GEN. BLACK ON THE "ISSUE."

General John C. Black of Chicago, prominent in the councils of Democracy for years, candidate for the party nomination for governor in 1892, and commissioner of pensions during Cleveland's first administration, speaking to his comrades at a reunion at Carbondale a few days ago, said:

We have been listening for years to the charge of imperialism, but do not feel in danger of the raw recruit who now plainly raises the cry as a slip to public position, the greatest in the gift of our nation.

Was it imperialism that, like a mighty torrent swept across this great prairie state and called to arms your boys in 1861? Was it imperialism that caused the thousands of boys, young and aggressive and equally as patriotic as you, to respond to the nation's call in 1898? Those boys who went forth two years ago went to keep the old flag here, to defend it at Santiago, San Juan and Cavite, and keep it from defamation at the hands of Aguinaldo and his Malays and all the sympathizers both abroad and at home.

There was no imperialism in that. It was simply patriotism—a term unknown to some of our boy orators. I say to you that when anyone tries to scare you about the attitude of the boys of '98 say to them that the flag that went up at Cavite went there to stay forever, to stay as long as a drop of American blood courses in the veins of our young men, who were trained with the Bible in one hand and in the other the constitution and declaration of independence.

Does it scare you any more to think of a standing army now than in 1861? Does it scare you to hear the word usurper? Have your children learned the lesson of despotism? God knows that the boys of '98 are not less brave than those of '61. They cannot be because they are American soldiers, and do you suppose there is one that would give countenance to a relinquishment of that beautiful archipelago to the arch enemies of progress and independence and freedom?

You all know that an unwilling government was forced into war, and before party lines were drawn I had convictions other than my party's, and as an American citizen I say that the greatest result since Lee's surrender was the Spanish war. We all demanded that the war come; we were all imperialists, and I hope we will always so remain, for I tell you that when God Almighty gets done with the standing army in the Philippines then and then only will the boys in blue march away.

BACK FROM PHILIPPINES.

Colonel James R. Campbell, Democrat, Returns Enthusiastic for McKinley.

Colonel James R. Campbell of McLeansboro, Hamilton county, walked into Republican state headquarters last week and renounced Democracy, pledged himself to Republicanism, and asked Chairman Sholl of the speakers' bureau to put him on the list as an available Republican spellbinder, which was immediately done.

Colonel Campbell has been a lifelong Democrat, and as such has represented his district in the state legislature and in congress. When the war with Spain broke out Congressman Campbell resigned his seat in congress and wired his services to Governor John R. Tanner. He was the first congressman, or man of high official position, to do this service. He went to his home in Hamilton county and organized the Ninth Illinois veterans, was made colonel of the regiment and given service in Cuba. Returning to the United States he was made lieutenant colonel of the Thirtieth United States infantry and sent to the Philippines, where he is now stationed as a provost judge near Manila. He is now on furlough to vote. Of the foreign possessions he says:

"It will be a long while before self-government will manifest in the Philippines. As an example, we have made a ruling that those who can read and write will be allowed to vote. A recent election there for minor offices showed that out of 700 odd who lined up to vote, but sixty of them could read or write. My political change of heart is based on the question of expansion, which I am heartily in favor of. The money question of Bryan is also not to my belief. If any Democrat on earth will but go to the Philippines for any length of time, I pledge my word he will return a sound expansionist and shouting for McKinley's administration. The war in the Philippines will end when William McKinley is re-elected president and not a second sooner. The natives need governing badly, and we must do it for them until they learn how. I am a Republican to the above extent and ready for any kind of work that will elect the Republican ticket. I will commence in my own district—the Twentieth congressional—and do all I can to convert my friends to Republicanism."

"Aguinaldo and his small band of marauding natives are keeping up the struggle in hope of Bryan's election," continued Colonel Campbell. "If it were not for the encouragement given them by Mr. Bryan in this country they would have given up th struggle long ago and the insurrection would have collapsed. The trouble would have ended with the assertion of our authority and driving Aguinaldo out of the vicinity of Manila.

