

THE EAGLE QUILL.

VOLUME XI.

EAGLE, WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN, APRIL 18, 1902.

NUMBER 49

Two Cases of Small Pox.

Waukesha now has two cases of small pox, neither of them being serious, and as far as can be determined neither of them has any connection with the other. Joseph Daley, North St., is the second victim. His family has been quarantined and he is being cared for at his home. Henry Mitwe, who was removed to the city pest house last week, is improving steadily.

assessor. The town board office will remain in the new bank building.

Seed Potatoes.

Carman No. 3, the best late potato grown. 300 bushels from 2 acres in 1901. 447w2

JAMES P. SHERIDAN,
Sec. 29, Mukwonago, Eagle P. O.

We sat at the table together. She cast a sly glance over at me. She certainly looked like an angel. Oh Chafley! Please order me Rocky Mountain Tea. J. J. LORGE.

IN AND ABOUT TOWN.

Messrs. Sutton and Gordon representing the American Insurance Co., called at the bank this week.

August Broeker formerly principal of Eagle school, in a letter to H. M. Loibl says he is doing good business in Lindsey, Wis.

James Murdock was acquitted by Judge Tuillar from the charge of aiming a gun at E. Bullion. He may have aimed the gun but was in Bullion's house as a tenant and protected his personals.

Marshal Ostin and P. Bagley of Palmyra, were in Eagle Sunday.

Albert J. Berend of Milwaukee, was the guest of Mrs. W. Loibl and family over Sunday.

The weather continues cold and the ground is dry. Grass and fall grain are just starting to grow.

The M. church concert assisted by Miss Blanche Wilson, takes place April 24.

Wm. J. Ritchie will receive the full amount of insurance from the American of New Jersey, to cover loss by fire of his blacksmithshop.

Walter A. West of Elkhorn, was in Eagle Friday.

Mr. Frank A. Abendroth is at his summer home at Eagle Lake for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Thompson were Milwaukee visitors Wednesday.

J. Dennistott Watts of the Matthews Soda Water Co., of Chicago, was in Eagle Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Burton and family, Harry and Lulu Burnell and Miss Ida Mortier were guests of G. W. Flarker and family at Milwaukee Sunday.

A. E. Baker came from Petoskey, Mich., Friday to spend the summer.

Joe Lacey of Mukwonago, has purchased the blacksmithshop site of W. J. Ritchie at Troy Center.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Clemons were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kline of Mukwonago Sunday.

The Jesuit Fathers are arranging to improve their Beulah Island property. This will improve the business and looks of the island.

Thomas McAdam had business in Milwaukee Thursday. He is not of Little Prairie, but of Eagle, and is all right.

The county judge granted a divorce to William Gilbert yesterday and awarded to Mrs. Gilbert two thousand dollars as her distribution share and also seventy dollars for her attorney fees.

County papers at Waukesha, one and all speak for A. J. Frame for Congress.

Peter Gramling was in town Thursday.

I. L. Grosse was a Milwaukee visitor Thursday.

T. W. Haight of Waukesha, is suggested as a candidate for state senator.

Patronize your home merchants for they all patronize you.

Ed. Loomis of New Berlin, is seeking the nomination for member of assembly to succeed Hon. James Johnston. The latter is good enough for Eagle.

Fred W. Schwin of the Union House at Genesee Depot, is making large improvements on the hotel which will not only add to his convenience but to the comfort of his aged mother and sister as well.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis of Franklin, were over Sunday, guests of Landlord and Mrs. Seefeld, of the Diamond Hotel.

Frank A. Abendroth and J. Dennistott Watts, of Chicago, made a pleasant call at The Dispatch office, yesterday. Mr. Abendroth is the president of the Eagle bank, and has taken his family there for the summer.—Waukesha Dispatch.

The Milwaukee wheat market was excited and 1-2@1c higher, closing at 75 1-2c for No. 1 and 74 1-2c for No. 2 Northern. 74 1-2c seller May and 75 1-2c cents July. Flour was unchanged. Barley closed at 68 1-2c, rye at 68c, corn at 61c cash and 62 1-2c May, and oats at 45 1-2c. Hogs were steady at \$6.60@7.25.

D. Clohisy was in Milwaukee over Sunday.

Mr. Silvernall has a mail wagon which looks fine.

The closing out sale continues at Ihrig's shoe store. Good shoes, etc., at cost. Call and see for yourself.

Mr. Kading, a brother of day operator Kading, has gone to Morris, Minn.

Tom E. Edwards of Chicago, will farm it at Eagle with his uncles and aunts.

H. M. Loibl was in Genesee on business Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Hurst of Ottawa, were in Eagle this week.

The North Prairie Epworth League will give a supper and handkerchief sale at the M. E. church at North Prairie on Friday, April 25th, 1902. Afternoon and evening. Good program, good supper and sale of handkerchiefs, aprons and many other useful articles. Come and help the league in this enterprise. Supper 25 cts.

Those from abroad who attended the funeral of Wolfgang Loibl Tuesday were Mrs. Conrad Vonrueden of Westby, Wis.; Mrs. Henry Behrend of Milwaukee; Mrs. George Was and J. Glesner of Leroy; M. L. Snyder of Waukesha; M. J. and J. H. Gosa of Palmyra; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Garlin and Mrs. Anton J. Agathan, North Prairie; Mrs. Andrew Emery of Palmyra.

Mukwonago will have a rural mail route July 1st.

Mr. Chas. W. Waddell of Waukesha, will speak on Social Purity at the M. E. church at North Prairie, Sunday evening, April 27. Mr. Waddell gave an interesting and helpful address at Eagle lately on this subject and his work is to be commended.

Matt. Clohisy is general agent for D. M. Osborne Co., with headquarters at Eagle. Osborne bladders and mowers succeed where others fail. 49w4

Mr. John Donlan of Chicago, is spending his vacation with his brother, Jas. P. Donlan, at Eagle Lake.

The thirtieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hinkley was celebrated at their home Saturday, April 12. A good gathering of friends was present to enjoy the occasion and offer congratulations to the husband and wife who have lived happily together for nearly a third of a century.

There was speaking and music after which appropriate verses printed and enclosed in a nice frame were read and presented by Rev. C. C. Casper to Mr. and Mrs. Hinkley.

George Cummings has for sale matched teams of carriage horses and single drivers. Address him for particulars. 49w4.

Mrs. Morace Clemons and daughter, Miss Hattie, were Milwaukee visitors Thursday.

F. A. McMillen, sheriff of Walworth Co., during 1897 and 1898, died at his home in Whitewater last Friday, aged 41 years. He was a man widely known and most highly respected in his home town and this county. His wife, six children and his aged mother are left to mourn his death.

The funeral on Sunday last was attended by some 2,000 people, a double file of Masons and Woodmen a half a mile in length escorted the remains to the grave, the Masonic brethren having charge of the ceremonies at the grave. St. James Lodge A. F. & A. M., of this place, was represented by the following: Dr. O. S. Carrington, Dr. O. H. Mills, John Brewster, C. F. Winne, N. J. Randolph, H. E. Thayer, J. K. Douglas, Ed. Randall, Gus Dean, J. E. Reynolds and F. L. Andrus, the last five residing at Troy Center, but are members of the lodge here.—East Troy News.

Mrs. Chas. Gaspar and son, Harold, of Waukesha, were guests of Mrs. C. E. Lins Saturday.

Mrs. K. Y. Salisbury of Milwaukee, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends at Eagle.

Mrs. Ed. Currie has returned to Milwaukee, after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Matthew Clohisy.

Mrs. McDonald of Waukesha, was in town Thursday.

Mrs. E. J. Lins has returned from a visit to her mother in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman of North Prairie, were in the village Thursday.

Diploma Examination.

The diploma examination for pupils completing the course of study as outlined in the manual for common schools will be held on April 24th and 25th at the following places:

Big Bend, Dousman, Eagle, Marcy, Genesee Village, Sussex, Stone Bank, and Waukesha (High School).

The examination will begin promptly at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 24th.

All candidates for diplomas will supply themselves with pens, ink, and paper at each place.

The minimum passing mark will be 60. All pupils who secured a mark of 65 or more in any branch at the examination in 1901 will be exempt from re-examination in that branch.

All papers written at this examination will be examined and marked by the county superintendent or his deputy and will be kept on file in the county superintendent's office until Jan. 1, 1903.

Pupils holding diplomas of graduation from the common schools of this county are admitted to the high schools of the county without an entrance examination.

Each teacher is required to report to this office on or before March 15th the number of pupils in his school who are preparing to write upon this examination, the name of the pupil, and the place at which he intends to write. At the same time, each teacher is requested to forward to this office a list of all of the books in his school library together with a separate list of at least 12 books selected from 1901 library list which he wishes added to the school library for 1902.

Waukesha, Feb. 12, 1902.

J. K. LOWRY,
County Superintendent.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE

For Coughs and Colds in Children. "I have not the slightest hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all who are suffering from coughs or colds," says Chas. M. Cramer, Esq., a well known watch maker, of Colombo, Ceylon. "It has been some two years since the City Dispensary first called my attention to this valuable medicine and I have repeatedly used it and it has always been beneficial. It has cured me quickly of all chest colds. It is especially effective for children and seldom takes more than one bottle to cure them of hoarseness. I have persuaded many to try this valuable medicine, and they are all as well pleased as myself over the results." For sale by J. J. Lorge.

Spring time is the time to use Rocky Mountain Tea. Keeps you well all summer. Great spring life restorer. 35 cents.

J. J. LORGE.

"BANK OF EAGLE."

BANKING, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Safety deposit boxes for rent.

Drafts drawn on all principal cities of United States and Europe.

OFFICE HOURS—8.00 A. M. to 12.00 M.

1.30 P. M. to 4.00 P. M.

FRANK A. ABENDROTH, President. HENRY M. LOIBL, Cashier.

ED. J. LINS, Vice President.

Steamship Passage tickets for sale for all Parts of the World.



The late WOLFGANG LOIBL.

Above we publish the portrait of Wolfgang Loibl who departed this life on Saturday at his farm home west of the village. His last illness was of one week's duration, and while a complete recovery was not looked for, those near to him did not expect so sudden a demise. His health was always good up to five years ago, when he became seriously ill from which he recovered within a few weeks.

