

CLAIRE C. EDWARDS

Candidate for States Attorney of Lake County, subject to the decision of the Republican party at the primaries to be held August 8, 1908. -

Claire C. Edwards was born in the town of Avon and reared on a farm about two miles north of Grayslake.

He attended the public schools in Lake County, graduating and receiving a teacher's certificate at the age of 16.

After two years spent on the farm, he chose the Law as his profession and with that end in view, attended the Northern Indiana Normal School; Wheaton College and the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, in all five years.

He then entered the Chicago Law School and graduated therefrom in 1901, and as admitted to practict in all courts in Illinois in the early winter of 1901, and in the United States Courts in February, 1907.

During the years spent in college, Mr. Edwards worked and paid his expenses, thus being essentially a self reliant and self made man. Mr. Edwards has been engaged in the active practice of law in Lake County for over seven years, nearly six years of which has been in the City of Waukegan, having had an extensive and varied office and trial practice.

Mr. Edwards has, as the court records will show, been engaged in the trial of nearly all the important criminal cases tried for the past five years, among which might be mentioned, the murder cases of John Sosnosky; Setrak Ezekilian; Pilo Salvatore; Pilo Gravano; Mary Ross; Salvatore Muto; Harold Mitchell and May Mitchell.

Mr. Edwards has recently been engaged to lecture to the students of the Chicago Law School for the years 1908-9 on the subject of "CRIMINAL LAW" thus being recognized as one of the leading Criminal Lawyers in the north part of the State.

By reason of his extended criminal practice, and of his having made a specialty of criminal law, Mr. Edwards, if elected States Attorney, could and would give the people of the county the benefit of this valuable training and experience.

March the 1st 1904, Mr. Edwards formed a partnership with J. K. Orvis and on April 10. 1908, the same was dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Edwards is now engaged in the general practice of law in the new Wetzel Building' corner of Washington and County streets. In an interview with a Sun Reporter Mr. Edwards stated: I am a candidate for this office, standing squarely on my past record, which is well known to the majority of the voters of Lake County. I have nothing to conceal and no promises to make futher than this: "If elected I mean to so conduct the office that I can look every man squarely in the eye and

States Attorney with pride."

He further stated; "I am the candidate of no faction, association or league, but shall appeal direct to the voters.

If any man is unacquainted with my record, let him inquire of any man that has served on the numerous juries of this County for the past six years.

THE LANGUAGE OF LETTERS

Writing the address in alleged poetry of rhyme is an evidence of feeble mindedness that should never be displayed in public.

A postage stamp upon the upper left hand corner means, "I am not right bright," in the estimation of postal employes.

The address at top on envelope on a line with the stamp, indicates that it is liable to be obliterated by cancelling machine, and the letter go to the dead letter office for resurrection.

Stamp on the reverse side of the envelope meanas that the letter may be thrown aside in the rush of making up a mail before the freak is discovered, and delayed from one to twentyfour hours, as a result of such nonsense.

Writing "In haste" or similar inscriptions upon a letter is a sign of great danger. No doubt many serious wrecks have been occasioned by fast running of trains when the engineer knew such a letter was in the mail car. Don't do it any more. Some mail clerk is liable to hurt himself laughing at your silliness. Mail matter is always sent by the quickest possible route after being deposited in the post office, frequently going hundreds of miles around to gain a few minutes over a shorter direct route on which connections are not so good. Nothing but a special delivery stamp will hurry anything by mail, and that only after it has reached the office of destination, where it will be specially delive

## FOREIGN MAILS.

Rates and conditions applicable to mail matter within the universal postai union, which embraces practically every country in the civilized world;

Letters-For each ounce or fraction 5 cents first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Postal cards 2 cents each. Letters addressed to any postal union country will be forwarded though no stamps have been at ixed, but double the deficiency will be collected upon delivery. The same rule applies to letters mailed in other c untries and addressed to the United States.

Newspapers and Printed Matter, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction there of, Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces. Packages of printed matter are limited in size to 18 inches in any one direction, except Germany and Great Britain, where the limit is 2 feet, though rolls not more than 4 inches in diameter may be 30 inches long.

Publications in violation of the copy -right laws of the country of destination, will also be rigorously excluded.

Before mailing any other than letters to a foreign country, it will be well to consult your postmaster.

## UNMAILABLE MATTER.

Intoxicaating liquors, (ardent, vinous, spiritous or malt,) poisons, explosives or inflammable articles, live or dead animals, (not stuffed,) insects and reptiles, (except queen bees and honestly say, that I am doing my plain their attendant bees, the "Australian Hicks, "I'd get a few feathers for my duty, and to be able after the completion Ludy Bird," in their proper recepta- hat."-Globe.

of my term to point to my record as ces, or articles exhaling a bad od it, all matters pertaining to lotteries, gilt enterprises or games of chance and all articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes, inculding all advertisements concerning the same, are absolutely unmailable in any form or quintity, or under any circumstances whatever and anyone depositing such prohibited matter for transmission by mail is liable to severe penalties for each offense.

Sharp pointed instruments or other articles liable to damage the mail sacks or contents, or injure persons handling the same, must be so wrapped and points covered with wood or metal, as to render damage or injury impossible, before they can be received for mailing.

Liquids are not inculded in the foregoing proibited list, will be transmitted in the domestic mails, in quantities not exceeding four fluid ounces, when prepared according to the rules prescribed by the post office department, which any postmaster will exhibit to those having occasion to use the same, being too extensive for publication in a letter of this kind, and but few have occasion to use it.

Any dry substance not poisonous may be sent by mail when prepared ac cording to said regulations.

#### MEMORIAL ENTHUSIASM. DAY

"Old Glory" was honored at the great assembly of veterans and their sons at the Orchestra hall on Sunday evening, May 31. One of the features of the gathering was the mighty burst of enthusiasm which swept over the audience when Jules G. Lumbard, who is called "the dean of American singers," sang "The Battle Cry of Freedom." It brought to mind a fine incident in the recruiting for the Civil war. It was on a summer afternoon in 1862 that 5,000 men had congregated in the court house square in Chicago in response to a call from President for fighting men. Many were wavering with indecision between the fireside and the firing line. Hearts were welling with patriotism and passion and there was needed some master hand to swing the pendulum ofuncertainty.

At the psychological moment, the figure of a young giant, with a great head of shaggy hair, appeared on the platform. In is hand he held a slip of paper which had been thrust there a moment before by George F. Root. The ink was barely dry.

"Sing it," said Root.

"I will," said the young man, and then and there, Jules G. Lumbard, in rich orotund tones, gave first voice to that inspiring song, "The Battle Cry of Freedom." Before he was through, from over the court house square there rolled the vibrant melody of 500 voices:

"For we'll rally 'round the flag, boys We'll rally once again-

Shouting the battle cry of freedom." The scene was recalled to a marked degree on Sunday evening when the entire audience of 2000 persons sang again the same chorus with the same old solo leader and when, in response to an encore, he sang "I'm a Child of a King the enthusiasm was even greater.

"I wish I were an ostrich," said Hicks angrily, as he tried to eat one of his wife's biscuits, but couldn't. "I wish you were," returned

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