur seals of Alaska was adopted. The following bills were passed: Authorizing the secretary of the interior to restore to public entry lands embroiled with the state of Idaho and Wyoming for the maintenance of soldiers' homes. The senate adjourned at 3:55 p. m. and at 4:50 adjourned.

In the house general debate on the urgent deficiency bill giving authority to a discussion of political topics, the race question, aerial navigation, Mr. Sullivan (N. H.) chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, introduced an age and service pension bill allowing \$3 a month to each soldier who served ninety

days and is now 62 years old, \$16 a month if 64 years old, and \$12 a month if 70 years old. When the war service was two years an addition of \$2 a month in all classes is provided. A resolution calling for statistics regarding postal cars was adopted. The house rose from committee of the whole at 5:15 p. m. and at 5:28 p. m. adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

The time of the senate was devoted to debate on the attitude of the United States toward the Panama revolution, and the right of the president to withhold information called for by the senate. Messrs. Culberson, Gorman and Bacon spoke on the Democratic side and Messrs. Cullom, Spooner and Lodge on the Republican. Resolutions were presented from the boards of trade of Philadelphia and Brunswick, Ga., for the prompt ratification of the Panama treaty. The joint resolution accepting from the citizens of France a reproduction of the D'Angers bust of Washington was passed. At 5:41 p. m. the senate adjourned.

The house for an hour was entertained by the maiden speech of J. Adam Bede (Rep., Minn.). Mr. Van Hook (New.) was referred to the committee on a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information as to what articles manufactured for the department are made by convict labor. The house went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the urgent deficiency bill, the discussion running into the Finance question and the race problem. Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows: Mr. Loudenslager, civil service pension bill extending the pensions to soldiers' widows; a proposed new article to the constitution by Mr. McDermott (N. J.) prohibiting the incorporation by states of corporations in foreign business outside of the state; by Mr. Otjen (Wis.) a resolution extending the thanks of congress to the people of Wisconsin for the statue of Marquette in statutory hall in the capitol; by Mr. Lamb (Va.) a bill appropriating \$1,200,000 to the Negro Development and Exposition company of the United States, of which \$1,000,000 is to enable a creditable exposition at the Jamestown exposition, and \$200,000 for bonuses to soldiers' widows; by Mr. McClary (Minn.), appropriating \$100,000 for a statue of Abraham Lincoln in Washington. At 5:28 p. m. the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 29.

The senate adopted the resolution introduced by Mr. Culberson for the Democratic caucus, which calls on the President to state whether the senate has been supplied all facts bearing on the controversy of Panama. The vote was unanimous but there was a roll call on the amendment suggested by Mr. Cullom. The information only in case the President should consider it not incompatible with the public interest to supply it. This amendment was adopted by 39 to 20. All the Republican senators present voted for the amendment and all the Democrats except Mr. McHenry (who voted with the Republicans) casting their votes against it. The Bacon resolution looking to the adjustment of our

differences with Colombia by arbitration was considered, but not acted upon. Senator Foraker introduced a bill providing that the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, applied to foreign commerce or shall prohibit any act or contract in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states, so far as such contract is reasonable.

The House considered whether members of Congress are entitled to two payments of mileage on account of the extra session, which merged into the regular session. An adjournment was taken before a conclusion was reached. Consideration of the amendment increasing the appropriation for the expense of the district land offices precipitated a discussion on the subject of alleged land frauds. Representative Fitzgerald of New York introduced a bill making it unlawful to use the pictures or names of living persons for purposes of trade without the consent of such persons. Representative Maddox of Georgia introduced a bill providing for the per capita distribution of not to exceed \$5,000,000 annually of the surplus in the treasury among the states and territories for the construction and maintenance of post roads. Representative Fricks of Illinois introduced a bill granting to each soldier who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, and who served continuously for two years or until the regiment was mustered out, a bounty of \$20.

