

COURT HOUSE DEDICATION

Brings a Vast Crowd to the City Monday—Program Given Was of Especial Interest to All—Soldiers' Monument Unveiled.

The illustration shown on this page is a very fair representation of the exterior of the structure, which is three stories in height with basement under all. The dimensions are 92x100 feet and it is 110 feet from the grade line to the top of the dome.

The first story is constructed of Cleveland stone, the second and third of pressed brick, with stone trimmings.

While somewhat plain and unpretentious in its exterior appearance, the finishings and appointments of the interior are thoroughly modern and first-class in every respect.

There are four entrances, one from each side, leading to a rotunda in the center. The entrances are fully protected by heavy storm doors, set well inside. All corridors and the rotunda have tile floors and in the center of the first floor is a square design with the dates 1845, 1865 and 1904 prominently shown. They each represent the years of the erection of the three court houses on the present site.

The walls of the rotunda and corridors of this floor, as well as all others, are protected by a heavy wainscoting of Tennessee marble and finished in terra cotta color with gold and green shades of trimmings. The walls of this rotunda are adorned with pastoral and harvest scenes and also show a representation of the first court house erected on the present site and which was destroyed by fire in 1864.

The ceiling here, as well as the rotunda, is embellished in embossed color work, presenting a rich and beautiful effect. The rooms on this floor are occupied by the sheriff, master in chan-

north of the rotunda. The wall and ceiling embellishments of this room elicit exclamations of surprise and pleasure from all. The pale green on the walls is gradually shaded to a lighter hue on the ceiling. The wall decorations are in panel effects with red and gold trimmings in harmony with the furnishings throughout the entire interior of the building, with the addition of some beautiful effects in scroll work.

On the rear wall are two embellished scroll designs, one showing the word "Truth" the other "Peace." On the opposite wall are similarly displayed the two words "Wisdom," "Justice."

On the wall immediately back of the judge's bench is a large representation of the Illinois state seal in oil color work with an accompanying figure of justice.

The room is seated with opera chairs and there is a gentle incline to the floor with a raised portion at the rear. The jury seats are at the left of the judge's bench and the court stenographer has a desk at a convenient point. Provision has been made for ample lighting and the effect is a charming brilliancy, that is in full accord and keeping with the general appointments of the room.

All aisles and exposed portions of the floor are carpeted with a heavy yielding material of a dark green shade. The acoustic properties of the room are of the very highest degree of excellence, a faint tone being heard in the remotest part.

The embellishments of the rotunda are of very high order of excellence and certainly reflect great credit upon the designer.

purpose being located in the basement. The plant was installed by L. T. Hagerman & Co. of this city.

The clock in the tower was provided by popular subscription and cost \$1280. The flag, hoisted on the flag-staff on the day of dedication, was bought by penny contributions furnished by the school children throughout the county, an idea said to have originated with C. K. Thomason.

The announcement that the dedication ceremonies would be held Monday, served to interest and attract the attention of the people of the entire county and many were here also from surrounding counties.

The exercises opened in the court room at 9:30 o'clock, a large crowd being present. A quartet, consisting of Messrs. Steele, Miller, Enrich and Moore, sang "America" which was followed by an invocation by Rev. T. J. Wheat. Samuel Dick, chairman of the board of supervisors, then officially presented the court room to the court. Deputy Sheriff Wright then proclaimed the opening of court. J. B. Titus, in a somewhat reminiscent mood, then presented a motion that the bench and bar accept the court room. His motion was ably seconded at some length, on behalf of the bar by W. K. Whitefield, E. J. Miller and R. M. Peard, followed on behalf of the court by Judge W. G. Cochran, presiding judge.

The library room of the court house, previously been tended by the late Gen. Crowder, and his acceptance was voted by J. H. Crowder, J. A. Bingham and Vandalla was present and responded

by O. J. Freeland of Bethany, by J. J. Wheat, and liveries by the male quartet, "The Old Patriotic Song," "Refrain," "The Blue."

At 10:30 o'clock there were some appropriate remarks at the opera house, made by Rev. J. G. McWhorter, followed by the Misses Hovey, followed by the presentation of the court room to the people of the county by Samuel Dick on behalf of the board of supervisors. Its acceptance was appropriately made by O. J. Freeland of Bethany, by J. J. Wheat, and liveries by the male quartet, "The Old Patriotic Song," "Refrain," "The Blue."

Other members of the dedication committee present was Walter Eden, who spoke very instructively of the events of the day.

At 11 o'clock in the circuit court room, Judge Dr. Scoville, Hamilton, made congratulatory addresses full of inspiration and young which practically the ceremonies incident to the erection of Moultrie county's new court house, a structure in which man, woman and child in the county may well feel an honest pride which will stand throughout the next century as an enduring monument to the liberality, the progressiveness and the honor of the Moultrie county.

It is appropriate in connection with the account of the dedication of the court house to give a brief history of Moultrie county prior to 1842. This new county was organized in the fall of 1842.

The legislature of 1842 petitioned the legislature for a new county to be called law county. The legislature provided that the voters of Shelby county should decide whether that county should give up any of its territory. The vote was against giving any part of the county and the plan for a new county was delayed.

In the fall of 1842 another petition was presented to the legislature which included all of what is now Moultrie county and a tier of township off the west side of Coles county and enough more of Shelby county to make the south line of the new county straight with the southern line of Whitley township. The legislature upon meeting early in 1843, was confronted with a remonstrance from the people of Coles county and Shelby county and in order to get the new county it was necessary to divide the Coles county territory and a part of the Shelby county territory, which accounts for the irregular line on the southern border of Moultrie county.

The 1842 petition provided that the new county should be named in honor of one of the promoters of the new county, but the Shelby county member of the legislature had a political feeling against J. Fleming and would not support the bill for the new county under that name. The Shelby county representative was permitted to select the name and he chose Moultrie in honor of Col. Wm. Moultrie, an American Revolutionary patriot.

The act of legislature creating Moultrie county was signed by Governor Thomas Ford, Feb. 16, 1843. The act creating Moultrie county did not fix the location of the county seat, but did provide that court should be held temporarily at the residence of James Camfield. He lived on the farm now owned by Wm. Herburn, southwest of Sullivan.

The first set of officers for Moultrie county was elected on the first Monday in April, 1843. They were John A. Freeland, clerk of the county commissioner's court and recorder;

Issac Walker, sheriff; A. B. Lee, coroner; Hugh Allison, surveyor; David Patterson, probate judge; John Perryman, treasurer and school commissioner.

