NEW MEN AT THE HELM

ILLINOIS STATE OFFICERS INAUGURATED.

The Capital Crowded with Hosts of the Unterrified—An Imposing Ceremony—Inaugural Address of Governor Altgeld Before the General Assembly.

Great Day for Democrats.

Springfield correspondence.

In the presence of the Senators and Representatives in joint session assembled, in the view and hearing of 3,000 men and women, in the great hall of Representatives in the Capitol, amid the pomp and circumstance of flags and flowers and music, surrounded by the leaders of his political party, John P. Altgeld was inaugurated Governor of Illinois. At the same time and following in their order of precedence these Democratic State officers were declared the executive department of the State: Joseph B. Gill, Lieutenant Governor; William H. Hinrichsen, Secretary of State; David Gore, Auditor; Rufus N. Ramsay, Treasurer; Henry Raab, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Maurice T. Moloney, Attorney General.

LIEUT. GOV. GILL.

SEC. OF STATE HINRICHSEN.

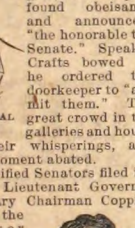
In the solemn ceremony in the Capitol there culminated the State Democracy's fears, ambitions and battles of the last forty years, because, forty years ago, Joel A. Matteson, the last Democratic Governor of Illinois, was inaugurated. Since that time the party of Jefferson and Jackson in Illinois has sat in the valley of desolation of constantly recurring defeat.

GOVERNOR JOHN P. ALTGELD.

The proceedings themselves were simple. The hand of the great clock in the hall of the House of Representatives indicated exactly 12 o'clock when Doorkeeper Brown made his most graceful and profound obeisance and announced, "the honorable the Senate." Speaker Crafts bowed as he ordered the doorkeeper to "admit them." The great crowd in the galleries and house floor ceased their whisperings, and the bustle for a moment abated.

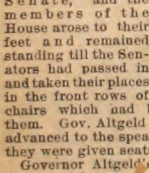
ATTORNEY GENERAL MOLONEY.

Slowly the dignified Senators filed into the hall. As Lieutenant Governor Ray and Temporary Chairman Coppinger stepped into the chamber Speaker Crafts announced "The honorable the Senate," and the members of the House arose to their feet and remained standing till the Senators had passed in and taken their places in the front rows of chairs which had been vacated for them. Gov. Altgeld and his associates advanced to the speaker's stand, where they were given seats.



TREASURER RAMSAY.

Governor Altgeld's appearance was the signal for an outburst of wild applause. Speaker Crafts made no attempt to stem the torrent of enthusiasm. When the noise had ceased the rolls of the House and Senate were called and the joint session declared organized. Secretary of State Pearson announced the names of the officers-elect. Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Bailey administered the oath of office to the new officials. The new Governor, after taking the oath of office in an impressive manner, stepped in Speaker Crafts' place and delivered his inaugural, which was listened to with the greatest interest.



AUDITOR GORE.

After Governor Altgeld had concluded his inaugural address the joint session was dissolved. The Senate returned to its chamber, where Lieutenant Governor Ray introduced his successor to the Senators and then handed him the gavel as the symbol of authority. Lieutenant Governor Gill delivered a brief address, and taking his place rapped three times with the gavel and inquired: "What is the pleasure of the Senate?" This was the last act in the work of transferring the powers of office from the outgoing to the incoming officials. The Senate then adjourned.

ALTGELD'S INAUGURAL.

The Governor's Message Delivered to the General Assembly.

Following is the text of the inaugural address of Governor Altgeld:

It has become the custom for each incoming executive to deliver an inaugural address defining his position on public measures, and, to a limited extent, outlining the policy of the new administration. In order to better understand the present, we will glance for a moment at the past.

