TWO YEARS' HISTORY

Brief Outline of Laws Passed and Work Done by the State Administration.

NEW METHODS ARE INSTALLED

State Benefits by Changes Instituted—Illinois Central Investigated—Taxes Reduced.

Laws Passed by Legislature.

A compulsory primary law.

A civil service law covering 2,200 employes in seventeen state charitable institutions.

An act empowering the city of Chicago to frame its own charter.

A gas regulation act under which 85 cent gas was procured for the city of Chicago.

A municipal court bill for Chicago which abolishes all justice shops.

An act providing for straight vote in electing sanitary district trustees in Chicago, instead of a bi-partisan cumulative vote, as under old system.

An act creating a state highway commission for the improvement of public roads.

An act creating a state geological survey, under which the different sections of the state are examined, properly classified, and maps prepared.

An act creating an internal improvement commission for the investigation of deep waterway.

Work of Administration.

Appropriations amounting to $1,108,000 were vetoed.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on first five classes of freight rates.

Tax rate reduced from 55 cents on $100 to 50 cents.

Law places 2168 positions under civil service. Commission organized Nov. 1, 1905, has made 1,023 appointments; held 114 examinations and received 2,745 applications.

Training schools for nurses have been established in hospitals for the insane.

Normal training schools have been established in Pontiac reformatory and St. Charles School for Boys, and an overall factory established at Pontiac in which 200 boys are employed.

State highway commission organized. Experimental roads constructed at Salem, Greenville, Springfield, McLean and DeKalb. One hundred and twenty applications for 250,000 cubic yards of crushed stone received from forty-five counties.

State board of prison industries has disposed of $456,432.97 worth of products since organization, July 1, 1904. Prisoners are manufacturing clothing and overalls, brooms, brushes, school and office furniture, mattresses, bed springs, crushing stone and doing state printing.

Payments to state by Illinois Central railway investigated. Settlement is now pending.

Pure food commission reorganized with technical experts in charge of departments.

Demand upon former state treasurers for $287,915, believed to be due state.

Demand upon former state auditors for $154,193 fees, believed to be due the state.

Chicago charter commission appointed to aid in framing of new Chicago charter.

Internal improvement commission investigated deep waterway, and prepared recommendations for completion.

State grain inspection improved, and shipments through Chicago office increased.

Uniform system of books installed in institutions and businesslike methods followed.

In the platform of its state convention in 1904, the Republican party declared in favor of the amendment to the constitution granting to Chicago the right of home rule through its own charter. It urged the passage of a compulsory primary election law and a comprehensive civil service act. When the people adopted the constitutional amendment, the Republican members of the Forty-Fourth General Assembly gave their support to an enabling act authorizing the Chicago charter convention, in which legislation, the city of Chicago has been seeking for years will be provided for. That convention has framed a charter and will present it at the next legislature for adoption.

The Forty-Fourth General Assembly also passed a compulsory primary election law which was later declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The day following the finding Governor Deneen called an extraordinary session of the legislature and as a result of that session a second law was passed under which the primaries of all parties were held Aug. 4th. This law makes the election precinct a primary district and requires all parties to hold primaries on the same day and in the same polling place. It gives the voter the rights to express his wishes on state officers and United States senators.

The civil service law, passed by the Forty-Fourth General Assembly, covers seventeen state charitable institutions, including 2,200 employes. The law has been enforced since Nov. 1, 1905 and all appointments, 1,023 in number, have been made under the direction of the commission. It has abolished the assessment of employes and in no instance has the political affiliation of the applicant been requested by the commission.

Party Keeps Pledges.

With the passage of these measures the Republican party has kept every pledge made in its platform of 1904 In its platform of 1906 the party declares for an extension of the civil service law and it is expected that the next legislature will amend the present act to include the penal and reformatory institutions, which will place about 500 more employes under civil service.

The administration of Governor Deneen has been marked by its economy, business-like methods and the appointment of men of the highest reputation who have given their services freely to the state without receiving any compensation in return. The administration's enforcement of the law has resulted in great saving to the state through contracts in the state institutions and in the state house.

Freight Rates Reduced.

Through the administration's activity the freight rates on the first five classes were reduced 20 per cent. A contest is still pending as to the other classes. This reduction was made without interference of the court and with the consent of the railroads, the shippers being given the advantage of the reductions immediately following the agreement instead of being tied up indefinitely awaiting the decision of the court.

Through the activity of the administration the tax rate was lowered from .55 to .50 cents on $100, or more than 9 per cent. It is expected that further reduction will be made in December.

The administration is responsible for investigations conducted by Audit Clerk Frank D. Whipp into the accounts of former state treasurers and state auditors. These investigations resulted in claims being made against former state treasurers for $287,915 and against former state auditors for $154,193. Former State Treasurer Fred A. Busse paid into the state treasury $8,579.46 Dec. 20, 1905. A suit was brought against former State Treasurere Henry Wolf and his bondsmen Dec. 20, 1905. An opinion has been rendered by the circuit court by Judge Shelvey in favor of the state. The case now is pending in the Illinois supreme court, to which it was appealed.

