

Highland Park News.

BY EVANS & FORRESTER.

HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS.

MARCH—1898.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

Casualties and Fires, Personal and Political Notes, Business Failures and Resumptions, Weather Record.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS

CONGRESSIONAL

Proceedings of First Regular Session.

Both the military academy and the diplomatic academy bills were passed in the senate on the 23d and the Cuban question was debated. In the house the sundry civil appropriation bill was considered and a resolution was introduced to investigate the murder of Postmaster Baker at Lake City, S. C., by a mob. The feature in the senate on the 24th was the speech of Senator Spooner (Wis.) in favor of the right of Henry W. Corbett to a seat in the senate from Oregon under appointment of the governor. In the house Mr. Boutelle (Me.) introduced a bill providing for the relief of the survivors of the victims of the United States battle ship Maine. Thirty additional pages of the sundry civil appropriation bill were disposed of and the senate bill to prohibit the passage of local or special acts by territorial legislatures and to limit territorial indebtedness was passed.

Henry W. Corbett's right to a seat in the senate from Oregon was under consideration by the senate during nearly the entire session on the 25th. In the house the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were agreed to and a long debate over the question of river and harbor appropriations took place during the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

In the senate on the 25th ult. the pension calendar was cleared by the passage of several private pension bills and the right of Henry W. Corbett to a seat from the state of Oregon was further discussed. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the sundry civil appropriation bill and about 20 pages were disposed of.

DOMESTIC

The business portion of De Kalb, Tex., was destroyed by fire.

Angry because he could not go hunting Richard Clauson, aged 15, fatally shot Miss Minnie Fought near Cedar Falls, Ia., and then killed himself.

James McNamara, formerly of Springfield, Ill., and Clara Schaller, of Mascoutah, Ill., were found at a hotel in St. Louis with their throats cut, making 11 suicides in that city within 48 hours.

Senor Du Bose, Spanish charge at Washington, has admitted that the authorities at Havana planted submarine mines in the channels but not in the harbor.

At Des Moines prominent women have formed the Iowa Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, was elected president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the annual meeting in Washington.

The Bank of Southern Baltimore at Baltimore, Md., went into a receiver's hands with liabilities of \$170,000.

Passengers on a vessel from Cuba arriving at New York told of insults offered Americans in Havana and to the American flag.

The president has signed the resolution passed by congress appropriating \$200,000 for the raising of the Maine.

In Fairfield county, S. C., 70 houses were destroyed by forest fires and seven women were burned to death.

The cotton mill strikers at New Bedford, Mass., have issued an appeal for aid to continue their fight.

The planing mill of the A. M. Stevens Lumber company and 20 dwellings were burned at Dyersburg, Tenn., causing a loss of \$200,000.

During the absence of his wife Fred Simons, aged 50 years, in a fit of drunken despondency killed his two little daughters and himself at Garrett, Ind.

Final services over the remains of Miss Frances E. Willard were held in the Methodist church in Evanston, Ill., and the body was laid to rest in Rose Hill cemetery.

The battle ships Kentucky and Keokuk will be launched at Newport News March 24, and it will be the first double launching of first-class battle ships in the world.

There were 233 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 25th, against 205 the week previous and 296 in the corresponding period of 1897.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 25th aggregated \$1,201,784,156, against \$1,356,703,203 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1897 was 54.0.

The plant of the American Tobacco company at Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire, the loss being over \$350,000.

President Dole, of Hawaii, left San Francisco for Honolulu.

After a prolonged cabinet meeting in Washington, at which the Spanish situation was thoroughly discussed, it was stated by one of the members that there is no occasion for alarm or excitement, and that the present situation is not even critical.

The Indians at Pine Ridge agency in Nebraska are on the warpath again.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis has been launched at Philadelphia.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya left New York for Havana.

William K. Colt (colored) was hanged at Grapeland, Ala., for the brutal murder there three months ago of John A. Singley, wife and child.

Ray Fry and Hugh Sewell, prominent young men, quarreled at Jamestown, Pa., about a young woman and Sewell thrust a knife through Fry's heart, killing him.