The policy of the State of Illinois was directed almost wholly by one of the great existing political parties during the greater portion of the time from when it was admitted to the Union, until near the beginning of the civil war. This was the formative period during which the foundations of our institutions were in great part laid and those broad and liberal politics relating to education, internal improvements, the freedom of conscience and of speech, the rights of the citizens, the protection of property, and the welfare of the masses were not only adopted, but became so firmly rooted that their subsequent growth, as well as the development and greatness of the State, was assured. It was during this time that our common school system, the bulwark of free institutions, was founded and munificently endowed, in order that we might in time have the best schools in the world. During this time the State fostered a system of internal improvements, so as to encourage and hasten the development of our great natural resources. It not only caused the construction of a canal to connect the great lakes with the Mississippi system, but it encouraged the building of railroads so as to bring remote parts of the State close together. Notwithstanding its youth, Illinois then excelled almost every other State in that regard. At the same time the interests of the public were carefully guarded. It was during this period that an arrangement was made with the Illinois Central Railroad company in pursuance of which it now pays annually nearly half a million of dollars into the State Treasury. Then came a change of party control, and soon thereafter the civil war. The young State, which had led in the development of civil institutions, took an equally patriotic and aggressive stand in favor of upholding the Union, and gave a greater per cent. of its population to carry on the war than almost any other State; and we now have a home for the aged heroes who were disabled in war, which is supported by the liberality of the State, and it will be our duty to see that this worthy object of a State's bounty is fairly and liberally treated.

The richness of our soil has attracted husbandmen from all quarters of the globe. Our great mineral resources and central location have drawn the manufacturers of almost every kind of goods; great railroads traverse nearly all parts of the State; while, owing to the push and enterprise of the people, our commercial interests are scarcely rivaled in the world. The present condition of our people, both in the State and in the nation, is an illustration of the fact that in this country the people are greater than the government, and that they can attain a reasonable degree of prosperity and happiness in spite of unjust and injurious governmental policies. The recent action of our people at the polls is a warning that their patience has a limit, and that they can not be long fed on empty and delusive promises. They demand of their servants that honesty and good faith which every employer has a right to expect at the hands of those who serve him.

Now, after an interval of more than thirty years, that political party which guided the councils of the State in its earlier history again assumes control of its destinies, and we are confronted by a number of important problems, which, for their proper solution, require painstaking investigation and deliberate judgment. These must all be treated by general laws, inasmuch as special legislation is not only prohibited by our constitution but is antagonistic to Democratic principles.

Education.

Our great educational system is so well grounded that, with the exception of wasteful extravagance in some localities, it is working reasonably well. Its farther improvement will depend more upon the emulation of those who are laboring in that field and their efforts to reach the highest degree of excellence than it will upon legislation. But we have a statute, passed four years ago known as the compulsory education act, which is no part of our common school system, and which violates the fundamental principles of free government. It will be our duty, not only to repeal this act at as early a day as practicable, but to provide in its place another law that shall be free from the objections that apply to this, and which shall make ample provisions for the care of neglected children.

Public Funds.

The question as to who shall have the interest on public funds calls for the attention of the Legislature. While it may be true that the law does not contemplate that the funds shall be deposited at interest in banks, it is a notorious fact that all custodians of public funds actually draw interest on the balances of such funds. When the sums held were smaller, the matter attracted but little attention, but conditions have changed. The salary paid the custodians, whether of State, county, city, park, school, or other public funds, having been fixed when the amounts held were small, is now, in most cases, entirely disproportionate to the bond which has to be given and the responsibilities assumed. In my judgment the proper course will be to provide, by general law, that all such custodians that may hereafter be elected or appointed and qualified shall be paid a salary to be determined by a per cent. of the amount of money they handle, and that all interest or increment earned by the fund in their possession shall belong to the fund and be accounted for.

Liberty of the Citizen.