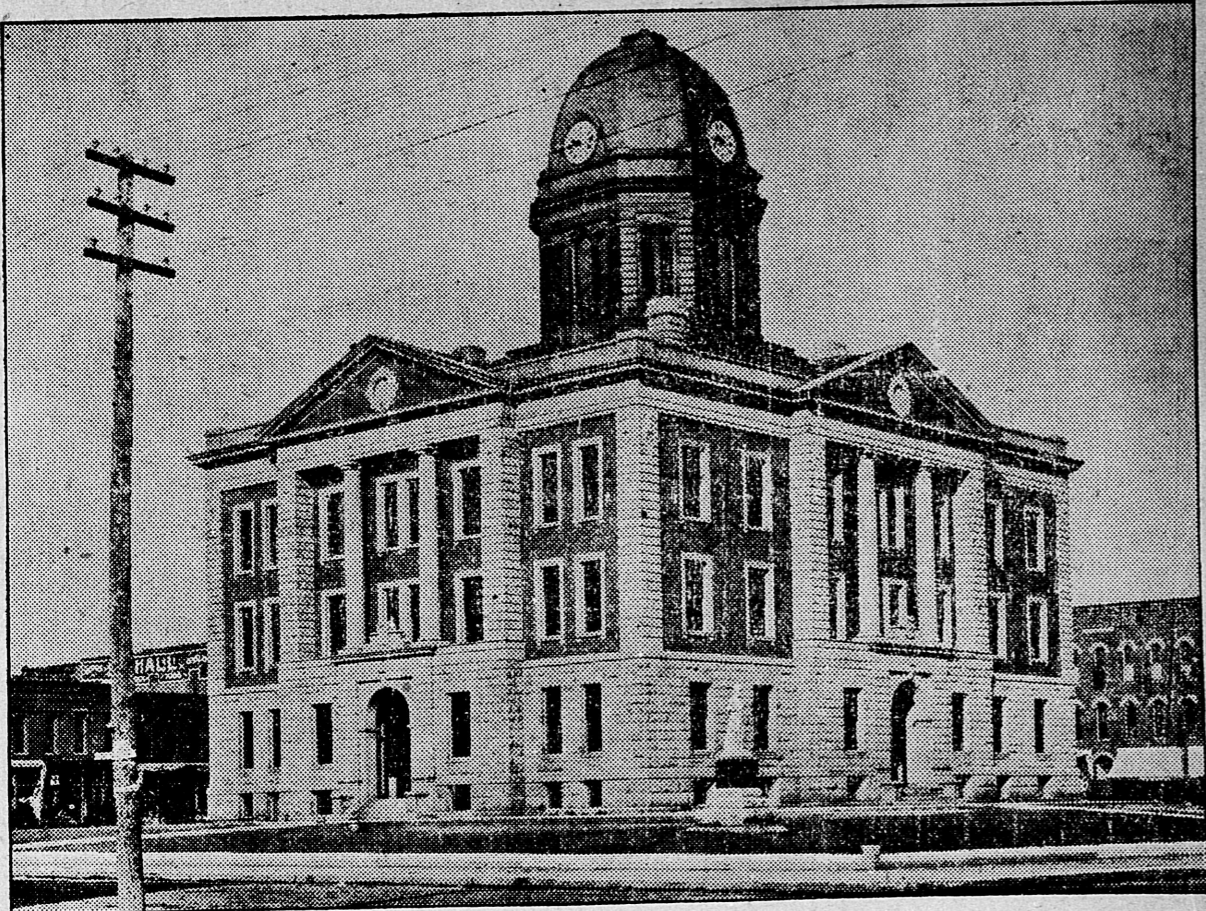
The first circuit court was held at the residence of James Camfield the second week in May 1843. Judge Samuel H. Treat presided. The most important case was The People vs. John Garner. He was charged with assaulting Greenbury Cunningham with an ax. He was acquitted. In 1844 the place of holding court was changed by a vote of the people to Nelson in East Nelson township. Nelson is located west of the new village of Allenville. The building in which courts were held at Nelson was still standing in 1874 but in a very dilapidated condition. The

board of supervisors submitted a proposition to build a new court house to the voters at the general election in November 1902. The proposition did not limit the expenditure for the court house to any maximum sum and largely for this reason the people voted against a new court house. Every township in the county voted against excepting Sullivan. The agitation for a new court house was renewed early in 1904.

In response to a petition signed by a respectable number of citizens of the county, the board called a special election to vote upon the proposition to build a new court house, the cost of which was not to exceed \$75,000. The election was held on the 16th day of February, 1904, and there were cast 1981 votes, 1,165 votes



This old court house, which was used for a court house until 1874, was destroyed by fire in 1864. It was used for a court house until 1874, when it was destroyed by fire. It was used for a court house until 1874, when it was destroyed by fire.



MOULTRIE COUNTY'S NEW COURT HOUSE.

cery, surveyor, superintendent of schools, coroner, state's attorney and there is also a woman's rest room amply provided with easy chairs, couches and private retiring rooms.

The second floor is reached by two marble stairways, one on either side of the south corridor. On this floor are the county judge's room, county court room, county and circuit clerk, treasurer and grand jury room. These are all finished in a light and pleasing shade of terra cotta.

The walls of the rotunda here show some beautiful and highly colored decorations, representing science, commerce, mining and industry. The ceiling shows some beautifully embossed floral designs in colors.

The circuit court room is on the north side of the third floor, occupying practically the entire section

In the rear of the judge's bench is a private room for the judge and also one for the court stenographer.

A section of the ceiling of the upper rotunda is an artistic design of art glass, while on the north wall is a representation of old Fort Moultrie, which was located on Sullivan's island off the coast of South Carolina. On this floor are also waiting rooms for witnesses.

There is ample vault space for all records and a telephone system of inter-communication with every part of the building, as well as telephone connection with the local exchange.

Practically every room in the building has in connection a private retiring closet and toilet accessories and there is a gentleman's toilet room on the first floor.

The entire building is heated by steam, two ample boilers for this

to a call for a speech. His remarks were highly commendatory of the achievements of the people of Moultrie county and elicited hearty applause. A duet by Miss Gertrude Meeker and E. J. Miller closed the morning exercises.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the school pupils in the county present, formed in line of march and led by the Bethany band marched around the square and westward two blocks on Harrison street, returning by Jefferson street.

The exercises of the early afternoon were opened by a song, "The sword of Bunker Hill," rendered by Miss Winnie Titus in a very effective manner. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. L. Atkinson after which a detachment of the Moultrie County Veterans' association, in charge of adjutant A. T. Jenkins, were marched to the monument, which was unveiled

reproduced here from an illustration appearing in a history of Moultrie county. In the fall of 1844 the people voted on a permanent county seat. Three places were voted for: Nelson, Patterson's Point, near the old home of David Patterson; Asa's Point, now Sullivan. Neither secured a majority and another vote was taken between Nelson and Asa's Point. The latter got a majority. Philo Hale owned 80 acres of land where the central portion of Sullivan now stands. He proposed to give one 40 acres for a town site for a nominal sum. The north 40 was selected and he was paid \$100 for the land by popular subscription. The new town was named Sullivan after Sullivan Island on which Fort Moultrie stood. The block of land on which the new court house stands was reserved for a court house and the first court house in Sullivan was built there in 1845. It burned in 1864 and another was built in 1865 which stood until torn down in 1904 to be replaced by the present court house which was begun in the fall of 1904.

It will be seen that Moultrie county in its comparatively short existence has had four court houses and an additional seat of justice at a private house.