The president has appointed Col. Henry C. Corbin adjutant general of the army, to succeed Samuel Greer, retired on account of age.

In a fire in Charleston, S. C., Mrs. Rebecca Knickmeyer and her six children and Caswell O'Neal were burned to death.

In a railway wreck near Waverona, Ga., Mrs. Frank D. Holden, of Yonkers, N. Y., was killed and six other passengers were badly injured.

Evangelist Sam Jones has withdrawn as a candidate for governor of Georgia.

Fire broke out in the Hall chemical works at Kalamazoo, Mich., and explosions that occurred killed ten men and injured several other persons.

The entire business portion of Cortez, Col., was destroyed by a fire.

John E. Wilkie, a well-known Chicago newspaper man, will succeed William P. Hazen as chief of the secret service of the treasury department.

The cloth mill strike at New Bedford, Mass., involving 9,000 operatives, enters upon its seventh week with the strikers still firm.

The Warwick Cycle company at Springfield, Mass., filed a petition in insolvency, its indebtedness being \$300,000.

According to a report laid before President McKinley, 10,073,376 able-bodied men are now available for military duty in the United States. Of these 112,082 are already in the militia.

Seven persons, pleasure seekers, residents of West Harvey, Ill., were crushed to death by a train which struck their bus at a railway crossing.

The Western Baseball league season will open April 20.

Edith and Linda Caplinger, aged sisters, were burned to death at their home near Mineral Wells, W. Va.

The naval court of inquiry into the Maine disaster has shifted its base of investigation from Havana to Key West, Fla., and will examine some witnesses of the explosion who are now there.

The British steamer Legislator, en route to Boston, was destroyed by fire in midocean and six of her crew were lost.

The steamer Manitoba arrived in New York with a herd of 537 reindeer purchased by the government for Alaska.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

The Illinois republican state convention will be held in Springfield on June 14.

Mrs. James Lynett (colored) died in Milton, N. Y., aged 103 years.

Asa B. Stow, one of the pioneer circus proprietors of the country, died suddenly in Middletown, Conn., aged 73 years.

Ex-Judge Elliott Anthony, one of the most widely-known jurists of the west, died in Evanston, Ill., aged 71 years.

Dr. John P. Maynard, famous as the discoverer of colloid, as used in surgery, died in Dedham, Mass., aged 72 years.

William M. Singlerly, editor of the Record and president of the Record Publishing company, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Philadelphia, aged 66 years.

FOREIGN

Latest advices from Havana say that the American officials there are convinced the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine operated by Spaniards, but Gen. Blanco is not thought to have a hand in the outrage. The naval court of inquiry is not expected to complete its investigation for several weeks.

Two government cutters were capsized in a gale off Wells, England, and 11 persons were drowned.

A succession of terrific earthquakes caused great destruction of property on the island of Montserrat, of the West Indies group.

The board of inquiry at Havana, it is stated, believes the bottom of the Maine must be examined if the positive facts of the cause of the disaster are to be known. The disclosures of the divers seem to prove that the ship was blown up by an outside explosion of a large torpedo or submarine mine.

The French line steamer La Champagne, six days overdue in New York, was towed in to the harbor at Halifax, N. S., in a disabled condition.

James Vincent Cleary, archbishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Kingston, Ont., is dead.

Advices from Madrid say there is an appalling scarcity of food in many provinces of Spain and bread riots are of daily occurrence at Salamanca.

An unsuccessful attempt was made in Athens to assassinate King George of Greece.

The Spanish army organ in Madrid announces that war with the United States is expected in April.

LATER

By a vote of 50 to 19 on the 28th ult. Henry W. Corbett was denied admission to the senate as a senator from Oregon on appointment by the governor.

Senator Mason introduced a resolution for a congressional investigation of the murder of the negro postmaster at Lake City, S. C. The house passed the sundry civil appropriation bill with the appropriation for representation at the Paris exposition eliminated.

Mr. Brownell (O.) introduced a resolution appropriating and making immediately available \$20,000,000 for use by the secretary of the navy in his discretion in strengthening the naval forces of the country.

