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Belgium has banished alcohol, but King Leopold remains.

A Brooklyn man becomes deaf while using the telephone. Lots of us would like to.

Dr. Isaac K. Funk says that crime is like smallpox. Are you vaccinated against burglary?

A woman out in Kansas has hatched out 1,360 chickens already this year, but can she love them all!

China wants the exclusive act modified, but can it show us any effective navy by way of argument?

The coal supply will last 350 years, at least, according to statisticians. That's another worry of our minds.

Since Marie Corelli disapproves of men so seriously, they may have to be exterminated to spare her poor nerves.

An Indiana judge has decided that snoring constitutes an unlawful disturbance of the peace. He probably sleeps near a thin partition.

A New York banker is having a glass house built, thus breaking all records in the desire for publicity that affects rich New York people.

Doing good to others, says Mr. Rockefeller, brings the greatest happiness in this world. Kindly notice that he does not say "doing others good."

Another Central American war is imminent. It is perhaps only natural that the people there should be a little mad at this time of the year.

A Chicago professor has announced that in a few thousand years the world will be wearing beads. Imagine making love to a sweet young thing with sideburns.

Thomas A. Edison says that electricity is more of a mystery to him now than ever. Mr. Edison ought to talk with one of the first-year men at Tech.

Count Iboni wants to go into the railroad business. He has always a little fast in his ideas as a genetic Anna found in her sorrow in the rapid depletion of her income.

Jack London, who says that, thank God, he is not an authority on anything, is very different from the Kaiser, who is willing to admit that he is an authority on everything.

Rev. William J. Long says that in all his 30 years' experience he has never seen an unhappy bird family. The birds must be very untheistic, not to be unhappy when their friend is in distress.

A Denver paper asks the public to believe that a married couple in the Colorado city have lived together 60 years without either saying a cross word to the other. The story may be true, but what a deadly dull life they must have lived!

Mr. McInnes' portrait will be taken out of the history books in New York, in accordance with the state decision that a man who is innocent under the law should not have his counterfeited pretensions exhibited in a collection of pictures of those who have been declared guilty.

A new sort of victim of the intense heat is reported from Noosho, Mo., where a young man in search of shade crawled under a box car and went to sleep, using a rail for a pillow. He may not have been exactly "mad with the heat," but developments a few minutes later led to the plain that he had "lost his head."

Dr. Long is definitely telling how in the spider carries on its legs to its young beneath the surface of the water; how a cock sparrow grabs all the bread and keeps it until her mate brings her protesting young to the front; how a bear is latched by a trap to a log by a chain gets on his hind feet and carries the log along across its forelegs, and how men have habits and manners that animals wouldn't tolerate for a moment. What has Com' John Burroughs to say to all this?

They do some things better in Great Britain—regarding public servants, for example. It is announced that Lord Cromer, who served his country as diplomatic agent in Egypt for many years, is to receive a gift of fifty thousand pounds in recognition of what he has done. The sum is enough to enable him to live in comfort the rest of his days, and to maintain a position in society fitting for an ex-officer of his distinction. He has devoted his great abilities to the accumulation of a fortune in private business, he might have been receiving an annual income fully equal to that of the proposed gift.

As the fashions in women's clothes in Japan have not changed during 2,500 years, there is no reason to believe that the Louisville Courier-Journal, who the men of that country should not have the most severe contentions known among civilized people.

An evangelist at York, Pa., claims to be gifted with the power to speak in an unknown tongue, and to prove it he delivers sermons that nobody can understand. It will be in recognition of some people that such proof is conclusive.

His Speech at Provincetown Indicates There Will Be No Counter-march In Campaign to Punish Wrongdoers.

Provincetown.—President Roosevelt delivered a stirring address here Tuesday at the celebration in commemoration of the first landing of the pilgrims on the American continent. After he had paid a lofty tribute to the forefathers, Mr. Roosevelt turned to the question of checking corporation abuses and made it evident that there is to be no counter-march in the government's attempt to punish wrongdoers, no matter what their personal and financial station in life.

There was reiteration in the chief executive's address, however, of the determination of the authorities that no legitimate business interest is to suffer and that the only ones who have cause to fear are the breakers of the law.