This brief civil history is culled from a history of Moultrie county published in 1881 and is considered very reliable because most of it was taken from the original records. For many years it had been apparent to all who have had business in court that the old court house was insufficient and insecure. But few people claimed the old building was good enough but at the same time the majority of the people needed the directing influence of public spirited men. Among the latter class was Judge W. G. Cochran who as long ago as September 1899 made a formal report to the board of supervisors setting forth the condition of the old court house and the need of a new one. His report bore fruit in shaping public opinion and

the construction of the building proceeded from the time of the laying of the corner stone until the 16th day of August, 1906, when the board of supervisors received the contract being completed according to the terms thereof. The original contract did not provide for frescoing, furnishing, heating, lighting and the extra marble work. In May 1906 the contracts were let for the frescoing at \$2500, furniture \$9,705, heating \$2,475, gas and electric fixtures \$1,300 and for the marble wainscoting \$1,205, making a total of \$17,185 for fixtures and furnish-

47 KILLED

IMMIGRANT TRAIN AND FREIGHT COLLIDE ON A CURVE IN INDIANA.

MANY BURNED TO DEATH

The Flames Consumed All but Two of the Dead—Pitiful Scenes in Chicago, Where Friends Await-ed Loved Ones.

Chicago—More than one-half the passengers on an immigrant train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad were killed or injured in a collision between the passenger train and a freight near Woodville, Ind. One hundred and sixty-five passengers were on the train, and of these 47 were either killed outright or were burned to death in the fire which broke out in the wreckage immediately after the collision.

Some One Blundered. The disaster was caused by a blunder of some employe of the railroad company, but just where the blame lies has not as yet been determined.

The passenger train which was loaded with Russian Jews, Servians and Poles, all of them recent arrivals in this country, and bound for Chicago, or places in the northwest, was the second section of a through train from Baltimore. The engineer of freight train No. 96, on instructions received at McCool, Ind., waited at a siding at Babcock, Ind., to allow the immigrant train to pass.

Collision at a Curve. As soon as the first section of the immigrant train had passed the switch at Babcock, the freight train, in charge of Engineer Burke and Conductor Moste, started eastward. A light snow was falling, which increased the darkness of the early morning, and as the freight was rounding a sharp curve just west of Woodville, the second section of the immigrant train was approaching at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

At the rate of 40 miles an hour the two trains came together at an unslackened speed, and in the crash six passenger coaches and several freight cars were knocked into kindling wood, and together with the locomotive went rolling down the ten-foot embankment.

Fire Consumes Dead and Injured. Fire broke out almost immediately in the wreckage, and although a number of injured were saved by the desperate efforts of the train crew and surviving passengers, the greater part of those who were pinned down in the debris were burned to death. The flames spread through the wreckage so rapidly that it was impossible to save a number of people who were but slightly hurt, but were held fast by timbers. These were burned in plain sight of the throng which stood around the scene of the disaster utterly unable to lend assistance. The fire continued until all of the shattered cars were entirely consumed, and of the 47 people whose death followed the collision 45 were burned to ashes.

Pitiful Scenes in Chicago. A large number of the relatives of the passengers on the ill-fated train were in Chicago awaiting their arrival and when the report of catastrophe was received, scenes around the Baltimore & Ohio depot were harrowing. Crowds of Russians and Poles waited around the depot all day for news from Woodville, and when late in the afternoon, a train came in bearing the 38 injured persons, it was with the greatest difficulty that the police were able to open a passageway for the wounded. The police were inexorable, and all of the injured were taken to a hospital, where it is believed they will receive better care than their friends may be able to give them.

Russians and Japanese. Victoria, B. C.—According to advices by the Empress of China, a telegram to Japanese newspapers from Vladivostok reports great excitement occasioned there by the report that the converted cruisers Silka and Lellma, which have been doing patrol duty at the seal rookeries off Copper islands, have been sunk by a Japanese destroyer in the neighborhood of the seal islands. The Japanese Mail discredits the report, saying if such a disaster has occurred at the islands it is probably due to floating mines.

White Man Dying, Negro in Jail. Mount Vernon, O.—Grant Stewart, colored, slashed George Dunn, white, with a knife so that 47 stitches were required to close the wound. Dunn is dying and Stewart in jail. Race troubles have been existing here.

Marching in Cuba. Havana—The series of practice marches throughout the island by American troops begun with the departure from Camp Columbia of the fourteenth and seventeenth mountain batteries for Pinar del Rio.



The Fat Boy—I fear me there's more than reformed spelling in that mess.

CARS AND LABOR SHORTAGE THE BATON ROUGE TRAGEDY

MANY INDUSTRIES HANDICAPPED BY TRAFFIC DELAYS. FRIENDS SAY FAVOROT "FOLLOWED UNWRITTEN LAW."

Baton Rouge, La.—Fully a thousand persons attended the funeral of Dr. R. H. Aldrich, who was killed by Congressman-elect Favrot. Meanwhile a host of friends rallied about Judge Favrot, visiting him at the jail, and two lawyers who have at times been his political opponents, volunteered their services in his defense.

Business Reported Good. Iron and Steel Industry So Prosperous as to Preclude Sharp Competition.

New York, N. Y.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says Business experienced the customary interruption during election week, but a more permanent retarding influence was the inadequate supply of freight cars and labor. Many industries are severely handicapped by traffic delays. In other cases they are idle machinery because hands cannot be secured, despite the high wages offered. This difficulty threatens to reduce the lumber cut materially, and general strikes are threatened, and several railway systems have advanced monthly to the \$1,000,000 mark.

Iron and Steel Industry. Tardy delivery still causes complaint in the iron and steel industry, unprecedented production by the finishing mills falling behind the requirements of consumers. Railway blockades also contribute to the dissatisfaction of purchasers, who cannot obtain deliveries on specifications against old contracts, while new orders are only taken subject to remote shipment.

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In the Grain and Flour Trade. Interrupted movement of grain to primary markets and the consequent restriction of foreign business as well as activity of northwestern flour mills checks the upward tendency of quotations and caused some reaction. Western receipts of 6,339,675 bushels of wheat for the week compare with 6,644,123 bushels in the corresponding week last year, while exports from all ports of the United States, flour included, amounted to 2,885,573 bushels against 1,900,052 a year ago.

President Enjoying the Trip. He and Mrs. Roosevelt Spend a Great Deal of Time on Deck.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Loeb gave out the statement that the president had not been heard from since the wireless that was picked up at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. Secretary Loeb expected no further communication until sometime today, as the understanding was that but one message a day would be sent to the White House from the Louisiana.

Death of John C. Welling. Chicago, Ill.—John Calvin Welling, for many years first vice president of the Illinois Central, died at his home here. He had been suffering from acute bronchitis for three weeks. He suddenly grew worse and died within a few hours.

Won Roslyn Handicap. New York, N. Y.—Athlete, played down from 7 to 1, 9 to 2, easily won the Roslyn handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, at Aqueduct, stepping the distance in the fast time of 1:45 2-5.

SURPRISE AT ST. PAUL

ROADS AND GRAIN FIRMS GET GRAND JURY SHAKE-UP.

MANY REBATE INDICTMENTS

Eleven Railroad Officials Included in the List, but Names Are Withheld.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Eleven indictments were handed to Judge Lochran in the United States district court and they covered the giving of rebates by certain railroads and the receiving of the same by grain firms and individuals. The list of corporations against which the indictments were returned, as given out by Assistant District Attorneys Ewart and Dickie, who have had charge of the cases, were as follows:

The Great Northern Railroad Co., four indictments and about 75 counts. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, one indictment and 50 counts.