A resolution was passed in the United States senate on the 1st for the erection of a bronze tablet in Washington to the memory of victims of the Maine. The bankruptcy bill and the Alaska home-land and right of way bill were debated.

Senator Platt introduced a bill to regulate the issue of circulating notes by state banks of deposit and discount. In the house the Loid bill relative to second-class mail matter was discussed, and during the debate an attempt to make a political speech was stopped by Speaker Reed, who announced that hereafter he proposed to hold members strictly to the subject under consideration.

Frank Parker, ex-champion billiard player of the world, died at his home in Chicago, aged 57 years.

It is said that Secretary Long has ordered the naval fleet at Key West to be ready to proceed to Havana at a moment's notice, as it is feared that riots may occur in that city.

The steamers Humboldt, Excelsior and Noyo sailed from Seattle for Alaska with 750 gold seekers on board.

Mrs. George Davidson, aged 27, drowned herself and two weeks' old babe by jumping into the river at Benton Harbor, Mich. She was crazed by sickness.

The estimates of the state debt of Iowa for the fiscal year ended June 30 last is \$423,326.50.

George Collins, aged 12, stabbed his mother fatally at Parkersburg, W. Va., while she was trying to whip him.

Henry Baffner and wife were away from their home in Lima, O., when their three little children poured the contents of a can of powder on the stove and were fatally burned.

A fleet of 80 schooners sailed from various ports of Newfoundland to prosecute the seal fishery.

Spurious bread riots occurred at Gallipoli, Turkey, and a mob attempted to burn the government offices.

Fire in a tenement house in New York city made 70 families homeless.

Normal conditions again rule in Washington pending the report of the Maine board of inquiry. This, it is believed, will not be ready for two or three weeks, as the naval court is making a thorough and painstaking investigation with a view to ascertaining the exact facts on the cause of the explosion. One of the officers of the Maine, after his examination in Key West, said he believed the court would find that the war ship was blown up by design.

Nearly the entire business portion of the village of Watermeet, Mich., was destroyed by fire.

The court of inquiry into the Maine explosion examined several more witnesses, but no evidence was made public. The work of divers at Havana continued, but nothing interesting was made known.

The statement that all the Ingrain carpet manufacturers of the country are to combine has been confirmed.

While Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, residing on a plantation near Livingston, Ala., were away their home was destroyed by fire and their five small children perished in the flames.

Ontario voted to continue in office the liberal government, which has administered the affairs of the province for the last 27 years.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya arrived in Havana harbor.

In a gale off the coast of Newfoundland 15 sailors were swept overboard from the French bark Faure and drowned.

A new counterfeit two-dollar treasury note has made its appearance. It bears the check letter B and plate number 28.

Charles M. Lowe, of New Orleans, finding his wife out walking with a young man, killed her and then committed suicide.

A party of senators and members of the house left Washington for a trip to Cuba to make a personal investigation into affairs on that island.

The war department abandoned the expedition for the relief of the miners in the Klondike country because there seems to be no necessity for it.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows that the debt decreased \$1,597,122 during the month of February. The cash balance in the treasury was \$856,571,766. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$1,010,104,216.

SHE REMOVED HER BONNET.

Unused to City Ways, But She Appreciated the Humor.

It was during one of the most severe snowstorms which Chicago has experienced this winter, and the umbrella which a little bit of a woman was carrying in front of her face, standard-bearer fashion, came into clashing contact with the smart bonnet which was balanced on the head of the comely Irishwoman who was making her way, burdened with a heavy valise, in the opposite direction.

"Tourist! In town for the day only!" might have been posted upon her, so unmistakably did she belong to this class of visitors; a second glance betrayed the fact that she was undoubtedly crossing the city from one depot to another.

When the umbrella caught in her bonnet, which was anchored to position by its velvet strings alone, the bonnet was wrested in the struggle. The little woman sailed on victoriously, hardly stopping for the conventional word of apology, and the out-of-town woman was left lamenting, her bonnet hanging around her neck by the strings and the thickly falling snow powdering her glossy black hair. But not for long did she lament.

