

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

PRIVATE CARS ON RIVER.

Special Agent Will Make a Quasi Trip to New Orleans. One of the most novel river trips arranged will be that of General Manager H. E. Miller of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road and a party of friends. They will occupy two private cars which are to be loaded upon two river barges and then towed behind a steamer to New Orleans. The party left Chicago on a special train bound for Jopka, the southern terminus of the Eastern Illinois, in Mississippi county, on the Ohio river. A specially prepared incline from the railway to the wharf and on which the cars can be moved to the barge was constructed. Steam and compressed air are conveyed from the towing steamer to the private cars on the barge, the steam for heating purposes and the compressed air to pump hot and cold water into the cars and also to operate a small dynamo which will furnish electric light. The party of officials and friends will occupy two private cars and there will be a baggage car for the storage of supplies. The trip down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers will be a leisurely one. After reaching New Orleans a tour of the South will be made and the cars will be returned to the North via the Louisville and Nashville. The party will be absent several weeks. The movement of private cars down the Mississippi will be the first case of the kind on record and will attract much attention in transportation circles.

BLOW AT FISHING CLUBS.

Bill Gives All Equal Rights on Former Government Land. The long-sought bill regarding the private preserves and hunting clubs along the Illinois river was unexpectedly brought into the Legislature at Springfield recently by H. M. Chipfield. When the news reached the ears of the fishermen, trappers and hunters who are not members of the sportsmen's clubs it was hailed with delight. Several months ago ten commercial fishermen of Havana were arrested by the Thompson Lake Rod and Gun Club on charges of trespassing on the club's preserve. Mr. Chipfield, a member of the rod and gun clubs along the river are composed of rich men of other States as well as Illinois. In fact, in Indiana control several of the clubs. The Thompson Rod and Gun Club is said to be the largest along the river. Harry S. New of Indianapolis, lately appointed acting chairman of the Republican national committee, is president. E. G. Durbin of Indiana is also a leading member. The bill gives all an equal right to fish and hunt on lands formerly owned by the government.

WED AFTER LONG SEPARATION.

Sweethearts of Twenty-Five Years Ago Are Reunited. In the marriage of James R. Melick of Mattson and Mrs. J. Benson of Newman, who were sweethearts twenty-five years ago and who were separated because of the failure of a letter to reach its destination, there is the culmination of a romance. Twenty-five years ago Melick and Miss Ella Calvin were lovers and were engaged to be married. A letter written by the young woman failed to reach Melick and the wedding was never consummated. Miss Calvin soon after went West and at Independence, Kan., was married to John B. Benson. A year ago Benson died and his widow returned to Mattson during the quarter of a century that intervened from the time of their parting had remained true to her and when they chanced to meet a few weeks ago the spark of love was rekindled and the wedding followed.

SHOT DOWN BY HIDDEN ENEMY.

Pollie Think Quarrel Over Chicken Is Cause of Tragedy. Richard Marshall, a well-known citizen of Glen Carbon, was shot from ambush and probably fatally wounded. The assassin's identity is not known but the police are looking for a neighbor who recently quarreled with Marshall over some chickens and threatened him. Chas. Marshall, telegraph operator at Glen Carbon and son of the wounded man, says that the supposed assailant entered the station several times during the evening and inquired the time when the train on which Marshall was returning from a nearby city was due. He also became abusive, according to young Marshall, and threatened to attack him.

WHIPPED BOY GETS DAMAGES.

Said to Have Been Permanently Injured by Teacher. Michael Burke, 14 years old, a pupil in the public schools of Tolono, has been awarded \$1,500 damages in a lawsuit against his teacher, Miss Annie Kelly, and the principal of the school, Sherman O. Owsen. The damages were awarded for physical injuries resulting from corporal punishment. It was asserted that the boy was beaten with a club and permanently injured. He sat throughout the trial in an apparent stupor. Physicians who were called as witnesses agreed that the child was suffering from nervous trouble due to a hard fall or blow. A score or more children told of the struggle when the boy was punished.

WISCONSIN GIRL KILLS A SUICIDE.

Wisconsin Student Takes Poison on Monday Night in St. Louis. Miss Marian Farber, daughter of Rabbi M. M. Farber, died in the Evanston hospital after an illness of two weeks, due to a self-administered dose of crotonoil medicine taken with the intention of committing suicide. A freshman at the Northwestern university, swallowed the medicine, knowing that her sweetheart had been betrothed by her parents to another man. She was found by her father and taken to the hospital.

