

MOULTRIE DEMOCRATS INSTURCT FOR HEARST.

Delegates Selected to State, Congressional and Senatorial Conventions.



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

The democracy of Moultrie county met in convention Monday afternoon at the court house in Sullivan with the full quota of seventy-eight delegates present.



STATES ATTORNEY WHITFIELD.

Endorsed for Congress by Moultrie County Democrats.

The following were the delegates present:

- SULLIVAN—G. A. Fields, W. K. Whitfield, Aada F. Burwell, B. W. Patterson, Quain, J. F. Wright, John P. Lilly, Finley, Leroy Byrro, Isaac Hudson, Scott, C. W. Green, W. N. Wood, J. E. Baker, M. A. Mattox, Art Lindsay, John Wolf, L. R. Smith, I. J. Martin, J. T. Taylor, Isaac Hudson, J. T. Dawdy, Charles Kuster, Zion F. Baker and R. D. Mochler.

Below will be found the delegates to the state, congressional and senatorial conventions and the resolutions adopted.

We, the representatives of the democratic party of Moultrie county, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the fundamental principles of democracy as taught by Jefferson, perpetuated by Jackson and defended by Bryan.

We favor the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will destroy unlawful combinations of capital, commonly known as monopolistic trusts.

We favor the revision of the tariff to a revenue basis, such as will aid in destroying the monopolistic trusts in tariff-protected commodities.

We favor such railroad legislation as will prevent unfair discrimination on trust-made and other commodities.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

We deplore the reign of extravagance and corruption so predominant in republican, national and state administrations, and pledge the democratic party to a reform of all such injustice.

Resolved, That in that matchless champion of the peoples' rights, William Randolph Hearst, we recognize the ability and genius of a leader, and a man worthy to hold the

Samuel Dick, J. D. Farris, J. B. Tabor, A. W. Treat. Senatorial Convention—J. W. Luttrell, Rufus Miller, H. A. Bristow, A. M. Blythe, J. B. Craig, W. K. Whitfield, James Foley.

THE SULLIVAN SCHOOLS

Elect Their Teachers for the Coming Year.

The board of education have selected the following teachers for the coming year. It is practically decided that no science teacher will be elected this year, the duties of the position to be filled by other teachers. The teacher of English and history has not been chosen yet.

The following is the list of teachers, their positions and salaries:

- Thomas L. Cook, of Urbana, superintendent, salary \$1000 per annum. M. S. Vance of Urbana, principal of high school, salary \$96 per month. Estella Chisholm of Farmer City, latin teacher, \$85 per month. Rose D. Inman of Clay county, eighth grade, \$45 per month. Rosella Rose of Windsor, seventh grade, \$47 50. Mrs. Florence Hodgson of Lovington, sixth grade, \$42 50. Helen Clarke and Mrs. Jessie C. Edwards both of Sullivan, fifth grade, each \$42 50. Goldie Beckman of Arthur and Gertie Hill of Sullivan, fourth grade, each \$42 50. Nellie Harris and Ora Ford both of Sullivan, third grade, each \$42 50. Mary Powers of Sullivan, second grade, \$45. Sarah Powers of Sullivan, first grade \$45.

WEDDINGS.

WOODRUFF-MORRIS

Squire Woodruff of this city and Mrs. Katherine Morris of Bethany were married at Bethany Wednesday and are now at home in their handsome residence on West Jefferson street. Mr. Woodruff is one of Sullivan's best known citizens. He confesses to being 76 years of age and this is his seventh matrimonial venture. The bride was a resident of Bethany almost all of her life, but had been living in Washington for about two years. She is a most estimable lady. She is 65 years of age and had been married twice before.

BROSAM-WEGER.

George Brosam and Miss Mary Weger were married in St. Louis Tuesday. The couple tried to slip away without their friends finding out their intention, but before the train left the depot, nearly every man and all of the women in town knew of it. Mr. Brosam was in business here for over thirty years. He has served as mayor and alderman of Sullivan and enjoys an extended acquaintance. His bride has resided here for several years and is much respected. They will visit the fair for a few days and then return to their handsome home in the grove in the southeast part of town.

BASE BALL NEWS.

The Sullivan base ball club which has been known as the Sullivan Ma rooms for many years, have changed their name to the Sullivan Grays. The Sullivan Grays defeated the Findlay nine on the latter's grounds Saturday by the phenomenal score of 26 to 0.

The Argenta base ball club, which was billed to play two games here, Sunday and Monday, were rained out and returned home Sunday night. They will likely come back later in the season.

The Sullivan Grays and the Decatur Reserves will play ball at Sease's park Sunday afternoon. Game called at 3 o'clock. The Reserves are Decatur's strongest amateur team.

SUICIDE AT QUIGLEY.

Martin VanBuren Quigley of Quigley, a country postoffice in Shelby county about ten miles southwest of Sullivan, committed suicide Tuesday night by taking strychnine.

The deceased was 63 years old and was one of the best known farmers in that section. He has suffered for years with cancer, and despondency over the incurableness of the disease is believed to have caused a fit of temporary aberration, during which the deed was committed.

A wife and six grown children survive him.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Judge E. D. Hutchinson has selected as members of the board of review to act with Bush W. Patterson, chairman of the board of supervisors, in reviewing and revising the assessments of 1904, Henry P. Diamond of Jonathan Creek township as the democratic member and George L. Seiders of Lake City as the republican member.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vogle desire to thank their neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted in their late bereavement in the death of their daughter, Sadie Goldie Vogle.

MEMORIAL DAY TRIBUTE TO BRAVE SOLDIER DEAD.

Exercises Held at the Opera House and Cemetery Last Monday.



Memorial services were held Sunday morning at the Christian church, conducted by Rev. H. A. Davis. The other churches held no forenoon services and the old soldiers attended worship in a body.

On Monday, decoration day, the program was opened at 2 o'clock at the opera house with music by Pettit's concert band, followed by "America" by the band and chorus, prayer, singing, and reading of orders by the adjutant of the G. A. R. post.

An address by R. J. Miller was well delivered and greatly appreciated. A vocal solo by Rev. H. A. Davis, assisted by the chorus, was a pleasant feature of the program. The principal address of the day was to have been delivered by Judge Cochran, but his lack of strength permitted him to speak only a few words of greeting to his old comrades in arms.

After the singing of "Illinois" by the chorus, the procession was formed and led by the band to Greenhill Cemetery, where J. E. Jennings delivered an address which was followed by decorating of graves.

The attendance was large, notwithstanding the threatening weather.

Memorial services will be held at the Camfield, Hampton, Souther, East Nelson, French, Whitfield and Linn Creek cemeteries on Sunday, June 5, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and at Jonathan Creek church cemetery on Sunday, June 12, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The following is the roster of the deceased soldiers buried in the Sullivan and neighboring cemeteries:

- GREENHILL CEMETERY, SULLIVAN. Union Army—M. A. Baggett, Co. C, 126th Ill. Geo D Bohling. H F Hawkins. John Strickland. Moses Hoggett, D, 41st Ill. Capt A B Lee, B, 41st Ill. Henry Carriker, E, 38th Ill. William Waggoner, K, 126th Ill. Hiram Hoggett, C, 126th Ill. G W Dawson, A, 126th Ill. G W Gennett, C, 126th Ill. James Maxedon, G, 49th Ill. William Humble, Kentucky Regiment. George E. Thomason, H, 18th Ill. John Fuqua, F, 4th Tenn. Hiram Clark. F M Parvis, 3rd Ill Cavalry. Charles Fick, E, 66th Ill. Harry Brower, 5th Ill Cavalry. Lieut J F M Whiting, 11th W Va. E C Baggett, C, 126th Ill. Robert Stewart, C, 126th Ill. Leroy Lynn, C, 126th Ill. Joe H Everett, C, 126th Ill. Capt A N Smyser, C, 126th Ill. James Freed, C, 126th Ill. George W Foster, A, 126th Ill. John Rolston, C, 126th Ill. T J Eviston, 39th Ind. W A Linn E, 21st Regulars. Dr J H Hollingsworth, 41st Ind. J R Lee, 21st Ill. Lieut C L Shinn, H, 73rd Ill. L B Birchfield, H, 18th Ill. J A Davis, 43rd Ill. C P Tichenor, F, 33rd Ind. J M Maddox, D, 21st Ill. Joseph Elleston, 63rd Ill. James McCowan, C, 156th Ill. Harry Sare, I, 173rd Ind. T H Beveridge, B, 89th Ill. Milton Tichenor, H, 88th Ind. Henry Hunt, C, 126th Ill. T J Weston, C, 126th Ill. Conrad Bray, C, 126 Ill. Samuel Poland. Robert Jarvis. Edmund Hunt. T J Hill. A B Shortess, B, 18th Ill. Levi Lee, K, 8th Ill. Karl Stanke. W T Sheridan, Conn. Artillery. Nelson E Powell, B, 41st Ill. War of 1812—William G Hayden. Samuel Wright. Mexican War—M Kliver. Aaron George. A J Gilbert. W F Davis. Confederate Army—J H Dunscomb. William Shepherd. Jacob Harbaugh. A McPheeters. Jonathan Graham. John Ford. Reuben George.

U. B. CHURCH DEDICATION.

The United Brethren church at Kirksville will be dedicated Sunday, June 19. Rev. Matthews, of Chicago, bishop of the church, will conduct the services. Preaching at 10 a. m. Those coming from a distance will be entertained, and all are cordially invited.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Charles, the 42-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McIntyre, of north of Sullivan, recently ran a snag in his foot. Blood poisoning resulted and the youth died Tuesday night. Best bargains at the Jones Store.

How Jack Simpson Found Promotion.

"DON'T you like meat now, daddy?" Jack Simpson smiled wearily at the question of his little daughter, Beatrice, and she prattled on without waiting for an answer. "Cause you never have any, you know; and there's hardly ever anythin' in the cupboard now. I wants some milk for supper; please, mamma, let me have some milk."

You know, and yet you let me go to him and plead for your sake and the little 'un. Knowing this, you let me go. "Our need was so great," she answered. "And I," he went on, "have entrusted him with my one great hope—a secret even from you, Jess. I had an idea for a patent process that might be worth thousands to Fairlow's. In our extremity I confided it yesterday to Sefton Hodder, and sought his advice as to it being practicable. He thought it would be no use; said I might leave the drawings for consideration, but felt sure they would be a failure. Of course, he thought they would be no use. O, fool, fool, that I was!"

of that awful precipice, thunder! An almost uncontrollable passion to end things then and there takes possession of him. Still, better to wait a little while and then—the top entrance, and face to face in his office. The drawings are there. Who can guess what card Hodder will play when faced with a climax? Best to come armed, anyway. And if the pistol has to be used, why, what a feeble spark it will be amidst all this roar and flame and clanging stir. How terrified Jess would be if— Ah, he will soon be away now.