Wisconsin Central railway, one indictment, 17 counts. Minneapolis & St. Louis railway, one indictment, 5 counts.

The indictments against the railroads charge the giving of rebates. For Receiving Rebates. Under the head of receiving rebates, the following true bills were returned: W. P. Devereux Co., McCall-Dinsmore Co., Minneapolis; Ames-Brooks Co., of Duluth; Duluth Milling Co.

Some of the specific charges contained in the indictments were against the Great Northern railway, two indictments for giving rebates to the Spencer Grain Co., one for giving to the McCall-Dinsmore Co. and for giving rebates to the Spencer Grain Co.

The Omaha railroad, the Wisconsin Central and the Minneapolis & St. Louis were charged with favoring the Spencer Grain Co. The companies indicted who are not railroad companies are charged with receiving rebates.

Railroad Officials Indicted. Besides the corporations, indictments were returned against eleven individual officials of the railroads named, but United States District Attorney Houpt said he would not consent to the names being given out for publication owing to the fact that no service had yet been obtained upon them.

The general offense alleged in the railroad indictments is the absorption of grain elevation charges. After the bunch of indictments had been given out to the court, the jurors were given for the term and told to return to the court house.

Perhaps the most surprised people of all were the railroads, for none of those interested expected indictments to be brought.

THEATER FOR NEGROES ONLY. Whites Are Barred From a Six-Story Building.

New Orleans, La.—A six-story office and theater building, to cost \$60,000, is to be erected at Gravier and Saratoga streets, for the exclusive use of the black race. There will be a bank, whose officers and depositors will be negroes, and no whites will be allowed quarters in the office. The promoters announce that all professional and business men of standing in the negro race will be located within the structure, and that it will be a headquarters and retreat for the black man. It is intended to complete the building in time for the next theatrical season.

GIRL SLAYER CONVICTED. Guilty of Manslaughter for the Killing of Sweetheart.

New York.—Miss Florida Ilario, who has been on trial in the Somerset county court at Somerville, N. J., charged with the murder of Alexander Dipoalo, her sweetheart, was found guilty of manslaughter by the jury. She was convicted of having shot and killed Dipoalo last June. It was brought out during the trial that Dipoalo had squandered all her money. The defense contended that the shooting was accidental. Sentence was deferred.

Congress of Tuberculosis. New York.—Delegates from Canada, South America and European countries are expected to attend the American international congress of tuberculosis, which will be held in this city beginning Wednesday, and continue through the two days following.

Must Pay Inheritance Tax. Milwaukee.—Judge Carpenter in the probate court, decided that the Pabst estate will be obliged to pay inheritance tax on \$4,000,000 stock in the Pabst Brewing Co., transferred to the heirs of Capt. Fred Pabst, a short time before his death.

Rockefeller Gives \$2,000,000. Chicago, Ill.—John D. Rockefeller has showered \$2,000,000 on the University of Chicago this year. Acting President Judson gave out a statement in which the founder was credited with that amount. Mr. Rockefeller gave \$1,500,000 shortly after Dr. Harper's death last January. He gave \$750,000 to make up an annual deficit. He gave \$30,000 for the James Hall geological collection. Other gifts not specified brings the total up to the double million.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

John W. Mackey, the veteran horseman, quits California and will make his future home in Kentucky.

Governor of Arizona declares in report that Apache Indians are on verge of starvation.

Gov. Hoch to inaugurate a fight against Standard Oil Co., blaming it for his narrow escape from defeat.

Snow flakes fell in St. Louis Sunday night, the first of the winter.

Rev. Minot Savage, Unitarian minister, of Cleveland, O., is very seriously ill.

Six persons were injured at a balloon ascension at Mount Vernon, Ill., by the fall of a heavy pole.

E. L. Travis, charged with forgery by four banks, swallows chloral in prison at Springfield, Mo., that he had carried for three years.

The federal grand jury at St. Louis, at its meeting Wednesday, is to be asked for two indictments for embezzlement on subtreasury shortage.

George Crumley, accused of murder at Wenona, Ill., escapes from a mob by means of an automobile.

The currency system is not to be changed because bankers' commission cannot agree on best plan.

United States supreme court gives a ruling, shutting out the claims of 3,000 whites in Cherokee land.

The interstate commerce commission modifies its ruling and permits railroads to issue mileage for advertising.

Texas railroad commission takes steps to compel Pullman company to reduce its charges 20 per cent.

France will send a squadron of warships to the opening of the Jamestown exposition, April 26, 1907.

The death is announced at Volendam, Holland, of Fritz Thaulow, the Norwegian landscape painter.

Gen. Funston is expected in St. Louis within a few days to assume command.

Wabash issues new tariff on grain from the Missouri river to Toledo and Detroit, with transit privilege in St. Louis.

Score of vessels wrecked and lines of communication broken by gale off Canada's Atlantic coast.

Stuyvesant Fish may not attempt control of the presidency at Illinois Central board meeting today. He will carry his fight to the stockholders at the next meeting.

United States supreme court gives a ruling, shutting out the claims of 3,000 whites in Cherokee land.

Henry W. Hering, cashier of Paul Stensland's bank in Chicago, goes to join him at Joliet penitentiary.

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It is stated at Washington that the president has decided to discharge rioting negro soldiers.

University of Texas defeats Oklahoma in one of the fastest games ever seen on the gridiron.

Wyoming ranchman is captured by Indian chief, who proves to be his old college chum.

Negro at Fort Bliss start fight in saloon outside reservation and two are reported dead.

Parole plan for dealing with inebriates, made famous by Judge Pollard, of St. Louis, is endorsed in England.

James A. Burditt, aged 90 years, died of heart trouble at his home near Monroe City, Mo. He lived in one house 73 years.

"PREACHER" HENSHAW AGAIN. Must Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Returned to Prison.

Indianapolis, Ind.—William E. Henshaw, former Methodist minister, convicted and sentenced to prison for wife murder in 1895 and paroled conditionally in 1905, was arrested near Winchester on orders issued by Gov. Hanly, and taken to the governor's office to show cause why he should not be returned to prison. The complaint supported by affidavits was made to the governor by George R. Freeman, sheriff-elect of Wabash county, that Henshaw and Freeman's wife have been guilty of improper conduct since his release from prison.

FOUNDER AND HEAD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH A RECLUSE

GATES OF HOME CLOSED TO THE WORLD

Following Published Story That Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy Was at the Point of Death, Reporters Have Interview with Her at Her Home—Sensational Allegations of Fraud and Deception Denied—Aged Woman in Comparatively Good Health.

New York.—The World, of this city, recently published a sensational story to the effect that Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the revered founder and head of the Christian Science church, was extremely feeble, physically and mentally, and seemingly in the shadow of death.

The allegation was made that the daily drive seemingly taken by Mrs. Eddy through the streets of Concord, N. H., her home, was a fraud. The World stated that ostensibly Mrs. Eddy makes this daily public appearance, dressed in velvets and ermine, to show her followers that she is in perfect health. It is not Mrs. Eddy, but an impersonator, trained and costumed for the part, who appears in the exhibition drive.