WISCONSIN'S FIRST MALE DEAD.

Wisconsin's First Male Dead. Wisconsin's first male dead was John W. Curran, who died at the age of 85. He was born in Wisconsin, and lived in Wisconsin. He was a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society. He was a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society. He was a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

All Over the State.

Antone Willmore was struck by falling coal at Pana and instantly killed. He was 36 years of age. The Southern Illinois Teachers' Association closed its session of three days with an enrollment of over 900 visiting delegates. David Bryans of Little York asks the Cambridge (Mass.) police to find his brother. He states that he has not seen his relative for fifty-eight years. C. E. Gregory of Chicago received a franchise for a gas company to supply gas at \$1 per 1,000 after an all-night session of the Freeport Council in a bitter fight. The Rev. Joseph Postner of Staunton has been appointed by Bishop Ryan to succeed the late Rev. Joseph Still as pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic church in Quincy. Annie Adair, a resident of the village of Triumph, on retiring the other night, took what she supposed was a narcotic to aid her to sleep. The remedy was found to be muriatic acid, and she died in great pain. The supervisors of McHenry county have offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Deputy Game Warden Earle Eldridge, who was found dead in the woods near Richmond Feb. 25. In El Paso Judge Patton gave George Crumley a life sentence in the State penitentiary at hard labor. Crumley had pleaded guilty of the murder of James Gibbons near there last fall. He is to be kept in solitary confinement during his first week at Joliet and on the 28th of each August thereafter, that being the anniversary of his crime. Mrs. George Wood publicly horsewhipped Joseph Allen in Lenoir on account of his telling scandalous stories about her and one of the local ministers. The whipping was done at the Burlington depot while the train was standing there. Mr. Allen is street commissioner of the town. Mrs. Wood is a singer and has traveled for several years with a ladies' quartet. Capt. Millard McCawley was shot and killed at Brookport. McCawley had been off on a trip, and coming home, had trouble with his wife, gave her a whipping and threatened to kill Daily Crouch, his stepson. He went to Crouch's house and broke in the door, when he was shot to death. McCawley was for years pilot on the steamer Coaling and a prominent river man. Harry Marlow, 8, was shot and instantly killed by his 14-year-old brother, Clarence, while the boys were engaged in target practice, near Mt. Vernon. Cleve was shooting at a mark and just as he pulled the trigger Ray stepped in range of the gun, which was discharged, the boy receiving the charge in his throat. A 4-year-old son of Hollie Wells was also injured by a stray shot of the discharge. After having traveled 3,000 miles to her dying father, William Sage, Mrs. Helen Browning of the State of Washington has been denied admission to the old homestead in Waukegan by her mother. The mother refuses to forgive her daughter for having married against her wishes. Mrs. Browning has consulted an attorney and will attempt to compel her mother to admit her to the side of her dying father. Mr. Sage went to a funeral last year and his horse ran away. He was paralyzed by the accident.

RELEASED SON FROM JAIL.

West Hammond Authorities Maintain Peter Mak Freed Boy. Peter Mak, president of the village of West Hammond, is charged by the village authorities with having stolen his son, Peter Mak, Jr., 19 years old, from the village jail after the youth had been arrested on a charge of kidnapping to kill Annie Laboda, 15 years old. President Mak denies he released his son while the police were absent. He is the only person who has keys to the jail besides the police, and the village authorities openly maintain he unlocked the doors and freed the boy. Young Mak is believed to be in Chicago. The police are searching for him. The youth is charged with having shot the Laboda girl on a recent afternoon. He maintained it was an accident and that he was shooting snipe in a swamp and did not see her. Authorities discredit his statement, as the wounded girl was found in her own doorway, which is in a thickly settled district. Physicians say the girl may lose the sight of one eye. She also was shot in the shoulder and face. Young Mak fled after the shooting and was found in Hammond. He was induced to return into Illinois and then arrested.

DEATH MYSTERY AT OTTAWA.

Internal Organs of L. H. Jones Are Sent to Chicago for Analysis. A sensation was sprung in Ottawa when the internal organs of Lester H. Jones, who died the other night while in an orgy in his apartments at the Clifton hotel, were removed and sent to Chicago for chemical analysis to detect if possible traces of poison. With Jones at the time of his death were his wife and W. F. McLeon, a traveling salesman. Jones was a wealthy tailor and was past exalted ruler of the Elks. He was one of the leading citizens of the town and before his marriage a year ago to Anna Bartels, a milliner, he was a social favorite. After his marriage he was ostracized. He was found dead in his room at an early hour in the morning. On the floor, on the tables and even on the bed were champagne bottles, wine bottles of every description, some of them empty, others half empty. Half-smoked cigarettes were strewn everywhere. When Jones' body was found by physicians, who were summoned by other guests in the hotel, it is charged that Mrs. Jones and McLeon were in such a condition from the night's orgy that they were unable to shed light on his death.