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS. Want Coal Lands Back. What promises to be a spirited legal contest for the mineral rights under about 3,000 acres of the finest coal land in Vermillion county is developing through the efforts of John G. Redmon, of Catlin, who is acting in the interests of the seven heirs of John Falls, deceased. About 35 years ago John Falls purchased mineral rights under a big tract for about 35 cents per acre. Later he was shot through the head and for 20 years was considered deranged as a result. During this period he disposed of his mineral titles to the Jones & Adams coal company of Chicago. The Falls heirs now claim that he disposed of the titles while mentally incapacitated and will make an effort to have the courts declare void the transfers. The value of the coal under the 3,000 acres in question is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000.

Doubtful Compliment. Peabody Bigelow, who has accepted the chair of foreign relations at Boston university, had completed an address before the Twentieth Century club of Chicago. A young man congratulated Mr. Bigelow rather awkwardly on this address, and the learned traveler replied: "That is a doubtful compliment. It reminds me of a remark that a friend of the groom's made at a New Hampshire wedding. 'This friend, an observant chap, watched the groom closely during the ceremony, and at the end here down on the happy man, shook him warmly by the hand, and said: 'Bill, ye done good. I had an idee ye would be skittish while ye was bein' tied up, but, beghosh, ye looked as bold as a sheep.'—Washington Post.

BLOOD POISON. Bone Pains, Itching, Scabby Skin Diseases, Swellings, Carbuncles, Scrofula. Permanently cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm. It destroys the active Poison in the blood. If you have chills and pains in bones, back and joints, itching Scabby Skin, Blood feels hot or thin; Swollen Glands, Ringed and Bumps on the Skin, Mucus Patches on Mouth, Sore Throat or offensive eruptions; Cope's Colic Spots or Rash on Skin, all run-down, nervous; Ulcers on any part of the body. Hair or Eyebrows falling out; Carbuncles or Boils, take Botanic Blood Balm, guaranteed to cure even the worst and most deep-seated cases where doctors, patent medicines, and hot springs fail. Heals all sores, stops all aches and pains, reduces all swellings, makes blood pure and rich, completely changing the entire body into a clean, healthy condition. B. B. B. has cured to stay cured thousands of cases of Blood Poison even after reaching the last stages.

She nodded her head, whispering, "I'm sure of it. I felt sure of it from the first," and his eyes blazed up with the desire to strike back.

Sefton Hodder, sharply outlined against the blinding glare of the molten steel, smiles grimly as the sparks fall in brilliant showers round him, and little thinks that at the moment he forms a vivid human target. For Jack Simpson, black hatred in his heart, is glancing along the barrel of his revolver, with his finger trembling on the trigger and his soul trembling on the verge

of that awful precipice, thunder! An almost uncontrollable passion to end things then and there takes possession of him. Still, better to wait a little while and then—the top entrance, and face to face in his office. The drawings are there. Who can guess what card Hodder will play when faced with a climax? Best to come armed, anyway. And if the pistol has to be used, why, what a feeble spark it will be amidst all this roar and flame and clanging stir. How terrified Jess would be if— Ah, he will soon be away now.

They were silent for a moment and then they laughed quietly together. Miss Beatrice was holding the kitten up by its paws in the corner, and saying: "Tend to me, puss, 'cause you are going to 'Merica, you know. You will have to cross the sea in a big, big boat. Now, how long, fink you, will it take to pack our fings?"—London Tit Bits

Bar Association Officers. At its convention at Bloomington the State Bar association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Stephen S. Gregory, Chicago; first vice president, George T. Page, Peoria; second vice president, John T. Lillard, Bloomington; third vice president, E. P. Williams, Galesburg; secretary-treasurer, James H. Matheny, Springfield. The next meeting place was left to the executive committee.

Will of Ghost Held Legal. Ghosts were given an official standing under the law by a jury in the circuit court at Carbondale, which decided the will dictated by the shade of Mrs. Martha Young's late husband, and copied by her before her death, was legal. Adolph Young, a son, sought to have the will set aside. It leaves \$80 acres of land and other property to his brother George, who is said to have engineered the slate-writing test by which the ghost of their father made known his wishes.

Death of Senator Fort.

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Teachers Plan a Trip.

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Valuing Indian Lives.

The value of the life of an Indian is not as great as that of a white man, according to the contention of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, which is negotiating in Chicago with United States district attorney E. G. Goodman for the settlement of claims for the red men killed in the Melrose Park wreck April 7. Each Indian's life is to be gauged by his reputed bravery, and on this basis Philip Irontail's relatives will get more than those of Comes Last and Kills Ahead, because he was known to have been of a more heroic nature. Charge-the-Enemy, Pawnee Killer and White Eyes, of the Sioux agency, are now in Chicago awaiting the settlement of the claims.

Stricken with Apoplexy.

W. H. Hinrichsen, known throughout Illinois as "Buck" Hinrichsen, suffered a stroke of apoplexy at his home in Alexandria. For 20 years "Buck" Hinrichsen has been a familiar figure in Illinois politics. He was secretary of state under Gov. Altgeld from 1893 to 1897, and at the expiration of his term was elected to congress by the democrats of this district. He was one of the original free silver men and has for years been a close friend of W. J. Bryan. Mr. Hinrichsen is 55 years old and has lived all his life in Morgan county. For several years he was editor of the Jacksonville Courier. During the past few years he has written much for papers in Chicago and other cities.

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THE SATURDAY HERALD.

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SULLIVAN, MOULTRIE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1904.

NO. 23.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

OLD AND NEW METHODS OF CELEBRATION IN CHICAGO.

FOR GROWN-UPS THIS YEAR.

In the Hands of a Municipal Trust—Business Changes on State Street—Oddities of That Retail Mart.

The Old Way.



Chicago.—No one who has spent a Fourth of July in this city would ever accuse the place of lacking in that species of patriotism which manifests itself in noise. On that one day, if on no others, the city has been allowed to run wild, and burn powder enough to supply the Russian army with much-needed ammunition.

On that one day the small boy has found the city a paradise. The authorities have offered no restraints to curb his noisy enthusiasm. He has been privileged to tie cannon crackers to the neighbors' dogs, to frighten the horses as he pleased, to set fire to buildings, and mutilate his own and other bodies as he saw fit. The police and fire departments were merely held in reserve to effect such remedies as were possible when the fun was over.

Revolvers, toy pistols, young cannons, cannon crackers, and, in fact, every form of dangerous implement known to the occasion, were permitted. They were sold in the stores to anyone who had the price to purchase, regardless of his age. The result has been almost countless cases of injury and many deaths.

It is said that toy pistols alone were responsible for 29 deaths from lock-jaw following last Fourth of July. Officials estimate that there are not less than 50,000 people in Chicago carrying scars as a result of Fourth of July accidents. Many thousands of dollars' worth of property is destroyed every year as a direct result of the uncontrolled use of powder in the celebration.

But, with all these faults, the small boy has approved of the occasion just as Chicago has known it in the past. The scars have been to him but mementoes of glorious occasions. The Fourth has been his ideal holiday, to be compared with no other in the calendar of the year.

The New Way.



This year the small boy will celebrate the nation's natal day by proxy. He will sit on a bench and watch a man, hired for the occasion, explode the firecrackers and the torpedoes. It promises to be a day of mental agony to him, but at its close the bodily pain will be on the man's fingers and not on the boy's.

The Chicago Amusement association is a corporation—a trust with a capital stock of \$1,000,000—and it has a corner on Fourth of July noise. It is a trust authorized by the municipal council, whose franchise gives it a monopoly of all the noise making on that day of all days to the small boy.

This is how it will dispense its product. After breakfast on the morning of the Fourth the children of the city will be assembled at the school play grounds, at the parks, and at certain specified vacant lots throughout the city. At these places there will be on duty policemen, firemen and doctors. The duty of the first is to shoot the firecrackers, and to give lessons to the children in how they may be exploded with safety to themselves and the public. Under this official tutelage some of the older boys may be permitted to hold the punk. The duty of the firemen will be to suppress any incipient blazes which the inexperienced policemen may start, and the doctors are to be on hand to bind up the policemen's wounds.

The noise-producing implements of this occasion will be the small-sized firecrackers and the penny bunch torpedoes. One other feature of the day will be a presentation to each youngster of a copy of the Declaration of Independence, and in the evening there will be a display of fireworks on the lake front.

Cannon crackers, toy pistols, revolvers, all that has made the celebrations of the past worthy of the occasion in the mind of the small boy, have been tabooed.

State Street Changes.



The most radical change State street has known in years was the purchase of Schlessinger & Mayer's business by H. G. Selfridge, for many years partner and manager of the retail department of Field's.

The price paid, \$5,000,000, indicates in a general way the amount of money that may be tied up in merchandises in one of these State street emporiums. Schlessinger's, as the Chicago public knew the store, was by no means the largest establishment on the street. There are at least two larger ones that are exclusively dry goods stores, and three others that are general department stores. It is safe to say that the largest of the State street establishments represents a n investment of not less than \$15,000,000. I have been in one little eight by ten room in this store in which was stored goods to the value of nearly \$200,000.

The majority of the stores have outgrown individual ownership. They are big corporations, the stock of which is bought and sold in the open market. So it is that Rothschild's and Slegel-Cooper & Co., supposedly the strongest kind of competitors, are said to be owned by the same people. Rothschild, the man who gave that store its name, died by his own hand. His death had no effect on the business of the store; other than the necessity of electing a new president for the company.

The amount of business done by the big stores is enormous. One of them passed \$6,000,000 worth of merchandise over the counters of its basement salesroom alone last year. Any of them will turn over their working capital easily five times in a year. The amount of merchandise sold does not determine the amount of profits. That depends upon the buying and the store management, and a close check is kept upon every department manager.

There is money in State street merchandising for the man who knows how, but it is an easy road to failure for the man who knows not.

Two Sides of State Street.



What Selfridge paid \$5,000,000 for on the east side of State street would have been worth considerable less on the west side of the street. The two sides of State street south of Washington are as different as the sections of the city inhabited by the working classes and the residence district of the rich. The east side of the street is the rich man's emporium, the west side the marketing place of the poor.

There is but one large store on the west side that may be said to be patronized extensively by the rich, while it is not until one gets as far south as Van Buren street on the east side that one may find a large store which depends upon the middle or poorer classes for its patronage.

This difference in patronage is reflected in the price of real estate, that on the west side of the street selling for practically one-fourth less per square foot than if situated on the opposite side. The stocks carried by the merchants on the different sides of the street are also in striking contrast. Some time ago I looked at Navajo blankets in a store on the west side. They were selling for \$26, and were not worth more. The same day I looked at others on the east side. They were selling for \$125, and were worth all of it. The first were imitations; the second were the genuine article.

The east side of the street is cosmopolitan in the elegance of dress of the people; the west side is cosmopolitan in the variety of the people. Patrons on the east side ride to and from the shops in automobiles, and fashionable carriages; patrons of the stores on the west side are pedestrians. A high-priced florist would find poor picking on the west side of the street, but they grow wealthy on the east side.