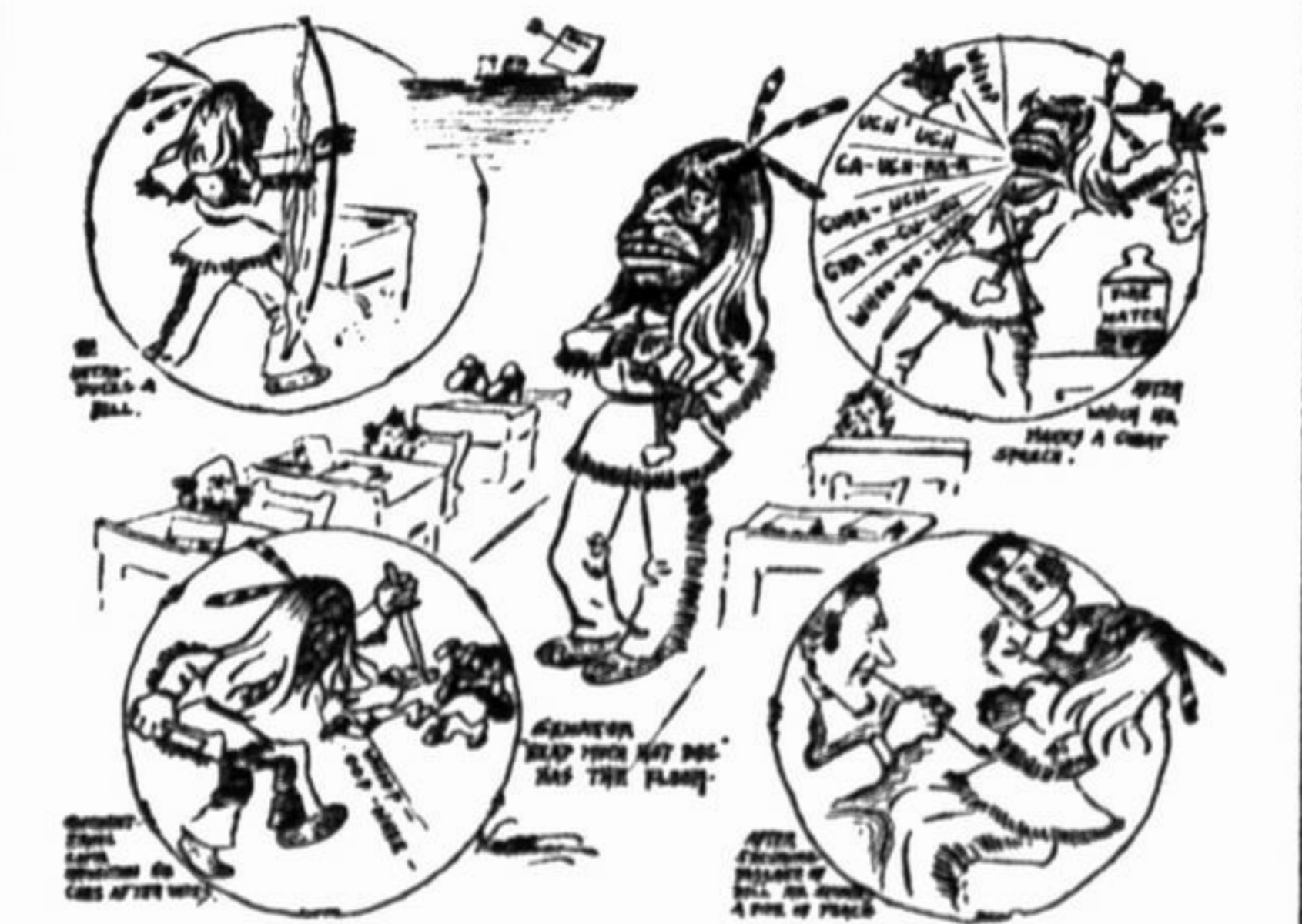
Saturday, Jan. 30.

The House passed the urgent deficiency bill. The clause providing double mileage for members of Congress was struck out by a vote of 167 to 3. Representative Shafer of Colorado introduced a resolution reciting the work that has been done by the commission on International Exchange and exploring the commission "to agree subject to the approval of Congress, with other nations upon uniform laws, which will tend to preserve as much of the great product of the world for coinage and monetary purposes as possible." A concurrent resolution accepting the statute of James Marquette, missionary and explorer, and providing that it remain in statutory hall in the capitol, and extending the thanks of Congress to the people of Wisconsin, was passed. At 3:47 the House adjourned. There was no session of the Senate.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Senator Dietrich of Nebraska made a request for an investigation into charges upon which he was tried recently by a federal court in his own state, and the senate granted the request, the president pro tem appointing a committee consisting of Senators Hearst, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Cockrell and Pettus to make the inquiry. The remainder of the day was devoted to an argument by Mr. Morgan in support of the resolution introduced by Mr. Stone directing the senate committee on foreign relations to make an investigation into the Panama

WHEN THE INDIAN SENATOR TAKES HIS SEAT.



A section of Senator Quay's territorial bill provides that one of the senators representing the territory shall be of Indian descent.

revolution. A bill permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids, Minn., was passed. Senator Foraker introduced a bill granting authority to the secretary of the navy to restore to the naval academy the three midshipmen dismissed Nov. 5, 1901. Senator Mitchell introduced a bill to appropriate \$100,000 for a statue of Abraham Lincoln in Washington. A joint resolution looking to the state of Wisconsin the thanks of congress for the statue of Pere Marquette which has been contributed to the state of Wisconsin. At 3:50 o'clock the senate went into executive session and at 4:50 p. m. adjourned.