MOTHER LOSES INCUBATOR BABY.

Custody of World's First Child Is Awarded Woman Who Adopted It. The decision of the Appellate Court, handed down in Ottawa, awarding the custody of the infant in the world's first "incubator baby" case to Mrs. Stella Barry of Rochester, N. Y., is directly opposite to the decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas given out last Saturday awarding the child to its mother, Mrs. Charlotte Bleakley of Lawrence, Kan. The baby was seen in the incubator by Mrs. Barry, who traced its parentage and persuaded the mother to sign a deed of adoption. The infant was left at the incubator concession by a St. Louis midwife, who told Mrs. Bleakley it had been born dead. "The principal causes or motives for murders during this period were: Jealousy, and intrigues, 92; drink, 90; quarrels of rage, 68; revenge, 77; robbery, 50; extreme poverty, 29; illegal operations, 12, and for favorite day for murder, 208 cases having been ascertained to have taken place on that day. Between 10 o'clock and midnight is the favorite time for the commission of the crime. The majority of the murders appear to be committed in densely populated urban districts, seaports, manufacturing towns and mining districts. Sir John Macdonnell makes this remarkable declaration of the relation of drink to crime. "Drunkenness is no doubt the cause of many crimes and is the accompaniment of many others, but the theory of the close correspondence of crime and drunkenness must be viewed with caution."

DR. KRIGER WILL KEEP BOY.

Former Chicagoan Says Son Prefers to Remain with Him. Dr. George E. Krieger, formerly of Chicago, and his son, "Eddy," who was reported to have been kidnapped in Hamburg some time ago, are in Berlin. Dr. Krieger intends to practice medicine there. The boy says he desires to remain with his father. Dr. Krieger declares the boy came with him willingly and that he intends to defend possession of him by every legal means. The boy's mother, who is now the wife of Dr. Henry E. MacDonald, a dentist of Chicago, some days ago said she intended to return to Chicago immediately.

HELD FOR STRANGE MURDER.

Workman Accused of Attacking and Killing Sleeping Friend. Fred Wenger of Winslow, while asleep in bed in a hotel in Freeport several nights since, was kicked on the head and beaten by William Steink, aged 62 years, who came from Fall Creek, Wis., seeking employment. The next day Steink left and was located in Chicago and taken back to Freeport. A coroner's jury held him responsible for the death of Wenger and he will not be released until the grand jury acts in June.

CHICAGO STUDENTS IN PERIL.

Party Handed by Prof. E. G. Hall Sent to Nevada Lake. Prof. E. G. Hall and three Chicago students named Kammerer, Cashel and Brown, who have been on an archeological expedition, had a perilous experience by the upsetting of their boat in Pyramid lake, in Nevada. Brown saved the party by swimming to the shore and securing a rope, by which the others pulled themselves to the shore. The party left for home the following night.

PIONEER ILLINOISIAN IS DEAD.

Man Who Lived Here Since State Was Admitted in 1818 Expires. Samuel G. Smith, who came to Illinois eighty-nine years ago, died at his home, Rock Springs farm, St. Clair county. He was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1809. Mr. Smith was one of the members of the whig party, and voted for Henry Clay. Dies from Blow in Fight. In a fight Charles Grant of Elgin was knocked down by William Schaefer. Grant's head struck the curb, fracturing his skull, and he died at the Sherman hospital.

Farmer Kills Rabid Horse.

William Nesbitt, a farmer living south of Fairfield, has put to death three rabid horses which were suffering from rabies. About a month ago the animals were bitten by a mad dog, and the actions of the horses since in fighting and snapping at everything and trying to tear the flesh from their bodies, was considered a sign of rabies. Some Death from Motes. A motor fell on the Nave farm two miles west of Ramsey, almost in the very midst of a railroad survey party.

ENGLISH MURDERS ANALYZED

MEN IN THE PRIME OF VIGOR COMMIT MOST OF THEM. Women, Especially Wives, the Commonest Victims—Men Are Often Killed by Manslaughter—Drink Has No Special Relation to Homicide—Executions.