He continued to manage his farm and while not complaining did not enjoy perfect health. His death came as a surprise to his family and friends who believed that his former unusual strength and good health would carry him into the nineties. He was born in Walterdorf, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 31, 1823, and was the oldest of a family of four sons and one daughter by Matthias and Theresa (Schatz) Loibl.

He attended the parish school and worked as a farm hand in his native country until May 2, 1847, when with others left for America. He was married to Katherine Waas of his native country in Bremen, May 15, 1847, and after eighty days landed in New York, thence to Utica, New York, where he worked for two years on the Erie canal and Central railroad. Came to Milwaukee, Oct. 31, 1850, and to Eagle Prairie in the following year. He first found employment with the late Hon. Matthias J. Bovee, who then had large land interest in Eagle. In 1851 he leased the farm now occupied by Ed. Ely and the following year purchased the homestead on Sec. 21, where he continuously resided over fifty years. When he took possession of his first and only home there was no public road to reach it and no railroad here or village of Eagle. It would be difficult to comprehend the many events which took place in Eagle between the

years 1851 and 1902. When the Civil war broke out he gave his eldest son to the cause of the union and contributed freely to war funds. He was a man of domestic tastes, temperate habits and enjoyed his evenings with his family at home to whom he always paid the kindest attention. In religion he was a Roman Catholic and regularly attended divine services. In politics he espoused the cause of Democracy and held the office of supervisor and treasurer. The funeral took place from St. Theresa's church Tuesday forenoon, Rev. A. J. Nickell officiating. At the conclusion of the services at the church his remains were interred in the new church cemetery.

The active pall bearers were Joseph Vonrueden, Sr., Anton Steinhoff, Anton Stute, John Scheidler, August Breidenbach, Anton Thiele, Honorary Edmund Lins, Sr., John Breidenbach, Sr., Fred Vonrueden, Sr., August Agathan, Sr., Joseph Falter, Sr., George Arndorfer, Sr.

Mr. Loibl is survived by his widow and all of his children.

WALES.

Prof. S. S. Ingram, wife and children of Johnston, Pa., arrived here this week with a carload of furniture which indicates that without doubt they intend making Wales their future home. They have rented the house which was previously occupied by the Schmah family, who recently left for Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram come with best references as to their capability as instructors of music.

Mrs. Ingram is a graduate of the Conservatory of music at Chicago, while Mr. Ingram received his musical education in his native land which was Wales, G. B.—Wm. H. Elias is erecting a large building which will be used by E. O. Neff and brother in their wheelwright business. This building alone proves a fine addition to the business part of the town—John Owen assisted by Ellis G. Humphrey of Oconomowoc, is busily engaged in hauling lumber for their new implement building which will be erected at once. This building promises to be an up to date structure and the business will be under the direction of Mr. Owens at the place. This new enterprise is a means of considerable talk as the firm has taken an unusual way of beginning their work here.

This enterprise is one in opposition to Morgan Jones, and owing to this fact there is sure to be some very lively efforts as all are very active and enterprising gentlemen.—Thomas Williams is preparing to erect a beautiful residence for his son at this place.

Mrs. Mary Callahan of Milwaukee, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Mary Murphy.

VISTA HERMOSA SUGAR & MERCANTILE CO.

OFFICERS.
President and General Manager, DeWitt C. Bovee.
First Vice-President, Simeon F. Leonard.
Second Vice-President, Senor Jose M. Ortiz (Member Mexican Congress).
Secretary, William A. Robertson.
Treasurer, John S. Ahlgren.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. C. Magee, Vice-President, H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Simeon F. Leonard, Wholesale Seedsman, Chicago.
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S. M. Emery, Gen. Mgr., Manhattan Maltng Co., Manhattan, Mont.
DeWitt C. Bovee, President Vista Hermosa Sugar & Mercantile Company.
S. J. Verhalen, of Verhalen Bros. & Co., Chicago.

TRUSTEES.
United States & Mexican Trust Co. Capital, \$2,500,000.

GENERAL COUNSEL.
Robert J. Kerr, of Kerr & Kerr, Attorneys.

General Office, Ashland Block, Chicago.
Northwestern Office, Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Eastern Office, Bijou Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENORMOUS PROFITS IN TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

Better than Life or Endowment Insurance, Building and Loan Associations, Oil or Mining Propositions, Savings Banks, &c.

10 Per cent. Dividend this year paid to holders of the INCOME TRUST CERTIFICATES in the VISTA HERMOSA SUGAR & MERCANTILE COMPANY, (U. S. and Mexican Trust Co., Capital \$2,500,000 Trustee) owning and operating 7,000 acres in State of Oaxaca, Mexico. Large dividends assured for each ensuing year, reaching 50 per cent. annually. Plantation under management of careful, conservative business men of large experience. 1,000 acres already under careful development; brick buildings erected, complete sugar mill, hundreds of acres of sugar cane, thousands of bearing coffee trees, and rubber trees ready to tap. Railroad and steamboat transportation at our door. No "bores," no humbugs. Every day in year a growing and planting day. A limited number of the Income Trust Certificates offered at \$250, payable \$5.00 per month for fifty months. Death occurring after 12 payments the certificates become fully paid, according to beneficiary named by original purchaser. Invest your savings now and have a competency for later years.

Illustrated book free. Address

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You are invited to call

AT **LORGE'S PHARMACY.**

We cordially invite you to inspect our stock of up-to-date Novelties. We are showing an unusually complete assortment of particularly Fine Perfumes, Books, Correspondence Stationery, Toilet Cases and Smokers' Articles.

Anticipating the pleasure of your visit, we remain,

LORGE'S PHARMACY

I. L. GROSSE,

DEALER IN—

General Merchandise, Groceries,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hardware,
Paints, Oils and Brushes, Tinware.

The highest market price paid for farm produce.
Quality of goods is guaranteed as represented.

Cotton goods have advanced but having a good stock on hand will continue to sell at old prices.

I. L. GROSSE,

EAGLE, WISCONSIN

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Going at Cost!

QUALITY
RIGHT.

PRICES
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OUTING FLANNEL,
FLANNELETTE,
SILKALINE,
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TOWELING,
GINGHAM,
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Come and see our new line of Trunks, Telescopes, Duck Coats, Pants, &c. Groceries always on hand. Butter, Eggs and Poultry taken in exchange for merchandise.

GATES & BANNERMAN.

HARRY SMART.

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(Successors to J. H. McKEON.)

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS

All kinds of repairing, bicycles, farm machinery, pumps and threshers. A share of your patronage solicited.

THE PARTRIDGE CO.,

..General Merchandise..

Have a new line of Dry Goods and Notions, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery and Glassware, Wall Paper and Window Shades, Wooden Ware and Groceries. Highest market price paid for all kinds of farm produce. Come and get our prices.

THE PARTIDGE CO.

YOU WILL HAVE A JOB

on your hands if you search elsewhere expecting to find better than we can sell you. You may find cheaper shoes, certainly. You may find shoes just as good. We admit that too. But the cheaper are not as good as ours, nor the "just as good" as cheap as ours.

FIT?—YES.
STYLISH?—TOO.
WHEN WILL WE SEE YOU?

INRIG, The Shoemaker.

OUTLOOK FOR PEACE IS BRIGHT.

British Cabinet Believed to Have Considered Preliminary Agreement.

LONDON, April 14.—Excitement over the prospects of early peace in South Africa is intense. No official announcement had been made by the government, but certain events of the day were taken to indicate that a satisfactory conclusion is very near at hand.

After the cabinet meeting Saturday all reports tended to strengthen the belief that the government had considered the points of a preliminary agreement which was likely to be reached in South Africa. Late last night the cabinet met again and remained in session until after 1 o'clock this morning, a most extraordinary proceeding. When the members left for their homes they declined to say anything regarding the nature of the important business which had called them together at such an unusual hour. The supposition that the budget was the subject under consideration was no longer given credence.

Chamberlain Sees King.

The members of the cabinet were at Downing street to-day, and though it is said no cabinet council was held, still it can be declared with a great degree of positiveness that the South African situation was again under discussion—for the third time within 24 hours.

After the ministers dispersed something occurred which to-night is the talk of London. Joseph Chamberlain drove to Buckingham Palace, where he remained for two hours. The colonial secretary is supposed to have laid before his sovereign all the details of the South African negotiations. In well informed circles it is said that the negotiations have reached such a stage that a proclamation of armistice may be issued at any moment.

MAJOR L. W. T. WALLER NOT GUILTY.

American Soldier is Acquitted of the Charge of Shooting Filipinos Without Trial.

MANILA, April 14.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the marine corps has been acquitted on the charge against him.

By a vote of eleven to two the court martial, composed of both army and marine corps officers, held that in killing eleven natives of Samar last January without trial he was acting in accordance with the rules of war, the orders of his superior and the military necessities of the situation.

The decision of the court was announced by General William H. Bisbee, the presiding officer.

Major Waller has been under trial since March 18. He admitted the killing of the Filipinos, and further that he was in full possession of his faculties at the time, but he pleaded that he had acted in accordance with orders.

Smith's Case Next.

It is expected that General J. H. Smith, who commanded the department, will be brought to trial for giving the orders under which Major Wallace acted. General Chaffee has the matter under consideration and his orders convening a new court-martial are expected soon.

General Smith was recently transferred from the Philippines to the command of the Department of Texas at San Antonio. Before the transfer he had received the surrender of the last important band of insurgents in the island of Samar, and his work had caused General Chaffee to announce the practical pacification of the island.

Chronic Bronchitis is Cured.

"For ten years I had chronic bronchitis so bad that at times I could not speak above a whisper," writes Mr. Joseph Coffman, of Montmorenci, Ind. "I tried all remedies available, but with no success. Fortunately my employer suggested that I try Foley's Honey and Tar. Its effect was almost miraculous, and I am now cured of the disease. On my recommendation many people have used Foley's Honey and Tar, and always with satisfaction." Dunlap & Williams.