Such is State street, the greatest retail mart in the world.

Moral Support.

"My wife told me to discharge the cook last night. I went out to the kitchen to do it, and I got the worst tongue lashing I ever had in my life."

"Well, you discharged the impudent thing, didn't you?"

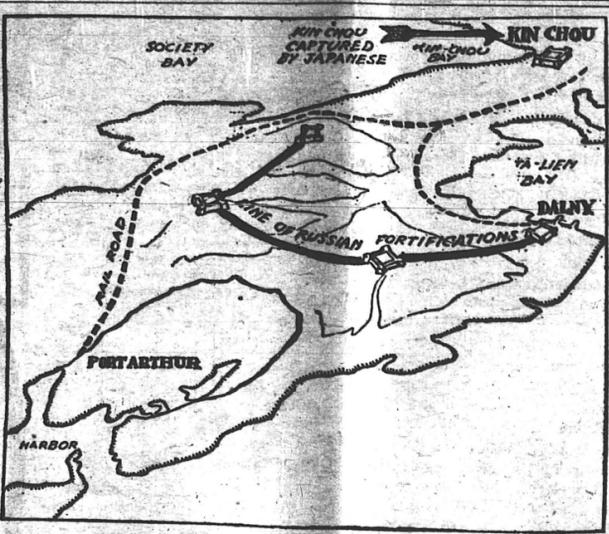
"Discharge her? I didn't say a word to her. She was entertaining a husky policeman."—Chicago Tribune.

Why She Quit.

"I've stopped keeping household accounts," she said.

"Did it worry you to know how much you spent?" asked her friend.

"No. The thing that annoyed me was to know how I could have so much left when I had spent so much."—Chicago Post.



MAP SHOWING KINCHOU AND SCENE OF OPERATIONS FOR DEFENSE OF PORT ARTHUR.

STORMS HEIGHTS OF NANSHAN HILL

Japanese Army Captures Russian Stronghold After Desperate Fighting—Loses 3,500 of Its Soldiers.

Tokio, May 30.—The Japanese assault on Nanshan hill was one of the fiercest and bloodiest affairs in modern warfare. In the earlier rushes of the engagement every man participating was shot down before he reached the first line of Russian trenches. It was found necessary to stop these infantry charges and renew the artillery fire from the rear before the final and successful assault on the Russian position could be made. The success of this assault was brought about by one detachment of Japanese troops, more intrepid than their comrades, who succeeded in piercing the Russian lines.

Render Mines Useless.

A splendid stroke of fortune was the discovery and destruction by the Japanese of the electric wires leading to the mines at the eastern foot of Nanshan hill. This prevented the Russians from exploding these mines when the Japanese infantry crossed the ground where they had been placed. It is possible that the fortune of the day hinged upon these mines. If the Russians had been able to explode them at the right time the losses among the Japanese troops would have been tremendous, and it is possible also that the Russians would have been able to hold the hill.

Victory at Great Cost.

Japan paid dearly for her victories at Kinchou. Nanshan and Tallenwan, losing 3,500 men in killed and wounded in the repeated assaults against these positions, but she scored a sweeping and valuable victory, capturing 50 guns, clearing the way to Port Arthur and inflicting losses on the Russians which in the end are expected to total 2,000 men. The desperate onslaughts of the Japanese on the heights of Nanshan were telling, for the Russians left 500 dead in the trenches there. A complete search of this field is expected to show a greater number of dead.

Russian Batteries Silenced.

The Japanese began the fight by bringing all their field guns into action and concentrating their fire on the emplacements on the hill. By 11 o'clock in the morning the principal Russian batteries had been silenced. The two Russian field batteries then withdrew to Nanquanling hill, and from there continued to fire on the Japanese until nightfall.

After the Russian batteries had been silenced the Japanese artillery opened on the enemy's trenches, the Japanese infantry advancing meanwhile to within rifle range. The Japanese gradually worked to within 400 yards of the Russian lines, where they encountered wire and other entanglements.

Every Man Shot Down.

They succeeded in discovering an opening in these obstacles and getting finally to within 200 yards of the Russian trenches they rushed for the line. Several successive charges were made, but every officer and man in the attacking parties was shot down 20 or 30 yards from the line. The charges were then stopped and the Japanese artillery renewed its preparatory fire on the enemy's position. Towards evening a detachment of Japanese carried a section of the Russian trenches, breaking through the enemy's line. Hundreds of the comrades of these men, inspired by their success, sprang forward, and then the entire Japanese line swept up the hill, driving the Russians from their positions. It was in the desperate infantry charges that the Japanese sustained the bulk of their losses.

London, May 30.—The London dail-

ies exhaust the vocabulary of admiration for the Japanese. The achievement at Kinchou they regard as proving the absolute military equality of the Japanese with the best European armies and as qualifying Japan to rank as a great power. Most of the newspapers regard the fall of Port Arthur to be now inevitable.

Battle Reported.

Chefoo, June 1.—An unconfirmed rumor is current among the Chinese that a battle occurred six miles from Port Arthur yesterday (Tuesday).

Continuous Fighting.

Liaoyang, June 1.—Continuous fighting has taken place northeast of Fengwangcheng and the railway above Kinchou since May 27. A sharp action has taken place eastward of Simatsi, 35 miles north of Fengwangcheng, which lasted from the morning of May 27 until daylight May 30. Both sides suffered severely. Detailed figures are lacking. The engagement resulted in the Russians retreating on Simatsi, followed cautiously by Japanese detachments. Severe fighting is reported along the railway between stations Vfangoy and Vfangion. The Japanese suffered heavily and would have been annihilated had not infantry reserves come up and forced the Russians to retreat into Vfangoy.

Advance of the Japanese.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—The war office has received the following despatch from General Kuropatkin under Monday's date: "I this morning received a report stating that the Japanese advance on Kwantien has begun from Saimatsza.

Expect Early Attack.

Liaoyang, May 31.—The impression at headquarters is growing that the main objective of the enemy is Port Arthur, and it would not be surprising if the actual assault on that fortress began within a fortnight.

London, May 31.—The attack on Port Arthur, the Chronicle's Tokio correspondent telegraphs, is expected to begin about June 15. Correspondents will leave here June 10 in time to see the capture probably about June 20. The correspondent also says that 10,000 Russians have been sent up the Liao river in junks to Tieling.

Distress at Port Arthur.

London, June 1.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Newchwang says: "Some Chinese fugitives from Port Arthur arrived here describe the situation of the inhabitants there as desperate. Famine prices exist. The cost of provisions increases weekly. Many persons are reduced to eating Chinese food, and even that is dear. Millet flour costs six dollars a bag. Whole streets and several buildings have been wrecked by Japanese shell fire. The hospitals are packed with sick and wounded."

Russians Leave Hurriedly.

Tokio, June 1.—The Russians evacuated Dalny so hastily that they failed to destroy much property which will prove highly valuable to the Japanese. Gen. Oku's scouts report that over 100 barracks and storehouses remain uninjured. The railway and telegraph stations with 200 passenger and freight coaches are also uninjured. The Russians destroyed the big pier and blocked all the dock entrances with sunken steamers. They destroyed all the small railway bridges in the vicinity of the docks, but left the jetties uninjured. It is evident that the Russians fled quickly when Nanshan hill was lost, expecting that Gen. Oku would immediately take possession of Dalny. All previous reports of the occupation of the town were false.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Extracts from His Address on Memorial Day on Battlefield of Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Pa., May 31.—On historic Cemetery hill, overlooking ground hallowed by the blood of 50,000 brave men and in the presence of a concourse of thousands, who had assembled to pay tribute to the memory of the nation's dead, President Roosevelt on Monday delivered a notable address.

The president said in part:

"The civil war was a great war for righteousness; a war waged for the noblest ideals; but waged also in thoroughgoing, practical fashion. It was one of the few wars which mean, in their successful outcome, a lift toward better things for the nations of mankind. Some wars have meant the triumph of order over anarchy and licentiousness masquerading as liberty; some wars have meant the triumph of liberty over tyranny masquerading as order; but this victorious war of ours meant the triumph of both liberty and order, the triumph of orderly liberty, the bestowal of civil rights upon the freed slaves, and at the same time the stern insistence on the supremacy of the national law throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"The soldiers who won at Gettysburg, the soldiers who fought to a finish the civil war and thereby made their countrymen forever their debtors, have left us far more even than the memories of the war itself. They fought for four years in order that on this continent those who came after them, their children and their children's children, might enjoy a lasting peace. They took arms not to destroy, but to save liberty; not to overthrow, but to establish the supremacy of the law. The crisis which they faced was to determine whether or not this people was fit for self-government and therefore fit for liberty.

"The lessons they taught us are lessons applicable in our everyday lives now as in the rare times of great distress. The men who made this field forever memorable did so because they combined the power of fealty to a lofty ideal with the power of showing that fealty in hard, practical, common-sense fashion. They stood for the life of effort, not the life of ease. They had that love of country, that love of justice, that love of their fellowmen, without which power and resourceful efficiency but make a man a danger to his fellows.

"It was because you men of the civil war both knew how to use liberty temperately and how to defend it at need that we and our children and our children's children shall hold you in honor forever. Here, on Memorial day, on this great battlefield, and all over this land our people meet to pay reverent homage to the dead who died that the nation might live; and we pay homage also to their comrades who are still with us.

"All are at one now, the sons of those who wore the blue and the sons of those who wore the gray, and all can unite in paying respect to the memory of those who fell, each of them giving his life for his duty as he saw it; and all should be at one in learning from the deaths of these men how to live usefully while the times call for the performance of the countless necessary duties of everyday life, and how to hold ourselves ready to die nobly should the nation ever again demand of her sons the ultimate proof of loyalty."

TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

Suicide of Mayor McLane, of Baltimore, While Temporarily Insane—Bride Soon Widowed.

Baltimore, May 31.—Mayor Robert M. McLane, of this city, shot and killed himself at his home Monday afternoon in his bedroom at his residence, No. 29 West Preston street. His bride of less than two weeks was at the time of the tragedy asleep in an adjoining room, and was awakened by the discharge of the revolver, which Mr. McLane evidently fired while standing before the mirror of the dressing case. The bullet entered the right temple and crashing through the head escaped in the rear of the left ear. Mrs. McLane and other members of the household rushed to the mayor's assistance, but he did not regain consciousness after he fell to the floor, and expired within an hour. A number of physicians who were immediately summoned, having at once expressed the opinion that the wound was necessarily fatal.

No cause can be assigned for the act by the members of Mr. McLane's family. Since the fire of last February he has been kept assiduously at work administering the affairs of the city, besides endeavoring to direct the rehabilitation and rebuilding of the burned district. This, together with criticisms by his political opponents are thought by many to have caused a temporary aberration of mind. Coroner Benjamin F. Hayden signed a certificate giving suicide as the cause of death, and the remains were turned over to an undertaking firm to be prepared for burial.