A remarkable analysis of the crime of murder for the last twenty years by Sir John Macdonnell, Master of the Supreme Court, is the principal feature of the criminal statistics of England and Wales for 1905, which was issued recently, writes the London correspondent of the New York Sun. The number of people sentenced to death for murder from 1886 to 1905 was 488 males and 64 females. In the last decade the actual number of cases in which execution followed the death sentence is shown in the following table:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Sentenced, Executed. Rows for years 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896.

Sir John writes: "The first fact to be noted in that murder, as might be expected, is a crime of men. Murder means murder by men in a great majority of cases. Out of 532 sentenced to death since 1886, 488 were men. The figures are more remarkable because as regards women they include cases of child murder, to which they are, of course, much more prone than men. The proportion of persons executed to those sentenced is also much higher in men. "The next noticeable point, which is rarely mentioned, is that a great majority of the persons murdered are women. They are as three to one. Murder means to a very great extent the murdering of women by men. It is a curious fact, on the other hand, that the number of men killed by manslaughter exceeds women by two to one."

A great majority of the murders are committed by persons between the ages of 21 and 40, that is, during the period of greatest physical vigor. This fact is illustrated by the following table showing the ages of persons convicted of murder from 1886 to 1905:

Table with 2 columns: Age, No. Rows for age groups: 12 to 16, 16 to 21, 21 to 26, 26 to 31, 31 to 36, 36 to 41, 41 to 46, 46 to 51, 51 to 56, 56 to 61, Above 60.

"A further notable point in regard to murders committed by men is the very large proportion of murders of wives. Out of a total of 488 murders for which men were sentenced to death in the twenty years under consideration, no fewer than 121, or about 1 in 4, were murders of wives by their husbands. Most of the men convicted of murder belonged, like the women, to the laboring classes. "The principal causes or motives for murders during this period were: Jealousy, and intrigues, 92; drink, 90; quarrels of rage, 68; revenge, 77; robbery, 50; extreme poverty, 29; illegal operations, 12, and for favorite day for murder, 208 cases having been ascertained to have taken place on that day. Between 10 o'clock and midnight is the favorite time for the commission of the crime. The majority of the murders appear to be committed in densely populated urban districts, seaports, manufacturing towns and mining districts. Sir John Macdonnell makes this remarkable declaration of the relation of drink to crime. "Drunkenness is no doubt the cause of many crimes and is the accompaniment of many others, but the theory of the close correspondence of crime and drunkenness must be viewed with caution."

ICICLES ON BOILERS.

Yukon Miner Tells Remarkable Stories of Cold in Frozen North. E. J. Parsons, an old-time Yukon miner, has arrived from the frozen north, and tells some remarkable stories of happenings at Dawson City when the thermometer drops many degrees below zero. In conversation he said: "Strange manifestations appear as the result of the extreme cold. One is the way a fire burns in the stove. It roars and crackles like a great force, and wood in the stove seems to dissolve in the flames like a chunk of ice; the wood is gone, and we wonder where the heat went, and we wonder where the heat went. At 60 below, every stovepipe throws out a great white cloud of smoke and vapor, resembling a steamboat in its whiteness, and this cloud of smoke streams away for fifty to one hundred feet, mingling with the other white-garment or haze that remains permanent in the atmosphere of the town like a dense fog whenever it is 40 or more degrees below zero. The white-garment fog is not a fog as you know it, but a frozen mist, and every man, woman, child, animal and even the fire that burns is throwing out moisture into the air which is immediately turned into a cloud of frozen vapor, which floats away and remains visibly suspended in the air. "Exposed hands, ears and nose freeze in this temperature while going a few yards unless they are well protected. The breath roars like a mild sort of steam, while a dipper of boiling water thrown out into the air emits a peculiar whistling hiss as it drops through the frosty air. "Prospectors in attempting to boil a dish of rice or beans upon a campfire unprotected from the weather find that the side of the dish which is in the fire will boil, while the part of the dish exposed to the weather will freeze. Edged tools subjected to this temperature become as hard and brittle as glass and will break as readily under strain. I have seen a safety valve blowing off steam while the temperature was 80 below zero, with

ICICLES HANGING TO THE VALVE, HAVING FORMED FROM CONDENSATION. "They would not melt with the out-rushing steam, but remained for many days, through blow-offs. All vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc., can be allowed to freeze until they become like bullets. To make ready for use place them in cold water for half a day before using, and the frost will shortly withdraw without injury to the article. To attempt to thaw them out by the more rapid process of fire or hot water spoils them for use."