The article continued:

"This impersonator is now known to be Mrs. Pamela J. Leonard, of Brooklyn, head of the Christian Science church in that borough.

"Mrs. Leonard has been an inmate at Mrs. Eddy's home at Concord for the last three years.

"There she has perfected herself as understudy to Mrs. Eddy, and has impersonated the head of the Christian Science church in the daily exhibition drives when to move the real Mrs. Eddy from her bed would have meant almost certain death to the enfeebled woman.

Powerless in Strong Hands.

"Mrs. Eddy is powerless in the hands of designing persons. They absolutely control her, and their employment of Mrs. Leonard's services is for a deep purpose. Just what that purpose is may be easily imagined.

"The World has collected a mass of facts bearing directly upon the surprising conditions that surround the hidden life of Mrs. Eddy.

real estate transfers of Concord, N. H., for a clew to its whereabouts.

"These records show that Mrs. Eddy's estate, Pleasant View, was originally purchased in great part by Joseph T. Mann, her former butler and brother of her present coachman. They also show that Mrs. Eddy's home, its furnishings and all her jewelry, were transferred a few years ago to Calvin A. Frye, the present footman, secretary and supreme power at Pleasant View.

"When an action for damages against Mrs. Eddy threatened to reveal to the public this transaction, the property was quickly transferred back to its aged owner.

Frye the Power in Household.

"Calvin A. Frye is a great name in Concord. He is a footman in livery on the box of Mrs. Eddy's carriage during the daily drives of the real Mrs. Leonard and fictitious Mrs. Eddy. He is secretary at Pleasant View for the rest of the time, the one in absolute authority, who for three years has guarded Mrs. Eddy with a vigilance known only in prisons.

"Devotees, rich, socially prominent and loyal to the cult, have been turned away from the door of Pleasant View by Frye. They have been assured that Mrs. Eddy, although in perfect health, was "overwhelmed with work, and could not be disturbed." They were told that she could only be seen in her daily drives, and were cautioned not to peer through the windows of the carriage under penalty of Mrs. Eddy's displeasure.

Her Last Public Appearance.

"Mrs. Eddy's last genuine public appearance was three years ago, when for a moment she posed on the balcony at Pleasant View in sight of the

daily drive, the city (Concord, N. H.) has been full of reporters.

H. Cornell Wilson, Christian Science press agent for New York and vicinity, arrived Monday morning and stood between the reporters and the house hold at Pleasant View. Archibald McLellan, editor of the official Christian Science publications, came up to help, and L. C. Strang, the local man, also was on the job.

"The first reporters to arrive demanded an interview. Wilson stood them off, declaring last night Mrs. Eddy was busy and the story hadn't yet been called to her attention. He announced he might have something important to say if the reporters would meet him at noon to-day at the Eagle hotel. At 11 o'clock he appeared with a list of reporters he proposed to admit. Four or five of those present were not on the list.

"We didn't like the tone of your story yesterday," said Mr. Wilson to one man. However, they fought it out until all but two were let in on the interview. The reporter for the paper which published the original story and a magazine man were not forgiven.

"A woman reporter went up to Pleasant View and had herself appointed spokeswoman. She came back with three questions, which she had agreed with the Scientists were to be asked of Mrs. Eddy. In their conclave the reporters added a fourth. There were 11 reporters altogether. Wilson lined them up in the big reception room of Pleasant

a sweeping gesture with her disengaged hand and let go her hold on the curtain.

"Do you drive daily?"

"Yes."

"At that instant Frye caught her elbow and turned her toward the front door, before which her carriage waited to take her on her drive. Strang fell in on the other side, and Mrs. Eddy walked between them.

"Have you the management of your own affairs?" asked the spokeswoman. The question never was answered. At the door Frye and Strang fell back. Mrs. Eddy walked the width of the piazza alone. Her gait had a stately, languid grace, hardly suggestive of old age, but her hand shook badly as Strang helped her to a seat in the carriage.

"When Mrs. Eddy had gone the reporters were shown over Pleasant View house. When the reporters of the newspaper which printed the original story interviewed Mrs. Eddy last week they saw, or thought they saw, an electric battery and a basin of blood stained water. The guide showed the reporters in Mrs. Eddy's study a basin of clear water.

"Simply a finger bowl where she washes her fingers after writing with a pencil," they said: "And as for a battery, they must have mistaken that stand for electric bells."

House Now Closed to World.

"When the reporters returned to the parlor a woman of the household came forward.



"GOD ALONE IS MY PHYSICIAN"

View. This opens from a main hall by folding doors hung over with curtains. Members of Mrs. Eddy's household, including Mrs. Pamela Leonard, were fringed about the door. There came a tap on the door.

"She is here," called the healers, dramatically.

Shows Evidences of Age.

"The folding doors slid back, the curtains lifted—a stately figure in white stood bowing at the door, stately at first sight, but a feeble old woman at second. Her skin was dead white, her cheeks sunken, every ounce of spare fat gone from her face. The long, pointed chin, characteristic of Mrs. Eddy's face in youth, was as beautiful as ever. So, indeed, were the large eyes, and the long, finely cut nose. Over the face rose a mass of perfectly white hair, crowned by a white bonnet.

"She was enfolded in a huge black velvet and ermine cloak. She was grasping the curtains with one hand; Calvin Frye, her secretary, stood at the other elbow. Both hands were shaking, her head and lower lip constantly trembled a little, as with a slight palsy. The spokeswoman began at once on the first question.

"Are you in perfect health, Mrs. Eddy?" she asked.

"Mrs. Eddy bent toward her with a slight movement of inquiry. The spokeswoman repeated the question a little louder.

"Indeed I am," replied Mrs. Eddy.

"The effect of her voice was startling. It had a slight senile quiver, but it was deep and level. The combination gave it an unearthly quality. It

"Christian Scientists are allowed many privileges," she said, "so I hope you won't mind if I ask you to go away."

At one o'clock there came a new a belated newspaper photographer. He wanted nothing but only wished Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Eddy to come out into the sunlight and pose for him, so the world might see how little they resembled each other. Strang refused him. He added:

"At one o'clock to-day the gates of Pleasant View will close to the outer world forever."

WHEN THE LIGHT WENT OUT.

Amusing Acts That Followed Period of Darkness.

"When the electric lights went out," said a man the other night, "everyone looked blank. Everything was blank. In the theaters the curtain of darkness descended before the bell call. The vaudeville girl changed from a giggling thing to a frightened, sober individual.

"The customer at the bar raised his stein in brilliant light and poured the beer down his collar in utter darkness.

"A man buying a handkerchief. Electricity out! He pockets the goods and gets out.

"The street car is spinning around the curves, and his eyes are following the graceful lines of the hand of one who sits by his side. Would that he could but touch it. He did.

"The old deacon is reading his Bible, and, coming to the passage, cast into hell fire, just as the printed word



"These facts are quite apart from the tenets of Christian Science, so called, and will appeal as forcibly to fair-minded members of the cult as to the general public.

"Many millions of dollars—just how many the records fail to show—have passed into Mrs. Eddy's personal possession since the founding of the Christian Science cult. Millions of her books have been sold, and each book has yielded her a royalty of one dollar.