"Aguinaldo has been on the run for a year. He never stays in one place two nights at a time. He is continually on the move and in constant fear of assassination by his own men. The insurgents have no organization. They are simply roving bands of guerrillas. They are here to-day and there to-morrow. They are always on the sneak or the run. They lie in wait for our soldiers or peaceful Filipinos and try to murder them. It is not war. It is simply murder and robbery by guerrillas. The Filipinos who have property and are intelligent have no sympathy with Aguinaldo and his insurrection. They do not care for Mr. Bryan's help. They desire that the United States shall retain the islands, and they fear that in case of Mr. Bryan's election he will place Aguinaldo in power. That would mean to them greater tyranny than they suffered under Spanish rule. They know Aguinaldo, and he is not a George Washington to them. He is simply a rebel, who would be a tyrant and murder all who did not submit to his will.

"There are many intelligent and progressive Filipinos. They are good business men. They have large interests, which are in danger from a change of administration here, because, according to Mr. Bryan's pledges, it means a change over there and a withdrawal of our protection.

"They do not want a change of administration here if I can judge. I know they do not want this government to carry out the pledges Mr. Bryan has been making regarding the Philippines. They feel the good effect of our expansion policy. It has opened new markets to the Filipinos, and they do not want to lose this opportunities given them for new trade. I have talked with many of the natives and they tell me that the Filipinos are not ready for self-government, and will not be ready for some years to come. They realize this the more clearly as they see what trouble Aguinaldo has made for them and the peaceful government of the islands, with but a few thousand men. The insurrection would have ended soon after it began if it had not been for the agitation in this country, yet Aguinaldo has been kept informed of the drift of sentiment here. He has been encouraged to continue the struggle with the hope of a Democratic victory in this country. He and his followers have been looking to Mr. Bryan to aid them in their insurrection. The insurrection has been kept alive by the Democrats. They are trying to make political capital out of a very dangerous situation. While they are shouting against 'imperialism' and glorifying Aguinaldo, our soldiers there are being shot down in defense of this country and flag. I say again, if it were not for Bryan and the promises he holds out to Aguinaldo, that renegade would long ago have given up the struggle, and peace would now reign in the Philippines. There would be no need for a large army there but for this agitation at home. Mr. Bryan has on his hands the blood of our boys who have been killed in the Philippines, if any outside agency can be held accountable for such a trouble.

"I am done with Mr. Bryan and his party. I voted for him once myself, and was elected as a Democrat to congress at that time. I thought I was a good and loyal Democrat, but I can't vote for Mr. Bryan and Aguinaldo while I am in the army trying to put down the insurrection which they are keeping alive. I shall advise all Democrats I know who are interested in me and the Illinois boys with me, with me as members of the Thirtieth volunteers to the Philippines, to vote for the party that supports the flag and the soldiers who are fighting in its defense, and not for the party that makes a hero of the little insurgent chief who began this trouble by attacking our soldiers, and who has followers now skulking through the high grass, trying to get a shot at our men and kill them. I am not that kind of Democrat. I shall vote for McKinley if I am allowed to remain at home until election day."

Colonel Campbell's conversion and services to the party in Egypt will be of incalculable benefit and will doubtless be the means of electing a Republican congressman.

As Others See Him.

Boston Herald: "I will try," says Judge Yates, Republican candidate for governor of Illinois, "if elected, to make good appointments. If, by mistake, I make bad ones, I will rectify the mistake and remove the appointees. I will endeavor to see that the state institutions are managed with economy, efficiency and humanity. I will try to place them under boards and bureaus of good business men." This, surely, is explicit. Its force is not impaired by the modest form in which he expresses his intention. This is not the style of a party hack, but of a sincere and honest man, who means all that he says. Few of us has ever before read in the speech of a candidate for high executive office a sentence like this: "If, by mistake, I make bad appointments, I will rectify the mistake and remove the appointees." It is the theory of the machine politician that in office he can make no mistake, none, at any rate, that can be acknowledged. To acknowledge that one has made a bad appointment is considered a weakness dangerous to one's reputation for infallibility.

Vote the Ticket Straight.

Any Republican who votes for Alschuler for governor lends his assistance against killing freak, which is famous Democratic gerrymander which is so unjust that Republicans must carry Illinois by at least 40,000 to elect a legislature. They assist in electing a governor who will be hostile to any fair Republican plan of reapportionment, for if it is unlikely that the Republican majorities in the legislature will be large enough to pass such a measure over the veto of Alschuler, should he be elected. Republicans should remember that the loss of the governorship would mean the appointment of a Democrat as United States senator from Illinois, in case of a vacancy from death or other unexpected reason. It is vital that Republicans should vote the straight ticket this fall, the election of the state and legislative nominees being equally as important as the presidential.

