

Professional

OFFICE HOURS
9-12
1-5

DR. JAMES WATSON,
DENTIST

St. Johns Ave.,
opp. Depot.

Office:
Fletcher Block.

DR. E. C. KAYE,
DENTIST,

Highland Park,
Illinois.

Telephone 382.

Telephone No. 6.

LLOYD M. BERGEN, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS
1.00 to 2.00 P. M.
7.00 to 3.00 P. M.

Highland Park, Ill.

TELEPHONE 77.

DR. FRANK M. INGALLS

Hotel Ingleside - HIGHLAND PARK

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Supremis Floor Finish...

Send for our Booklet.

The Treatment of Floors

Chicago Varnish Co.,

Office, 35 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.
TELEPHONE EXPRESS 371.

A. ROBERTSON,
DEALER IN

**Lumber, Coal and
Building Material.**

Office and Yard in Lumber Dist.
FIRST ST., NEAR CENTRAL AVE.
Highland Park, Ill.

Telephone 67.
P. O. Box 397.

J. HARRY, Prop. BAGGAGE.

GLENCOE HOTEL,

Park Ave., One Block West of the depot.
GLENCOE.

EXPRESSING. TELEPHONE 215.

W. E. BRAND, Local Agent

Representing First-Class

Fire and Tornado Ins. Cos.,

Office, Brand's Studio Annex,
342 Central Avenue.

—THE—

Chicago Furniture Co.

L. A. DAYTON, MANAGER.

223 N. Genesee St., Waukegan.

T. E. PIERSON,

UPHOLSTERING

Drapery and Shade Work.

Mattress Renovating, Repairing, and Refinishing. Furniture Packed and Shipped.

Telephone 511. HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

RAFFEN & BAKER,

**Coal, Building Material,
and Ice.**

TELEPHONE NO 34

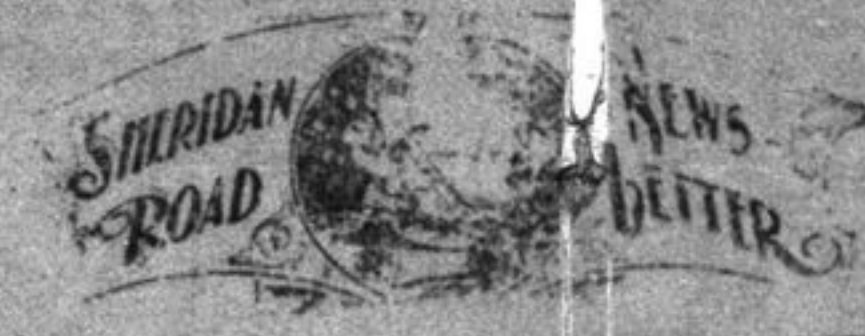
Before Telephones
were 5c a day.

Jim Fiske
once said, "Don't Write, SEND"

We Improve on that,
Neither Write nor Send,

Telephone

CHICAGO TELEPHONE CO.
C. T. FORD, Mgr.,
Highland Park, Ill.



A Courier of North Shore Intelligence.

Published every Friday morning at Highland Park, Ill., and Winnetka, Ill., by the

Sheridan Road Publishing Co.
(INCORPORATED)

A. E. DORSEY, Manager.

OFFICES:
News-Letter Building, 271 Central Avenue,
Highland Park, Ill.

Telephone No. 92, Highland Park.

Entered at the Post-Office at Highland Park as second-class matter.

Advertising rates made known on application at Highland Park office.

TERMS \$1.50 PER YEAR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

Over \$1,000,000 was paid last year from American breweries to English stockholders. This item helped to swell the exports of American goods. It was an outgrowth without an income. How does that kind of exporting enrich this country?

Murray H. Hall, the keeper of a domestic service intelligence bureau at 145 Sixth Avenue, New York, and for thirty years a well known ward politician connected with Tammany Hall, who had twice married and survived both wives, and whose sex had never been questioned, died of cancer of the breast on the 17th and was discovered only after death to be a woman.