Innocent Will Not Suffer. In its main points, the firm in the purposes expressed on other occasions, the president's speech was reassuring to those who have feared that in the general scheme of Mr. Roosevelt's policy the innocent might be involved with the guilty.

Mr. Roosevelt gave his direct sanction to a national incorporation law for concern doing an interstate business, saying that it is his belief that such corporations can be controlled by the federal government under the interstate commerce clause, and, if necessary, under the post roads clause of the constitution.

An earnest word was spoken for legislation which will conserve the rights and interests of wage-earners employed by corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Mr. Roosevelt said that if the law enacted last winter limiting the hours of work of railway employes was not strong enough it must be strengthened.

Far Strong Employers' Liability Law. For strong employers' liability law, far-reaching and thorough-going employers' liability law must be passed. The president said: "It is monstrous that a man or a woman who is crippled in life as a result of an accident, or of taking what are the necessary risks of the occupation, should be required to bear the whole burden of the loss. By making the employer liable the loss will be distributed ultimately among all the beneficiaries of the business."

Touching the matter of receiverships for trusts that are guilty of wrongdoing Mr. Roosevelt said that the duty is to do something effective, and that "moreover, when we thus take action against the wealth which works inequity we are acting in the interest of every man of property who acts decently and fairly by the law, and we are strengthening the hands of those who propose fearlessly to defend property against all unjust attacks."

Disaster in Socialistic Panacea. Concerning individualism and socialism the president said: "It will be highly disastrous if we permit ourselves to be misled by the pleas of those who see in an unrestricted individualism the all-sufficient panacea for social evils; but it will be even more disastrous to adopt the opposite panacea of any socialistic system which would destroy all individualism, which would root out the fiber of our whole citizenship."

An echo of his recent "undesirable" pronouncement is to be found in this passage from Mr. Roosevelt's speech: "There are many who are certain number of our fellow countrymen who seem to accept the view that unless a man can be proved guilty of a particular crime he shall be counted a good citizen, no matter how infamous the life he has led, no matter how pernicious his doctrines or his practices. This is the view announced from time to time with clamorous insistence, not by a group of predatory capitalists, but by a group of stultified anarchistic leaders and agitators."

Supervise Railways Like Banks. In touching upon the railroads the president declared: "The national government should exercise over them a supervision and control similar to that which is now exercised over national banks. We can do this only by proceeding farther along the line marked out by recent national legislation."

Concerning the matter of national control as it might conflict with the rights of the states Mr. Roosevelt said: "It seems to me that such questions as national sovereignty and states' rights need not be treated not empirically or academically, but from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. National sovereignty is to be upheld in so far as it means the sovereignty of the people used for the real and ultimate good of the people; and states' rights are to be upheld in so far as they mean the people's rights. Especially is this true in dealing with the relations of the people as a whole to the great corporations which are the distinguishing feature of modern business conditions."

Good and Bad Combines. Mr. Roosevelt said a word concerning what might be accomplished in time in the way of making easier the past of various combinations, but he said flatly that he could not count before there was far more thorough control by the national government.

In dealing with any totally new outset he said that he must at the set of conditions there must be no hesitancy and experiment. Such has been our experience in dealing with the enormous concentration of capital employed in interstate business. Not only the legislature but the courts and the people need gradually to be educated so that they may see what the real wrongs are and what the real remedies. Almost every big business concern is engaged in interstate commerce, and such a concern must not be allowed by a dexterous shifting of position, as has been too often the case in the past, to escape thereby all responsibility either to state or to nation.

"The American people became firmly convinced of the need of control over these great aggregations of capital, especially where they had a monopolistic tendency, because they came quite clear as to the proper way of achieving the control. Through their representatives in congress they adopted a large degree of control as interpreted by the courts, contradictory. On the one hand, under the anti-trust law the effort was made to prohibit all combinations which were not in the public interest, whether it was or was not a harmful benefit to the public. On the other hand, through the interstate commerce law, a beginning was made in exercising such supervision and control over combinations as to prevent their doing anything harmful to the body politic.

Greater Control Needed. "The first law, the so-called Sherman law, has filled a useful place, for it has been the transition period until the American people were made fully make up its mind that it will exercise over the great corporations that thoroughgoing and radical control which is in the public interest. The principle of the Sherman law so far as it prohibits combinations which, whether because of their extent or of their character, are harmful to the public must always be preserved.