VIOLATING NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Investigation of British Post in Louisiana Has Been Made by United States Army Officers and Charges are Found to be True.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 14.—The United States government's investigation of the big British stock camp at Port Chalmette, practically has been concluded. Officers at New Orleans counted that the findings will be that the post is in violation of the neutrality laws, and that the admissions of the British officers in charge are sufficient proof of this fact.

PEACE TERMS OFFERED.

Announcement was Made in the House of Commons on Monday.

LONDON, April 15.—Replying in the house of commons yesterday to the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, who asked whether any terms of peace had been suggested by the Boer leaders in South Africa, the government leader, A. J. Balfour, said it was impossible at present to say more than that a message had been received Saturday from the Boer leaders through Lord Kitchener and that a reply had been sent to them. Further communication was expected.

Shot in His Leg.

For all kinds of sores, burns, bruises, or other wounds DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a sure cure. Skin diseases yield to it at once. Never fails in cases of piles. Cooling and healing. None genuine but DeWitt's. Beware of counterfeits "I suffered for many years from sores caused by a shot gun wound in my leg," says A. S. Fuller, English, Ind. "It would not heal and gave me much trouble. I used all kinds of remedies to no purpose until I tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A few boxes completely cured me." A. C. Bstberg.

World's Fair Notes.

The New Jersey legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the exhibit of that state at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Gov. Murphy has approved the bill.

The lower house of the Iowa legislature on April 8, passed the bill appropriating \$150,000 for Iowa's exhibit at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

The Texas Lumberman's Association met at Houston April 9, and agreed to subscribe \$75,000 towards the \$300,000 fund for making the Texas exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The preliminary appropriation of \$100,000 for the New York exhibit at the World's Fair was signed by Gov. Odell last week. The governor will appoint a commission of twelve to represent New York at the Exposition.

The Canadian government has officially notified the United States government that Canada's participation in the World's Fair at St. Louis will be much more extensive than it had at the Columbian Exposition.

Gov. Toole, A. J. Davidson, president, and T. C. Curtis, secretary of the Montana World's Fair Commission left Helena, April 10, for St. Louis, where they will select a site for the Montana building at the Fair.

At the request of the commercial and industrial organizations of Alabama, Gov. Jelks of that state has appointed a board of World's Fair Commissioners consisting of four members at large and one from each congressional district.

There are now four of the main exhibit buildings for the World's Fair under contract. The machinery building, 525x1000 feet was let April 8 to Smith & Eastman of Chicago, for \$496,957.

Whoever has suffered from piles knows how painful and troublesome they are. TABLARS' BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure piles. Price 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. R. D. Townley.

Domestic News.

"Rehearing denied." With this brief expression the Supreme Court on Saturday forever settled the executors' fight for the control of the millions left by the late J. G. Fair. The last recourse has been exhausted, and now the Fair heirs can divide and spend the enormous fortune of over \$18,000,000 involved in the litigation as suits their desires. By the decision of the Supreme Court the property, both real and personal, passes immediately into the hands of Chas. Fair, Virginia Vanderbilt and Theresa Oelrichs.

Broken-hearted on account of a wayward son and driven to desperation because she was unable to get him out of prison, Mrs. Fanny Goldman of Toronto ended her life at Chicago Sunday by turning on the gas and taking carbolic acid salve in a room at 184 Madison St. She was dead when found by Mrs. Sarah Lipman, who detected the order of gas in the halls.

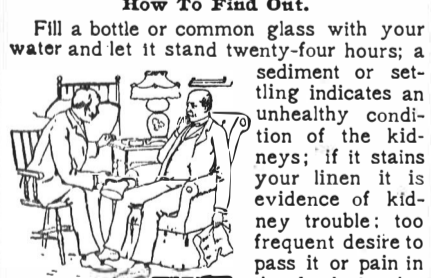
Mayor Carter Harrison prolonged his stay in New Orleans beyond the four days for which he went and only left for Chicago Wednesday, reaching that city this evening. His wife and family accompanied him home.

Sunday at El Paso a battle between a Numidian lion and a wild Salamanca bull was witnessed by thousands of people from all over the South-west and Mexico. One-fourth of the spectators in the amphitheater surrounding the bull ring were American women. The battle continued fiercely for an hour. The bull was not fatally hurt, but the lion was gored fifty twenty-five times and will doubtless die.

A prominent and wealthy southern man, a native of South Carolina, engaged in business in Birmingham, Ala., has made a contribution of \$500 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. This is the largest donation ever received by this institution from a southern white man.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.



What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

HOFF'S German Liniment A Few Drops Cures an Aker Of Aches. The short cut to cure pain. Taken internally or rubbed externally. Perfectly clean and pure. Leaves no stain. Sold by all druggists in 25 cent and 50 cent bottles. For booklet address GOODRICH & JENNINGS, Anoka, Minn.

AIR FULL OF SHIPS.

The indications are That the St. Louis Fair Will Bring Them Out. There are many indications that the number of air ships that will compete for the great St. Louis prizes will be large and Santos-Dumont who arrived at New York last week is certain to have lively competition. Up to the present time he has recorded greater success than any other professional "wizard of the air," but to maintain his place he will have to improve upon his flying apparatus, from all accounts.

For instance Alanson Wood, Toledo, Ohio, inventor, who, with his partner, made a fortune in twelve short months from his invention—the roller coaster, is now completing the detail work on an airship, with which he will compete for the prize at the St. Louis World's Fair for the best dirigible air ship. Mr. Wood has been steadily at work for months past and his plans have reached a stage where there is, according to his own statement, no further doubt as to his final success. Leo Stevens is the name of another airship builder who has a flying machine within sixty days of completion. He has his workshop on the second floor of 291 Eight Avenue, New York City, and says he will contest for the big prize at St. Louis. His machine, he thinks, is an improvement on the Santos-Dumont machine. He expects to make his first trip through the air over the tops of New York's skyscrapers.

He explained briefly the plan upon which his airship is constructed. The frame work is made of steel pipe manufactured especially for it. The gasoline engine is also put in place in the frame. The entire weight of the frame work will be only 108 pounds, although it is eighty five feet long and fifteen feet high. The engine will be seven and a half horse power. Alvin V. Van Dorston of South Bend, Ind., a skilled mechanic and pattern maker has a patent pending for a flying machine with which he hopes to carry off the World's Fair prize. Dorston's ship is to be operated by gasoline. The body of the vessel is 100 feet long by 37 feet beam in the widest place. The total weight of the machine will be 1600 pounds. The lifting surface is 2,500 feet. Including in this lifting surface are ninety-six lifting wheels, forty-eight on each side. "The essential principles necessary to successful aerial navigation are aero-plane force, buoyance, and lifting wheels," says Dorston. "If a successful airship cannot be produced by the use of these principles, there will be little use to attempt aerial navigation along other lines."

Inventor Gustave Whitehead of Bridgeport, Conn., is also working on a dirigible airship with the intention of meeting Santos-Dumont in the balloon race at the World's Fair. Whitehead recently conducted a series of trial tests with his machine at Charles Island, Milford. He is elated over the success of the trials. He asserts that he made a complete circuit in the air, covering an area of about a quarter of a mile, returning to within 50 feet of the starting point, when the machine descended and dropped lightly to the sandy shore.

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—72 to 73 1-8. BARLEY.—59 to 62 c. RYE.—58 to 59 c. CORN.—57. COATS.—43. SEEDS.—Flax, \$1.71; Timothy, \$5.00; Clover, \$1.50@\$1.75. HAY.—\$8. to \$12. MILLS.—Sacked bran, 14.50 to 14.75; standard fine middlings, 14.75 to 14.75; white middlings, 16.00. FLOUR.—Hard spring patents, in wood, 3.75@3.85. PROVISIONS.—Mess pork, 15.30 cash and 15.65 May; prime steam lard, 9.30 cash and 9.40 May; sweet pickled hams, 8 1-2@9 1-2 c; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 7 1-2@7 1-4c, and middles, 8 5-8@9 1-8c. Dairy Products. BUTTER.—14 to 27 c. CHEESE.—7 to 12 c. EGGS.—10 to 14c. Produce. POTATOES.—70 to 80 c. BEANS.—\$1 to \$1.62. HOPS.—4 3-4 to 7 1-2. WOOD.—12 to 18. HIDES.—\$1.15 to \$1.60. POULTRY.—Turkeys, 13 to 14 1-2; Chickens 11 to 12. Stock. HOGS.—Receipts 2 cars; market is unchanged, ranging at 6.40@6.60 for light, 6.55@6.75 for mixed and medium, 6.70@6.85 for selected and 6.20@6.65 for common to good packers; pigs 90 to 120 lbs, 5.25@6.00. CATTLE.—Receipts, none; the market is weak; butchers' steers, medium to good, 1.000 to 1,300 lbs 5.75@6.50; fair to medium, 950 to 1,050 lbs, 4.75@5.50; heifers, good to choice, 4.50@5.50; do, common, 3.00@4.00; cows, fair to good, 3.25@4.50; canners, 1.75@2.25; bulls, common, 2.75@3.40; choice, 3.75@4.50; feeders, 800 to 950 lbs, 3.50@4.25; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs, 3.00@3.50, veal calves, common to

choice, 4.50@5.25; milkers and springers, common, no demand; choice, 40.00 @50.00.

SHEEP.—Receipts, none; market steady, 3.50@5.00; bucks, 3.00@3.50; lambs, common to choice, 5.00@6.25.

Current Magazines.

Besides a capital assortment of fiction, McClure's Magazine for April contains four articles of exceptional interest, one of which is of very present importance. This is "The Overworked President," by Lincoln Steffens. In form a straightforward narrative of a day passed at the White House, it is a telling arraignment of the system that subjects a great part of the President's working day to a ceaseless harassment of trivial interruptions, and it should materially influence public opinion to support the reforms which are already contemplated in Washington.

Just as timely is Henry Herbert McClure's "Messages from Mid-Ocean," the story of Marconi's latest triumph. The writer of the article is a personal friend of the inventor, and tells in Marconi's own words many facts heretofore unpublished about the remarkable series of messages received on the "Philadelphia" on her now famous voyage.