"From the mother church in Boston she yearly receives a great sum, contributed by devotees in all parts of the world in the form of annual dues. One of her closest friends and followers estimates Mrs. Eddy's fortune at \$15,000,000, and her annual income at \$1,000,000.

"Of this vast sum there is practically no trace. There is no public record of its investment, no clew to its distribution.

"Her financial agent and cousin, Frederick N. Ladd, secretary of the Loan and Trust Savings bank, of Concord, while refusing details, has said that Mrs. Eddy's estate is surprisingly small, she having expended the bulk of her fortune in charities."

Has Only One Apparent Asset.

"But none of the charities aided by Mrs. Eddy could be designated by Mr. Ladd or found by searchers. Mrs. Eddy's only visible asset is the Concord house and the 40 acres of park land that surround it—valued at \$40,000.

"Christian Scientists the world over doubtless will be anxious to know what has become of the great fortune of the helpless old lady, confined to an upper story of her isolated home.

"They will only have to consult the

assembled faithful. Since then Mrs. Eddy has been invisible save to Frye and the members of his inner circle.

Continuing its charges of fraud and deceit, the World stated that there was ample ground for the widespread belief that Mrs. Eddy is slowly dying from cancer. It has been discovered, says the World, that this dread disease has afflicted others of the Baker family; that two brothers and two sisters of Mrs. Eddy died from it; and that an operation for the same malady alone saved her father's life.

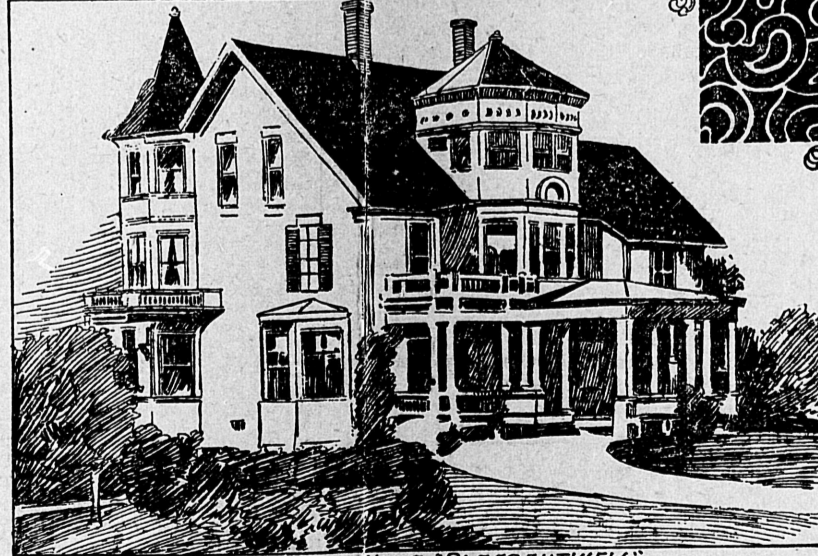
"There is positive evidence that Mrs. Eddy has secretly employed regular medical practitioners for herself and for certain favorite members of her family. It is practically certain a Boston cancer specialist, whose name is known to the world, is now in constant attendance at Pleasant View."

Reporters See Mrs. Eddy.

Following these charges the New York Sun printed the following account of an interview granted by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy to a party of newspaper representatives at her home October 30.

"Mary Baker Eddy is alive, but old and feeble, and suffering from some complaint like palsy which makes her head and hands shake. She gave probably the last interview of her life this afternoon to 11 reporters from Boston and New York, and now, in the words of one of her household, 'the gates of Pleasant View are closed forever.'

"Since the publication of the story to the effect that Mrs. Eddy was under the control of her household and that Mrs. Pamela Leonard, a healer of Brooklyn, was impersonating the leader of Christian Science on her



intensified a feeling which all the reporters confessed to each other afterward—that this was not a woman, but an apparition.

"Have you any other physician than God?" asked the spokeswoman.

No Physician But God.

"No physician but God. His everlasting arms are about me. That is enough."

"As she said this Mrs. Eddy made

SUMMARY OF THE ELECTION

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE IS 44.

This is Five More Than the Republicans Had Four Years Ago.

Washington, D. C.—Final analysis of the returns from the states traces the republican majority in the house of representatives at 44. This represents a democratic gain of 34 members over their representation in the last congress. It places the total democratic membership at 171, and the republican membership at 215. This is five more members than the republicans had in the fifty-eighth congress four years ago.

The majority may be reduced to 42, since one district in Ohio is reported as in doubt and probably democratic. The democrats still have hopes of getting the Twenty-fourth Illinois, where "Bob" Williams is the democratic candidate. If Williams should be elected, the figure would be brought down to 40.

The democrats lose two seats in the senate—those in Montana and Colorado, now held by William A. Clark and Thomas M. Patterson, respectively. The most remarkable senate fight was that won in Idaho by Senator Fred Dubois (dem.), who will be the only democratic senator from a state entirely north of the Mason and Dixon line. The change will leave the democrats 31 members in the senate, while the republicans will have 59, one short of a two-thirds majority.

The democratic gain in the house is distributed through the country. Illinois contributes 5 more democrats to the Sixtieth than to the Fifty-ninth congress, Indiana 3, Iowa 2, Minnesota 1, Missouri 7, Nebraska 1, New Jersey 3, New York 1, North Carolina 1, Ohio 4 or 5, Pennsylvania 5, and Wisconsin 1; a total of 34 or 35, according to the outcome in the doubtful Ohio district.

Chairman James S. Griggs, of the democratic congressional committee, concedes the election of a republican house, and admits that the majority will be around 40.

Democrats find some consolation in the defeat of Representative Babcock in Wisconsin, McCleary in Minnesota and Wadsworth in New York, all of whom were prominent republican members. McCleary was particularly conspicuous as a stand-pa-tar man, and the fact will be loudly proclaimed as the occasion of his downfall.

A long train of visitors went to the white house to congratulate the president upon the republican success in New York and the congressional election. The republicans assert that the result is a vote of confidence in the administration and the president.

Chanler Apparently Elected.

New York.—With the official vote of but three counties missing, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler (republican) is elected lieutenant-governor on the democratic-independence league ticket by a plurality approximately 1,700 votes over M. Linn Bruce, republican. To arrive at these figures, Bruce's probable pluralities in the counties of Essex, Ontario and Niagara are based on the vote for the republican gubernatorial candidate. While slight changes may be made in the returns from several counties, it is not believed they will materially reduce Chanler's lead, but on the contrary may increase it. It appears that all the other candidates on the state democratic ticket are elected by small pluralities.

Lost by Ten Votes.

Concord.—Unofficial returns from New Hampshire indicate that the voters failed by the narrow margin of 10 to elect a governor. The state law requires that the successful candidate receive a majority over the other candidates, and Charles M. Floyd, of Manchester, the republican nominee, falls short just 10 votes of receiving the needed majority. Unless the official result shows a change, the legislature will be called upon to name the next governor. The figures are: Floyd, republican, 40,518; Jameson, democrat, 37,524; Telleys, prohibitionist, 2,113; McFall, socialist, 888; Churchill, 2.

Missouri.