DEATH OF SENATOR QUAY.

Event Occurs at His Residence in Beaver, Pa.—Short Sketch of His Career.

Beaver, Pa., May 30.—Senator Matthew Stanley Quay died at his home in this city at 2:48 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The end was peaceful, the patient having been in a profound stupor from three a. m. until his life passed away in sleep. When death came he was surrounded by the members of his family. Oxygen was administered throughout the morning in the hope that the senator might be revived, but it did not have the desired effect, though it prolonged life for several hours.



SENATOR M. S. QUAY.

Matthew Stanley Quay was born in Dillsburg, York county, Pa., September 30, 1833. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in 1850, began his legal studies at Pittsburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was appointed prothonotary of Beaver county in 1855, in 1856 elected to the same office, and reelected in 1859. In 1861 he resigned his office to accept a lieutenantancy in the Tenth Pennsylvania reserves, and he was subsequently made assistant commissary general of the state, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Afterward he was appointed private secretary to Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, and in August, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania regiment. He was mustered out, owing to impaired health, December 7, 1862, but participated in the assault on Mary's Heights, December 13, as a volunteer. He was subsequently appointed state agent at Washington, but shortly afterward was recalled by the legislature to fill the office of military secretary, which was created by that body. He was elected to the legislature in October, 1864, in 1865 and 1866, and in 1869 he established and edited the Beaver Radical. In 1873-78 he was secretary of the commonwealth, resigning to accept the appointment of recorder of Philadelphia, which office he resigned in 1879. In January, 1879, he was again appointed secretary of the commonwealth, filling that post until October, 1882, when he resigned. In 1885 he was elected state treasurer by the largest vote ever given to a candidate for that office; and in 1887 was chosen to the United States senate for the term which ended March 3, 1893. He was defeated for reelection, but in 1829 resumed his seat, which he held at the time of his death.

TYNER IS FREED.

Jury Returns Verdict of Not Guilty of Post Office Conspiracy Charge.

Washington, May 26.—Within 22 minutes of the retirement of the jury in the case of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, tried on charge of conspiracy in connection with their duties of law office of the post office department a verdict of not guilty was returned. The throng which filled the court room throughout the arguments to the jury hardly had time to leave the building before the jury was back and the foreman announced that a verdict had been reached. Gen. Tyner, expecting a longer wait, had been wheeled from the room, and his nephew and co-defendant hastened to give an order which caused him to return. Gen. Tyner appeared greatly excited as he attempted to face the jury, and when the verdict was returned he broke down completely. Several of the jurors wept with him, and all of them shook hands with him. The Tyner-Barrett case was begun on May 2, and has been before the court 19 full days. A great mass of testimony was offered. The prosecution brought forward an army of witnesses, a majority of whom were former officers of bond investment companies, through which Harrison J. Barrett, the junior defendant, was alleged to have profited after he left the post office department by practicing before his uncle, who remained in the department.

Both Burned to a Crisp.

Lawton, Okla., May 28.—Two lives were lost in a fire here Friday, that destroyed the Farmers' hotel, a small structure. John Brannon and Patrick McCabe, both section foremen on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, were burned to a crisp.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Jones Store.
Read our "Everybody's" column.
Sullivan has three cigar factories.
Silk wraps at cost.—CHICAGO STORE
Band concert every Friday evening.
The city council will meet Monday night.
Special June sale at the Chicago Store for ten days.
O. J. Ganger was a Decatur visitor last Friday.
John T. Grider was at Olney a few days this week.
Miss Rose Millison is visiting friends in Blue Mound.
E. G. Bruno and family moved to St. Louis this week.
The board of supervisors will meet Monday, June 13.
Henry W. Sipe has moved back to his farm near Cushman.
Miss Pearl Powell visited friends in Shelbyville last week.
Miss Minnie Wright visited relatives at Findlay, Saturday.
Miss Neva Scott of Charleston visited friends here this week.
Special ten days sale at the Chicago Store. Read their ad.
Miss Beas O'Brien of Mattoon visited friends here this week.
Mrs. Alice M. Birchfield and children have moved to Decatur.
Miss Alta Ross of Findlay visited relatives here Wednesday.
The Sullivan Grays will play the Decatur Reserves Sunday.
Charles Holm moved his family here this week from Charleston.
Arcade restaurant for ice cream, sodas and soft drinks. 1914
George W. Vaughan of Decatur was here several days this week.
Foster & Finley shipped a car load of horses to Chicago Tuesday.
E. M. Pedro was in Springfield Wednesday on legal business.
Mrs. Milton David visited relatives in Decatur the first of the week.
Joe Siron and family, of Windsor, visited relatives here over Sunday.
Saturday we will save you money on every article in the Jones Store.
Isaac Fielding, of the Champaign Times, was in the city Tuesday.
Ab Solomon visited his nephew, Joe Solomon, at Mattoon, this week.
The first home grown strawberries were brought to market Tuesday.
Fishing is good on the Okaw and the banks are lined with fishermen.
Miss Nell Laughlin of Springfield spent Sunday with Sullivan friends.
Miss Lonnie Elder returned Sunday from a visit with Mattoon relatives.
Old screens re-wired and painted. L. T. HAGEMAN & Co. Phone 116. 20
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Jenkins visited relatives at Paris the first of the week.
Dollie and Nellie Coventry of Findlay are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Len Lovelace.
Mrs. Will Majors and daughter, Ruth, of Mattoon visited relatives here Sunday.
Newton Jones, a prominent business man of Windsor, was a visitor here Tuesday.
Miss Anna Daugherty closed a successful term of school near Dalton City Saturday.
The G. A. E. post recently erected a flag staff, in Greenhill cemetery, sixty feet high.
Mrs. Myrtle Teter, of Carthage, Mo., visited her aunt, Mrs. Henry Milligan, this week.
Mrs. Conrad Pries, of Olney, visited her brother, Charles Kuster, and family this week.
Leslie Caldwell left Friday for an extended visit in St. Louis, Decatur and Carrollton.
George F. Righter and daughter, Miss Pauline, of Champaign, were visitors here Monday.
A largely increased acreage in Moultrie county will be planted in broom-corn this year.
Special sale on corsets for ten days; \$1 corsets, 75c; 50 cent corsets, 30c.—CHICAGO STORE
Miss Grace Sampson of Mattoon came over Friday of last week for a few days' visit with friends.
James A. Livers will go his farm at Foster City, Mich., some time next week to spend the summer.
Edgar E. Barber and daughter, Miss Edith, went to St. Louis Tuesday to attend the world's fair.
Mrs. T. J. Hill, who has been spending the winter at Dayton, Ohio, visited friends here this week.
Weeley Shanks, of Tower Hill, has succeeded N. A. Hancock as manager of the Legg poultry house.
W. C. DeMonbrun is taking a vacation on account of ill health but wishes to inform his friends that he has not sold his interest in Pate & Co's drug store.

Patrick French, who recently arrived from Ireland, is visiting relatives, the Foleys, here.
WANTED—Three or four regular boarders in private family near the square. Enquire at HERALD office.
Charles Fruit of Lincoln visited his aunt, Mrs. Louise Elder and Mrs. Adda Bristol, this week.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fanning have moved into their handsome new residence on South Grant street.
Elder W. S. Herman of Bathany has been nominated for state senator by the prohibitionists of this district.
Clyde Patterson, who is studying medicine at Louisville, Ky., came home Monday for the summer vacation.
Mrs. Ed E. Leggett and children of Paragould, Ark., are visiting her brothers, Perry and Calvin Harch.
When you come to this store Saturday we will tell you how we can put dollars in your pocket.—THE JONES STORE.
A marriage license was issued in St. Louis Tuesday to Paul Schurig and Miss Johann Weenolt, both of Arthur.
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hamner of Henderson, Ky., are here visiting their daughter, Mrs. Mayberry Whitman.
Miss Nellie Pogue returned to her home in Shelbyville Wednesday, after an extended visit with relatives here.
If you want to sell your home, buy a home, or rent a home, advertise in THE HERALD and you will always get results.
A national bank will likely be established at Windsor. The promoters are John Moberly and sons, Ben and John.
Miss Blanche Eden went to Chicago Saturday to visit Miss Grace Meeker, who is taking an art course in that city.
There is some talk of a race meeting to be held here some time this season, but the exact date has not been fixed.
Judge Johns will come over from Decatur, June 20, make a few orders and then adjourn the March term of circuit court.
Subscribers should remember that THE HERALD is only one dollar per year and should invariably be paid in advance.
Mrs. Isaphoemia Smyser left Saturday with her son, Henry Smvser, for Washington, D. C., where she will make her home.
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey M. Haydon went to Water's, Wednesday, to look at the place with a view of locating there.
James M. Williams of east of town went to Rockport, Ill., Wednesday to visit his son, George M. Williams, and family.
Mrs. Archer Davis, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Hannah Whitfield, returned to her home in Decatur Sunday.
Isaac M. Munch of Lovington has been appointed an alternate from this district to the Naval academy at Annapolis, Md.
Mrs. J. Ed Dasey, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Steele, returned to her home in Findlay Tuesday.
J. W. McBride of this city opened a saloon at Dalton City the latter part of last week. Willard Linder is tending bar for him.
Your money's worth at the Arcade restaurant, opposite Eden House. Meals, lunches, ice cream, sodas and soft drinks. 1914
Harvey Allen, who has been a compositor on THE HERALD for nearly two years, now holds a position on The Decatur Herald.
Mrs. D. J. Nunemacher returned to her home in Freeport, Monday, after a few days' visit with her mother, Mrs. S. A. Birchfield.
Dr. Claude Allen, who recently graduated from medical college, has located at Jefferson City, Mo., for the practice of his profession.
Tim McLin, of Harrisburg, Ark., visited friends here this week. Mr. McLin is engaged in the real estate and emigration business.
Scepter Fread has taken charge temporarily of the express office at Bement. He will later take a position as express messenger on the railroad.
Only four weeks until the 4th of July. Is Sullivan going to have a celebration this year? If so, it is time to begin the preliminary preparations.
Peter Miller returned from the Ozark mountains in Missouri Wednesday, where he had been for several months. He brought a bride back with him.
A Sullivan youth wore a lock of her hair next to his heart for four months before he discovered that it was from her "switch." The engagement is now shattered!
Oil Hammond has decided to not open up the ninth saloon in Sullivan as he contemplated. Instead he will open a pool hall and restaurant in the Baker building.
B. F. Bork of Sullivan bought between eight and nine tons of broom-corn of Joe White of Brunswick, Friday. He paid \$100 per ton.—Findlay Enterprise.
A Moultrie county teacher put this question to one of the boys in her school: "If your father gave your mother \$7 today and \$3 tomorrow, what would she have?" to which the boy promptly replied, "A \$1!"

