

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Sunday May 29 1904.
MORNING SESSION

Union Rally of all Sunday Schools in the township.

Escort—The Northwestern Military School and Band.

Marshal—Major R. P. Davidson

Chorister—Charles H. Warren

9.30—Each school meet at their own school and form procession.

10.00—Assemble at Railroad Station, Highland Park, Lake County, Ill.

10.15—Arrive at the Presbyterian Church. Introduction of each school

10.30—Opening Exercises.

10.45—Palastine Map Song, by Miss Annie Grover

10.55—Ten Commandments, all Schools
Song—Choir—Anthem

11.00—Primary Lesson, taught by Mrs. F. D. Everett.
Song

11.15—Intermediate Lesson, taught by Rev. Geo. D. Rogers.

11.30—Song—Choir—Anthem

Five minute talks by following pastors:
Rev. H. F. Ebert, Rev. E. F. Fuessle,
Rev. S. F. Bly, Rev. G. Erickson,
Rev. L. R. Horton

11.55—Closing Exercise

Song—Prayer

12.00—All schools form procession and march to R. R. Station and disband

AFTERNOON SESSION

At Baptist Church,

2.00—Praise and Prayer Service, by Frank E. Mayer

Secretary's report of last Convention
Appointment of Committees

2.20—How to make a Sunday School Convention most profitable, by E. R. Ernsberger
Song

2.35—Written Report from each superintendent in Township
Song

2.50—Seven standards of Excellence, any five of which makes a Banner Sunday school, Rev. Fuessle and Mrs. Wm. Norenberg

Teachers Meetings: Normal Class, Home Dept., Cradle Roll, Loyal Army, Rally Day, Decision Day.
Offering for County Work

3.15—Primary Work, Mrs. W. T. Underwood

3.40—Supplementary Work, Mr. F. M. Steele

4.00—Election and Installation of Township Officers

EVENING SESSION

At Baptist Church

7.30—Anthem, by Choir
Praise and Devotional Exercises, Rev. P. C. Wolcott

7.45—Address, "What Does the Sunday School Stand for?" Rev. A. A. Pfanstiehl

of the meteorologist with the eccentric during the so-called ar is really more an English publishing we have heard e in connection with

A NOBLE RED MAN.

Crazy Snake, Leader of Ketoowah Indians, Wants Uncle Sam to Enforce Old Treaty.

Chitto Harjo, known as Crazy Snake leader of the Ketoowah band of Creek Indians, has announced that he will go to Washington to have an interview with President Roosevelt, says the Kansas City Journal. Crazy Snake has the distinction of being the last Indian in the United States rebellious enough for Uncle Sam to order several companies of regulars out to keep him within bounds. This happened two years ago, when he declared war against the government, and since that time he has served a term in prison for rebellion. When the council of war was held near Tahlequah last week each tribe named a delegate to go with Crazy Snake to Washington. They are adherents of the old treaty of 1832, which provided that the Indians should hold their lands in common, according to the old tribal laws, as long as "water and grass grows." The old warrior and the delegates named to accompany him cannot speak English, and an interpreter will be necessary in order for them to make their wishes known to the president. They will ask him to enforce the treaty of 1832.

THE "SPEED MANIA."

Cyclists and Automobilists Said to Develop Characteristics Foreign to Them When in Normal State.

The conviction is gaining ground among scientific men that indulgence in extraordinary speeds of transition voluntarily controlled breeds in the human species a form of disease capable of development to the degree of delirium, says a London exchange. The disease is generally referred to as the speed craze or speed mania. By a rather strange coincidence a discussion on this subject took place at the Societe de Hypnologie et de Psychologie, in Paris, only a few days before the tragic death of Zborowski. One of the speakers, a Dr. Hachet-Souplet, maintained that persons in position to increase their speed of transition at will are simply carried away by the consciousness thereof. They have no longer control of themselves; they are intoxicated. They then develop characteristics which are foreign to them when in the normal state—boastfulness, combativeness, crabbedness, hatred, mischievousness and violence. These characteristics vary in form and degree, but may attain a maximum in the cyclist and automobilist.

Obloquy Not Fairly Divided.

What is much needed in this country is a rational equalization between the obloquy that is freely devoted to the convicted grafter and the laxity of public sentiment that makes grating in public places possible, declares the Kansas City Star. It is not often that the people have reason to be surprised at the downfall of their public servants. It is exceedingly rare that a man who is held to be strictly honorable and competent by the community in which he lives turns out to be a crook or failure in public life. Such fiascoes are due, 99 times out of every 100, to the habit of people of electing men to office whom they know to be lax in morals and of mediocre ability. If the doctrine that an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure could be made effective in politics, more than 90 per cent. of the official scandals which disgrace the country would be avoided.

WELLS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Large Areas in That Country Are Without Surface Water—Government Boring Plant Kept Busy.

Over large areas in South Africa the surface is streamless, and hence without a visible water supply. By boring to no great depth, though, the desired article can almost invariably be found, says the New York Tribune. An engineer in the public works department of the Cape government says that in the last five years the authorities have made 2,000 boreholes at an average cost of £50 each, and at least three-fourths of these have produced water in satisfactory quantities, the daily output from such wells now being about 28,000,000 gallons. The Transvaal government has also appointed an expert to study local possibilities.

These facts are naturally of interest to manufacturers of well-boring plants, who are already doing a considerable business with South Africa, and who may expect to see that business multiplied many times over during the next few years. During 1898, 1899 and 1900 applications for the use of Cape government drills averaged about 500 annually, and at present, so largely have these applications increased, no fewer than half a hundred drills are in constant operation, and the government is said to have booked sufficient work to keep the existing plant fully occupied for at least three years, and further applications will therefore have to be met by large increases of plant, and by extensive private enterprise in the same direction.

COINS WHICH HAD THEIR DAY.

Gold Pieces Which Are Rare and Curious—Some Which Collectors Are Anxious to Obtain.

Recent mention of the disappearance of the \$2.50 gold piece from circulation and the premium this coin commands as a curio has set many to rummaging in old pocketbooks and the bottoms of cash boxes and drawers in search of odd or out-of-date coins, says the Portland Oregonian. Some have found a \$2.50 piece, but not many. The \$3 piece, once quite common, but always a sort of curiosity, is oftener found, and many have specimens of the little gold coins representing 25 cents and 50 cents, which were not minted by the government and probably have not so much gold in them as they represent. They used to pass as coin, but were never in general circulation, being so easily lost that they soon became scarce. One of the handsomest coin relics seen is a \$10 gold piece bearing the mint stamp of 1799. It is larger than the present \$10 piece. The owner has it hung in a band and wears it as a charm on his watch chain. The owner says he refused an offer of \$150 for this relic. The old octagonal \$50 pieces were quite common in California in early days when gold dust was largely used as a circulating medium. They were made of pure gold, and while they had not the elegant finish of the gold coins minted by the government in these days, many still remember them as the handsomest coin they ever saw. Many people now would consider them handsome on account of the \$50 in them.

Telephone Girls Become Bald.

A large proportion of telephone girls employed by the big companies in New York give up their places rather than incur the risk of becoming partly bald. This effect of the steel band or hood which telephone operators wear over their head is plainly noticeable in the case of those who have scanty hair. On boys who act as telephone operators it is even more noticeable than with girls.

A. Robertson

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