St. Louis.—Thomas L. Rubey, vice chairman of the democratic state committee, believes the democratic state ticket will win on the official count by about 10,000 votes. The officials at the republican state headquarters now concede the election of the entire democratic state ticket by pluralities ranging from 3,000 to 6,000.

Idaho.

Boise.—Chairman B. H. Brady of the republican state committee has issued the following statement: "We have now received sufficient returns from every county in the state to enable us to say that the republicans will have 16 out of 21 members of the senate and 44 out of the 51 members of the house. Gov. Gooding is elected by over 9,000 majority and the balance of the state ticket from 15,000 to 22,000 majority. Mr. Boran will receive at least 57 votes out of 72 for United States senator,

Nevada.

Reno.—The indications are that the democrats will carry Nevada by 2,500 votes. The republicans will have a majority of one in the state senate. The assembly is still in doubt. Both sides claim it by one majority.

Iowa.

Des Moines.—Complete returns from the Iowa election show Gov. Cummins, republican, re-elected by a plurality of 22,456. Cummins received 196,822 votes and Porter, his democratic opponent, 174,366.

DEMOCRATS GET PIE

WILL CONTROL VAST EXPENDITURES IN NEW YORK

BY ELECTING STATE TICKET

Expenditure of Nearly \$2,000,000,000 Will Be in Hands of Democratic Engineer.

New York—Except William R. Hearst, who was defeated by Mr. Hughes by a plurality of 61,988 in the state, all the rest of the democratic candidates for state offices are probably elected. Lieut.-Gov. Bruce, the republican managers still claim, will squeeze through by a small plurality.

Here are the pluralities of the democratic candidates in Greater New York:

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, for lieutenant-governor, 134,943.

William S. Jackson, for attorney-general, 141,446.

Frederick Skene, for state engineer and surveyor, 144,188.

John S. Whalen, for secretary of state, 139,917.

Martin H. Glynn, for comptroller, 141,466.

Julius Hauser, for state treasurer, 142,399.

Mr. Hearst's plurality was 73,844.

Mr. Hughes' plurality above the Harlem river was 135,832. Any republican candidate failing to secure a plurality equally to his above the Harlem is defeated, and in the case of the majority of state officers the plurality must be from 4,000 to 5,000 more than Mr. Hughes' in order to meet the democratic pluralities rolled up in the city of New York.

Lieut.-Gov. M. Linn Bruce, according to returns from all the 14 counties received, was running on equal terms with Mr. Hughes above the Harlem. As Mr. Chanler's plurality below the Harlem was 134,943, Mr. Bruce will be elected by less than 1,000 votes, assuming that he comes down to this city with a vote equal to that of Mr. Hughes.

Mayer Defeated.

Little chance of election is believed to be left to any of the other republican state candidates. The defeat of Attorney-General Julius M. Mayer and State Engineer and Surveyor Van Alstyne seems assured, and the election of the other republican state officials seems to be equally in doubt.

To be elected attorney-general Mayer must come to the Harlem river with a plurality of 141,446—the plurality of his opponent, William S. Jackson, in this city. Returns received on the state attorney-general ticket indicated that Mr. Mayer was running considerably behind Hughes and Bruce, and that he will be defeated by probably 5,000 votes.

State Engineer and Surveyor Van Alstyne must do even better than Mr. Mayer if he is to win out. His opponent, Frederick Skene, one of "Joe" Cassidy's men in Queens, rolled up the remarkable plurality of 144,188 in Greater New York. He also polled a remarkably big vote on Long Island. His election was practically conceded by State Chairman Woodruff.

Returns from the up-state vote are remarkably incomplete. The full vote for governor only has been received, and only a few counties have sent in the full vote for the other officers on the state ticket, excepting lieutenant-governor.

The democrats confidently claim the election of the entire state ticket except Hearst. They declare the official canvass of the state board might be necessary to determine the result.

Control of the office of state engineer and surveyor would give the democrats charge of the spending of \$151,000,000 appropriated for the canal improvement, and of a big slice of the \$50,000,000 to be appropriated for good roads. The spending of the latter amount will begin the first of the year, and after the work is once started it is in the hands of the state engineer and surveyor.

In the attorney general's office a half dozen good places will be made for democratic lawyers. The power of this office is great, and an attorney general so disposed can make much trouble for the trusts.

Hearst Vote a Surprise.

The opposition to Hearst by democrats in this city, resulting in a difference of over 60,000 votes between him and his running mates, was the surprise of the election. The cutting was general in all the boroughs. In Manhattan, Hearst was cut almost as freely as in Brooklyn.

Among the various boards of which the election of the state officers would give the democrats control are the canal board, commission of the canal fund, board of state canvassers, and state board of equalization.

Utah.

Salt Lake City.—That Joseph Howell, republican, is re-elected congressman at large from Utah by a majority of 10,000 over O. W. Powers, democrat, and Thomas Weir, American, is certain. Joseph E. Frick, republican, for justice of the supreme court, will have a smaller, but equally safe lead. In Salt Lake City the vote stands: Howell 7,608, Powers 4,644, and Weir 3,022. Twenty-eight of the forty-three county precincts outside the city give Howell 3,419, Powers 1,269 and Weir 595.

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE COMMON IN NOVEMBER

PE-RU-NA FOR CATARRH OF THE HEAD, THROAT, LUNGS, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, AND PELVIC ORGANS

All Over Illinois.

The Quail Season Is Here.
Springfield—The quail season is open in Illinois. The birds are plentiful, and from the number of hunting licenses reported issued their numbers will be materially thinned. Quail may be killed from November 10 to December 20. The game wardens are anticipating fines for those who forget to get hunting licenses, and also from those who are tempted to kill prairie chickens. Chickens are thick, and the birds are plump, but it will cost \$25 apiece to shoot them, as the closed season has been on chickens for three years and one-half, and will run until July 1, 1907. So far as hunters being caught without a license is concerned, there is no recourse or defense, Atty-Gen. William H. Stead having decided that the fact of a man's carrying a gun in the country is prima facie evidence that he is hunting, and that this constitutes a case. It is not required that he be seen to shoot the gun or that game be found in his possession.

A Woman Elected.
Belleville.—It is interesting to her women friends to know that Mrs. Carrie T. Alexander of Belleville was elected on the republican ticket as trustee of the state university. She is the daughter of the late Col. John Thomas, and was valedictorian of the graduating class at Monticello in 1880. For two years after the death of her husband, Henry A. Alexander, she managed the street cars lines and other property which he possessed, and she has held the position of trustee since 1890.

A Sister's Lonely Vigil.
Pana.—Phillip Aichele, aged 79, was found dead in a chair at his home. His aged sister, Miss Marguerite Aichele, was keeping watch over him, under the impression that he was still living. She had kept up the lonely vigil part of Sunday afternoon and all through the night. The cause of his death was heart trouble. Sister and brother lived together.

In a Fit of Jealous Rage.
Rock Island.—In a fit of jealous rage because his attentions were rejected, Barney Howland, a carpenter, stabbed Mrs. Effie Baker a dozen times and cut his own throat. He will probably die, but the woman will recover.

Woman's Club Edits a Daily.
Pana.—The Pana woman's club took charge of the Pana News, and edited it for one week on a percentage basis for charitable purposes. Miss Jones Hayward, the president of the club, and a leading society lady, was editor-in-chief.