The Jonathan Creek Sunday School will observe Children's Day Sunday evening, June 5, for the benefit of foreign missions.
Dan Frantz has a Swiss calf four and one half months old that weighs 555 pounds. He intends to exhibit it at the cattle show in September at the world's fair in St. Louis.
G. N. Todd, who is superintending the erection of his fine new mansion on Charleston avenue in this city, went to Sullivan to spend Sunday with his family.—Mattoon Star.
Edgar David was able to be down town Tuesday for the first time for over a month. Mr. David was elected an alderman in the spring but he has never been able to attend a meeting of the council to qualify.
By leaving Sullivan at 8:03 p. m. over the Frisco, our passengers arrive in the world's fair city at 6:45 p. m. If you do not believe this is the shortest time of any road leaving this city, investigate for yourself. W. F. BURNETT, Agent.
Charles Wyokliffe Everett and son, C. E., are now conducting a newspaper at Van Meter, Iowa. Wick Everett will be remembered by our older readers as the editor of the Plaladeler published here in the late sixties and early in the seventies.
Arch Shelton's residence, near Seas' park, with all the household goods, was completely destroyed by fire on Friday night of last week while the family was attending the band concert. There was a small insurance on the building and household goods.
OBITUARY.
JACK BROWN.
Jack Brown died Sunday afternoon after a lingering illness of many months. The deceased was born in Mishawata, Ind., January 8, 1850. He left home at an early age and was a sailor on the lakes and the Mississippi river for many years. He had been a resident of Sullivan for over twenty-five years. He was married to Miss Sedate Rail twenty-three years ago, who, with one son, Fred Brown, survives him. Mr. Brown was known to nearly everybody in Sullivan and vicinity as he had served several terms as city marshal and policeman. The burial was at Greenhill cemetery Monday evening. The body was escorted to the grave by the Sullivan base ball team, of which his son is a member.
ARCHIBALD BUTTS.
Archibald Butts died at his home at Bethany Tuesday. He was born in Putnam county, Ky., Feb. 29, 1830. He came to Illinois in 1840 and had resided near and in Bethany since 1865. He was married to Mary A. Vaughan April 21, 1841, and to Mrs. S. A. Poindester April 7, 1897. The latter survives him. Mr. Butts was the father of ten children; six are still living. He was a member of the C. P. church since 1856. Mr. Butts had the distinction of being a member of the first jury empaneled in Moultrie county.
WILL ENTERLINE HURT.
Will Enterline is at home and gets around only by the aid of crutches. Since selling out his poultry business he has been doing elevator work in Springfield. One day last week while at work in the top of an elevator, lining up a shaft, the machinery was suddenly started. Will's trousers, just below the knee, became entangled and began drawing him into the wheels. Two other men working near saw him struggling and catching hold of him pulled with all their might. His clothes were finally torn from his body, but not until his leg was lacerated and the big leader torn in two. A closer estimate can be made of his escape when we state that two pairs of heavy trousers and lower undergarments were literally torn from his body.—Illopolis Record.
Will Enterline is a son of Conrad Enterline of this city, and formerly lived here.
REBEKAH DISTRICT MEETING.
The sixth annual meeting of the seventh district Rebekah lodges of the state of Illinois will convene in Sullivan June 22 and 23, 1904, at Odd Fellows' hall.
Virginia Catherine Thomas, state president of the Rebekah assembly, will be the official instructor. Lola L. Rickard, state vice-president, also superintendent of the Old Folks' home at Mattoon, and Mrs. Mary P. Miller, state secretary, will be with us at this meeting.
This is the strongest district meeting in the state. Let us make this the best annual district meeting recorded in the state.
Fraternally,
IDELLA McCLEURE,
HARRIET JENNINGS, Pres. Dist. No 7.
Secretary.
ALL DRUGGISTS
Ask the readers of this paper to test the value of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Those persons who have used it and who have been cured by it, do not hesitate to recommend it to their friends. Kodol digests what you eat, cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. Increases strength by enabling the stomach and digestive organs to contribute to the blood all of the nutriment contained in the food. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is pleasant and palatable.
Baseball at Seas' park Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL

JUNE SALE!

TEN DAYS ONLY.

Mammoth Bargains In All Lines.

<h4 style="text-align: center;">Dress Goods.</h4> <p>50-cent Brilliantine, - - - 39¢ 50-cent Voile, - - - 39¢ 75-cent Brilliantine, - - - 55¢ \$1.00 Black Dress Goods, - - - 75¢ 1.50 " " " - - - \$1.15</p>	<h4 style="text-align: center;">Walking Skirts.</h4> <p>\$5.00 Walking Skirts, - - - \$3.98 4.00 " " - - - 2.98 6.50 " " - - - 4.75</p>
<h4 style="text-align: center;">Wash Goods.</h4> <p>Fancy Stripe Gingham, - - - 5¢ 10-cent thin Dress Goods, - - - 7 1/2¢ 15-cent Dimities, - - - 10¢</p>	<h4 style="text-align: center;">White Waists.</h4> <p>\$3.00 White Waists, - - - \$2.39 2.00 " " - - - 1.48 1.50 " " - - - 1.10 1.00 " " - - - 79¢</p>
<h4 style="text-align: center;">Silks.</h4> <p>50-cent China Silk, - - - 39¢ \$1.00 Black Silk, - - - 75¢ Yard-wide \$1.00 Silk, - - - 75¢</p>	<h4 style="text-align: center;">Silk Wraps.</h4> <p>\$7.50 Silk Wraps, - - - \$4.98 5.00 " " - - - 3.98</p>
<h4 style="text-align: center;">Muslin Underwear.</h4> <p>50-cent Corset Covers, - - - 39¢ 50-cent Muslin Drawers, - - - 39¢ 75-cent White Skirts, - - - 55¢ \$1.00 White Skirts, - - - 79¢ 1.50 " " and Gowns, \$1.10</p>	<h4 style="text-align: center;">Corsets.</h4> <p>\$1.00 Corsets, - - - 75¢ 50-cent Corsets, - - - 39¢</p>
<h4 style="text-align: center;">Carpets</h4> <p>Best all-wool 65c Carpets, - - - 53¢ Best all-wool Cotton Chain, - - - 38¢</p>	

Big Stock of Parasols and Umbrellas

THE CHICAGO STORE.

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS. A. M. WAND, Proprietor

BRIDGE CONTRACT LET.
The contract was let Saturday, May 21, for the new iron bridge across the Okaw at the Cook bridge. Supervisors Dick, Burwell and Gilbreath were here and met our commissioners. There were six bids and the Illinois Bridge & Iron Co., of Sullivan, was awarded the contract. This bridge, though much larger than the one just east of town, will not cost as much. Following were the bids presented:
Vincennes Bridge Co.....\$1998.00
Arthur Bridge Co.....1700.00
Sullivan Bridge Co.....1666.55
Newcastle Bros.....1902.00
J. W. Osborne.....1855.00
L. V. Chesbro.....1788.00
—Bethany Echo.

CURES OLD SORES.
Westmoreland, Kan. May 5, 1902.—Ballard Snow Liniment Co.: Your Snow Liniment cured an old sore on the side of my chin that was supposed to be a cancer. The sore was stubborn and would not yield to treatment until I tried Snow Liniment, which did the work in short order. My sister, Mrs. Sophie J. Carson, Allensville, Mifflin county, Pa., has a sore and mistrusts it is a cancer. Please send her a 50c bottle. Sold by Pate & Co.

PRACTICAL HORSESHOER.
Have been in the business for fifteen years. Roadsters, light harness horses a specialty. I pay special attention to punctured feet and will treat the foot correctly. Have also a lot of old shoes which will be correctly fitted to your horses feet at a reasonable price. On hand one ton of hand made shoes for road horses. Call and see me and I will treat you right. FRANK HOKE. 20-4.

A New Milk Adulterant.
A new milk adulterant has been discovered by the dairy inspectors in use in Minnesota. It is called viscozen, and is composed of sugar, lime and water. It has the effect of making milk appear richer than it is, as the lactic acid in the milk turns the lime to a thick white substance that assimilates with the milk and improves its looks while it does not injure the taste.

Frozen Stiff but Live.
It is a common experience among mountain climbers to find butterflies lying frozen on the snow, and so brittle that they break unless they are very carefully handled. Such frozen butterflies, on being taken to a warmer climate, recover themselves and fly away. Six species of butterflies have been found within a few hundred miles of the north pole.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

As everyone knows, it will be an Exposition that surpasses in scope and beauty everything ever before attempted and may never be equalled again. So everyone is going. This is just a reminder that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad offers you the lowest possible rates and good train service. Don't forget to engage your rooms before you go. St. Louis has excellent facilities for handling the crowd, but if you wait till you get there you may be unable to engage your accommodations in the desired locality of the city. The World's Fair Association issues a little book on "Rooms" which will mail you on application.
For full information regarding rates and train service, inquire of W. F. BURNETT, Agent.



Chicago & Eastern Illinois

Many who formerly smoked 10¢ Cigars now smoke

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER

STRAIGHT 5¢ CIGAR



PHYSICIANS endorse the W. B. Erect Form corset. That's because the Erect Form is founded on the natural figure—assisting instead of hindering its fullest development. The Erect Form throws out the chest—flattens the abdomen—braces the back and rounds off hips and bust into graceful modish lines.
More than 40 different models. Each style designed for a different figure. Your dealer carries the Erect Form in stock at prices upward from \$1.00.

WEINGARTEN BROS.
Makers
377-379 Broadway, New York

W. B. CORSETS

TRY THE HERALD FOR ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

WINS BRIDE AT SEA.

MATE IS MARRIED TO YOUNG WIDOW ON BOARD SHIP.

Ceremony Performed by Bishop Who Was a Passenger—Cupid on a Railroad Train—Loved Soldier Best.

When Jack Cupid goes to sea, with a bishop, a pretty young widow, and a dashing first mate, what's the answer? A wedding? Pshaw, some one must have told you. But this is just what happened when Jack Cupid sailed out of the Golden Gate at San Francisco on March 23, on the good ship—steamer rather—Colon. His fellow passengers were Mrs. Elfrida Vera Sigrud Schmidt, a fair young widow of 23, Bishop S. V. Dilley, and First Mate J. L. Wilson. There were others, including an angry captain, but they don't count in the story.

Somebody introduced the pretty widow to the first mate and the romance began. That was after the Colon was several days out of San Francisco. Mrs. Schmidt knew how to play cards, so also did the first mate. They played together as opponents.

Bishop Dilley, bishop of God's Christian church in the Barbados Islands—who told the story of the courtship and marriage when he landed—didn't know exactly what the game was, but he was sure it was played with cards.

Anyway, the young widow proved to be superior to the first mate at cards, and beat him badly. First Mate Wilson is proud of spirit. He is, according to the bishop, an athlete, and can't stand defeat. Mrs. Elfrida perceived that the defeat humiliated him. That was on April 7, according to the bishop, who got it straight from the first mate and Mrs. Schmidt.