There was a spirited discussion of the Panama question in the house. Much District of Columbia business was disposed of, and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was pending when the house adjourned. The following bills were passed: Providing a naval officer in the district of Chicago and in the collection district of Indiana; a bill to determine the sessions of the United States circuit and district courts for the eastern district of Wisconsin; to ratify and amend a treaty with the Sioux Indians on the Rosebud reservation. Representative Caldwell introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Greencastle, Ind. Representative Hearst introduced a bill giving circuit courts jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the interstate commerce act, and making it the duty of district attorneys to institute such proceedings in equity. Representative McDermott of New Jersey introduced a bill to authorize the appointment by the president of boards of investigation and arbiters to investigate and arbitrate disputes between employers and employees. At 4:55 p. m. the house adjourned.

PROTECTS HER LIFE WITH KISS

Widow's Assailant Sheathes Dagger After He Wounds Her Thrice.

Mishawaka, Ind., special: "Kiss me and I'll spare your life," said Dennis D. Sharkey to Lydia Phillips as the woman, thrice wounded by the dagger in his hand, lay pleading at the man's feet. She obeyed and the knife was sheathed. The blade had entered the woman's body, face and hand, and the wounds are serious. Sharkey had been living at Mrs. Phillips' home over five years. He was arrested after the assault, but refused to tell the cause of the attack. Mrs. Phillips is a young widow.

Opposes Mileage Grab.

Washington dispatch: Representative Littlefield (Rep., Me.) joined with the Southern Democrats in opposing the extra mileage to members of congress, because of the extra and regular sessions. The amendment had been proposed to the urgent deficiency bill. Mr. Littlefield maintained that the special merged into the regular session of congress, therefore the proposed appropriation was illegal. He argued the question from a legal standpoint.

Church Burns.

Washington dispatch: Fire in the Luther Place Memorial church caused a damage of about \$25,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire was confined to the roof of the main auditorium and to the tower, which fell, but the interior of the church was water-soaked. A reception in honor of the birthday of Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of the church, was in progress in the chapel of the church when the fire started, but all persons escaped safely.

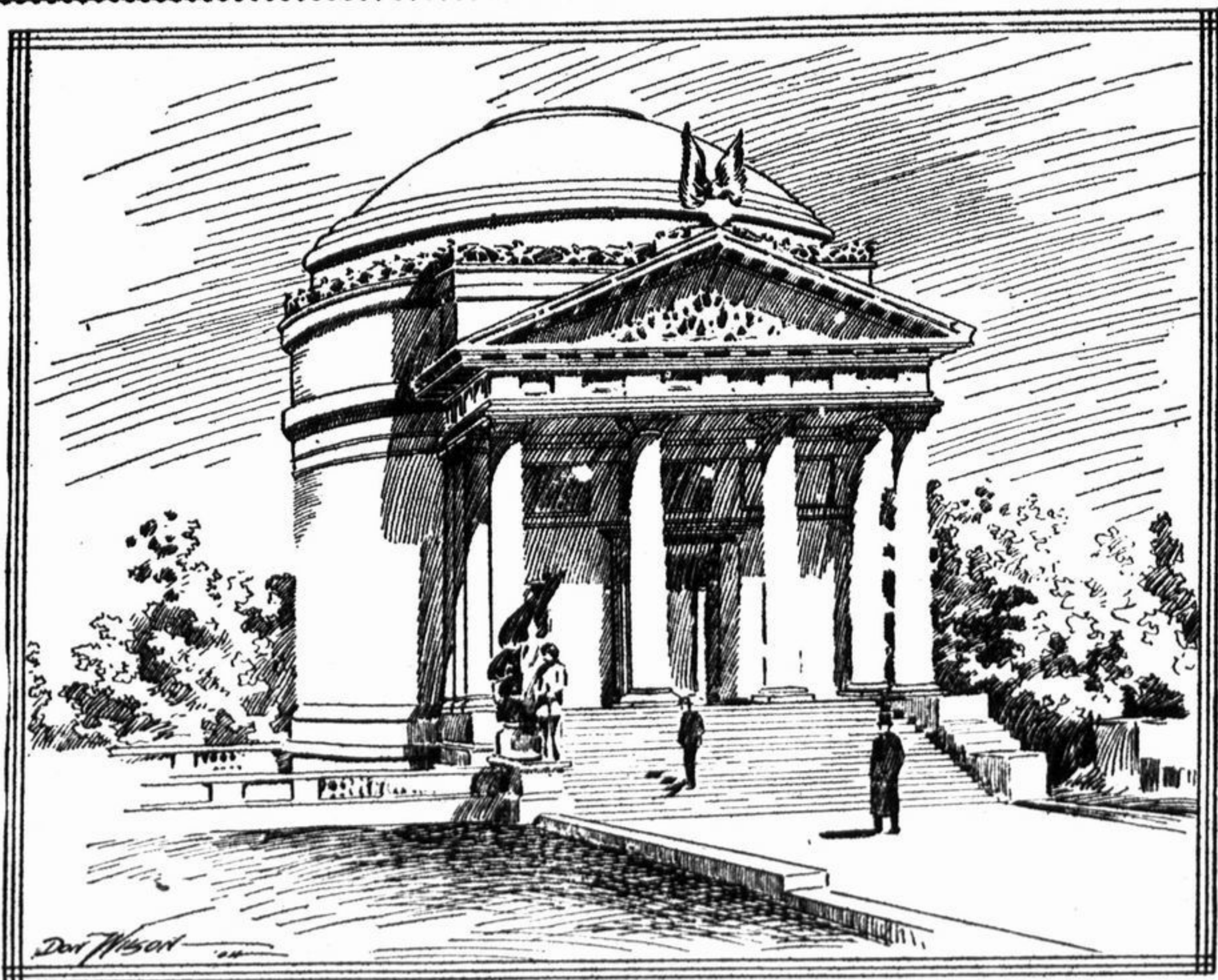
Brakeman Becomes Millionaire.