Secretary Root is unable to discover signs of the joyous peace that was to accompany the election returns to the Philippines. He assures the senate that if more troops are not sent promptly we shall have to abandon large portions of the islands where we have been giving the Filipinos "the best self government that is possible." "Self government" is a new term for military occupation, and the credit of its invention belongs to the secretary of war—Philadelphia North American.

We take pleasure in promoting the circulation of Gen. McArthur's official assurances that "houses of prostitution are not licensed, protected or encouraged" by the American military authorities in the Philippine Islands. The public may now draw its own conclusions, from Gen. McArthur's official assurances on one hand and the photographs of manifestly protected resorts of this character on the other. Incidentally it will be noted that official assurances from Manila in the past have not proved to be altogether trustworthy.

With unspeakable impudence, the coroner's jury at Leavenworth, Kan., finds a verdict declaring that the negro who was recently lynched and burned there by a mob of a thousand well-known people, was killed "by a party or parties unknown to this jury." No witnesses had been called. The jury made no effort at all to inform itself of the facts. Yet it appears that photographs of the barbarous scene, clearly identifying the mob leaders, are known to exist.

A Kansas woman Mrs. Carrie Nation, has been smashing the windows and furniture of saloons of Wichita, maintaining her right to do so because liquor selling in

that state is a lawless business. She may possibly learn that physical attacks upon property, even where it is used for purposes legally criminal, constitute an offense. If not more criminal, they are at least breaches of the peace. Since liquor selling is prohibited by law in Kansas, infractions of the law should be dealt with in a lawful manner. All order is at an end when the law is enforced lawlessly. But why is not the Kansas law against liquor selling enforced legally? How comes it that there are any liquor saloons in Wichita? For more than a generation Kansas has been a prohibition state. Is it a prohibition state only in name?

The reason given by John T. Bass, the well-known American newspaper correspondent from the Philippines, for maintaining a large army there, does not fit very snugly into the assurances received from administration sources during the campaign, that all the inhabitants except a fraction of one tribe rejoice with exceeding great joy in the American occupation. Mr. Bass outlines his reason in the Chicago Evening Post of the 21st. Referring to the inefficiency of the Filipinos as fighters, he says: "In view of this fact the only logical explanation of the need of a large army in the Philippines is the general hostility of the native population." That reads as if President McKinley's war were one of subjugation.—The Public.

From the American Transvaal—the Philippine archipelago—the only news of the week relates to the legislative proceeding of the president's commission, which is enacting laws for local government. There has either been no fighting, or else reports of it are suppressed. In answer to a request from the war department for information, Gen. McArthur sent the following official dispatch from Manila on the 17th:

With reference to your telegram of the 16th, the drunkenness of the army is no more noticeable here than in Garrison in the United States. Considering the whole force as a unit, it is probably very much less. In Manila drunken men are very noticeable, as one drunkard in a public place creates an impression among citizens of extensive disorders throughout the whole force, which is not the case. The army is in splendid discipline. The high standard of efficiency is shown by their doing the hardest kind of service in the most faithful, inspiring manner. Houses of prostitution are not licensed, protected or encouraged.—The Public

In Bad Taste.

One of the members of the House of Representatives last week introduced a resolution asking the appointment of a special committee to investigate all wrecks on the Chicago & Alton railroad during the last six months. On the face of it this seems all right and innocent. Probably it is. But it is reported that the members of the house cheered when the resolution was read; a singular circumstance! It is further reported that the senate would offer a resolution asking a committee to carefully investigate the assessment of the C. & A.

road by the state board of equalization. It is stated in this connection that the stock and bonds of the C. & A. road in 1899 amounted to \$31,192,450, and was assessed at \$5,512,913. In 1900 their stock and bonds amounted to \$62,815,450, and were assessed at \$5,529,361; or, in other words, the stocks and bonds had more than doubled in amount, while the assessment had been increased considerably less than one-third of one per cent.

Again we say, on the face of it, assuming the reports to be correct, a resolution to investigate was eminently in order. For why should not the assessment of a great railway corporation be increased in proportion to its capital, just the same as the assessment of a private individual. But this does not seem to be all of it. What was the motive that suddenly prompted both branches of our legislature to simultaneously pounce on the same company? It looks very much as if it was a piece of boy spite against the C. & A. road because the passes given the members of the legislature are marked "Not good on Alton limited," "Not good locally between Chicago and Joliet."