"No part of the United States is less generally known than the Southwest, and none is better worth knowing" is the way in which Ray Stannard Baker introduces his first paper on "The Great Southwest," which is underlined for the forthcoming May Century, being the first of a group of four papers for which Maxfield Parrish has been sent to Arizona and New Mexico to make illustrations. Two of these are to appear in color as a double frontispiece of the May number, representing the contiguity of "the desert and the sown." A full-page picture of a view in the Grand Canon of the Colorado is one of the most striking of Mr. Parrish's pictures.

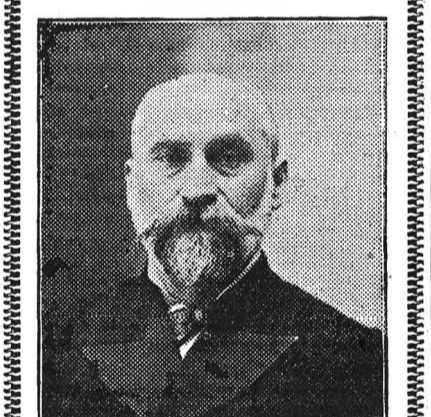
Current History and Modern Culture is one of the most unique and valuable monthlies now published. It happily combines articles of general interest and value with the full and impartial record of contemporary events for which it has become widely known. The illustrations are numerous, attractive, and instructive. The frontispiece of the April number is a full-length portrait of the young king of Spain. Some of the more prominent subjects are: Prince Henry of Prussia; Mr. Chamberlain's South African Policy; China and the Powers; Conditions in the Philippines; The New Era in Mexico; Canals as a Means of Transportation; Verestchagin and his Paintings; Important Statistics; A Literary Chronicle. Sample copy free on application. Address Current History Co., Boston Mass.

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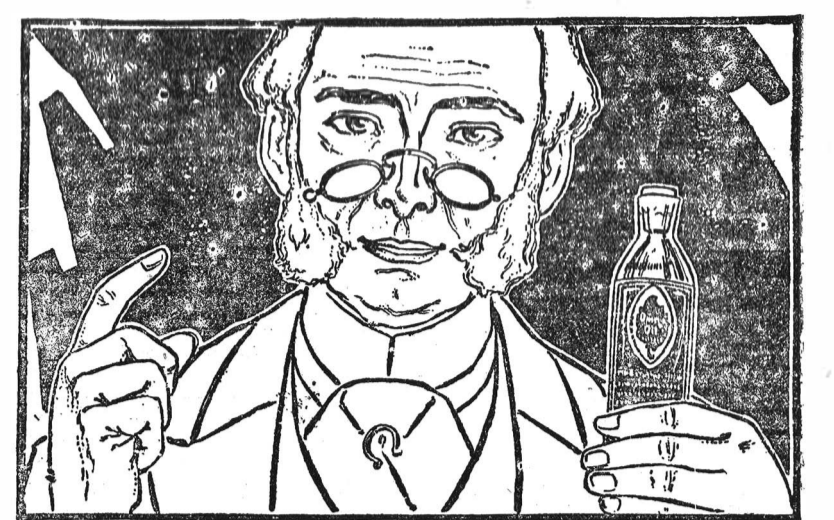
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(Official Publication.) STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE Insurance Company of New York, in the State of New York, for the year ending December 31st, 1901, made to the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

Table with financial data for United States Life Insurance Company. Columns include: First—Capital, Second—Income, Third—Disbursements, Fourth—Ledger Assets, Total net ledger assets, etc.

(Official Publication.) STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WISCONSIN ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, of Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending December 31st, 1901, made to the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the laws of said State.

Table with financial data for Wisconsin Accident and Sick Benefit Association. Columns include: Second—Income, Third—Disbursements, Fourth—Ledger Assets, Total net ledger assets, etc.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—WAUKESHA COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Frank D. Marsh, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of John B. Muir, administrator of the estate of Frank D. Marsh, deceased, representing that he has fully administered said estate and paid all the debts of said deceased and the expenses of the administration, and praying that his account of his administration be examined and allowed and that the residue of said estate be assigned according to law. It is hereby ordered that the said account be examined and that the said petition be heard before the said Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House of said County on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1902, being the 6th day of said month, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as the parties can be heard. It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks before the day fixed for the said hearing, in the Waukesha Freeman, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County. Dated March 28, A. D. 1902. By the Court, M. S. GRISWOLD, County Judge.

EMIL GILJOHANN, Commissioner of Insurance.

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BRANCH BANKING AND ASSET CURRENCY

Important Paper by A. J. Frame Concerning Some Important Financial Matters.

(Criticism of some of the Views of A. B. Stickney, President Chicago Great Western Railway, and also of Hon. James H. Eckels, as expressed at the convention of the American Bankers' Association at Milwaukee, Wis., October 15-17, 1901.)

For years it has been generally conceded that the National banking system of the United States is one of the best if not the best, on earth. Not perfect, for nothing human is perfect. After listening to the extremely pessimistic views, as expressed by Mr. Stickney, that in this country "there is no system" and that we should adopt the British system, which he evidently considers nearly perfect; after listening to his claims that such a system, if adopted in the United States, would prevent panics, transfer the world's financial center from London to New York city and make us the credit-or nation of the world; after listening to his remarkable statements in support of his theories, and after having with some care studied the world's financial systems, I must say I was somewhat amazed at his statements and conclusions.

Time and courtesy due to an invited guest, with the evident disinclination of the president of the association to hear from the opposition, prevented a reply on the spot to some of Mr. Stickney's and also Mr. Eckels' arguments.

Mr. Stickney argued that the United States sub Treasury system should be abolished; that a great central bank, like the Bank of England, should be organized in New York, which would be the bank of banks, holding all of their gold reserves, and be the only bank handling the nation's finances. This, of course, would abolish all present Government depositories. As Great Britain has 129 great banks with over 5,500 branches, his parallel for the United States would indicate, say, 250 large central banks with more than 10,000 others as tails to the big kites. In short, his scheme was simply to revolutionize our banking system.

For one, after forty years of arduous labor in building up a bank, and as self-preservation is the first law of nature, I must respectfully decline to be accessory to my own hanging. I do not think that the 10,000 banks of the United States care to have any monopolistic brood of 250 great central banks politely or otherwise say to them, either sell out or get out of business; for that would certainly be the result, notwithstanding the easily proved fact that in the interests of the people, all things considered, the National banking system is as good, if not better, than any on earth. I will refer to specific comparisons later.

A BRANCH BANK SYSTEM WOULD MEAN POLITICAL SUICIDE.

I have faith to believe, with the present feeling in the United States as to monopolies, and as it takes an act of Congress to create a banking monopoly, as indicated by Mr. Stickney, that no political party will dare to father such a plan and carry it to a conclusion, as the downfall of the party responsible therefor will surely result.

But let us particularize a little and diagnose some of Mr. Stickney's declarations as to the ground-work of financial supremacy or disease, as the case may be.

Mr. Stickney, in speaking of the British banking system, says: "This system of banking originated in Scotland. The superiority of the system was demonstrated through commercial crisis after crisis in all of which the Scotch banks remained solvent and continued the exercise of the banking function (of loaning money) while the independent banks of England suspended the banking function and fell like rows of bricks. In 1825 a parliamentary commission developed the fact that in the panic of 1793 upwards of a hundred English country banks failed. In seven years, 1810 to 1817, six hundred failed, and in the panic of 1825, up to the date of the inquiry, twenty-six failures had taken place. The banks which failed paid but a small percentage of their indebtedness. Before this same commission, Mr. Gilchrist, a Manager of one of the Scotch banks, testified that within his recollection only one Scotch bank had failed and it ultimately paid all its liabilities. The superiority of the system having been thus proven, by a gradual process of unimagination of independent banks, the system was introduced into England, and the superiority of the system over the want of a system in the United States has since been demonstrated. In the great panic of 1837-38 more than a thousand banks, practically all the banks in the United States, failed."

I will not quote from standard authorities previous to 1837, but will say that conditions in Great Britain were practically parallel to the formation period previous to our present National banking system. Evidently the Scotch bankers were more conservative than their English brethren, the same as may have been noted in different localities in the United States in the past.

As to the great panic of 1837-38, our banks failed because of a revolution in our banking system caused by the Bank war, inflation and speculation. It simply proves that a revolution, even in banking systems, is dangerous. Conditions then had no parallel to our present National banking system. As to failures in Britain, Sumner's "History of American Currency" says, "two large banks with seventy branches failed in 1836." Others failed in 1837 and 1838.

THE PANIC OF 1857.

Mr. Stickney says again: "In 1856 nearly every bank in the United States closed its doors and went out of business, and but few of them ever resumed. There was a great commercial crisis in Great Britain, but not a bank in England or Scotland failed."

In 1857, not 1856, a wild era of speculation was abroad in the United States. Wildcat banks and wildcat currency predominated, and why should not unsound bubbles burst, the same as they did in Britain at the beginning of the century? I doubt that nearly every bank in the United States failed in 1857. Many doing business then, or their successors, are still open. I have the honor of presiding over one of them. But how about the declaration that although a great commercial crisis also existed in England "not a bank in England or Scotland failed." "A History of Banking in all Nations," page 80, referring to Great Britain, says: "The terrible bank failures of 1857 at length compelled the Legislature to concede limited liability to banks" (except for circulation). Further on, Vol. II, page 159, et seq., we find the following facts recorded:

"October 8, 1857.—Bullion in Bank of England was £9,751,000; reserve, £4,931,000; discount rate, six per cent.

October 12.—The Hamburg interest rate was 7 1/2 per cent. and bullion was flowing to New York, and Bank of England rate was raised to seven per cent.

October 17.—A severe strain was beginning to be felt on the Bank of England.

October 19.—Bank of England rate was raised to eight per cent.; the failures began to be numerous in Britain.

October 20.—A deputation from the Western Bank of Scotland applied for assistance, but the Bank was afraid to undertake so enormous a concern. The Borough Bank of Liverpool was also in difficulties, and before arrangements were completed to loan it £1,500,000 it closed its doors.

November 7.—The great house of Dennistoun, with £2,000,000 liabilities, stopped payment.