Practically there is at present neither magna charta nor bill of rights for the honor of our great cities. They have to submit to insult, assault, and false imprisonment, and have no remedy, except a suit at law, which takes from three to five years and requires time and money to prosecute; so they are practically without any remedy. Any man, rich or poor, taken into our higher courts, no matter on what charge, can have a jury trial and a full and fair hearing before sentence can be pronounced against him, but in the magistrate's court they deprive him of a jury trial by requiring him to advance the jury fee, which, often poor, he can not do, so that he is compelled to submit to anything the magistrate may do, which frequently means anything that a police officer may wish to have done. In the city of Chicago, where there are a number of magistrates sitting at the same time, there are from thirty to fifty men and women tried by one magistrate in from one to two hours each day. The proceedings are not under the criminal law as a rule, but fines are imposed, and when these are not promptly paid imprisonment follows just as it would in case of convictions for crime in the higher court. While a judge of a higher court could not imprison a man for an hour without a jury trial, a city magistrate actually does imprison scores every day without a jury trial. The practice has long prevailed in Chicago and other cities of raids being made by the police at night-time, and as many as a hundred or more men and women, sometimes only women, arrested and carried to prison in one night, on no specific charge of crime, but simply at the caprice of a policeman. These cases have to be continued till the next morning. A bond is generally given, signed by a professional bailor. The justice charges a fee for taking each bond and the bailor all he can get for signing it, so that it is a exceedingly profitable business for those connected with the so-called police court. While the law at present provides that nearly all other officers shall pay what fees they collect into the public treasury, and shall receive a salary for the services they render, this does not seem to apply to the magistrates. The law should be made more strict, and prohibit every officer, whether judicial or executive, who is in any way connected with the administration of justice, from keeping any fees under any pretext, for, so long as he profits by the amount of business that is run in, there is a standing tribute to do injustice. On the other hand, there are many cases in which the police are rendered powerless to suppress crime by reason of political intrigue and interference. I will also in this connection, direct your attention to the fact that our system of administering justice in this State does not command the entire confidence of the public. This is due to the fact that with our present machinery, litigation is so prolonged and rendered so uncertain, without regard to the merits of the case, that many prudent men feel they had better relinquish a claim and submit to an injustice than to venture into the courts.

Public Service.

It will be our duty to endeavor to reduce the expense of the civil service of the State. There has been a tendency to create unnecessary boards, and, while some of these do not draw a salary, they are paid their expenses and a per diem, and they manage to draw large sums out of the State Treasury. Many of these should be abolished, and their duties, so far as they perform any necessary service, be assigned to some of the regular county or State officers, who could attend to them without increased expense to the public. Again, the public service is frequently crowded by placing many more persons on the pay-roll than are necessary to do the work. This not only increases the expenditure, but destroys the efficiency of the service. While there are many men anxious to hold office for the honor of serving the people, and without reference to salary, there is no doubt that the demand is largely due to the fact that the applicants can get larger salaries while holding office than they can earn at the private employment for which they are qualified. The people of Illinois are willing to pay liberal salaries for the service rendered, yet the question is worth considering, whether, if we were to reduce salaries we would not get rid of the persistent demand for official positions, and at the same time increase the efficiency of the service. As the matter now stands, many capable but modest men who would gladly serve for a moderate salary are deterred from applying. It is a mistake to suppose that high salaries secure a higher grade of service to the public; if anything, they have the opposite effect. While we must pay such salaries as will enable poor men to hold office, yet we must not lose sight of the fact that we get the highest grade of service from those men who esteem it an honor to serve the public, and with whom salaries are a secondary consideration.

Nearly all the great institutions of the State have for years been conducted on a partisan basis, and some of them rather offensively so. This has created a feeling of bitterness, and there is a widespread demand that there shall be a change in the management. There is also a belief that many of these institutions are extravagant and that the expenses are unnecessarily increased to accommodate political favorites. Such changes as may be necessary should be made, care being taken to bring the service to the highest degree of excellence possible. I wish, however, in this connection, to submit that the time has come for the development of our great State when its public service should be as far as possible divorced from partisan politics and when we should establish by law a classified civil service based upon honesty and capability, such as already prevails in some of the Eastern States.