What we want to know is, why the C. & A. road, or any other railroad, should give any passes to members of legislatures at all; or, why any member of the legislature should be willing to take a pass from a railroad company. A session could hardly pass without the members being called upon to vote more or less frequently on matters directly involving the interests of the railways, and of all men they should keep themselves free from any possible bias, and they should also avoid the "appearance of evil." We can conceive of no possible motive for railways to give passes to legislators except the expectation to receive fares in return. The legislators are paid for their services, and if the pay is not sufficient there are enough others doubtless willing to take the job. But having sought, obtained and accepted the position why should they expect something for nothing?

An Important Decision.

The recent decision of Judges Carter and Goodwin, in Cook County, not only endorses the policy advocated by the writer in the matter of improvement of streets by special assessment, but may practically make it law. This opinion was the outcome of a protest made by the property owners on Twenty-sixth street, in Chicago, between the Rock Island railway tracks and South Park avenue. Last spring the city asked the county court to confirm the assessment on this improvement, which had placed the entire cost on the abutting property. The owners protested on the ground that the general public were benefited in that they used this street more than any other cross-town street in that part of the city, and therefore should pay part of the assessment. The county court refused to admit evidence as to the benefit accruing to the city. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where the verdict of the lower court was reversed and the case remanded. The case has been reargued and the judges decided to reduce the assessment against the property abutting on the street and charge the same amount against the city.

The whole plan of improving

streets by special assessment, as practiced heretofore in this state, is unjust, extravagant and impolitic. Unjust, in that it is impossible, at least in many cases, to spread the assessment equitably; and, furthermore, it compels a few to pay heavy taxes for the benefit of the whole public. Extravagant, in that the cost is made 25 to 45 per cent higher than is necessary. In one recent case in Chicago the property owners secured the privilege of paving their own street in accordance with an ordinance passed by the council, and it cost less than one-half of the assessment, and in one instance in Highland Park one of the owners of property abutting on the street to be improved offered to make the improvement for 60 per cent of the assessment. Impolitic, in that it prevents the rapid improvement of streets, because property owners know that a third, more or less, of the cost to them is unnecessary and wasteful.

Is it not the part of wisdom for the city of Highland Park to unlimber itself from such a costly cumbersome, discouraging method. If the city can not or will not assume the whole cost of the improvement (which is perhaps an extreme the other way) then let it adopt a method based upon the decision mentioned above, namely, the property owners pay part and the general public pay the balance—a method, by the way, used in other states.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Before you listen to the children about the feudishness of the teacher and get all worked up and excited over it, it is better to reflect a little. Remember your one or half dozen cherubs drive you crazy about all the time, and bear with the teacher who is making for you intelligent men and women of as unpromising material as you were twenty or thirty years ago. Remember that besides your boy, who, of course, every one knows is an angel, she has to contend with that awful boy of your neighbor's, and you know full well what a terror he is.

A Georgia pastor who resigned because he couldn't collect his salary, said in his farewell sermon: "I have little to add, dear brethren, save this. You were all in favor of free salvation, and the manner in which you have treated me is proof that you got it."

This is the way one editor got after delinquents: "Tell me, ye angelic hosts, ye messengers above, shall swindled printers here below have no redress above?" The shining angel band replied: "To us is knowledge given, delinquents on the printer's book can never enter heaven."

From now on, says an exchange, this office will take on subscription: Hay, to feed the press; wood, to make a little hell of our own; oats, to feed the devil; milk, to nurse the babies; money, to cloth our better half; turnips, 'beggies, pumpkins, cabbage, onions and other dainty vegetables for general family use. Just now money and wood are the two most needed commodities to keep soul and body united, also to keep profanity from our door.

Many a girl, when she first falls in love with a man, seems to feel aggrieved if he manages to exist with any degree of comfort or pleasure when out of her presence.

NEWS-LETTER—\$1.50 per year.