"Sure," she said, merrily, as she lowered her great catchel to a convenient doorway and prepared to right her ill-treated head-gear again, "O've been hearing for some time that they made their women take off their bonnets in public places in Chicago, but O've never supposed they did it fer them in their streets."

A VIGOROUS BATTLE.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

The following is a straightforward statement of facts by a veteran of the late war. No comrade will need further proof than their friend's own words, as here given.

Squire John Castor, of Newport, Ind., is the narrator, and an honest, respected citizen he is, too. He said: "I have been troubled with rheumatism in all my joints, ever since I went to the war. It was brought on by my exposure there. It came on me gradually, and kept getting worse until I was unable to do any work. I tried several physicians, but they did me no good. They said my trouble was rheumatism resulting in disease of the heart, and that there was no cure for it. Nevertheless I had lived and fought the disease for thirty years, and did not intend to die, simply because they said

I must, so I hunted up some remedies for myself, and finally happened on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I asked some of my neighbors about the medicine, for it had been used by several persons in the community, and they recommended it very highly. I procured a box. The pills helped me right away, and I continued taking them. I finished taking the sixth box a few months ago. I am not bothered with the rheumatism now—the medicine has cured me. I can most certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

These pills are not only good for rheumatism, but are invaluable for any disease that arises from impoverished, or bad blood. They do not act on the bowels.

Practice makes perfect—and often makes the neighbors feel like smashing the piano.—Chicago Daily News.

Lane's Family Medicine. Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Bachelor—A traveler on life's railway who has missed his connections.—Chicago Daily News.

Feel it pass away—when St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuralgia. Soothes it out.

Why suffer with an ache or pain When St. Jacobs Oil will cure? Why? With the day the light, with the road the strength to tread it.—Samuel Johnson.

Sprained last night. To-day you are Well if you use St. Jacobs Oil to cure.

A poor speller always spells words the hardest way.—Washington Democrat.

Keep on and suffer if you think St. Jacobs Oil won't cure rheumatism. The principles of acoustics are sound doctrines.—Chicago Daily News.

Rapture. Sure cure. Book free. Write for it to S. J. Sherman, Specialist, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

A JOYFUL MOTHER OF CHILDREN.

Mrs. Pinkham Declares that in the Light of Modern Science no Woman Need Despair.

There are many curable causes for sterility in women. One of the most common is general debility, accompanied by a peculiar condition of the blood.

Care and tonic treatment of the female organs relieve more cases of supposed incurable barrenness than any other known method. This is why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has effected so many cures; its tonic properties are directed especially to the nerves which supply the uterine system. Among other causes for sterility or barrenness are displacements of the womb. These displacements are caused by lack of strength in the ligaments supporting the womb and the ovaries; restore these, and the difficulty ceases. Here, again, the Vegetable Compound works wonders. See Mrs. Lytle's letter, which follows in this column. Go to the root of the matter, restore the strength of the nerves and the tone of the parts, and nature will do the rest. Nature has no better ally than this Compound, made of her own healing and restoring herbs.

Write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will tell you, free of charge, the cause of your trouble and what course to take. Believe me, under right conditions, you have a fair chance to become the joyful mother of children. The woman whose letter is here published certainly thinks so:

"I am more than proud of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot find words to express the good it has done me. I was troubled very badly with the leucorrhoea and severe womb pains. From the time I was married, in 1882, until last year, I was under the doctor's care. We had no children. I have had nearly every doctor in Jersey City, and have been in the Hospital, but all to no avail. I saw Mrs. Pinkham's advertisement in the paper, and have used five bottles of her medicine. It has done more for me than all the doctors I ever had. It has stopped my pains and has brought me a fine little girl. I have been well ever since my baby was born. I heartily recommend Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to all women suffering from sterility."

Mrs. Lucy Lytle, 255 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J.

America's Greatest Medicine

Greatest, because it does what all other medicines fail to do. As an instance of its peculiar and unusual curative power, consider the most insidious disease, and the disease which taints the blood of most people, producing incalculable suffering to many, while in others it is a latent fire liable to burst into active and produce untold misery on the least provocation.