Yates an Ideal Candidate.

Joliet Republican: Dick Yates is making a clean, vigorous and acceptable campaign for election that he made for the gubernatorial nomination, and it will be equally successful. It has been evident from the outset that Mr. Alschuler isn't in the race a little bit. He is a good man personally and well qualified for some official positions, like that of mayor of Aurora, the minority representative in the state legislature, for example, but he hasn't the speed to travel in the same class with the Republican nominee. Judge Yates makes friends and gains votes wherever he goes, and he goes everywhere. His canvass of the state will be a most thorough one, and his many lofty promises to the people equally large. He is an ideal candidate, and he will make an excellent governor for all the people.

Bloomington Germans Solid.

At Bloomington a German-American Republican club of 350 members has just been organized, which it is stated will be increased shortly to 1,500 members.

JUDGE RICHARD YATES' ITINERARY.

Judge Richard Yates' corrected itinerary for the two weeks from Oct 9 to 20, inclusive, is given below. Judge Yates will also make numerous speeches at towns not mentioned in this itinerary where short stops are made en route. He will spend the time from Oct. 20 until election day campaigning in Cook county.

Date.		DAY MEETING. County.	Town.	NIGHT MEETING. County.	Town.
Oct.	9,	Franklin	Benton	Hamilton	McLeansboro
"	10,	Jasper	Newton	Effingham	Altamount
"	11,	Moultrie	Sullivan	Christian	Pana
"	12,	Greene	Whitehall	Scott	Winchester
"	13,	Sangamon	Springfield	Cook	Chicago
"	15,	Jackson	Campbell Hill	Washington	Nashville
"	16,	Edgar	Paris	Shelby	Shelbyville
"	17,	Cumberland	Greenup	Bond	Greenville
"	18,	Champaign	Champaign	Ford	Paxton
"	19,	Piatt	Monticello	Vermillion	Danville
"	20,	Pike	Pittsfield	Menard	Petersburg

INSULTS SWEDISH VOTERS.

Clarence Darrow, Chicago Lawyer, Flings an Insult at Swedish-Americans.

Clarence S. Darrow, Chicago lawyer, addressed a Democratic rally at Moline last week, at which he spoke the sentiments of his party in anarchistic fashion, and in the course of his speech took occasion to fling an insult at the Swedish-Americans of Illinois. The Swedish people form a large part of the population of Moline, and they will resent this insult when the opportunity is presented on election day.

Mr. Darrow's speech was intended to incite the passions of the working men against their employers and so rankly anarchistic was it in character that the Democratic paper of Moline refrained from making any extended report of it. Mr. Darrow denounced the Cuban war and declared that the islands under American rule would be worse than under the Spaniards. He ridiculed Dewey, his victory at Manila, saying the Spaniards had a lot of rotten tubs there and no coast defense and the American people were fools for honoring Dewey as a hero. He denounced the standing army and even went so far as to denounce the militia, which Mr. Bryan approves, or says he approves. Then he attacked the Swedish-Americans with a tirade of abuse. The Moline Mail, which is neutral in politics, but has Democratic tendencies and may be supposed to be fair to Mr. Darrow, prints this quotation from his speech:

"In speaking along the socialistic movement among the European peoples, Mr. Darrow said it had begun to agitate Sweden, but if it did strike the Swedes in their own country they are the last people in America to get a political idea in their heads. Nearly all the foreign classes of people had left the Republican party except the darkies and Swedes. He could understand why the darkies might still vote the Republican ticket, but he could not understand why the working Swedes should be any different from other workingmen, but they would keep on voting that way just the same. If they ever should go over to Democracy he would begin to think he was on the wrong side and get out."

Mr. Darrow's insult and abuse caused much indignation among his auditors. Mr. Darrow and men of his class will find the Swedish people have several political ideas in their heads. They have a firm faith in the protective tariff which has brought so much prosperity to the country. They believe in sound money. They believe in owning their own homes and have no faith in the socialistic ideas of Mr. Darrow by which the industrious and saving shall give their earnings to the lazy and improvident.

Mr. Darrow's Moline speech is on a line with that of Chairman Jones of the Democratic National committee, made Jan. 20, 1897, when he said that three and a half millions of ignorant foreigners voted for and elected McKinley.