Mr. Parsons tells some remarkable stories of thawing out a frozen foot, ear, or hand by immersing the frozen member in coal oil for some time—often for several hours. He says: "This is absolutely a safe remedy, and one thus escapes the surgeon's knife, as no bad results follow. This is not hearsay. A man from our camp was found several years ago after he had been out all night while the thermometer was 50 degrees below zero, and both his hands were frozen to the wrists. He was taken into camp and his hands soaked in coal oil five hours. All the frost came out without his losing even a finger tip. The doctors were amazed, as they thought amputation would be necessary. His hands were white and hard as marble, and when placed in the oil they snapped and cracked as the fluid began to act upon the ice crystals. This remedy is often adopted by those who live in cold climates, and it saves many a limb. The temperature of the oil should be about the same as that of the living room. Great caution must be exercised during the extremely cold weather not to freeze the lungs, which one will quickly do. Fatal pneumonia can be contracted in a few moments. Many a fine team of horses has been lost in this way in the Yukon. "One has to be careful about touching things with unprotected hands. It is dangerous to take hold of a door knob when it is 60 below or thereabouts with the unprotected hands, unless you are careful to release instantly, for if you do not it will freeze your inner palm in five seconds."—Victoria (B. C.) Dispatch to the Philadelphia H. C. A.

Thinking One's Self to Death.

Thousands of persons actually think themselves to death every year by allowing their minds to dwell on morbid subjects. The idea that one has some incipient disease in one's system, the thought of financial ruin, that one is getting on in life without improving prospects—any of these or a thousand similar thoughts may carry a healthy man to a premature grave. A melancholy thought that fixes itself upon one's mind needs as much doctoring as physical disease. It needs to be eradicated from the mind or it will have just the same result as a neglected disease would have. Every melancholy thought every morbid action and every nagging worry should be resisted to the utmost, and the patient should be protected by cheerful thoughts, of which there is a boundless store in every one's possession. Bright companions are cheaper than drugs and plasters. The morbid condition of mind produces a morbid condition of body, and if the disease does happen to be in the system it receives every encouragement to develop. We need more mental therapy.—Suggestions.

For the Nerves.

Ours is an age when we give our nerves but a very poor chance. Half the time our bodies are taking their revenge upon them for overstrain. The happiness of many a home is imperiled by because the over wrought one becomes irritable and erratic through nervous exhaustion. No moment of rest, no necessary relaxation. It may be from necessary labor to make both toll and strain for social prestige. It means the same thing—burning the randle at both ends. If taken in the beginning it is easily managed. After a while it grows almost beyond our control or that of a physician. But it can be cured, no matter how bad, and it can be forestalled. First of all when you feel exhausted, no matter when or where, stop—rest five minutes. It will often save you years of suffering. A moment in the nick of time is worth hours afterwards. If strictly observed the following will prove effective—let be persistent. Go to bed as early as possible, rise early, but get eight hours' sleep. Throw open the window, and in a warm, loose robe breathe deeply, slowly, during twenty counts; then take vigorously a simple gymnastic exercise for ten minutes. Then sponge off with tepid, then cold water, into which throw a handful of salt.—American Cultivator.

Advice to Dyspeptics.

Eat slowly, masticating the food very thoroughly, even more so, if possible, than is required in health. The more time the food spends in the mouth, the less it will spend in the stomach. Avoid drinking at meals; at most take a few sips of warm drink at the close of the meal. If the food is very dry in character. In general dyspeptic stomachs manage dry food better than that containing much fluid. Eat neither very hot nor cold food. The best temperature is about that of the body. Avoid exposure to cold after eating. Be careful to avoid excess in eating. Eat no more than the wants of the system require; sometimes less than is really needed may be taken when digestion is very weak. Strength depends not on what is eaten, but on what is digested. Never take violent exercise of any sort, either mental or physical, either just before or just after a meal. It is not good to sleep immediately after eating. Never eat more than three times a day. For many dyspeptics two meals are better than more. Never eat a morsel of any sort between meals. Never eat when very tired, whether exhausted from mental or physical labor. Never eat when the mind is worried or the temper ruffled, if possible to avoid doing so. Eat only food that is easy of digestion, avoiding complicated and indigestible dishes, and taking but one to three kinds at a meal.—Boston Cultivator.

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