On the next day Mrs. Schmidt went to First Mate Wilson and told him how sorry she was at beating him. The apology, in the opinion of the bishop, touched Wilson's heart. His love developed and was returned in kind. On the morning of the 9th Wilson asked the bishop if he could keep a secret. The bishop thought he could, and the first mate told him he wanted him to tie the knot.

The bishop consented and the knot was tied. It was a real elopement, for

MARRIED IN THE TREE TOP.

Lovers and Minister Sought Refuge There from the Onslaught of a Ferocious Steer.

Near Red Rock, Pa., lived Miss Emma Swanzner and her accepted suitor, Charles Bangs. Recently they went to Great Bend to attend the wedding of one of their friends and quarreled. When it came time to go home Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Gray's Corners, joined them.

In a field adjoining the road was a ferocious Texas steer, the property of Farmer Osterhaut. At the farther end of the field there is a set of bars, and the trio reached the opposite side of the exit, ignorant of their impending danger, a second or so ahead of the steer.

Bangs gave the cry of alarm and ran for some trees, a few feet ahead, closely followed by Miss Swanzner and the



RAN FOR SOME TREES.

preacher. Bangs shinned up one and Miss Swanzner proved her agility by climbing another, assisted by the preacher, who gave her a lift before he sought safety in still another tree.

The infuriated animal ran around and around the trees, never stopping. Thinking this an excellent time to reconcile the pair, the minister began. His work was done, however, almost before he had begun.

The couple desired to be married then and there, thinking they were to meet a tragic death, and the minister married them. The Texas steer bellowed the wedding march. When he had concluded, Farmer Osterhaut and his two sons drove up with a load of furniture from Binghamton. An explanation was hastily spoken, the bride and bridegroom and minister were transferred to the wagon, and the joyful party drove to Mr. Bangs' home, where there was merrymaking.

LATEST OF FISHING YARNS.

Truthful Sportsman Tells How Bears on the Maine Lakes Get Their Favorite Food.

A correspondent of Maine Woods, seeing in that paper some wonderful fish and bear stories, says: I must confess some of them do smell a little fishy, and for a change I will give you one founded on facts. You see, it was this way: We were fishing on one of the Keswick lakes in the spring of 1893, and our catch had been enormous. About three o'clock in the afternoon we heard a peculiar noise on the bank of the lake, like tearing of roots. So we went to investigate, and on nearing the shore were surprised to find a large black bear digging up the ground to beat nine of a kind.

We lay low to watch, and what do you think he was doing? Why, he was digging worms, and after putting nice fat angle worms on each of his forepaws



CUBS FOLLOWED LIKE LAMBS.

he ventured out in the lake on an old sunken log, put down his forefeet in the water and actually scooped out huge trout so thick and fast that he almost darkened the sun. After awhile, thinking there was enough fish for us, we put an ounce ball in his head. Talk about fish! Great heavens! There lay trout two feet deep on which two young cubs were gorging themselves. Well, we skinned that bear and, wishing to secure the cubs alive, I just threw the bearskin over me and got down on all fours, and those cubs followed me right into camp, thinking it was mother bear.

The cubs I afterward sold for \$25 each, and the hide of the mother bear, which was a very large one, brought me \$40, not too bad a day's work. Oh, yes, about those fish on the bank. Well, we went back the next day and barreled up 24 barrels of the best of those trout. The rest were left to rot in the sun. We put those fish in cold storage and we have some of them yet.

SMART BEAR FAMILY.

THEY FEASTED ALL WINTER ON FARMER MACK'S APPLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruin and the Young Bruins Lived High on Over 150 Bushels of Choice-est Russets.

Pennsylvania black bears never played a more cunning nor more expensive trick than the family of black rascals who all of last winter robbed Farmer Eli Mack, of Bobst Mountain, Pa., making him the poorer by at least \$250. Though Mr. Mack succeeded in killing three of the thieves after the most sensational disclosures made upon his sadly depleted stock of potatoes and apples, yet both hides and pelts were not in a condition that commanded much money. He made less than \$40 out of the three bears, so that he is yet over \$200 to the bad for having furnished a winter's forage to a ravenous family.

Mr. Mack had one of the best little fruit farms in Lycoming county. His high, dry and south-slope fields yield fruit that keeps well. One-half of his orchard is of the russet variety—an apple that is a splendid keeper, so that it has long been his custom to store this variety of fruit in a specially built cave until spring, when market prices reach double the figures commanded in the fall and early winter months. Last fall he stored 150 bushels of russets. A small section of the cave was reserved for 75 bushels of late fall potatoes. It was late in November when he closed and sealed the cave for the winter, with expectations of a good market and robust prices during April and May.

But imagine the chagrin of the Macks when they opened the cave three weeks ago, to find that nearly all the fruit and the apples were gone. Last fall, in order to accommodate a larger quantity of apples, they had dug the cave further into the hill, and at the extreme rear had hollowed out a chamber as wide as the rock walls would permit. Every apple was gone out of the chamber, and in the bottom of the cave was a yawning hole that ran somewhere into the depths of the earth. Lowering a lantern into this hole, Mack and his boys were not long



MACK LOWERED A LANTERN.

in discovering that it was an opening into another underground chamber almost as large as their own cave. The opening to the lower cave, they discovered later, was on the other side of the hill, under a cliff of rocks, the mouth being well sheltered by scrub oaks and little hemlocks.

They discovered, too, that the big opening had been the winter quarters of a family of bears, and it was these creatures who had worked their way through to the apple cave. Their enlargement of the cave had, they found, extended across the crevice extending to the bear's den, save for a shallow covering of clay, and this, some time during the winter, the bears had scratched away, thus opening the way to the juicy russets that must have poured themselves down in a golden shower at the feet of the ravenous bears. The potatoes went the way of the apples, and when Farmer Mack opened the cave to get a load of the latter for market at the rate of \$1.20 a bushel, there was hardly enough left to fill a barrel. There were still about 20 bushels of apples in the cave, showing that during the long winter's feast the bear family had devoured over 150 bushels of the russets.

Leap Year in the Ukraine.

In one part of "all the Russias," the province of Ukraine, it is always leap year as far as the female privilege of proposing is concerned. It is said to be customary there, when a young woman falls in love with a man, for her to go to his father's house, and in the most tender and pathetic manner plead with the young man to take her as his wife. She promises the most submissive obedience to his will if he will but accept her. If the young man says: "I beg that you will excuse me from this," she tells him that she is resolved not to depart until he shall promise to take her for better or worse. She accordingly takes up her abode there and remains until he is wooed and won or until he ends the siege by fleeing to parts unknown.

Room Papered with Music.

Two uniquely adorned rooms are in the residence of Christina Nilsson, the Swedish vocalist. In her sleeping room, instead of wall paper, the walls are adorned with leaves of music from the operas in which she has sung. Her dining room walls are decorated with a collection of hotel bills which she incurred and paid during her trips around the world.

FREAK OF RUNAWAY MAID.

Virginia Girl Who Wanted to Be a Circus Rider Escapes from Home in Boy's Garb.

Elizabeth Calvert Austin, of the famous old family whose fortunes were closely connected with those of Lord Baltimore in the early days of the Maryland colony, and whose ancestors fought under Washington in the revolutionary war, dressed herself in her brother's clothes the other day, cut off her hair and ran away from her home at Proffitt's Station, Va., to become a circus rider.

Miss Austin is 17 years old, tall, slender and pretty. The fact that she did not succeed in getting away and was taken back to her home, tearful and repentant, was due to the good sense of a brakeman on the Virginia fast freight, who notified the Washington



IN HER BROTHER'S CLOTHES.

police that "a mighty pretty girl, dressed in a gray sack suit, several sizes too large," had stolen a ride on his train from Proffitt's Station to Alexandria.

According to this same brakeman, Miss Austin has nerve enough to be a circus rider, or almost anything else. When he was on his run to Alexandria she was sitting on the edge of a flat car, swinging her feet over the side, and engaged in the apparently congenial task of cutting her hair off close to her head with a dull penknife.

"Won't you please help me?" she said to the brakeman, and the brakeman helped. Afterwards he explained to the police that Elizabeth was half through the operation when he arrived on the scene and that she had made such a ragged job of it he thought he might as well help. So he got a pair of scissors from the caboose and trimmed her hair almost as well as a professional barber could have done.

When the freight train reached Alexandria the brakeman gave the girl some good advice and took her to the home of a woman friend, who supplied her with a complete outfit of woman's clothes, bought her a railroad ticket and started her for home.

But Miss Austin did not go in that direction, for two hours later she appeared at the Florence Crittenton mission in Washington and asked if she might stay there for awhile. She explained, with apparent sincerity, that she was a professional circus rider, but had been ill and consequently was out of a position. Her uncle, William P. Early, came after her and took her home. She said she had run away because "things were so awfully slow" in Proffitt Station, and because "circus riders have such an exciting time."

WHY HE RESCUED THE BOY.

Imperiled Lad Was the Repository of the Old Colored Fisherman's Supply of Bait.

"That was a brave act!" ejaculated a Boston man, as he stood on the wharf in a little southern town and saw an old negro plunge unhesitatingly into the deepest water to save a very small boy who had stumbled and fallen from some piling. "A brave act and he is a hero, no matter how black the skin he wears!" The Bostonian was foremost in the group that gathered about Uncle Ned



"HE'S GOT ALL MY BAIT."

when he climbed back on the dock with the rescued lad.

"Your son is it, old man?" he queried. "Or perhaps only your grandson?" There was very fervent admiration in the down easter's tones.

"No, suh; no, suh," gurgled Uncle Ned. "Dat'll rascal ain't no kinnery ar mine."

"Then it was all the braver," exclaimed the interrogator, positively baring his head out of respect for the old man's high-born courage.

"Huh," sputtered the hero, "you sho' don't think I'da dura fool 'nough to let dat boy drown when he's got every speck of my fish bait in his pocket!"

A QUIETING ATMOSPHERE.

New York Calms the Turbulent Gun-Fighter from the Arizona Desert.

Out west they wouldn't call him a bad man, although he had several notches on his gun to record the fact that it times he had felt it necessary to kill an enemy.

He had become rich through his mine discoveries, and came to New York occasionally for business reasons, relates the New York Sun.

When here he dressed quietly, but in good taste, and he looked like a broker. He stopped at the Waldorf and he explained it to a friend:

"I've lived so long in the Arizona desert that I love it. I am fascinated with it. Nowhere else would I live. I am a victim of the desert fever."

"I stop here because I am so lonely. I am in another kind of desert, that is all. I am almost as remote from the world here as I would be out in the desert."

"Nobody knows me, nobody speaks to me, and I do as I please. I look at these men and these women and then I long for Arizona."

"Give me this desert when I am in New York. It makes me want to get back to the real desert of sand and sagebrush, which is home."