Yates as His Son Fights.

Tobias Eneix, a farmer living near Sheldon, Iroquois county, and a lifelong Democrat, has forsaken Bryan and his Democratic ranks and will vote this fall to keep the present administration in power. The change of heart has been brought about by the farmer's son, also a Democrat, who is serving his country in the Philippines. In a recent letter home the son says that he is a Democrat no longer and will never again vote the Democratic ticket. He implores his father to vote for McKinley this fall and thus assist in keeping the present administration in power. He says that the insurgents positively believe that if Bryan is elected they will have everything their own way. On the other hand, they realize that if McKinley is re-elected they will be compelled to lay down their arms and submit to the inevitable. The son further tells his father that if he ever expects to see him alive he should vote for McKinley.

THE THREE GO TOGETHER.

Alschuler's Election Would Mean a Democratic Senator from Illinois.

If Alschuler is elected the Democrats will have a majority in the general assembly, and a Democrat will represent Illinois in the United States senate.

Can the farmers of Illinois contemplate such a result with satisfaction to themselves? Protection and prosperity have meant much to them. For example: In 1892 Chicago bought 134,196,828 pounds of butter from the farmers of the state; in 1899 it bought 220,986,805 pounds; in 1892 the amount of wool shipped to Chicago was 28,388,264 pounds; in 1899 the shipments represented 56,126,757 pounds. In 1893 September wheat sold at from 62¾ to 69¾ cents in Chicago; on Oct. 3 of this year the prices ranged between 76 and 78 cents.

The election of a Democratic governor would be full of calamities. It would encourage the free silver, free trade and free soup house people in congress; it probably would be attended by the loss of sound Republican members of the lower house of congress and, almost certainly, by the election of a Democratic senator in Culom's place.

McKinley, Roosevelt and Yates represent one and the same policy, and it is the policy that universally has brought prosperity to all. Bryan, Stevenson and Alschuler represent one and the same policy, and it is the policy that invariably has brought poverty and panic to the country when those who advocating it were in control of national affairs. It is as important to elect Yates as it is to elect McKinley and Roosevelt.

PROFIT OF THE FARMERS.

They Have Gained $886,640,209 in Four Years Under McKinley.

The latest report of the national department of agriculture shows that the value of farm products in the United States is greater by $886,640,209 in 1899 than it was in 1896. The bill of particulars stands as follows:

Increase in value, 1899 over 1896.	
Farm animals	$501,444,474
Corn	138,203,143
Cotton	71,221,103
Oats	65,082,942
Hay	23,780,572
Potatoes	17,146,482
Wheat	8,942,730
Barley	7,103,015
Rye	2,253,349
Buckwheat	881,388
Total	$886,640,209

The figures on farm animals include the value of horses, mules, cows, other cattle and sheep, but not swine.

Out of this vast total the gain to the farmers of Illinois stands at $67,307,343.

Can the farmers of Illinois afford to vote for Bryan? Can they afford to vote for Alschuler, who, if elected governor, will carry with him a Democratic majority of the general assembly that will elect a United States senator, who will vote against every measure of that Republican policy which has added $886,640,209 to the wealth of the farmers of this nation and $67,307,343 to those of Illinois?

Yates' Quick Retort.

During Judge Yates' address at the Woodstock fair his ready reply to a question thrown at him by a mossback Democrat caused an uproar of laughter and applause. The speaker was telling about the hard times during the Cleveland administration. He said the idle men had nothing to do but to sit on dry goods boxes, chew tobacco and spit at a crack.

"If they were so rich, where did they get their money to buy tobacco?" shouted a man in the audience.

Quick as a flash the next governor shot back: "They didn't buy tobacco, but borrowed it from their Republican friends."

The crowd burst forth in laughter and applause.

A CHEEKY PROPOSITION.

Candidate Alschuler—"Won't You Come Under My Umbrella?"

IRELAND IS FOR McKINLEY.

Noted Prelate Denies Report Circulated to the Contrary.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, in an interview with the Chicago Record correspondent in London, put the stamp of emphatic denial on all reports circulated by the Democratic press that he is for Bryan, announcing in strong terms his intention of supporting and voting for McKinley.

The great American prelate had just arrived in London from Paris. He went at once to his apartments at the Grand hotel. After asking with interest for the latest reliable news, his grace declared that he was hurrying home in order to lend the moral effect of his vote and support to the Republican leaders.