John A. Bunting, while a brakeman on the Southern Pacific a few years ago, bought some land in the Kern river district of Texas. When the oil excitement arose in that section he secured options on some more land, which he held until it became the center of attraction. Then he sold at his own price, retaining some of the most valuable. He is now believed to be a millionaire.

Mrs. Harrison's Good Deed.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison recently visited the reform school for boys in Plainfield, Ind., and became interested in a colored lad named Alexander Baker, who had been sent there as an incorrigible. Mrs. Harrison was convinced that he would respond to kindly influence and when he was paroled took him to her home, where he will be trained as a house servant.

SPLENDID MONUMENT TO ILLINOIS SOLDIERS FOR MILITARY PARK, VICKSBURG, MISS.



Memorial Temple to 35,000 Illinois Soldiers to Be Erected in the National Military Park at Vicksburg.

MEMORIAL FOR SOLDIER DEAD. WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BOUGHT IN PANAMA

Commission to Pass on Plans for Vicksburg Monument.

Plans for a \$150,000 monument to be erected by the state of Illinois in the national military park at Vicksburg, Miss., in honor of the 35,000 soldiers and sailors who participated in the siege of that city from March 29 to July 4, 1863, have been completed and presented for final approval to the state commission.

The monument will be in the shape of a rotunda or circular temple, constructed of white marble or granite, with bronze ornamentation. Surmounting the main portion, which will be forty-eight feet in diameter, will be a hemispherical dome, the crown of which will be fifty-eight feet in height. In the pediment of the portico will be sculptured a scribe, which, with figures of Fame and Valor, will represent History recording the deeds of the Illinois soldiers as they pass. On a bronze tablet in the interior will be a bas-relief representing Richard Yates, the war governor of Illinois, presenting to U. S. Grant his commission as colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois. Other tablets will represent the gunboats running the batteries at Vicksburg on the night of April 16, 1863, and the surrender of Vicksburg by Gen. Pemberton.

"With malice toward none, with charity toward all," words from Lincoln's second inaugural, will be engraved around one side of the exterior of the dome. On the other side will be the last phrase from Gen. Grant's farewell order to the army. "Let us have peace." On the grounds where the temple will be located will be eighty stone markers to designate the points where fifty-five infantry regiments, fifteen batteries of artillery and ten troops of cavalry advanced nearest the works.

The spot is one of the most conspicuous within the limits of the military park, and was the point upon which the McAllister battery was stationed during the siege. It is within sixty rods of what was one of the strongest fortresses of the Confederate stronghold, which was designated by most of the union soldiers as fort Hill.

Logan's division of the Seventeenth army corps was strung along this position, and the most famous sap run by the soldiers in Logan's command passes the knoll upon which the state will erect the memorial.

Pastor Gives Up Salary.

A mild sensation was caused in Warren Avenue Baptist church, Milwaukee, by the announcement that for three years past, and entirely unknown to the greater part of those who habitually attend the church, the pastor, Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, has donated every cent of his salary—\$3,500 a year—toward defraying the current expenses of the church and carrying on its benevolent work.