One night this man strolled into the cafe of the Waldorf and his eye lighted on a group of men at a table.

"Talking money and money making schemes!" he muttered. "That's all they do here."

Then he stopped short and his face flushed. In the group was a promoter with whom five years before he had had a difference in the west. The promoter had found it convenient to leave the region hastily. He feared the bad man's gun.

The man from the desert bit his lips, then he recovered himself quickly and smiled. He hunted up Detective Smith, of the hotel, and said:

"Smith, come here."

He took Smith to the door of the cafe, and, pointing to his former enemy, said: "It's queer the effect of what you call civilization has on a man. Here, put your hand on my pocket. You feel a loaded revolver. There sits a man I have sworn to kill."

"If he was out in my country now and I should meet him face to face I could kill him and nothing would be done about it. I would be praised for it, and every one would say he had got just what was coming to him by rights."

"Don't be alarmed. I would no more shoot that man in New York than I would commit suicide. He's absolutely safe from me."

"I never would have believed that surroundings would have had such an effect on me. It isn't fear of the law that keeps me from shooting him. I have gone into what seemed certain death many a time fearlessly. I simply don't want to kill him now."

"It isn't the thing to do in New York, that's all. Seeing him has this effect on me, however. I want to get back to the old desert again. As soon as I reach there I'll want to kill him again."

"And I'll do it if I ever meet him out there."

Then he went to the desk and paid his bill. That night he left for Arizona.

A POACHER'S READY WIT.

So Eloquent and Philosophical That It Overcame the Gravity of the Court.

An itinerant player, possessed of more wit than money, was driven by hunger to commit the crime of poaching in the neighborhood of Birmingham, and was, unluckily for him, detected in the act and carried before a bench of magistrates, relates London Tit-Bits.

The knight of the buskin being called on for his defense, astonished the learned justices by adapting to his case Brutus' speech to the Romans on the death of Caesar in the following manner:

"Britons, hungry men and epicures! Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear; believe me for mine honor, and have respect to mine honor that you may believe; censure me in your wisdom and awake your senses that you may the better judge. If there be any in this assembly, any dear friend of this hare, to him I say that a player's love for hare is no less than his. If, then, that friend demand why a player rose against a hare, this is my answer: Not that I loved hare less, but I loved eating more. Had you rather this hare were living, and I had died starving, than that this hare were dead that I might live, a jolly fellow? As this hare was pretty, I weep for him; as he was nimble, I rejoice at it; as he was plump, I honor him; but as he was eatable, I slew him."

Here the gravity of the court was obliged to give way; prosecutors, spectators, bench and all burst into laughter, and in the end the prosecution was withdrawn.

Strong Drink in South Africa.

At a recent meeting of an agricultural society at Verulam, Natal, a speaker gave some interesting details regarding the deadly native intoxicant made from treacle. An analysis of this drink—which is called *ishimiyana*—by an eminent doctor showed that it was 50 per cent. stronger than any known alcohol. Four milk tins full given to a pig produced death in half an hour. This poisonous stuff is taking the place of Kafir beer, and is exterminating the population on the coast. Whole kraals, including women and little children four years old, have been seen reeling drunk, said the speaker, and the scenes of debauchery which followed cannot be described.—Natal Mercury.

FOR WOMEN

Especially Mothers

The Sanative, Antiseptic, Cleansing, Purifying, and Beautifying Properties of

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are of Priceless Value!

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, ulcerations, and inflammations of women, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, CUTICURA Soap and CUTICURA Ointment are priceless.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. (In form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 50c. per tin of 10). Agents: London, 21, Chancery Lane; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Boston, 127, Columbus Ave.; New York, 107, Broadway; Philadelphia, 12, Chestnut St.; Chicago, 107, Dearborn St.; San Francisco, 107, Market St.; Honolulu, 107, Market St.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS

YOUR CHANCE FOR SUMMER ENJOYMENT

3 and 4 Days Lake Trip \$13
Chicago to Monominee, Mich., & Ret. Including Birth and Meats.

5 Days Lake Trip \$20
Chicago to Mackinac Island & Ret. Including Birth and Meats.

Muskegon or Grand Haven
And Return From Chicago. \$2.75

MILWAUKEE
And Return From Chicago. \$1.50

Write about it to R. C. DAVIS, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS

CANVASSERS WANTED. PROSPECTUS FREE.

The Scofield Bible Correspondence Course

understand your Bible in two years by giving one hour each day. Subscription \$5.00 until July 1st. Let us enroll you. FRANCIS EMORY FITCH, Room 100, 47 Broad Street, N. Y.



Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine."

—Mrs. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., Pres. Household Economics Club. —25000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

FREE HOMESTEADS in Eastern Montana, No Corn and Beans. Hay in abundance. Good timber, ample rainfall, plenty coal free. No taxes or taxes. Land partly rolling, secure 160 acres free. 160 acres by adjoining land from \$7.50 to \$2.50 per acre; easy terms. Cheap excursions rates. This is the best chance going to secure a good home for little money. For particulars and facts write to Mrs. MITCHELL, Granger, North Dakota.

PENSIONS on age at 62—Civil War; or on disability, any war, and for widows. Have records of most loyal soldiers' service, and are of Ohio men. 30 years practice. Laws and advice FREE. A. W. ROBERTS & SONS, 519 Walnut St., CINCINNATI, O.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE. Highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box 22, Washington, D. C.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Capt. Bernier, who will seek the north pole on behalf of the Canadian government on the Gauss, has high hopes of success.

Prof. F. York-Powell, regius professor of modern history at Oxford, lately deceased, was one of the ablest historians of the age.

Col. Coelho, a prince of the royal blood of Hawaii, will furnish the money to erect a handsome temple in Cincinnati for the colored Knights of Pythias.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is the only man in all the history of the senate whose service has included three distinct terms separated by periods of political retirement.

Mrs. Hill, an artist of Tacoma, Wash., has been commissioned by one of the western railroads to execute for the Louisiana Purchase exposition several canvases illustrative of the scenery of Washington state.

Leut. L. H. Chandler, U. S. N., maneuvered the torpedo flotilla so cleverly in southern waters lately that Secretary Moody has sent him to the orient to observe the movements of the mikado's destroyers—if permitted so to do.

Commissioner Hugh J. Lee, who two years ago went to Wales, Alaska, for the United States government to look after the reindeer and the natives, has established a temperance camp there, and has dealt so fairly but firmly (as a justice of the peace) with the lawless and drunken set he found there that in a year there has been but one case of drunkenness.

BOTH JAWS SHOT AWAY

Still a Successful Business Man.

A man who had both jaws shot away had trouble eating ordinary food but found a food-drink that supplies the nutriment needed. He says:

"I have been an invalid since the siege of Vicksburg, in 1866, when I was wounded by a Minie ball passing through my head and causing the entire loss of my jaws. I was a drummer boy and at the time was leading a skirmish line, carrying a gun. Since that time I have been awarded the medal of honor from the Congress of the United States for gallantry on the field.

"The consequences of my wound were dyspepsia in its most aggravated form and I finally proved ordinary coffee was very hard on my stomach so I tried Postum and got better. Then I tried common coffee again and got worse. I did this several times and finally as Postum helped me every time I continued to use it, and how often I think that if the Government had issued Postum to us in the Army how much better it would have been for the soldier boys than coffee.

"Coffee constipates me and Postum does not; coffee makes me spit up my food, Postum does not; coffee keeps me awake nights, Postum does not. There is no doubt coffee is too much of a stimulant for most people and is the cause of nearly all the constipation.

"This is my experience and you are at liberty to use my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

THE WOMAN HOME

THE FAMILY LINEN CHEST.

It Should at All Times Be Kept Perfumed with Appropriate Sachet Powder.

A dainty housekeeper always takes pride in the arrangement and freshness of her linen closet. The faint fragrance of lavender blossoms about the bed linen is always a delight. Inexpensive sachets made the length and width of the closet drawers are sometimes used as linings, in preference to the ordinary white shelving paper. These sachets should not, of course, be strongly perfumed, but simply made of one layer of cotton batting over which a little violet or other sachet powder is scattered. A few dried lavender blossoms are especially nice. The cotton batting is covered with cheesecloth in any soft color the housewife may fancy. The sachet is then tufted with embroidery silk and tiny bow-knots of narrow ribbon.

Sometimes fastidious housekeepers make sachet strips of white butchers' linen, eyeleted at either end, and run with No. 1 ribbon. The perfumed pads of cotton batting are slipped into these, and may be taken out when they are sent to the wash.

The simplest way of arranging the linen-chest or the bedroom bureau drawers is to line them with clean white shelving paper, and place a small sachet in each one. If these sachets are made of glass or India silk in deep colors, they do not become so easily soiled as when made of cotton. If a sachet is to be filled with dried rose leaves or rose sachet powder, dull rose colored silk should be used. Lavender colored sachets are filled with dried lavender blossoms.—Kansas City Journal.

PERFUMES AGAIN IN STYLE.

For Several Years Scents Were in Disfavor, But a Reaction Has Now Set In.

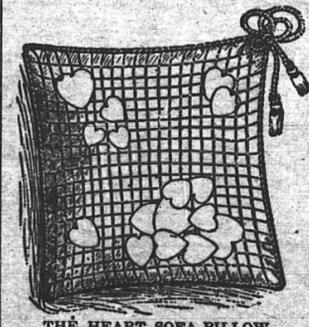
The smart woman of to-day has her own special perfume, and, if she is particularly faddy, she has a special man distill it from a special flower after a special recipe. For the last five years it has been considered in wretched taste to wear the slightest suspicion of scent, but the reaction has set in, and now the toilet water, toilet powder, bureau drawer, note paper, hats, soaps, face creams, and all the belongings of the 1904 girl are permeated with her special brand. And why not? Beauty has long ago set its approval on the practice, and many a famous woman of history had her choice scent. The memoirs of Racine, De Stael, La Pompadour, Du Barry, and hosts of others mention particularly the fragrance that surrounded the rooms and person of the old-time beauties. To be sure, the fastidious woman of our day does not saturate her hair and handkerchief in odors. She will not even use a liquid perfume. But by the discriminating use of fragrant sachet bags well distributed in gowns, hats, coats and gloves a delicate aroma is wafted that is extremely agreeable to the most fastidious of noses.

Some of the best-liked scents are Parma violets, white rose, and that newest favorite which is called water lily. This last is an oriental mixture of powders which is very lasting, and possesses a peculiarly foreign perfume that is very pleasing.

ENTANGLED HEART DESIGN.

How to Make a Sofa Pillow That Is Unique in Conception and Pretty in Appearance.