"I am glad," he continued, "on the eve of my return to the United States to contradict the statement that I have severed in my allegiance to my own principles. I am a Republican and intend to remain one. There is more than the ordinary need of party loyalty this year. The administration upon which the country is asked to pass judgment has been and is now confronted with problems of domestic and foreign policy which to a certain degree put Americanism on trial before the world. These problems, I believe, the administration has handled with sagacity, statesmanship, patriotism and in a manner which deserves the approval of the American people. The marvelous progress of the United States in the midst of the nations in these closing days of an eventful century. I am for the party and the policy which has done so much to justify the estimation in which our country is held abroad."

A Short Catechism.

What makes the dinner pail to be full of good stuff?

Money.

How is money obtained?

By work of some sort or other.

Can there be much money in circulation when trade is dull?

No.

Why not?

Because when trade is dull the retailers give few or small orders to the wholesalers, and therefore the wholesalers order little or nothing from the manufacturers, and therefore the manufacturers pay little or nothing for work and wages.

What proportion of the first cost of manufactured products is represented by the wages of labor?

In the case of a few very highly finished articles as much as 95 per cent. —on an average 75 per cent. Thus, if you take so simple a thing as a plow, there is pay to the man who fells the tree, pay to the man who hauls it to the saw mill, pay to the sawyers, lumber bearers and engineers who work in the mill, pay to the teamster who hauls the lumber to the railway, pay to the railway men who transport the lumber to the factory, where it is fashioned into the wood work of a plow, there is pay to the persons there is pay to the men who dig the iron ore, pay to the men who haul the ore to the furnace, pay to the men who convert the ore into pig-iron, pay to the men who convert the pig-iron into steel and pay to the men who shape the steel into plow shares; then there is pay to the men who dig and haul the coal that is used in smelting the ore and in converting that into steel. Finally, there is the wage paid to the men who transport the finished product, first to the wholesaler and then to the retailer.

So it is true that the greater part of all money in circulation comes from the wage fund of the county; is it not?

Certainly.

How is the vast sum spent?

Firstly, in the purchase of food for the wage-earners and their families; secondly, in the purchase of comforts and luxuries for them.

Then it is plain that the farmer is the first to feel the impulse of good times; is it not?

To be sure.

Then it surely will be a very foolish thing for any farmer in Illinois to vote for Bryan or Alschuler, both of whom are Democrats, when it is remembered that whenever the Democrats have been in power work has been scarce, and as a natural consequence, wool, meat and grain low; will it not?

Certainly.

Why should every farmer vote for McKinley, Roosevelt and Yates?

Because they are Republicans and because the Republican party stands for honest money and for a chance to every honest laborer to earn lots of it.

Better Days Than Under Cleveland.

George Sommerville, a farmer and stock dealer of Pleasant Mound township, Bond county, openly avows his intention of voting for McKinley and Roosevelt this fall. He has been a prominent Democrat and held several leading business man. When asked his reasons for changing from Democracy to Republicanism, he said: "I am satisfied with President McKinley's administration; I have made more money in the last four years than I did under Cleveland's administration, and I believe the country is more prosperous than when under a Democratic administration. While I was not particularly in favor of taking the Philippine islands, they have become our property; our flag waves over them, and I am in favor of keeping it there."

Money Is Paramount Issue.

Charles Eberspacher of Pana, Ills., a leading German farmer, who has always voted the Democratic ticket, has come out for McKinley. Yates and the entire Republican ticket. He says:

"Yes, I have changed to be a Republican, but if the country had never had a Democratic president I would not have believed that that was all we needed to bring prosperity. After I had given the money question a year's thought I became thoroughly convinced that free coinage of silver would paralyze our financial system; so I regard the money question as the paramount issue of this campaign and shall vote the Republican ticket, as will many Democrats in my neighborhood."

Why McKinley Is Popular.

Among the traveling men who have renounced the Democratic party during the last few years is P. H. Schmitz, traveling salesman for the Chase & Sanborn Coffee company of St. Louis. Although a lifelong Democrat, Mr. Schmitz says he cannot vote for Bryan this time, as business is so much better under the McKinley administration than it ever was before that it would be suicide to bring about a change at the present time.

BOURKE COCKRAN ON MR. BRYAN.