Claims of Labor.

The State of Illinois already contains one of the greatest industrial communities in the world, and is rapidly growing. Not only are hundreds of millions of capital invested, but employment is given to hundreds of thousands of persons. The State must do justice to both employer and employe, it must see to it that law and order are maintained, and that life and property are thoroughly protected. Any weakness in this regard would be pusillanimous and invite incalculable evils. On the other hand, the State must not pursue such a policy as to convince the masses of the laboring people that the authority of the State is simply a convenient club for the use of the employer. When the State follows such a policy it forfeits the confidence of its people and itself, and sows the seed of anarchy.

THE ILLINOIS STATE HOUSE.

If we are to prosper, we must make all of our people feel that the flag which floats over them is an emblem of justice. Our laboring people must either advance or retrograde. There is no such thing as standing still. If they are to advance, it must be by their own conservative and intelligent standing together—only those forces survive which can take care of themselves; the moment individuals or classes become dependent they are objects of charity, and their case is then hopeless. If the laboring classes can not thus stand together, they will be reduced to the condition of the laboring classes in the poorer countries of the old world.

Strikes and Lockouts.

The question of the protection of non-combatants—the great public—in the event of a strike or lockout must not be overlooked in this connection. Conditions have so changed that it can no longer be said that it is nobody's business what other people do. All the elements of American society have become so interdependent, each class or interest has so adjusted itself to the other class or interest, as to be in a measure dependent on them, and a suspension of the operation of one must injure the whole. For example, a strike on a railroad is not limited to a contention between employer and employe, but it affects all people along the line of the road who have adjusted their affairs to the operation of the road, and who are entitled to protection at the hands of the State. Not only this, but when a large number of men are suddenly thrown out of employment, conditions are created which beget lawlessness and crime and increase the burdens of the public.

The reign of law has so broadened in this country as to cover almost every other controversy between man and man, and in the development of society some way must be found to subject the so-called "labor controversies" to law. This suggests the practicability of arbitration and raises the question of the powers of the State in that regard. There seems to be no doubt about the right of the State to make a thorough investigation and render a decision, but the difficulty arises in enforcing the decision. The State cannot compel an unwilling employe to run his shop, nor can it compel unwilling employes to go to work. The State might compel an employer who disregarded its decision and persisted in operating his works to pay the expenses of any special protection he received. On the other hand, if employes should refuse to go to work in accordance with the terms of a decision, the State can give its entire power in protecting the employer in hiring new men. The constant increase in the use of labor-saving machinery tends to throw more and more men out of employment every year. This suggests the necessity of extending the hours of labor wherever this can be done by legislation, in order that all may still be able to get employment, and also that the working classes may derive some benefit from the great inventions of the age.

Care of the Insane.

While we already have erected four very large hospitals for the insane, still only about two-thirds of the insane of the State are properly cared for. Nearly one-third are in the poor houses of the State, where they can not be cared for, and exist in a horrible condition.

The increasing density of population in our large cities, and the establishment of what has been called "the sweating system," whereby many people are made to work amid sanitary conditions which constantly imperil the health of the community, and the employment of children in factories and shops, where they become stunted in both body and mind and unfit for citizenship, call for more thorough legislation. Steps should also be taken of which has the work of furnishing proper homes in private families for dependent and neglected children.

A number of large cities, both in this country and in Europe, have made the experiment of supplying their inhabitants with water, gas, electric light, and even operating the street railways, with very satisfactory results. I commend this subject to your careful consideration.

Roads.

While our State has developed in every other respect, we have made no progress in the matter of roads. We are, in this regard, almost where we were half a century ago, so that for a number of months in a year our roads are almost impassable. The loss and inconvenience of this falls most heavily on our agricultural communities. Not only is the farmer subjected to a heavy loss in the wear and tear of his team, but he is frequently prevented from availing himself of favorable markets by the impassibility of the roads. The State should again take up the subject of internal improvements, and adopt a policy that will tend to the building of good roads in every county in the State—roads that can be traveled every day in the year.