November 9.—The great Western Bank of Scotland closed its doors. Failures rapidly increased in London. Discount rate raised to ten per cent. The Bank of France raised its rate to eight, nine and ten per cent. for one, two and three months. The City of Glasgow Bank then stopped (but I suppose resumed later, as it ignominiously failed in 1873).

November 11.—Sanderson & Co., with deposits of £3,500,000, stopped payment. When universal ruin was at last impending, etc.

On assurance from the Government officials that no prosecution would likely follow, the Bank (illegally) issued its notes in excess of the limit fixed by the law of 1844, as it did in 1866, which was no more than the clearing-houses of the United States did under similar conditions in 1873 and 1893—and thus turned the tide upwards again. The Bank of England's illegal issues aggregated £7,376,000 by November 30.

Again, "In February, 1866, the Joint-Stock Discount Company failed. In March Barne's Bank at Liverpool stopped payment with liabilities of over £3,500,000." On May 3, the Bank of England rate was seven per cent.; on the 8th, eight; on the 9th, nine, and on the 10th, Overend, Gurney & Co., failed for the stupendous sum of £10,000,000. Why did Mr. Stickney fail to refer to these failures? I cannot believe he would deliberately make a misstatement of fact, in his zeal to present his case strongly, but when one attempts to educate and point out a better way to the members of the great American Bankers' Association, he certainly ought to be more careful as to his declarations. I do so to further show that calamitous bank failures and great panics have occurred periodically under the shadow of Mr. Stickney's ideal.

THE PANIC OF 1873.

Mr. Stickney further says: "Again, in 1873, a great many banks in the United States failed, but there were no failures in Great Britain, except the City of Glasgow Bank, which had been practicing fraudulent methods for years."

As to 1873, what an amazing diagnosis in the face of actual facts! As far as National banks are concerned only eleven, with \$11,000,000 liabilities failed out of about 2,000 then in operation. Great Britain had been on a gold basis since 1816, and had no depreciated currency causing inflated prices, of property to contend with, but what of the United States? Specie payments were suspended early in 1862 on account of the Civil War, and from that date to 1865, the people were reveling in the luxury of advancing prices on all property as measured by depreciated greenbacks. It took \$2.80 of greenbacks to buy \$1 in gold in 1865, and all property had doubled in value measured by greenbacks. But presto! change! The intoxication of cheap money, as well as the other kind, produces headaches and sorry after effects. The return to a sound money standard—cutting values of real estate, merchandise, etc., down one-half in the next eight years to 1873, naturally undermined the foundations of all but the most conservative and solid banks, business houses, etc., in the United States. Under such conditions the great house of Jay Cooke & Co., failed, panic seized upon the people, and I believe no banking system on earth could have prevented a bank panic or a general commercial crisis. Under such conditions there are clearly sound reasons for bank failures in the United States and no reason for failures in Great Britain. Banking systems had nothing to do with it. Our irredeemable fluctuating credit currency was the underlying cause, and it gave us an object lesson we ought not soon to forget. As to

the City of Glasgow Bank, which Mr. Stickney passes over with a wave of his hand as failing in 1873, permit me to say, the Bank failed in 1878, not in 1873, and for the stupendous sum of £14,000,000—and with it 131 branches closed their doors. The American Encyclopedia for 1879, says: "The year 1878 was marked by deepening financial gloom in England, aggravated by disastrous financial failures. The failure of the City of Glasgow Bank on October 2, 1878, amounted almost to a national disaster, reducing hundreds and thousands of families in the south of Scotland to beggary." After the failure the assets were found to be £7,213,314, leaving a deficit of £6,783,079. Besides this, several other failures in the banking business occurred in Great Britain during the years 1878 and 1879. The most formidable of these was the stoppage of the West of England and South Wales Banking Company, on December 9, 1878, with forty or fifty branches. The liabilities were £5,000,000, and the deficit between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000.

These illustrations add additional force in showing that Mr. Stickney's ideal does not prevent panics nor commercial distress. Disregarding all other deficits of failed banks in Great Britain in forty years, the deficit of only the two banks above referred to approximates closely the total losses to all the depositors in all the National banks in the United States from 1863 to the present time, to-wit: \$44,000,000. Comparing the magnitude of the two systems, ours ought to be the pride of every American citizen. Failed National banks have paid an average of over seventy-five per cent. of claims filed, which is a wonderfully enviable record.

THE PANIC OF 1893.

Mr. Stickney says again: "In the panics of 1890-1893, which are now fresh in the memory, bank after bank failed in the United States, and all the banks of New York city suspended payments and only certified their customers' checks. There was not a bank failure in Great Britain, and, more, there was not a day when any bank in Great Britain refused to extend its usual credits without unusual restrictions, except for about a week in 1890, at the time of the Baring's failure, they put the brake on to the extent of raising the rate of interest to six per cent. It is a remarkable fact that during the last panic, while the commercial crisis was universal, there were no bank failures except in the United States. In Canada the same commercial conditions existed during the panic as in the United States. Only two unimportant banks went into liquidation, and not one of their systems of banks excited suspicion as to its solvency, and at no time during the panic did any of them suspend the banking function of swapping credits with customers."

"In 1893, 1894 and 1895, when the great banks of New York city dared not extend their credits a cent, the Canadian banks advanced millions to move the wheat crops of my own State of Minnesota and the State of Dakota. Little Canada was able to loan the credits to move the abundant harvests of Minnesota and Dakota, solely by reason of her system of banking." Further: "When this great and rich nation has reached the humiliating condition of playing second fiddle to the banking business of Canada," etc.

We had no panic in 1890, but the Barings failed in London for £21,000,000. The Bank of England, with nearly all the other great banks in Britain, jointly guaranteed a fund of £15,000,000; the Bank of England borrowed for this occasion from the Bank of France, £3,000,000; from St. Petersburg, £1,500,000. This sum was raised to liquidate the Barings, thus preventing a serious financial convulsion. The Clearing-House Banks of the United States, by standing together, could under ordinary circumstances, accomplish a like result without trouble, but under extraordinary circumstances, as in 1893, I doubt it, because our credit abroad had collapsed, and instead of our being able to borrow abroad, as British banks do to relieve their distress, \$70,000,000 of gold was shipped to Europe from January 1 to June 1, solely on account of panic on the part of our creditors abroad that they would be paid in fifty cent dollars. This seriously aggravated our distress. We must all feel keenly, even now, the humiliation in the fact that the Canadian banks stepped in to move the crops of Minnesota and Dakota in 1893, but I must enter my protest that it was not "solely by reason of her banking system," or that "commercial conditions were parallel," or that "in 1894-95 the New York (or other) banks dare not extend their credits a cent." We all competed for good wheat paper in 1894 and 1895. If we had the Gold Standard Law of March 14, 1900, upon our statute books in 1893, and Great Britain and Canada had been in the throes of lunacy over such a free-silver repudiation scheme as we experienced at that time, I have no doubt that the banks of Britain and Canada, in all human probability, would have been in a state of collapse. The Yankee banks doubtless would have experienced no suspicion as to their solvency, the usual banking function of swapping credits would have been in force, and they probably would have been moving Canadian crops and playing the Good Samaritan on general principles, perhaps not better than the same as some Canadian banks charged for loans in Chicago, while our respectable banks were charging their customers the ordinary rate. After 1893 I believe Montreal borrowed \$2,000,000 in the United States. So under normal conditions we would seem to be in the race. I will here call attention to the fact that only sixty-five National banks out of 3,600 failed under the extraordinary conditions of 1893. Their total liabilities were much less than one-half of the liabilities of the City of Glasgow bank alone.

MR. STICKNEY'S AMAZING CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. Stickney says again: "Finally, such a system, history conclusively proves, the capacity to continue the banking function, and thereby sustaining normal values during the fiercest commercial crises. A system having such a capacity may make New York, instead of London, the chief exchange city of the world, and the United States, instead of England, the creditor nation of the world; without it, never. England has so organized her capital by means of her magnificent banking system that she is the banker of the world, and collects tribute from all the nations of the world in the form of interest, not for the use of her wealth or capital, but for the use of her credit, etc."

What an absurd summing up. No banking system ever continued exercising the banking function during panics to the extent of sustaining normal values. If Mr. Stickney will examine clearing-house returns of London and New York since January 1898, he will find that London is out of the race entirely as to the volume of clearings. The best economic writers, I have always supposed, estimate that the outside world owes the British people some ten thousand million dollars for actual capital loaned or investments made abroad, and this fact is why nations pay tribute in the form of interest, and not because of her banking system; not because she owes somebody or loans her credit (for that would make her a debtor nation) is why England is the creditor nation of the world. The world owes her, and the world does its banking where it borrows its needed; and besides, no man since 1816, has had any doubts as to having his London deposits returned in 100 cent dollars. Confidence builds up, distrust paralyzes. There is much to admire in the Bank of England, for it is a grand, solid old institution, and has done much good in its day to ameliorate serious panic conditions, but it generally accomplishes that object by overriding Peel's Bank Act of 1844, which absolutely prohibits any elastic or emergency circulation whatever. It only issues and loans such circulation on a practically parallel basis with that of the clearing-house issues of the United States. They both break the law to do it.

There are doubtless some benefits in a branch banking system, as in the case of any local disturbance the head office cares for the branch bank. In any general crisis the branch banks all look to the head office for help, and when the head office fails, as in case of the City of Glasgow Bank, it pulls down the many branches and thus a national calamity results. Which of the two is the most serious is an unsolved problem on which good men might honestly differ.

Mr. Stickney rather sarcastically referred to the wide difference in interest rates in New York as compared to those of London; and he further said that the wares of commerce follow the drafts of commerce instead of the flag. He seems to unfairly put the Bank of England's quoted rate on a par with rare occurrence of one-quarter of one per cent. per day sometimes charged to the stock-gambling element by shaving shops, as the New York quoted rate, when under like conditions the respectable banks of the United States do not differ materially from the London prime paper rate. London and New York quoted rates are misleading to the uninitiated. As to the trade question, it strikes me his proposition ought to be reversed, as drafts generally follow trades in commodities, except on the C. O. D. principle.