Scrofula is the only ailment to which the human family is subject, of which the above sweeping statement can honestly be made. Now, a medicine that can meet this common enemy of mankind and repeatedly effect the wonderful cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has, clearly has the right to the title of America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Not Worried About His Ancestors. "I can trace my ancestors back to a hundred years before William the Conqueror." "Well, I can't trace mine that far, but I haven't the slightest doubt that some of them were living even earlier than that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

In the advertisement of the John A. Salzer Seed Company, La Crosse, Wis., a few weeks since, the price of potatoes was inadvertently placed at \$1.05 per barrel; this should be \$1.50 per barrel. We advise sending 5 cents postage for Salzer's catalogue.

Safe at All Hours. Humanity is never satisfied. The man with a watchdog, a nervous wife and a restless baby does not feel safe without a burglar alarm.—Adams (Mass.) Freeman.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Be careful how you grasp an opportunity; it is often terribly hard to let go.—Chicago Record.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Every dog has his day; but only thoroughbreds get entered at the bench show.—Chicago Record.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Bunn, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

Both the bride and groom may be timid, yet they always stand up for their rites.—Chicago Daily News.

Dr. Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., is succeeding in curing Asthma so that it stays cured. A postal card will bring full information.

Don't run from a bore; he is probably keeping you from boring somebody else.—Chicago Record.

Why suffer with an ache or pain When St. Jacobs Oil will cure? Why? With the day the light, with the road the strength to tread it.—Samuel Johnson.

Sprained last night. To-day you are Well if you use St. Jacobs Oil to cure.

A poor speller always spells words the hardest way.—Washington Democrat.

Keep on and suffer if you think St. Jacobs Oil won't cure rheumatism. The principles of acoustics are sound doctrines.—Chicago Daily News.

Rapture. Sure cure. Book free. Write for it to S. J. Sherman, Specialist, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

THE REVENUE

Chief Provisions of the Revenue Bill Passed by the Illinois Legislature

On the day of the final of the special session of the legislature a new revenue bill will below will be found. The provisions of the measure, which to effect July 1 next:

In counties having 125,000 more there is created a board of assessors, the first board to be organized in two for two years and one for six years, to be \$2,000 a year. In counties less than 125,000 inhabitants township organization is ex-officio supervisor of the assessor's organization.

In the 15 southern Illinois counties the assessor's office is ex-officio treasurer is ex-officio assessor. In all townships in counties less than one city, the township assessor is ex-officio assessor. In all counties the assessor is ex-officio assessor.

Where is created in all counties of review, with full power to equalize the assessment or districts. It is constituted in counties having 125,000 or more inhabitants, three members to be appointed by the county assessor, the members of the assessor's office respectively and six years, their compensation fixed by the county board; in counties less than 125,000 inhabitants, one member to be appointed by the county assessor, the members of the assessor's office respectively and six years, their compensation fixed by the county board; in counties less than 125,000 inhabitants, one member to be appointed by the county assessor, the members of the assessor's office respectively and six years, their compensation fixed by the county board.

Assessments are to be made on a double-column plan, the actual value of property, or the price of a fair voluntary sale, being set down in the first column and one-fifth of being set down in the second column.

Boards of assessors, county boards of assessors, and supervisors of assessments, shall have offices equidistant from the county seat and shall file their reports of assessment every year for the year ending in 1899, but the revised every year for the year ending in 1900, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1901, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1902, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1903, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1904, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1905, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1906, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1907, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1908, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1909, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1910, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1911, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1912, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1913, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1914, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1915, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1916, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1917, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1918, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1919, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1920, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1921, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1922, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1923, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1924, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1925, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1926, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1927, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1928, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1929, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1930, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1931, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1932, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1933, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1934, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1935, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1936, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1937, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1938, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1939, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1940, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1941, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1942, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1943, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1944, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1945, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1946, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1947, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1948, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1949, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1950, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1951, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1952, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1953, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1954, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1955, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1956, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1957, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1958, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1959, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1960, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1961, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1962, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1963, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1964, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1965, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1966, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1967, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1968, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1969, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1970, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1971, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1972, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1973, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1974, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1975, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1976, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1977, and the revised every year for the year ending in 1978, and the revised every year for the year ending in