Death of John C. Welling.
Chicago—John Calvin Welling, for many years first vice-president of the Illinois Central, died at his home. He had been suffering with acute bronchitis for three weeks. He suddenly grew worse and died within a few hours.

In Ministry Fifty Years.
Bloomington.—Rev. James H. West, oldest active member of the Illinois Methodist conference, died in McPherson, Kas. He was 72, and had been in the ministry 50 years.

Methodist Women at Jacksonville.
Virginia.—The Methodist women's foreign missionary societies, Jacksonville district, held their twenty-second annual session here. Mrs. Dr. Stephens, Poona, India, lectured.

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Effingham.—Turner J. Bowling, aged 66, died at his home in this city. He was an old resident of this county, prominent in politics and Free Masonry.

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Mattoon.—Judge James F. Hughes, one of the most prominent jurists of this state and a resident of Mattoon for thirty-seven years, died, after a short illness.

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Bloomington.—W. I. Burnett, passenger and freight agent for the Chicago & Alton at Joliet for many years, died here at the age of 55.

To Save His Life.
Charleston.—Physicians amputated the right hand of Harvey Chickley, 15, in an effort to save his life after he had been bitten by a mad dog.

Fire at Mound City.
Mound City.—Fifteen thousand dollars worth of business property was destroyed by fire here, which originated in the Tabornial Hall.

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New Boston.—Henry Tieman, who died at his farm in Millersburg township, was an early settler and soldier of the civil war.

Pastor Goes to Wisconsin.
Paxton.—Rev. L. K. Grimes, pastor of the Presbyterian church here, has accepted a call to Superior, Wis., and will leave at once.

Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, and the colors are bright and fast.

Every duty which we omit, obscures some truth which we should have known.—Ruskin.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. Many smokers prefer them to 10c cigars. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

If a man is really in love with a girl the redness of her hair is invisible.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 10c a bottle.

The man who sows his life in the furrows of human need will reap a rich reward.—W. Smith.

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

World's Gold Production.
In the last 500 years over twelve billion dollars' worth of gold is estimated to have been dug from the earth. Not much more than one-half of this is definitely known to be in existence in the monetary stocks of the globe. Of this, however, the United States is believed to hold from a billion and a quarter to a billion and a half.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, proved its incurability. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Not Complimentary.
A stock dealer, buying horses in the Colorado, had been directed to the ranch of Old Bill Sands. Wishing to learn something of Old Bill's business methods before entering into negotiations, he made some inquiries at a near-by ranch. "What sort of business man is Bill Sands?" he asked. "Wall, stranger," replied the rancher, "I don't think Old Bill would go plumb to hell for a nickel; but he'd keep fishing around the edges for it until he fell in."—Lippincott's.

THE LAXATIVE OF KNOWN QUALITY

There are two classes of remedies; those of known quality and which are permanently beneficial in effect, acting gently, in harmony with nature, when nature needs assistance; and another class, composed of preparations of unknown, uncertain and inferior character, acting temporarily, but injuriously, as a result of forcing the natural functions unnecessarily. One of the most exceptional of the remedies of known quality and excellence is the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., which represents the active principles of plants, known to act most beneficially, in a pleasant syrup, in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to contribute their rich, yet delicate, fruity flavor. It is the remedy of all remedies to sweeten and refresh and cleanse the system gently and naturally, and to assist one in overcoming constipation and the many ills resulting therefrom. Its active principles and quality are known to physicians generally, and the remedy has therefore met with their approval, as well as with the favor of many millions of well informed persons who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual experience that it is a most excellent laxative remedy. We do not claim that it will cure all manner of ills, but recommend it for what it really represents, a laxative remedy of known quality and excellence, containing nothing of an objectionable or injurious character.

There are two classes of purchasers; those who are informed as to the quality of what they buy and the reasons for the excellence of articles of exceptional merit, and who do not lack courage to go elsewhere when a dealer offers an imitation of any well known article; but, unfortunately, there are some people who do not know, and who allow themselves to be imposed upon. They cannot expect its beneficial effects if they do not get the genuine remedy.

To the credit of the druggists of the United States be it said that nearly all of them value their reputation for professional integrity and the good will of their customers too highly to offer imitations of the

Genuine—Syrup of Figs

manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and in order to buy the genuine article and to get its beneficial effects, one has only to note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package. Price, 50c. per bottle. One size only.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any material without fading apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. **MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri.**

Wouldn't Fit.
Some visitors from the north attended service at a colored church in Alabama and were much amused when the good old preacher referred to John I. and John II. as "John with one eye and John with two eyes!"

But when he gave out a hymn beginning "Purge Me with Hyssop," there was consternation in the choir and great fumbling around for a tune to fit the words. At last the leading chorister addressed the preacher: "Say, Brother Johnsing, won't you please try some odder yarb?"—Lippincott's.

Herdling of New York's Poor.
Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the tenement-house committee of the Charity Organization society, declares that a close canvas shows that there are in New York tenements 357,000 rooms that have no windows.

Few things are impracticable in themselves; and it is for want of application, rather than of means, that men fail of success.—Rochefoucauld.

HOW DEBILITY SHOWS

And Why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are a Specific for Dangerous Physical Declines.

The symptoms of general debility vary according to the cause but weakness is always present, a tendency to perspire and fatigue easily, ringing in the ears, sometimes black spots passing before the eyes, weak back, vertigo, wakefulness caused by inability to stop thinking, and unrefreshing sleep. The cause of the trouble may be some drain on the system or it may be mental or physical overwork, sometimes insufficient nutrition due to digestive disturbance. In the latter case there is generally a loss of appetite and a coated tongue as well as general languor and debility.

Miss Lula M. Metzger, a stenographer, living at 71 Mill street, Watertown, N. Y., suffered for over a year from general debility. "It was caused by overstudy," she says, "and I had no ambition, didn't want to go anywhere, my food didn't taste good, I was run down, lifeless and listless. I took medicines but they failed to help me. Finally friends recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my mother and she got some for me. I took them for some time and was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure debility because they actually make new, red, rich blood, and as the blood carries nourishment to all the organs and tissues of the body, nerves as well as muscles, the new blood stimulates the organs to do the work that nature expects of them and normal health follows. Not only is this treatment sufficient to cure debility but many severe nervous disorders as well.

The pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Send for free diet book.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

High Grade Farming Lands FOR SALE IN OSCEOLA COUNTY

Outover hardwood lands. Soil a clay or gravelly loam. Just put on the market in a well settled country. Good roads, schools, railroads and telephones. Write for maps and literature. **H. W. MARSH, Manistee, Mich.**

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Are You Happy?

WRITE US FREE

and frankly, in strictest confidence, send us all your troubles, and stating your age. We will send you **FREE ADVICE**, in plain sealed envelopes, and a valuable 64-page book on "Home Treatment for Women." Address: Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. G 30

The Dark Side

of a woman's life is seldom seen by anyone but herself. What agonies, what misery, what fits of melancholy and the blues, the poor, miserable sufferers from female disease have to endure, one month after another! What wonder so many thousands of women cannot truthfully say that they are happy! Are you? Happiness cannot be called complete without health, and health is best obtained by

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Relief

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