I trust this incomplete evidence is conclusive that Mr. Stickney is seriously in error in many of his material statements and conclusions, and that his optimistic views of the British banking system as a cure-all for economic ills, and that our want of system is the root of all evil in the United States, are rather mythical. Like the tide, the ebb and flow of prosperity and consequent bank failures and commercial crises will continue to exist as long as the bulls and bears continue to shear the lambs; as long as new generations are born and told to keep away from the fire; as long as nature is fickle in her gifts to men; as long as evolution, human energy and error exist; or until the Bible doctrine that "man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble," is heard no more.

ASSET CURRENCY.

Just a few words on the asset currency question. I believe ex-President Cleveland and ex-Comptroller Eckels had more to do with saving this country from the calamities of free silver than any other two men in it. They rose above party clamor for repudiation and dishonor and stood for the integrity and honor of the nation. Mr. Eckels has championed the sound-money cause so nobly, that his many warm friends regret any disagreement with him. We will love him still, though we honestly differ on this subject. I beg to say a few words on the subject with the possibility of advancing a little additional light on it.

Is it not perfectly clear that a first lien on assets to secure circulation is in direct opposition to the National Bankrupt Act as to giving preferences to creditors? Is it not perfectly clear that any bank about to fail will sell or spout every available sound security it can before closing its doors, and then the outside note-holding preferred creditors take the cream of the assets and the home depositors take the dregs? Is it not a fact that wherever an asset currency is issued, it is by very large banks, limited as to quantity (sometimes, as in Great Britain, with a stockholders' unlimited liability clause); that the notes of the Bank of England, Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany are covered to practically the full amount by coin or Government securities; that within the past fifteen years the gold coin in European banks has increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,700,000,000, and the trend of all sound-money countries is, that the bank note is in the course of becoming a simple gold certificate. If this is the case, in the face of the fact that gold certificates were provided for by the act of March 14, that gold was kicked about previous to that time and nobody wanted it; that since the passage of that act gold certificates on account of their great convenience have increased from \$32,000,000, to more than \$300,000,000, and are gradually increasing; that to-day the United States has

for a metallic foundation for its superstructure of credit the enormous sum of—

Gold.....	\$1,150,000,000
Silver.....	650,000,000
Total coin.....	\$1,800,000,000
National Bank notes covered by United States bonds, say.....	350,000,000
Greenbacks (\$50,000,000, covered by gold).....	346,000,000

If all these statements are true, why should we think of undermining our undoubted foundation with anything that under any circumstances would create any distrust in the mind of a depositor?

This coin has come to us as the natural result of economic laws, "that rich countries will have all the coin they need, providing no impolitic act of legislation forces it out of the country, by the injection of inferior currencies." As Dr. Adam Smith says: "Money, like wine, is always scarce with those who have neither the credit nor wherewithal to buy it." The American people seem to be long on both, these days. "It is not the province of Government to look to the quantity of money in any country, but to the quality, and the needs of commerce will fix the quantity." Let us not tinker any more with the currency, as the quality is fixed and the quantity is ample. I maintain the question of elasticity is largely a delusion and a snare. The remedy is worse than the disease. Keep your credit good, provide for the deposit of all the Government surplus over a fixed amount with the National bank depositories and thus prevent a lock-up of money in the fall by the Government. Under such conditions, with possibly a slight variation in interest rates, no legitimate interest will suffer. The gambling elements are always noisy.

If some wise head could outgeneral all the political economists of all ages, and could devise some method to provide cash to loan to all solvent parties under panic conditions, and have that cash return to its reservoir as soon as the crisis is passed, so that no act of inflation would result, he would be a benefactor to the human race. That is exactly what is the matter with our greenback issues to-day. I can conceive of no better method to accomplish such a result than to legalize clearing-house certificates, giving them form for more general use in emergencies, and the wise and conservative heads that issue them will see them cancelled as soon as their work is done. In that case business sense and not politics will hold sway. If the great city banks desire a bank like the Bank of England, with extraordinary powers in emergencies, in excess of Peel's Act of 1844, and if they are willing to concede the Government deposits to it, I cannot see how the country could object.

Finally, I am an American citizen. I believe in the wisdom of the American people. Bank assets in the last ten years have increased 150 per cent. in the United States, as against Europe's twenty-nine per cent. Why should we jeopardize such progress by precipitating a revolutionary bank war?

In 1890 we owned abroad approximately two thousand million dollars. To-day we have nearly squared the account, thanks to the intelligent energy of our people. The gold standard act of March 14, 1900, is the climax of a series of invaluable aids to our progress. Mr. Stickney's claim that we must adopt the British banking system to put us in shape to loan our credit to the extent of "all we dare to owe" in order to become the creditor nation of the world, to my mind is absurd.

With a continuation of the magnificent trade balance in our favor, we shall soon become the creditor nation of the world, and in no other way. We have already been supplying the needful to many of the municipalities and nations of the old world, and when we have put the world in debt to us we shall command the world's business for New York instead of London, and not before. No one need worry for fear the keen New Yorker will not rise to the occasion and supply all needful banking facilities. With all necessary elements of soil, climate, energy, economy and wisdom in the United States, as compared with any other nation on the globe; with our supremacy in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, internal commerce, banking power and human energy, being a close second only to Great Britain in foreign commerce, gaining on her by leaps and bounds in this respect; with the United States only lacking in a material degree in shipping; why, with cheaper steel and coal, should we not surpass all rivals in that race too, and thus become an Alexander in the arts of peace instead of war? When this is accomplished, may justice and equity reign, and the result not be like the rise and fall of the Roman Empire.

WAUKESHA, WIS., NOV. 25, 1901.

ANDREW JAY FRAME.

ADDENDA.

Since writing the foregoing, Mr. Stickney delivered an address December 14th, 1901 before the Marquette Club of Chicago, wherein he used the following words in regard to dividends paid last year, to-wit: "Eleven of the banks of Great Britain paid 20 per cent. or more, and the average dividend paid by all the other banks was 13.8 per cent." This of course was by the central banks, as branches make no dividends. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1901 says: "National Banks in the U. S. paid an average of 8.1 per cent. in dividends the past year."

Query No. 1—Is the meat in this cocoa-nut philanthropy on the part of the advocates of Branch Banking, or is it; that the great Central Banks may skim the cream from the whole country to enlarge the profits of the central banks?

No. 2—Will not the Branch Banking system drain the country town of means, to use at best advantage wherever possible, and as the branch bank has no local stockholders, is it not reasonable to suppose that the business will be run not to aid the development of the country town, to that degree that local ownership would?

Are these not serious questions for the country banker to ponder over and even the majority of the city bankers, as branches would be established in the cities, as well?

A. J. F.

"Might Have Been Lame for a Week—"



"But with Greene's Infallible Liniment I'll Be at Work in the Morning!"

Greene's Infallible Liniment promptly stops all pain and effects a speedy cure. For every description of Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises and Sprains, it is just what its name implies "infallible." "I have found Greene's Infallible Liniment to surpass anything of the kind I ever used—Mart Buck, Charlotte, Mich."

In cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sore Throat or Lamé Back, it gives instant relief. As a household remedy for all the hurts of childhood it stands unrivaled and all prudent mothers keep it in the house.

Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. If your druggist cannot supply you, the makers, J. W. Greene & Co., Chicago, will, to prove its worth, send a large free sample in return for this Ad. and 10c. to cover cost of mailing. There is no substitute. Look for this trade mark.

GREENE'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

W. J. DEAKIN, BARSTOW ST. BENJ. LAU, MADISON ST., AGENTS

New - Advertisements.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 25c. and 50c. at Druggists.

CANDY ESCULETT'S

CURE PILES pleasantly. (NO LOCAL TREATMENT REQUIRED) Relieves promptly. Quickens venous circulation. Reduces enlarged veins. Removes the cause of piles, perfecting a permanent cure. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. **ARNOLD'S PHARMACY CO.** Waukesha, Wis.

—Queen & Crescent service Cincinnati to Atlanta and Jacksonville the best in the country.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures a cold in one day

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

Have Pleasant Work every month of the year and get good wages. We teach it quickly and place our graduates in railway and telegraph service. Expenses low. Operators in great demand. School 25 years old. Write for illustrated catalogue. **VALENTINE'S TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, JAMESVILLE, WIS.**

Wilbur Lumber Co.

(ON THE BRIDGE)

Complete line of Building Material of all Grades on Hand Constantly. Cross Creek, Lehigh Coal. Nut, Stove and Egg Sizes

WILBUR LUMBER CO.

There is no Question

that a suit of custom, made to measure, clothes can be distinguished from a store suit by a judge of what is proper in dress and nearly every body is a judge now a days.

A GOOD SERVICEABLE SUIT FOR \$20.00 IS OUR LEADER. We can furnish anything in suits or overcoats you may desire.

E. R. BLUEMLJF
525 Main Street, - Waukesha

MOST COMPLETE FURN

In War We PR

The Eagle Quill

H. M. LOIBL, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at Eagle, Wisconsin, as second-class mail matter.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Real Estate Transfers.

(Reported by Dan. L. Camp, April 14.)
Jacob Peterson to Christian Peterson, 100 a, Secs 12 and 13, Summit, \$4,000.

Mary Nowak to Florian Nowak, 3 a, Sec 26, Brookfield, \$1,100.
W. H. Tuohy et al to S. D. Thompson, 1-2 a, Sec 35, Eagle, \$1.
Charlotte A. Rankin to A. S. Austin, 6 a, Sec 28, Lisbon, \$125.
Geo. Lean to Vincent Stubbs, 10 a, Sec 35, Ottawa, \$50.

Theodore J. Bearsley to Nicholas Batterdorf, 40 a, Sec 33, New Berlin, \$900.

Wingate B. Leaf to Peter Bartel, 8 1/2-100 a, Sec 3, Summit, \$1250.

Frank Wallen to August Bartlett, 10 a, Sec 17, Menomonee, \$850.

Grace Perkins Utter to Henry C. Goetsch, 195 1-2 a, Sec 36, Mukwonago, \$14,000.

E. J. Evans to The Waukesha Mallevue Iron Co, lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, Riverside Add, Waukesha.

Joseph Smith to Julius Bergwald, part of lot 7, Fussville, \$25.

SUMMIT.

