

CITY COUNCIL.

The old one met, set its house in order, passed a big batch of cement sidewalk ordinances, hitting about everybody who has not been hit before, so as to treat all alike, as Mr. Everett said, passed the ordinance for macadamizing Lincoln avenue from Green Bay road to Beach street at an estimated cost of \$14,511.15, paid the bills, including funeral expenses and then drawing the drapery of their couch about them and died peaceably, after hearing the firemen ask for an increase in pay, \$1 00 each for the first hour and 40 cents for following hours on duty.

At nine o'clock the new council was called to order. The mayor announced his committees as follows:

- Finance—Morton, Everett and Shields.
- Street and alley—Everett, Warren, Morton and Leaming.
- Fire and water—Warren, Turner and Morton.
- Judiciary—Hart, Dooley and Everett.
- Auditing—Dooley, Leaming and Warren.
- Sewerage—Turner, Shields and Hart.
- Police—Leaming, Hart and Turner.
- Printing—Shields, Dooley and Everett.

The appointments made by the mayor were as follows:

- Superintendent streets—Edward Nevins.
- Collector—Fred Schumacher.
- Engineer at pumping station—M. Morse.
- Policemen—John Nelson and John Dahl.
- Auditor—Fred Greenslade.

William Dooley had an elegant bouquet of red carnations which he very magnanimously shared with his associates.

There was a large crowd present, but they all went home at an early hour, some surprised, some disturbed and some happy.

WORLD'S FAIR SLANG.

St. Louis Will Now Set the Pace in the Coming of New Words and Phrases.

One of the enduring effects of the Chicago fair in 1893 was the amount of slang originated there. The Philadelphia centennial is indissolubly connected in the minds of many persons with the disappearance of Charley Ross, and from that exhibition dates, practically, the host of jokes that have flooded magazines and enlivened the stage on the slothfulness of Philadelphia and Philadelphians, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Now, St. Louis, in anticipation of the opening of the Louisiana Purchase exhibition, has been burnishing up some

of the recent slang of the Mississippi valley, and some of the items may be obtained from advance sheets, so to speak.

What is called in Chicago a "dead one" or a "sleeper" is in St. Louis a "crape." The St. Louis version of the expression "the real thing" for a pretty girl is "a swell doll." A "crown guy" is a policeman, a "gitney" is a nickel, and "mug's landing" is the Union station.

St. Louis has a large southern and southwestern population. The southwest has, in recent years, superseded the west very generally as the starting place of most American slang, and St. Louis has some geographical advantages in this respect that are not likely to be obscured by the action of any of its up-to-date citizens.

DARE NOT HINT AT MURDER.

Turkish Newspapers Are Not Permitted to Refer to the Crime of Regicide.

The sultan of Turkey lives in constant dread of death at the hands of an assassin and the most extraordinary means are taken to guard his person from their approach. He has likewise prohibited any mention of the crime of regicide in the newspapers published in his domain. He insists that every ruler or person of high political importance should die a natural death. The Stampa of Turin says that other manners of death are not officially recognized by Nischan Effendi, the censor. When King Humbert was assassinated at Monza the Turkish newspapers announced the sad event in this way: "King Humbert left the hall amid the frantic cheers of the people. The king, much affected, bowed several times and to all appearances was immediately dead." When the shah of Persia was assassinated the Turkish papers said: "In the afternoon the shah drove to his summer palace and there complained of illness. His corpse was sent to Teheran." One paper excelled all others by this absurd piece of euphemistic simplification: "The shah left a little ill, but finally his corpse returned to the palace." This was too much even for the Turks, who keep the phrase as one of their proverbs.

SLAVERY IN NEW ENGLAND.

Brought to an End by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1783.

Slavery in New England began soon after the settlement of the country. In 1638 Pequot Indians were taken from Massachusetts and sold in the West Indies. The vessel returning brought a cargo of cotton and tobacco, says the Boston Transcript. Slaves were most numerous in New England about the middle of the eighteenth century. In 1754 there were nearly 5,000 negro slaves in the state of Massachusetts. In 1780, in the declaration of rights, all men were declared to be free and equal. In 1781 a white man in Massachusetts was indicted for beating and imprisoning a black man. His defense was that this was the necessary and lawful correction for a slave, for a slave could not be held in subjection unless one could punish him when he went away or refused to work. In 1783 the supreme court of Massachusetts declared that the defense was invalid. That put an end to slavery in New England. Slaves were mostly household servants, kept largely by rich people for purposes of display.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