It is also probable that some of the convicts in our penitentiaries could be used to prepare material for the building of roads.

Penitentiaries.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted by the people in 1880, which prohibits the hiring of convict labor. This provision has been evaded and disregarded, and the affairs of the penitentiary have been so managed as to make it difficult for State to work prisoners on its own account. After the amendment was proposed, and in anticipation of its adoption, contracts were running for eight years were made. Although many other contracts had run out, these contracts have been presented as an excuse for the failure to enforce the command of the constitution, but it has not been accepted as a valid one by the people. Immediate action should be taken for the adoption of a plan for working convict labor consistent with the fundamental law. I suggest that many industries be established, so as to interfere as little as possible with the markets and outside labor and industries.

I wish to call attention to the fact that, in the matter of penal legislation, our State is not abreast of the times. We still adhere to the old system of fixed sentences, under which the greatest inequality results; the vicious and hardened are frequently given short terms by a jury, while the comparatively innocent are given long terms by another jury. Some of the States have adopted a system of indeterminate sentences, under which a prisoner is sentenced generally to the penitentiary, the law fixing the minimum and maximum time of imprisonment, and the actual length of confinement between these two points depends upon the general characteristics and personal conduct of the prisoner. Under such a system, the number of convicts in our penitentiaries would be greatly reduced, and all problems involved in the treatment of criminals and the conduct of our penitentiaries more easily solved.

Redistricting.

The redistricting of the State will be one of the most important duties devolving upon this General Assembly. It will be difficult to so redistrict the State as to do exact justice to all interests and parties. Nevertheless, every effort should be made to come as near doing so as possible. As a rule, injustice benefits nobody, and almost invariably comes home to plague its authors.

Taxation.

Some of the States have tried the experiment of a heavy graduated succession tax on the estates of deceased persons. This has been followed with very satisfactory results. I commend this fact to your consideration, likewise the advisability of providing for a heavy corporation fee to be paid at the organization of a corporation, as well as by all outside corporations coming here to do business. Then, there is a wide-spread conviction that the present revenue system of our State results in the greatest inequalities and injustice in the matter of taxation. The subject is too great to be considered at present. I would like to suggest for the consideration of the General Assembly, the propriety of making the sittings of the Legislature a little more continuous. A practice has grown up of working only a few days in the week. This not only tends to prolong the session but necessitates constant interruption in the matter of considering any measure, and where this is the case, there can not be that thorough examination of a subject that would otherwise be possible, and which is of the greatest importance as the preliminary of intelligent legislation.

Mistaken in His Friends.

When Mr. Wood, the English sculptor, was living in Rome he had a noble Scotch deerhound named Eric. This dog formed a friendship with a fine large French dog belonging to an artist. The two used to run and leap together, and Eric would occasionally bring his friend to the studio, where he was always invited in and treated hospitably.

Sometimes the French dog would come to the studio door, and wait for Eric to frolic or take a walk with him.

One day Mr. Wood was returning home from his studio, accompanied by the two dogs. Suddenly there was a great commotion. A mob of dogs had attacked the two friends, and there was a battle royal. It seemed as if the Roman canines had made a conspiracy against the foreign dogs. The conflict raged for some time, but victory was apparently declaring itself for the two, when the French dog slunk away and left Eric to finish the battle alone. This the plucky Briton cheerfully did, and then went home in a calm and modest manner to have his wounds dressed.

But the next day, when the French dog called as usual at the studio, nothing could induce Eric to take the smallest notice of him.

Mr. Wood coaxed and scolded, and finally brought the French dog up close to Eric, patting and caressing him. All in vain. Eric would not even turn his head toward the recreant friend.

His behavior said, plainly enough, that he had been mistaken in the Frenchman's character as an officer and a gentleman. Out of consideration for their old friendship, he would not turn and rend him, but he must decline all further intercourse. And this line of conduct he pursued ever afterward.—Youth's Companion.