Daniel Williams, who has been quite sick, is improving under Dr. Hadley's care.—Antie Stone is quite sick, Dr. Miller is attending him.—The town board had a meeting at the town hall on Saturday.—Will Schlender and wife visited their brother in Concord on Sunday.—Two of Mrs. Tucker's children have the mumps.—Mrs. Will Baily is on the sick list. Her niece from Monterey is taking care of her.—Battle Creek school commenced Monday after a week's vacation.—Henry Buskirk and family enjoyed a visit from Oconomowoc relatives recently.—Ed. Sullivan suffered the loss of a cow last week.

DELAFIELD.

Mr. Thomas of the Waukesha Canning Co, transacted business here Friday.—Several from this vicinity attended an entertainment at the village Saturday evening given by the Belles of the Pocahantas club.—Farmers in this section have completed their spring seeding.—Arthur Richards has purchased an elegant top buggy of E. G. Humphrey of Oconomowoc.—Subscribe for The Freeman.—Only ONE DOLLAR per year.—Last Thursday evening occurred the marriage of Miss Elsie Bauman to Mr. August Klatt of Pewaukee. They will reside on the groom's farm in Pawaukee.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Everet of Pewaukee, called on relatives Sunday.—D. D. Morris has disposed of his roadster to Mr. Livingston of the Cream City.—Dr. H. J. Larson of Oconomowoc, purchased the handsome bay of John Williams for the sum of \$140.—The Zion Sunday school choose the following officers for the ensuing year: Superintendent, J. R. Williams; secretary, John A. Thomas; treasurer, Miss Mamie Parry.—Rev. Wm. Matthew delivered an English sermon Sunday evening at Zion church to a large and attentive congregation.—John Williams purchased a large bay horse of Monterey parties last week.

ELM GROVE.

We are sorry to state that Mrs. John Simons is still very ill, having suffered a relapse. She is under the care of Dr. Mount.—Mrs. Mike Woeful has been on the sick list for some time also.—Miss Emma Lee was very pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Chas. Carpenter recently.—Quite a number of our young people attended the entertainment given by Miss Ida Coombs in District No. 6, one evening recently.—The cottage of Mrs. P. Mitchell is undergoing repairs; as soon as completed it will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mitchell.—Mrs. Ernest Frite of Waukesha, was the guest of the Misses Anglemaler lately.—Will Rube has rented Mrs. Rud Mantie's farm for this year and is busy at work.

CALHOUN.

J. C. West has recently been in town buying up walnut trees and succeeded in obtaining more than a car load. Persons having walnut trees on their premises and desiring to dispose of them will do well to address Mr. West at North Prairie, Wis. He has now in view enough of the timber to occupy his time for a year in buying and shipping the same.

Mrs. M. Carpenter spent last Tuesday at Waukesha.—Luke McCabe and family moved to Milwaukee last week Tuesday.—Wm. Wallace spent last Wednesday in the Cream City.—Mr. and Mrs. David Hunter of Springdale, passed through here on their way to Milwaukee last Wednesday.—J. H. Johnson; of Waukesha, transacted business here last Wednesday.—Robt. Burns drove to Milwaukee last Tuesday returning home Wednesday.—Miss Coombs spent Thursday evening with the Eagen family.—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Gebhardt attended the church party at H. Hoffman's in Brookfield, last Thursday evening.—Mrs. Gebhardt succeeded in carrying off the first prize, gold tooth pick.—Mrs. M. Gesser spent last Friday in Milwaukee.—Young people from this vicinity attended the dance at New Berlin Centre last Friday evening.—Little Eby McGovern has recovered from her recent illness.

Miss Vera Carpenter celebrated her sixteenth birthday Sunday by entertaining a few of her schoolmates.—The boys of the district of the Class met at the home of Miss Scheets Sunday evening.—The boys who attended a party in Milwaukee Saturday afternoon, spent Sunday with their parents.—Mrs. Frank Granger is on the sick list.—Mrs. Frank Elberfeld and daughter, Dr. J. W. Waukesha, and Mrs. Schifman of Waukesha, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. North of Brookfield, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Miller.—Some of the boys in districts No. 6 and 7 are in the messes.—The hundred miles shortest to Ottanoga, Queen & Crescent Route.

DELAFIELD EAST.

The minstrel entertainment given last Saturday night, under the auspices of the Pocahantas club, was pronounced by all who attended unusually good. W. E. Kunz aided the girls in thorough preparation beforehand, and seemed to be the right man in the right place, the night of the performance. Mr. Terry of Oconomowoc, and Mrs. Robert Lowerre, Jr., of Delafield, were thoroughly appreciated when they sang. Miss Lena Pelnar gave a fine recitation in keeping with the character of the entertainment. Janet Kunz, in Scotch costume, danced the Highland Fling, while Annie Peterson followed with a skirt dance. The receipts of the evening amounted to a little over \$44. A dance was given after the entertainment.—Miss Gertrude Notbohm of Hartland, came over to attend the minstrel entertainment and was a Sunday guest of Miss Edith German.

Miss Mahel Osborn of Milwaukee, came out Saturday and was a guest of the Misses Lidicker.—Messrs. Wiege and Geise have been digging a well for Robt. Lowerre, Jr., recently.—Dr. Will German of Sioux Falls, S. D., came home to visit his invalid mother and other relatives last week.—Rev. J. C. Strand attended the annual meeting of Presbytery at Beaver Dam this week.—Miss Allen of Ft. Atkinson, and Miss Emma Grant of Dousman, were recent guests at the Morrison cottage.—Rev. Henry Chase, formerly a Nashotah professor, but now rector of a church in Hinsdale, Ill., visited Mrs. Roger Anketell and numerous friends last week.—Charles Hengen's beautiful horse had the misfortune to hurt his foot last week, and has been under the care of a veterinarian since.

Duncan Peterson has rented the house now occupied and owned by W. E. Kunz, and will soon take possession.—Heat to the rooms of Nestledown by means of the hot water system, was turned on last week, with perfect satisfaction to Messrs. McDowell and McGraw.—The marriage of Eugene C. Pynn and Miss Mary Otteson was solemnized last Wednesday afternoon in St. John's Chrysostom's church.—James Campbell and daughter returned from the south last week and opened their home. Mr. Archie joined them last Sunday after a pleasant winter spent with the family of W. E. Kunz.—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. McDowell, Will Black and Clara Calkins came over from Pewaukee Saturday evening to attend the minstrel entertainment, and spent Sunday with relatives.

Mrs. Martha Notbohm of Dousman, was a guest of her father, Charles Hengen, last Saturday.—Miss Ethel McDonald of Milwaukee, was a recent guest of Mr. Robert Lowerre, Sr.—Janet Kunz accompanied Mrs. Morrison to Milwaukee last week Wednesday, where she was the guest for the day of Miss Caroline Brewster.—Mr. and Mrs. August Wiege attended the funeral of their uncle, Gottlieb Zartrow, near Nagawicka Lake last Tuesday afternoon.—Al. Grant of Milwaukee, was a recent guest of his relatives here.—Geo. Vanderpool, a former resident of this place, but now a prosperous farmer of Morris, Ill., came out last Friday night to visit relatives and transact business.—Artie Weige returned to German school last Saturday at Ixonia.—Miss Margaret Kunz, who attends school at Jefferson, Wis., is home for the year.—Mrs. H. S. Warren, after spending a few days here, returned to her home in Chicago last Saturday morning, accompanied by her son, Homer, who has been attending St. John's Military Academy.

Gen. Charles King lectured before the Academy cadets last Friday evening. Subject Gen. Custer.—Messrs. George and Harry Lidicker came out from Milwaukee to witness the minstrels and visit their parents Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Cook of Waukesha, visited their son Sunday and Monday.—Madge and Lottie Kunz have returned from a visit to Jefferson.—Mr. and Mrs. Weinrich of Chicago, came up Saturday to see Chris. Lugvick.—Miss Bertha Reinhardt has returned to the family of W. E. Kunz, where she was formerly employed.

Geo. Curtis of Edgemoor, Pewaukee, came over Saturday to visit his friends and attend the show.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Goebel were Sunday guests of their father, Mr. Lugvick.—Closs Tinius bade goodbye to county farm life for a time last week and is here to do garden work.—The second game of base ball was played on the academy campus last Monday between Oconomowoc and St. John's, resulting in a victory for the former team.—Little Clara Hansen is afflicted with scarlet fever.—Lester Pelnar is home from Racine for a visit with his parents.

I live and let my brethern live
With all that's good with me.
Unto the poor, some cash I give,
The balance I give Rocky Mountain Tea.
J. J. LORGE.

GENESEE.

Edward Lewis and wife of Ixonia, are visitors here with relatives this week.—Farmers are busy sowing grain. There are grave doubts about that sown two weeks ago.—As a rule drilling the wells fifty feet deeper about here has procured a good supply of water.—Mr. Ingram, a music teacher with his family arrived Monday of this week to abide at Wales.—T. David Edwards, candidate for town clerk on the Democratic ticket was re-elected at the last town meeting.—S. J. James of Ixonia, has business at the county seat on Monday last.—Mr. Geo. W. Waukesha, agent for the McCormick Co., has come to farm implements at Wales.—We are in great need of more Teed has been bought by farmers here. It has been in all other parts of the county.—This undoubtedly will be the best of checks on building and improving the same.—The health of our people at present is excellent.

Give and Take
We give the good that's worth the money.
The greatest value in the land.
Give our bread to the hungry.
For the price of the bread, there are made.
Now give your kind attention.
To give you what you need is always our position.
Our Teed is at the price, beats all other competition.
Purchases delivered free of charge.
W. H. UGLOW,
Palmyra, Wis

MUSKEGO.

After several months of suffering, P. J. Vieau passed quietly away this morning, April 10, aged 67 years. Deceased was a loving wife and mother and a kind neighbor and all her sufferings were borne uncomplainingly. An aged husband and two sons survive her. The funeral took place Sunday morning at Franklin cemetery, Rev. J. T. O'Leary officiating. A large number of friends and neighbors followed the remains to their last resting place.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Kellner of Layton Park, spent Sunday with relatives here.—Mrs. Wessener of Milwaukee, spent several days last week at her summer home here.—Mrs. H. W. Claffin and children returned from Milwaukee Thursday, where they spent several months.—School in Dist. No. 2, opened Wednesday after a three weeks' vacation. No. 4, opened Monday.—W. L. Gilbert of the Cream City, visited friends here a couple of days last week.—Mrs. C. Haefner and son, Wesley, of Milwaukee, attended the funeral of Mrs. Vieau Sunday.—Geo. F. Peffer, Jr., and wife of Waukesha, were guests at his father's Sunday.