Nothing could be more novel and attractive than the design of entangled hearts on this pillow. Make the cover of blue linen and cut out a number of white linen hearts of various sizes and scatter over the background in a suggestive way. When you have them placed in position paste each one neatly to the foundation. Now with silk button-hole stitch around all the edges, some with blue, some with white filo. Over the whole design lay a heavy piece of white fish net, or outline the net in white linen or mercerized floss. Edge



THE HEART SOFA PILLOW.

the cover with a heavy blue and white cord tied at one corner. Another way which might be easier for some, would be to stamp or draw the hearts on a piece of white linen, lay this over the blue, embroider the edges, and when finished cut the superfluous white linen away, leaving the design on the blue background.—Woman's Farm Journal.

Care of Baby's Bottles.

In artificially fed children the bottles should be boiled daily, and the tubes and other rubber parts should be soaked for one hour in water containing 25 per cent. of pure glycerin.

BABY GOCARTS IN CHICAGO

They Have Supplanted the Baby Carriage Because They Take Up Far Less Room.

Chicago has more gocarts adapted to the use of small children of American parents than any other city in the world. And the demand for the gocart is still growing, in spite of the fact that some of the medical authorities of Great Britain have been writing monographs upon its use by American women who are visiting that kingdom.

Two things above all others in Chicago have made for the demands for the gocart. First of these is the flat building; second, the congested downtown district, which may bring the mother of the middle class seven miles to State street to buy two yards of ribbon. And coming down town with the baby that is in short dress, how is it possible without the gocart? How, otherwise, could she get down from a fourth-floor apartment with the perambulator? And how else is it possible for her to put it on an elevated train, as with the gocart, and bring it into the loop district?

But, in spite of all this, the British physician is quoted as saying of the gocart in the United States: "Perhaps babies of too tender age are not put in them; perhaps in the rush of transatlantic city life such trifles as curvature of the spine and malformation of other bones do not count."

Looking over the modern gocart as it is seen in the stores at prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$4.95, the layman who may have a baby of his own is struck with the fact that in all probability the designs were not attested by any particular body of men or women who have at heart the improvement of the human race. Such a machine seems in the first place adapted to the convenience of space rather than to the convenience and comfort of the baby that is to sit in it. It will fold up until it isn't thicker than an ordinary mattress, and in its folded condition it will stand alone when the baby might tumble headlong. The bottom of it will not adapt itself to a reclining position; it has a pair of springs which are remarkable for the quality of springiness; the bottom is of hardwood and the wheels are designed as if



TYPICAL CHICAGO GOCART.

to make them respond to the slightest pebble or the least noticeable rut in the roadway.

"Did you ever ride over an Irish road in an Irish jaunting car?" asked Dr. Joseph B. De Lee as a return question. "Or over a corduroy road in Wisconsin, holding with both hands to the rail of a buckboard seat? Probably when some of the present babies of the gocart have grown to these adult experiences they may get an idea of some former existence from the jaunting car and the buckboard. Certainly one may imagine the babe's getting about the same relative shaking up from the gocart.

"The menace of the gocart, I should say, would be in putting babies into it before they are old enough to sit up properly. It would be impossible to give a positive age limit at which babies may be put into such a cart, for the reason that such babies at eight months old are more able to sit up than are others that are a year and a half old. In general, however, a baby should not be put into one of these carts until it is one and one-half or two years old.

"This is not to say that a child will be thrown out of shape because of a little riding in such a vehicle; in all probability its greatest suffering would come from the shaking up it would receive in the beginning. At the most this would reflect upon the nervous condition of the child and keep it awake when it should be asleep. But if the human body at any stage of its development were so susceptible to gocart postures as to crook spine and thighs and bones of the pelvis, there wouldn't be a straight man in Chicago.

"The mother of the child nowadays does not expect to stay at home and become a nurse; she wishes to get out of doors herself, and she wants to take her child into the air. The gocart is the solution of the difficulty, especially if the mother lives in a flat or an apartment. In coming down town, where the mother cannot leave the child with a competent nurse, the gocart is the only possible means by which she can get into State street for shopping. She cannot strap the child to her back, and she cannot carry it; she trundles the little one to the car line, folds up the cart, and stores it in a corner until she reaches her destination, after which the child may be put back into it and be wheeled all over the loop district, if the mother wishes. The cart has come to stay with the mothers of the middle class."—Chicago Tribune.

After Shirts Are Ironed.

After ironing shirts, etc., place them by the fire till perfectly dry, for this quick dry insures their being as stiff as possible.

FASHION'S FRILLS AND FADS

Items of Interest to Feminine Devotees of the Dictator in the Dress Department.

A three-decker parasol, each layer of which is scalloped and fringed, is new.

Crochet is a serviceable feature in the trimmings of a handsome gown this season.

The morning gown for shopping or general street wear should be quiet in tone.

For the college girl there is a new hat pin the shape of a silver-gilt mortarboard.

The separate waist may be "passing," but the procession seems a comfortably long one.

There is a glitter and glint of gold on the lace neckwear intended for dress-up occasions.

It takes a dashing girl to carry off one of those vivid crimson creations with proper piquancy.

Most of the French sailors have large, round crowns, a wreath of posies and a fall of lace behind.

No matter how many wraps on hand, one of those little blouse jackets of light silk is a necessity for summer evenings.

The girl who paints couldn't use her brush and colors to better purpose than in making a plain white \$2 sunshade look like \$25.

Silver gray and lace are very chic, and crepon de sole, in palest pinks, blues and mauves, is in request for the toilet de jeune fille.

The wraps do not differ perceptibly from those of the past season, inasmuch as their length and fullness remain about the same.

Oddly shaped crowns are prominent features of the summer hat, some having their greatest width from side to side; others are narrow and long.

A deal of shirring is used as adornment and lace interspersed with cordings contributes largely to the deep colors which continue in favor.

Shirring done over a soft cord and applied in ribbon effect across the shoulders and the lower part of the yoke is a very new bodice garniture.

A stylish box turban made entirely of folds of maline is decked at the side and backs with loops of ribbon velvet suggesting in form long buckles.

Pumetis batiste is a very beautiful stuff for diaphanous gowns where on a white, buff or cream ground large floral designs in variegated tints repose.

Some of the sleeves are fashioned dolman-like, having but the opening for the arm, while the loose drapery falls from the shoulder, taking the place of a sleeve.

The 1830 bonnets are still worn, and the marquis hat, with its pompadour wreaths, continues to hold its own. On the smaller hats the attractive velvet bow will have a revival.

Cool fabrics such as pongee, silk and linen are the most practical for warm weather, their light weight being especially adapted to the necessary fullness required in the present modes.

FACTS ABOUT HOT WATER.

It Is Powerful for Good in Sickness, But It May Be Used to Excess.

Under many conditions hot water is one of the most potent remedial agents that can be employed, and often, when intelligently used, it accomplishes more than drugs, says Youth's Companion.

But like many other things powerful for good, its abuse may prove injurious, and produce results quite opposite to what was intended.

The effect of warm or moderately hot water applied to the surface of the body is to cause the blood-vessels and tissues of the skin and underlying regions to become relaxed, and to lose for the time being their natural tone. The blood supply of the region is much increased, and the pores are opened. If the entire body has been immersed this action produces marked changes in the distribution of the blood, and a considerable portion of this fluid is taken from the interior of the body and brought close to the surface. If cold air now strikes the body a sudden chill is very likely to be the result.

This explains the great ease with which one takes cold after a warm bath, particularly if this has been prolonged, and it also suggests the natural remedy. This is quickly to sponge the entire surface with cold water before using the towel, which should be applied briskly. In this way the relaxation is followed by prompt contraction, the circulation is made active instead of sluggish, and a delicious sense of vigor and stimulation is produced.

Hot water is necessary properly to cleanse the face and neck, and to stimulate the pores to cast off the fatty material which might otherwise stagnate and cause pimples or blackheads. Unless followed by a dash of cold water, however, the relaxed tissues are not stimulated to retract, and premature wrinkles and flabbiness of the skin inevitably follow. Steaming the face and throat, although apparently beneficial at the time, is sure to be followed by results disastrous to the complexion unless counteracted in this way.

To sponge the face and throat with hot water immediately before going out into the cold air is almost to invite taking a cold, but by systematically following the hot water with cold water and brisk friction (not too vigorous on the face), the tissues become firm and the skin grows healthy, and able to throw off all impurities. The tiny muscles of the blood vessels become developed through active use, and are trained to act promptly, so that the tendency to colds and sore throat is greatly decreased.

Must Be from Boston.

"What kind of a fellow is this Mirkins, anyway? He doesn't seem to be popular with the boys."

"Hub! What could you expect of a chap who says everybody's else?"—Chicago Record Herald.

DOCTOR ADVOCATED OPERATION PE-RU-NA MADE KNIFE UNNECESSARY.

MRS. EVA BARTHO, 133 East 19th St., New York City, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for three years with leucorrhoea and ulceration of the womb. The doctor advocated an operation which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go under it. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am to-day in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Bartho.



MRS. EVA BARTHO.

Mrs. Senator Roach, of Larimore, N. Dak.; Mrs. Senator Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Belva Lockwood and Mrs. General Longstreet, of Washington, D. C., are among the prominent ladies who endorse Peruna.

Miss Helen Rolof, Kaukauna, Wis., writes:

"Several times during the past two years or more my system has been greatly in need of a tonic, and at those times Peruna has been of great help in building up the system, restoring my appetite and securing restful sleep."—Helen Rolof.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, writes as follows:

"I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peruna, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

Miss Lucy M. Riley, 33 Davenport St., Cleveland, Ohio, writes:

"I wish to add my indorsement to thousands of other women who have been cured through the use of Peruna. I suffered for five years with severe backache, and when weary or worried

Effects of Scotch Whisky.

Gunnes—So you drank Scotch whisky at the banquet until you saw triple. Did you hear bells ringing in your ears?

Guyer—Worse than that—I heard bagpipes.—Philadelphia Record.

THE ROSEBUD INDIAN RESERVATION.

832,000 Acres of Fertile and Well Watered Lands Open to Settlement.

Some two years ago the Chicago & North-Western R'y built their Verdigris & Bonesteel line to the eastern border of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, thus securing the only direct line from Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha and other points in the west to the fertile region which is now to be thrown open to settlement under the United States Homestead laws.

Under President Roosevelt's proclamation United States Registry Land Offices are to be opened July 5th at Yankton, Fairfax and Bonesteel, S. D., for the registration of applicants for these lands. The registration books will remain open until July 23d, and commencing July 28th, drawings will take place, to determine the order in which the applicants will be permitted to make final entry and settlement. The final entry begins at Bonesteel, August 8th. No one is permitted to register or make entry to land by mail, but must be personally present at one of the three points named for registration and at Bonesteel for final entry.

The lands are well watered by the Missouri, Niobrara and White rivers and are remarkably fertile, situated in the midst of the great corn belt of the Missouri Valley, where similar land is worth from \$20 to \$50 an acre. With an altitude of about 2,200 feet, they are in a region which cannot be excelled for healthfulness.

A heavy influx of people is looked for at these points of registration, and every thing possible is being done by the North-Western Line to spread broadcast all information that is of interest to applicants for these lands.

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