Cremation.

Among the ancient Greeks both cremation of the dead and burial in the earth were practiced, though it is uncertain which was the more common. The ashes of the dead were sacredly preserved in urns. Among the Jews burial prevailed, as it has done since among Christian nations. The idea of death as a temporary sleep has doubtless had much to do with the strong hold which this custom has obtained among Christian peoples.

But within the last twenty-five years the discovery of the relation of microbes to infectious diseases has led to efforts for the substitution of burning for burial. In 1874 Sir Henry Thompson showed, through papers in the Contemporary Review, that burial involved much danger to the living, and urged the advantage of cremation.

The attention given to the subject resulted in the formation of a cremation society and the erection of a crematory. Both sentimental and legal obstacles had to be overcome, and not until 1884 was the first body cremated in England, but the number of bodies cremated annually has increased, in both England and the United States.

It is asserted that the efforts to abolish infectious diseases, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria, are frustrated by the burial of infected bodies, for though the microbes themselves may die, their spores or seeds have very great vitality.

Pasteur's researches have proved that earthworms bring up to the surface microbes from the bodies of infected animals several feet deep. Darwin showed in one case that in fifteen years they had accumulated worm-mold over three inches in depth, and in another case, during eighty years, had accumulated an average depth of more than a foot.

In a field in the Jura, where a diseased cow had been buried at a depth of nearly seven feet, Pasteur found that the mold which he collected two years later contained germs which, on being inoculated into a guinea-pig, produced death from the same disorder of which the cow died.

In a Yorkshire village part of a diseased graveyard was taken into the rectory garden adjoining. On the earth being dug over, scarlet fever broke out in the rectory nursery, and thence spread over the village. It proved to be of the same type as that from which, thirty years before, the victims died who were buried in that particular part of the churchyard.

On the opening of a small-pox burying-ground in Quebec, one hundred and fifty years old, the small-pox immediately broke out among the workmen.

We give the above simply as facts; but we would suggest that the grave of one who has died of infectious disease should never be disturbed.—Youth's Companion.

IN B. C. 172, a strange pestilence in Chinese Tartary; 600,000 deaths.

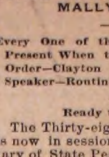
ORGANIZED FOR WORK.

STATE LEGISLATURE IS FORMALLY OPENED.

Every One of the 153 Representatives Present When the House Is Called to Order—Clayton E. Crafts Re-elected Speaker—Routine Proceedings.

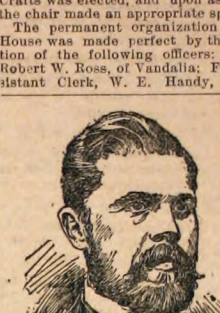
Ready to Pass Laws.

The Thirty-eighth General Assembly is now in session at Springfield. Secretary of State Pearson called the House of Representatives to order. Every one of the 153 Representatives was in his seat. The newly furnished chamber was resplendent with a new luxurious carpet, rich hangings and highly polished desks and furnishings of mahogany. After prayer by Rev. Joseph Hawkins, Caleb C. Johnson was elected Temporary Speaker, and in a brief speech thanked the House for the honor. Some preliminary motion were made, and then, on motion of Free P. Morris, Clayton E. Crafts, of Cook County, was placed in nomination for Permanent Speaker on behalf of the Democrats. Edgar C. Hawley, of Kane, was named for the Republicans. Mr. Crafts was elected, and upon assuming the chair made an appropriate speech.



SEC. OF STATE PEARSON.