The word Chickamauga means "dull, sluggish stream," and it is from the waters of the creek that the Indians, who were among the most daring and warlike of all the tribes in east Tennessee, got their names, says the Chattanooga Times. The original interpretation of Chattanooga has long been lost. The general acceptance of the meaning of

the word is "Hawk's Nest," said to have been suggested by the valley nestling in the shadow of the ridges and mountain. Others say that the word is derived from the name Clamowah, given by the Cherokees to small, warlike hawks that made their nests in the cliffs of Lookout mountain.

SUPERVISOR'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
LAKE COUNTY,) ss
The following is a statement by James McDonald, Supervisor of the Town of Deerfield, in the County and State, aforesaid, of amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year just closed, ending on the 28th day of March, 1903, showing the amount of public funds received, and commencement of said fiscal year; the amount of public funds expended, and for what purposes expended, during said fiscal year, ending as aforesaid.

The said James McDonald, being duly sworn, doth dispose and say that the following statement, by him subscribed, is a true and correct statement of the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year above stated, the amount of public funds received, and the sources from which received and the amount expended and purposes for which expended as set forth in the following statement:

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this Twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1903.
JOHN C. DUFFY,
Notary Public.

Date	Funds Received and From What Sources Received.	Amount.
1902.	Amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year commencing on the 29th day of March, 1902	\$1768 75
March 29,	Received from Town Collector, dog tax	224 42
	Received from County Treasurer, del. tax	1 96
	Received from County Treasurer, town tax	3 23
	Amount paid out	\$1998 36
	Balance on hand	1054 69
	DISBURSEMENTS, MARCH 31, 1902.	\$224 42
	George Hesler, highway commissioner, dog tax	4 50
	C. H. Baker, town auditor	3 00
	Charles Gordon, town auditor	3 00
	L. B. Hibbard, town auditor	4 50
	T. R. Watson, town auditor	4 50
	James McDonald, town auditor	13 00
	John Mohan, highway commissioner	21 00
	George Hesler, highway commissioner	22 50
	Frank Stupey, highway commissioner	4 50
	M. J. Gibbs, highway commissioner	51 05
	H. M. Prior, town clerk	8 00
	C. T. Pentgroph, printing	44 36
	Sheridan Road News-Letter	5 00
	Village of Fort Sheridan, polling place	5 00
	A. Abercromby, polling place	5 00
	H. M. Prior, polling place	3 00
	W. O. Hipwell, judge of election	3 00
	T. B. Green, judge of election	3 00
	James McDonald, judge of election	3 00
	E. L. DisJardins, judge of election	3 00
	J. J. Condon, judge of election	3 00
	Jos. Severson, judge of election	3 00
	F. M. Evans, judge of election	3 00
	R. G. Evans, judge of election	3 00
	A. Bock, judge of election	3 00
	R. Winchester, clerk of election	3 00
	H. M. Prior, clerk of election	3 00
	Dale Sweetland, clerk of election	3 00
	J. H. Brady, clerk of election	3 00
	E. A. Hustus, clerk of election	3 00
	John Gustavson, clerk of election	3 00
	Peter Dooley, clerk of election	3 00
	W. Noerenberg, clerk of election	3 00
	Clyde Harfein, clerk of election	2 00
	Fred Rudolph, constable	4 50
	R. E. Moore, constable	2 00
	J. H. Sheahen, constable	4 00
	James McDonald, posting notices	4 00
	A. Bock, posting notices	1 50
	J. H. Brady, posting notices	3 00
	H. M. Prior, posting notices	1 96
	George Hesler, highway commissioner, dog tax	1 50
	Charles Gordon, town auditor	1 50
	L. B. Hibbard, town auditor	1 50
	T. B. Watson, town auditor	12 00
	James McDonald, town auditor	19 50
	M. J. Gibbs, highway commissioner	21 00
	George Hesler, highway commissioner	5 00
	Frank Stupey, highway commissioner	41 00
	N. Edwards, thistles	397 50
	Charles Gasfield, thistles	34 50
	W. E. Brand, town assessor	8 00
	H. M. Prior, town clerk, supplies	9 40
	James Vanderson, J. P., wood, coal	
	S. C. Berry, constable	
	Total	\$1054 69

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