Good Cure for Rheumatism.
Last fall I was taken with a severe attack of muscular rheumatism which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures, I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I had seen advertised in the South Jerseyman. After two applications of this remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle, was completely cured.—Sallie Harris, Salem, N. J. For sale by J. J. Lorge.

OTTAWA CENTER.

At the communion services last Sunday at the Presbyterian church, Rev. R. A. Ruddick ordained J. H. Laney as elder to serve with the other elders, J. T. Maule and Geo. Stewart.—Mr. Lurvey is not feeling as well as usual.—Joseph Tabot went to Milwaukee Sunday to visit with friends in that city.—J. C. Lurvey was drawn on the jury for the court, commencing April 16.—Rev. R. A. Ruddick has been engaged to preach for both churches, the Genesee Congregational and the No 1 Presbyterian, the ensuing year.—Bear in mind the social at Mrs. Geo. Stewart's. The sugar has already been purchased.

Best Oil on Earth at Partridge's Store.
The Partridge company has for sale the best kerosene oil at 9 cents per gallon. 46w4

PEWAUKEE.

The ladies of the Baptist church are to be congratulated for the success and receipts of their bazar held last week. The amount received was nearly sixty dollars. A part of this will be used to repair the parsonage. They are also to be congratulated that their stock was not damaged by fire. On Monday evening after their goods were in place a portiere was accidentally set on fire which made quite a blaze and for a few moments appeared alarming; fortunately the damage was comparatively slight; the curtain and door casing injured was the extent of the damage.—Rev. Mr. Miner of Madison, visited the Congregational church on Sunday and preached in the evening. Mr. Miner is a familiar figure in Congregational circles and a welcome visitor.—Rev. Mr. Eldridge of Oconomowoc, occupied the Methodist pulpit on Sunday morning. Mr. Pace of Evanston did not appear on Sunday.

A meeting of the Cemetery Association is called for the 23d of April to meet at Mrs. Frank Clark's. At the last meeting a tree committee was appointed to attend to the setting out of trees to take the place in part of those that have been destroyed. To the indignation of tree lovers and lovers of nature in general the natural growth of timber in the cemetery was slaughtered some years ago, which destroyed the natural beauty of the location. So we gladly hope the good work of tree culture will go on. Let us have trees and less gravel.—Two newly fledged dentists, Dr. Welton of Oconomowoc, and Dr. Mueller of Waukesha, have recently hung out their shingles here.

Mr. George Savoy has the contract for mail carrier for round the lake route.—Mr. Henry Culver, who has for so long a time been engaged in the mercantile business on the Goss property, will vacate the location by May 1st, and will continue in the business across the way, in somewhat smaller quarters. In spite of adverse winds Mr. Culver has hosts of friends who wish him all success and prosperity.—The final "blow out" of the Fortnightly Cinch club will take place on Thursday evening at Hotel Savoy. The ladies of the club entertain.—Mr. A. S. Hathaway has rented Miss Currie's home for the summer.—M. C. Wilson left for Star Lake, Wis., on Monday to be absent for the summer.

Mr. Frank Bartlett came home from Chicago last week suffering from an attack of tonsillitis.—Mrs. Waite, who spent the winter with her sons, is to return this week.—Mrs. Partridge and daughter spent two days in the city last week.—Miss Justine Peffer was the guest of Mrs. Sullivan on Sunday evening.—The Shermans left for the Klondike on Tuesday night of last week.—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. McDowell, Willie Black and Miss Clara Calkins took in the minstrel show at Delafield on Saturday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen of Waukesha, spent Sunday with Pewaukee friends. Mrs. James Henry Rhodes spent the week with her sister, Miss Celia Griswold.—Mrs. Lyman Griswold of Fond du Lac, is visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. Melvina Griswold.—Mr. S. Horn, Jr., of Chicago, paid his family here a visit.—Mr. George Pike leaves soon for Plainfield, Wis., where he will spend the summer.—Mrs. George McKerrow and Mrs. Alex. Harris of Sussex, and Mrs. C. M. Hanson of Milwaukee, visited the Baptist bazar last Tuesday.—On Sunday three were received into the fold of the Baptist church by letter.—Mrs. Zimere was able to attend church on Sunday for the first time in five months.

Makes children eat, sleep and grow;
Makes mother strong and vigorous;
Makes a healthy family. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does, 35 cents.
J. J. LORGE.

WILLIAM PEASE Teaming & Dray Work At A Reasonable Price.

EAGLE - WISCONSIN

STATE OF WISCONSIN—WAUKESHA COUNTY—IN COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of John Hage, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Samuel S. Hage of the town of Eagle in Waukesha County and State of Wisconsin representing among other things, that John Hage, an inhabitant of the town of Eagle,

in the County of Waukesha and state of Wisconsin, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1902, at the town of Eagle, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, died intestate, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this state to be administered and that the said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that letters of administration of said estate may be granted unto said Samuel S. Hage of Eagle, Wisconsin.

It is ordered, That the said application be heard before said Court at a regular term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Waukesha, in said County, on the

first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1902, being the sixth day of said month at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day or as soon thereafter as the parties can be heard.

And it is further ordered, That notice of said hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively previous to the time appointed for said hearing, in The Eagle Quill, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated March 20, A. D. 1902. m21-a-11

By the Court, M. S. GRISWOLD, County Judge. RYAN, MERTON & NEWBURY, Attorneys for Estate.

THE BEST Kerosene Oil On Earth!

9 cts per Gallon
At Partridge's Store.
EAGLE POST OFFICE.
Joseph J. Lurvey, Postmaster.

Miss Tena Lurvey, Asst
OFFICE HOURS.
7 A. M. To 7:30
SUNDAY. 12 12:30. P. M.

TIME CARD.
C. M. & St. P. R. R.

ARRIVE. DEPART.
No. 4.....5:36 am No. 21.....9:10 am
" 20.....8:25 am " 5.....12:50 pm
" 8.....11:48 am " 7.....5:15 pm
" 6.....6:05 pm " 1.....8:30 pm

SUNDAY TRAIN
6:05 pm | 9:17 am
TROY CENTER & ELKHORN.

ARRIVE. LEAVE.
No. 220.....8:00 am No. 221.....9:15 am
" 206.....5:50 pm " 201.....6:05 pm

HORACE CLEMONS, Agent.

MRS. J. CAMPBELL, Groceries & Confections

Laundry Sent Tuesdays.
Bread received Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Do not neglect your teeth but go at once to
DR. F. C. ELLIOTT,
THE DENTIST.
WAUKESHA.

JOHN W. NORTON DEALER IN Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

The Celebrated Temperance Drinks made by the Supreme Bottling Works of Waukesha constantly on hand.

E. J. WHETTAM, Livery and Sale Stable

EAGLE, WISCONSIN.

J. J. FITZGERALD, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Can be found in office day or night at his residence on Main Street.

We make it an object

For you to come here for your clothing

We place the prices where we guarantee we save you at least 20 per cent. Our Spring Goods are in and it's the best line we ever had and larger than is shown by any other house in this section.

Men's Spring Suits.

The very newest in stripes and plaids, neat mixtures, blues and blacks, in fact every style that you could wish for. Every suit tailor made and as perfect as is possible to make clothes. Sizes fit everybody, no matter how small or large you are. Four specials this week at.....

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The correct styles, short, medium, or long cut, the newest fabrics. Every garment guaranteed strictly all wool..

\$7.00 to 15.00
Cravenette Coats.—They are water proof and very dressy.....
\$15.00

Boys' Clothes

There is no limit to the number of styles we show in boys' suits. The swell Norfolks, sailors. Two and three piece styles.
Nobby styles for boys, age 2 to 16 years. All the newest fabrics.....

\$2.00 up to 6.00

Boys' Long Pant Suits

In blacks, blue, stripes, plaids, etc., extra values for spring.

We sell a good wool suit for \$4.00 and those from \$7.00 to \$10.00 are as fine as tailor can make them.

Spring Hats

The new things in Panama, Golf, Fedora shapes, are the new shadow..

\$1.00 to 2.50.
Nobby styles for boys.....
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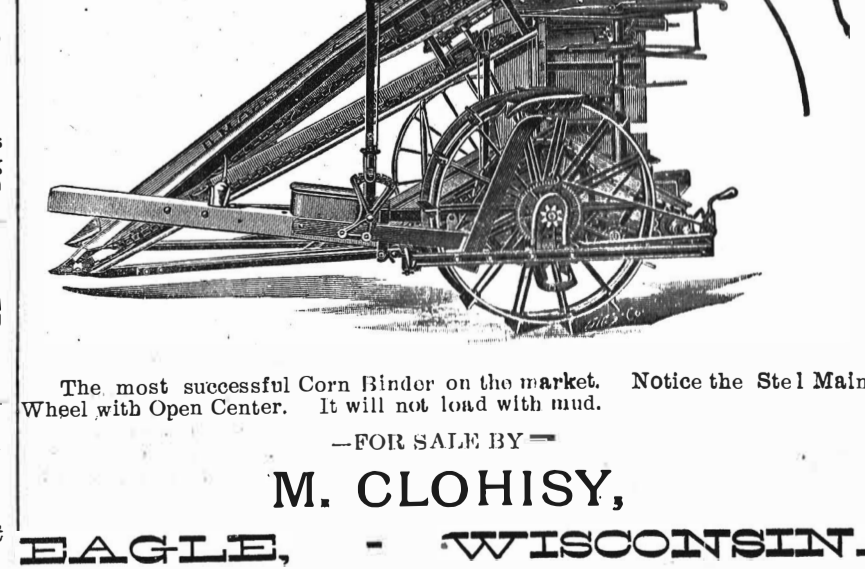
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