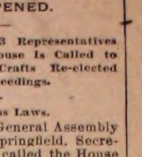
The permanent organization of the House was made perfect by the election of the following officers: Clerk, Robert W. Ross, of Vandalia; First Assistant Clerk, W. E. Handy, Champaign; Second Assistant Clerk, W. E. Morris, Pope; Third Assistant Clerk, James E. Vail, McDonough; Bill Clerk, Harry Lichenberg, Stephenson; Doorkeeper, E. S. Browne, LaSalle; Assistant Doorkeeper, John Sommers, Cook; Second Assistant Doorkeeper, John McDarragh, Rock Island; Third Assistant Doorkeeper, B. W. Reeves, Kankakee; Engrossing Clerk, W. E. Simonson, Lee; First Assistant Engrossing Clerk, Adam Gard, Clark; Second Assistant Engrossing Clerk, L. J. Hutchins, Keithsburg; Postmistress, Miss Mollie McCabe, Sangamon; Assistant Postmistress, Miss Kate Gallagher, Springfield.



SPEAKER CRAFTS.

In the Senate.

In the Senate Lieutenant Governor Ray called the body to order about the same time the House met, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Taylor. In accordance with the decision of the Democratic caucus Senator J. W. Coppinger, of Alton, was elected temporary chairman of the Senate. Quickly the preliminaries were gone through with. The formalities of the opening did not take long to accomplish.



LIEUT. GOV. RAY.

On the second day, previous to listening to the Governor's message, the two houses, in joint session, canvassed the vote cast at the last general election for State officers. Mr. Paddock offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and five Representatives to inspect and ascertain the correctness of the tabulation and canvass of the vote for State officers made by the Secretary of State. Mr. Paddock took the ground that it would be a good precedent to establish, as a joint assembly should not accept as conclusive evidence the tabulations of the Secretary of State, but should at least make some formal investigation in the way of canvassing the vote. Speaker Crafts ruled the motion out of order. At the conclusion of the message adjournment of the joint assembly was taken, and the Senate convened. Senator Berry introduced a bill providing for uniform school text books throughout the State, excepting in counties of over 100,000 population. Senator Hamilton introduced two bills, one providing for an establishment of an Illinois naval militia, with officers and organization similar to that of the United States navy. The other provided for the establishment of a State reform school for girls.

The Committees on Rules of both houses were appointed Thursday and are as follows: Senate—Messrs. Higbee, Paisley, Coppinger, O'Conor, Leeper, Thiele, Bogardus, Sheridan, Hunter, and Berry. House—Messrs. Crafts, McKinlay, Morris, Johnson, Zimmerman, Paddock, and Hawley. A batch of appointments was sent to the Senate for confirmation, but no action was taken. In the Senate a bill was introduced providing for the establishment and maintenance of a State reform school for girls. An appropriation of $100,000 is made for the securing of a location and erection of a building, it being provided that not more than $15,000 shall be expended for the site.

At the session of the Senate Monday Senator Bartling introduced the following brief bill, which, if passed, will effect the repeal of the compulsory education law:

A bill for an act to repeal an act entitled "An act concerning the education of children," approved May 24, 1883:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, That an act entitled "An act concerning the education of children," approved May 24, 1888, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Not more than a score of members attended the session of the House, and the only business was the discussion of inauguration ceremonies.

The Lawn.

Don't disfigure the lawn with a coat of coarse barn manure. Instead, make an application of dry, hard wood ashes, that will after the rainfall, however slight, fall down in and among the spires of grass, forever out of sight. The application will be easier, the cost less, while the effect will be equally productive of a thick, green turf, and without the unsightly covering of the stable manure.

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A Fine Line of Samples of the Best Quality of Piece Goods.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction Give me a call before buying elsewhere

Over Reeder's Barber Shop.

DWIGHT, ILL.

For a First-Class Shave

SHAMPOO OR HAIRCUT, GO TO

ANTON J. DIFFENBACH'S

Barber Shop.

Special attention given to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.

Razors and Scissors sharpened in a first-class manner.

CIGARS, TOBACCO and PIPES at all styles always on hand.

KEEP SHADY.

You can do this by purchasing some

Fine Shade and Fruit Trees,

Also Floral Stock and Shrubbery,

—OF—

DWIGHT MILLS.

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