"Ultimately, and I hope with reasonable speed, the national government must pass laws which, while increasing the supervisory and regulatory power of the government, shall permit such useful combinations as are made with absolute openness and as the representatives of the government may previously approve. But it will not be possible to have such combinations save as the second stage of the course of proceedings of which the first stage must be the exercise of a far more complete control by the national government."

Public Health Laws. Concerning laws for the public health Mr. Roosevelt said: "I also hope that there will be legislation increasing the power of the national government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people everywhere; the federal authorities, for instance, should join with all the state authorities in warring against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. You will state government, here in Massachusetts, deserves high praise for the action it has taken in these public health matters during the last few years; and in this, as in some other things, I hope to see the national government stand abreast of the foremost state governments."

Pilgrims' Landing is Marked. The laying of the corner stone of the Cape Cod pilgrim monument in the presence of President Roosevelt, Gov. Otis and other distinguished guests completes the foundation of one of the most imposing structures known to the Atlantic coast, commemorating the first landing within a few feet of its base, of the pilgrim fathers.

Kills Father; Execerated. New York. Mrs. Madeline Langholtz, who on Thursday, killed her father, George Wesser, after he had killed his wife, was execerated by a coroner's jury and discharged from custody. The jury, after deliberating ten minutes, found Mrs. Wesser guilty of death at the hands of her husband, while the father had been shot and killed by a person, whose name is unknown to the jury.

Mrs. Langholtz told a pitiful story of her father's cruelty.

Diamond Hobbly in Appleton, Wis. Appleton, Wis.—Two thieves took \$1,000 worth of diamonds from Henry Kamp's jewelry store Monday while two clerks by the name of Adams and were in the place. One of the thieves was detected pocketing diamonds from one of the trays that were placed on the counter before them as supposed customers. He tried to get off as a thief; about that time the second thief pocketed the diamonds from the other tray, and walked out of the store with his companion before the loss was discovered.



CONFERS ON ALTON 'BATH' SHAW REASSURES; THEN WARNS

BONAPARTE INVESTIGATES ITS CLAIM TO IMMUNITY. Attorney General Wishes to Talk With Judge Landis Before Announcing His Decision.

Washington.—Whether or not the Alton railroad is entitled to an "immunity bath" in the matter of the Standard Oil rebates was investigated carefully Monday by Attorney General Bonaparte. From 11 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon Mr. Bonaparte was in conference with District Attorney Sims of Chicago; Charles B. Morrison, special attorney for the government in the Standard Oil cases; Special Assistant District Attorney Wilkerson and counsel for the Rock Island railroad, which owns a majority of the stock of the Chicago & Alton.

At the conclusion of the conference the attorney general announced that he would make a statement, until after he had further communicated with Judge Landis, which he hoped to do without delay. The decision in the case, it is said, will depend largely upon Judge Landis' reply to the attorney general. If the fact is established that Mr. Morrison promised immunity and the road carried out its agreement in good faith, it is said that the department of justice will order proceedings against the road abandoned.

A transcript of the testimony taken in the Standard Oil hearings before Judge Landis in the United States court was brought here by District Attorney Sims for Mr. Bonaparte's consideration. Mr. Sims left for New York immediately after the conference and the railroad company declined to make any statement regarding what took place at the conference.

VENEZUELA IS INVADDED. Force from British Guiana Crosses Boundary and Seizes Balata.

Georgetown, British Guiana.—Much excitement has been caused here by the invasion of Venezuelan territory by British Guiana. The command of a small frontier force from British Guiana, and his seizure of a quantity of balata (the gum of the bullet-tree, used for insulating wires, which is the main trade for some time and the British officials have made strong attempts to prevent illicit trading in the gum.

Capt. Calder's force crossed the boundary into Venezuelan territory, where Capt. Calder, at the point of a revolver, demanded the Venezuelan commissioner surrender to him 4,000 pounds of balata. The commissioner gave up the gum. He has made a protest, however, to President Castro and the British consul here against the seizure of the balata and the invasion of Venezuelan territory. Fears are entertained of retaliation at Morawhanna, the British frontier posts, which have been much troubled over the balata trade for some time and the British officials have made strong attempts to prevent illicit trading in the gum.