Minister Deplores Entry of Women into Commercial World.

Dr. Edwin H. Delk, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran church, Philadelphia, addressed the Young Women's Christian association of that city this week and rather astonished his hearers by saying: "I regret that women have ever entered this hard race for making money. I am sure that something of the fineness of her nature is lost when she enters the bartering world of commercialism. Her finer nature is submerged in the strife for money and personal advancement." This was particularly unpleasant doctrine for Dr. Delk's audience, as one of the association's chief objects is to look after and protect self-supporting women.

Paderevski as a Host.

M. Paderevski is the possessor of an estate near the little town of Morges, at which he entertains a variety of guests, ranging from royalty to more or less broken down musicians, who, as it were, make his house their home. Asked by an indiscreet friend how he disposed of the latter on such occasions as that of a dinner party at which royalty was present, he replied: "Those of my old boarders who have dress suits join the party. The others are driven down to a hotel, where a private dinner is served to them, at which I am, though absent, still their host. This they prefer to the constraint necessary when royalty is present."

What has Uncle Sam actually bought or contracted to buy at Panama? Let us take account of stock. These are the items: 30,000 acres of ground at terminals and along the route. 2,431 buildings, including offices, quarters, store-houses, shops, hospitals, and terminal sheds. An immense collection of dredges, tugs, barges, excavators, cars, locomotives, and other machinery and appliances, not considered of much present value. Work done by the old and the new French companies, with an estimated removal of about 36,000,000 cubic yards of material at a cost of a little more than \$85,600,000. Maps and drawings, and the records gathered by the French engineers, valued at \$2,000,000. The Panama railway, including three steamships. For these several items the second, or new, French company is to receive \$40,000,000. Twenty-four millions of this amount, less obligations, will be turned over to the old company, which had spent at the time of its collapse nearly \$250,000,000, largely in promotion. The Republic of Panama is to receive immediately \$10,000,000, and annually, after five years, the sum of \$250,000. The United States receives from Panama the grant of a strip of land five miles wide upon each side of the canal. We are also to become sponsors for the continuance of good order throughout the new republic.

The total excavation yet to be done is estimated at about 95,000,000 cubic yards, not including the work at the Bohio dam and the Gigante spillway. The completion of the canal to a depth of thirty-six feet from ocean to ocean, a distance of forty-nine miles, is expected to cost about \$145,000,000. Vessels will navigate this channel at a rate, including lockage, of four miles per hour. All sailing craft will be towed not only through the canal, but upon the Pacific side for a long distance out to sea.

The aggregate probable tonnage is placed at about 10,000,000 tons. Of this business twenty per cent will consist of coal. To what extent the canal will prove profitable, above the cost of administration, cannot now be stated. The Suez canal, under British control, repays its cost every five years.—From "What We Are Buying at Panama," by Frank H. Taylor, in February Booklovers Magazine.

HAS LOST HIS HOLD.

Hugh McLaughlin No Longer Brooklyn Democratic Boss.

Hugh McLaughlin, the venerable Brooklyn democratic leader, has gone to Florida for his annual visit. On such occasions in former years a great crowd of retainers accompanied him to the boat, but there was no such demonstration this year. The old man has lost his political grip and now there are few "so poor to do him reverence." Two or three of his oldest friends went along. He will not return until about April 1, and Democrats who follow the ancient leader's movements with some interest took the fact of his absence until that time as an indication that he has no intention of participating in the spring primaries or conventions to elect delegates to the national convention.

THINKS IT A FALSE STEP.

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DEFIANT FOR VAST TRUST.

Citizens of Small Ohio Town Stand by Their Neighbor.

Backed up by the citizens of Chardon, a little town near Cleveland, Thomas Hossler, driver of an independent oil wagon for two years, has been carrying on war with the Standard Oil company. At different times the mammoth concern has sent rival wagons into the town, offering to sell considerably below any figure Hossler could reach and make a living. The citizens stuck to the independent dealer and in each case the Rockefeller octopus has been forced out of the small field. Hossler says triumphantly: "A man who has his neighbors behind him can't be beaten by an old millionaire."

Is There Life in Metals?

A distinguished Hindoo scientist, Jagadis Chunder Bose, professor of science in the Calcutta university, has asserted that the true test of life in an object is its capacity to respond to external stimulus—in other words, its irritability or sensitiveness—and it is claimed that, according to this test, there is no essential difference between animals and metals, that a bar of iron, in fact, is as irritable and sensitive as the human body. Further, he says a bar of iron can be killed—that is, deprived of its sensitiveness forever—just as an animal organism can be killed.