On Saturday, Sept. 13, 1896, Mr. Bourke Cockran of New York made a speech at Central Music Hall, Chicago, in which, after charging that Mr. Bryan had renounced all Democratic principles and traditions, and had become the candidate of a fusion of Socialists and Populists, said:

"Now, we Democrats who love our country for what she has been, who glory in her for what she is, who cherish her for what she shall be, here and now part company with Mr. Bryan and the Populistic horde that nominated him. The Democracy of this country, whose cardinal faith is confidence in the capacity of the people to manage their own affairs, will never admit the failure of our constitutional system. (Great applause.)

"We can have neither partner lot with a candidate who prosecutes a campaign on assertions that are a libel upon the splendor of our prosperity, upon the glory of our achievements, upon the virtue of our people, the patriotism and courage of our citizens, the success of our government and the majesty of our republic."

ILLINOIS WAGE EARNERS.

What the Republican Party Has Done for Them.

Made eight hours a legal day's work.

Made it illegal to employ any woman or child more than eight hours a day, forty-eight hours a week, in any mill, factory, or workshop.

Made it unlawful to coerce or hinder employes from becoming members of trades unions.

Made it unlawful to employ any person under 16 years of age in any hazardous employment.

Made it unlawful for firms or corporations to obtain labor by false pretenses as to wages or as to sanitary conditions of the place in which such labor is to be employed, or as to probabilities of a strike.

Established a system of inspection of sanitary conditions of mines, factories, mills and all other places where labor is employed.

Established free employment bureaus, by which 40,000 men and women have been provided with work, without a cent of cost to themselves.

Established loan offices, the profits of which are limited strictly to 6 per cent on the capital invested, thus enabling the wage-earner to borrow money at reasonable rates on furniture, tools, etc., without recourse to the 120 per cent. per annum money sharks. Note that Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for governor, spoke, worked and voted against this measure.

Prohibited employment of children under 14 years of age.

Prohibited the importation of armed laborers, or of armed men of any sort, to protect the persons or property of firms or corporations against which a strike is in progress, or to take the place of striking workmen.

Abolished payment by "truck" or "orders," and made cash payment for work compulsory, and made weekly payments compulsory.

Revised the mining laws, thereby securing to the working miner fair weights for the coal mined by him, abolishing "company stores," abolishing the employment of women and girls in or about miner, insuring as far as possible against danger by accident and making the mining laws of Illinois, though they are still capable of improvement, the best in the land.

Received Friends at the Fair.

Judge Richard Yates spent two days at the state fair at Springfield and his headquarters were continually thronged by visitors from every section of Illinois, all anxious to meet and shake hands with the next governor. Judge Yates has been campaigning steadily day and night for over a month, and this brief respite at the fair gave him an opportunity to recreate his voice, but it took a man of vitality to stand the amount of hand-shaking which he went through on this occasion. Most of the other Republican candidates were with him and assisted in receiving the Republican hosts at the exposition. They made a fine impression with all who met them.

Illinois Italians in Line.

Hector Durante, chairman of the Cook County Italo-American Republican committee, says:

"After a thorough canvass in the northern, southern and central Illinois counties I can safely say that 90 per cent. of the Italian vote will be cast for the straight Republican ticket. The Italians in this state are showing great enthusiasm in support of McKinley and Yates. These are legion, while those who are still keeping allegiance to Bryan and Democracy constitute nothing but insignificant fractions. Italian Republican clubs have been organized throughout the state, and in Chicago this committee organized an Italian regiment of the Republican legion."

Barbecue at Herscher.

The Republicans at Herscher, Kankakee county, are arranging for a big barbecue and rally, to be held Friday, Oct. 12, which promises to draw an immense crowd. Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska will be the principal speaker, and Secretary of State Rose and other well known Illinois speakers will also be there. Arrangements have been made to run excursion trains from Champaign, Bloomington and other towns for this barbecue, with a round trip rate of one and a third the regular fare.

Adlai's Burial Place.

Taylorville Breeze: The Democratic press of Christian county is just now attempting to give Adlai E. Stevenson's candidacy for vice president a local coloring by heralding the information that his grandmother and aunt are buried at Palmer. The place where Adlai himself will be buried has not yet been determined by the members of his family, but the consensus of opinion in circles well informed on the political outlook is that he will be buried in November.