New Test for Mr. Eddy. "Concord, N. H.—Counsel for 'best friends' have agreed to the suggestion of the masters who are ineffecting into the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the Christian Science leader, that they accompany two students to Pleasant View to make 'test' of her mental condition. Mr. Streeter, Mrs. Eddy's counsel, objected, but will consult with his client, and it is possible that he will then agree to the proposal of the masters.

German Tourists Killed in the Alps. Berne, Switzerland.—The fate of three German tourists, who had been missing on the Jungfrau since last Thursday, was cleared up Monday when guides discovered their dead bodies on a glacier below North Face.

Japanese 'Spies' at Atlanta. Atlanta, Ga.—Two Japanese were discovered in the rear of Fort Myer's son Monday afternoon, taking views and sketches of the buildings and grounds.

The Manchester canal was built at a cost of \$78,000,000 to reduce freight rates for a distance of 85 miles, and while it did not prove a good investment, the expenditure on such a large expenditure. Its indirect and more permanent benefits are said to have warranted it.

Germany has 3,000 miles of canal, carefully maintained, besides 7,000 miles of other waterways. France, with an area less than that we would consider a large state, has 3,000 miles of canal; and in the northern part, where the canals are most numerous, the railways are more prosperous. Holland and Belgium are all contemplating further extension and improvement of their canal systems.—Century Magazine.

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods made, are so much for their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. The laundrying would be equally satisfactory if proper attention were given to starching, the first essential being good starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

The Crack in His Arm. "It's a good thing for a man to be a little bald," said the girl as they walked along in the rear of one beneath whose hat showed a small bare patch. "It makes the conceit out of them. Now there's John. He has a bald spot that he has spent about a hundred dollars on to no effect. When he gets too smart all I have to do is glance carelessly toward that vulnerable spot and he subsides immediately."

A Country Marrow. The little fresh air boy was comfortably quartered in a farm house near the salt water for his summer's sojourn. The first day he was strolled down the road to the marshes and he started in astonishment at the catfish growing there. Then turning around to a native of the place who was accompanying him he said: "Gosh! I didn't know that sausages grow on sticks."

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent starches put on the market 25 years ago are very inferior to the starches of the present day. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, in accordance with the Starch strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

SCORES ANTI-CANTON LAW. Acting Judge Advocate Tells of Its Evil Results.

Washington.—The annual report of Acting Judge Advocate General Porter shows that there was a decrease of 663 in the number of courts martial in the army during the last fiscal year. The total number was 3,913, including 32 officers, 28 of whom were convicted.

Among the enlisted men by far the greater number of court martial trials were on account of desertion, there being no less than 1,101 cases, and 712 cases of desertion were sentenced. Four officers were dismissed by sentence, as against 14 last year.

The report dwells upon the evil results following the passage of the anti-cantons law. It is said, "has undoubtedly caused the location of military reservations of resorts for the sale of intoxicating liquors which render to the appetites and passions of those enlisted men, who, largely by reason of the prohibition in question, frequent the same. These resorts are beyond the control of the military authorities and their presence is highly detrimental to military discipline."

TWENTY HURT IN A WRECK. Passenger Train Collides with Handcar Near Cedar Rapids.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Passenger train No. 2 on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was wrecked Monday at Keystone, 30 miles west of here. Twenty persons were injured, several seriously. The wreck was caused by the main colliding with a handcar on a 20-foot embankment.

The more seriously hurt are C. T. McElwaine, express messenger; F. C. Myers, postal clerk; Baggageman Doland and Conductor F. W. Stockton.

Three Die in Auto Crash. Great Barrington, Mass.—An automobile containing a party of five persons from Bristol, Conn., collided with the New York-Pittsfield express at Ashley Falls Crossing, near here, Sunday. Three of the motoring party were killed and the other two probably injured.

Killed by Bear in Wyoming. Ogden, Utah.—Word reached here Monday that James Chapman, one of the best known bear chaps, had been killed Sunday by a bear near Evans-ton, Wyo.

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. 375 Guaranty.

SICK HEADACHE. CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. They regulate the bowels. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. CARTER'S Genuine Small Bear Family Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. WANTED: Receipts from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.