The state administration began an investigation of the Illinois Central Railway company last December under the direction of Mr. Whipp. Since that time between five and fifteen men have constantly been at work upon the books of the Illinois Central, preparding a report of funds paid to the state and due the state. This report is now in the hands of Attorney General Stead, and an early settlement is expected. Should it be found impossible to make a satisfactory settlement with the railroad company in the interests of the state, suit will be instituted against the company in the courts.

The state highway commission has been organized and experimental roads have been constructed. Applications for crushed stone have been received from forty-five counties and the commission has given its advice to many local organizations on the construction of bridges, more than $7,000 having been saved to local communities on four bridges upon which the commission was consulted.

The state geological survey was appointed, this survey and state highway commission having been provided for by measures passed by the Forty-Fourth General Assembly. Under the geological survey oil and gas fields have been studied, the elevation of 24,414 points have been determined, surveying having been started in twenty-two counties. One map has been printed and five others are now being engraved. The federal government is bearing half of the expenses of this commission.

Training Schools Established.

In the campaign of 1904 Governor Deneen pledged himself to carry out the party platform and further to provide for the establishment of training schools in the state reformatories and to raise the institution to the highest efficiency. He has kept his first pledge, providing a manual training school at the Pontiac Reformatory, where Professor Drew, a former teacher in the University of Chicago, is giving 200 boys practical training. A manual training building is being erected at the St. Charles School for Boys which will be completed in December. The training school will be established then and the 200 boys in that institution will enjoy the advantages accorded.

In making his appointments, Governor Deneen has sought the best men he could find in the state—men of broad experience. Directors of great business interests and foremost professional men have been induced to take charge of work in the institutions and devote their time to it.

At the head of the state board of public charities he appointed Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, who possesses a national reputation. The other members of this board are: Miss Julia Lathrop, Chicago; Dr. John T. McAnally, Carbondale; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Mrs. Clara T. Bourland, Peoria.

The geological survey commission consists of Dr. Edmond J. James, president of the University of Illinois; Governor Deneen and Professor T. C. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, who is an authority on geology; Dr. J. Foster Bain, of Champaign, is director of the commission.

The internal improvement commission, which has charge of the formation of plans for the deep waterway for the Mississippi river, consists of Isham Randolph, engineer of the sanitary district of Chicago and consulting engineer of the Panama canal; Henry M. Schmeidt, of Beardstown; Lyman E. Cooley, of Evanston, and Henry W. Jones, of Chicago.

Workingmen's Insurance.

The Forty-Fourth General Assembly provided for the industrial insurance commission to study plans for state insurance for workingmen. On this Governor Deneen appointed: Professor Charles R. Henderson, professor of sociology of the University of Chicago; Charles H. Hulburd, president of the Elgin Watch company; Harrison T. Jones, Adolph E. Adeloff, of Chicago; Professor David Kinley, professor of political economy of the University of Illinois.

At the head of the board of trustees of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee, the governor placed Bernard E. Sunny, western manager of the General Electric company, Chicago.

Robert Rew, of Rockford, and Dr. P. A. Woodsworth, of Chicago, were appointed trustees of the Northern Hospital for Insane, Elgin.

Lewis L. Lehman, of Mattoon, was appointed trustee of the University of Illinois. Mr. Lehman is now a nominee for that position on the Republican ticket.

Ernest P. Bicknell, secretary of the Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities, and Mrs. W. S. Heffeman, of Chicago, were appointed trustees of the State Training School for Girls, Geneva.

Charles G. Eckhart, of Tuscola, was made a member of the board of pardons and Lawrence B. Stringer, of Lincoln, Democratic nominee for governor in 1904, was appointed a member of the court of claims.

Changes in Institutions.

W. Carbys Zimmerman, of Chicago, was appointed state architect. Mr. Zimmerman has been engaged ever since his appointment on plans for the improvement of the institutional buildings and repairs for the state house. Architects, under his direction, now are making specific examination of the various institutions for the purpose of increasing the ventilation, breathing space, light, and removing the old plumbing with the view to improving the sanitary conditions.

As members of the Chicago charter convention, the governor appointed: B. A. Eckhart, Ex-Mayor Carter Harrison, Ex-Mayor George B. Swift, John T. Wilson, Walter L. Fisher, Professor Graham Taylor, John G. Shedd, Frank G. Hoyne, Colonel Edward C. Young, Professor Charles E. Merriam, Alexander H. Revell, Lessing Rosenthal, George E. Cole, George J. Thompson, B. E. Sunny.

At the head of the west park board the governor appointed Bernard A. Eckhart, of Chicago, after Mr. Eckhart had repeatedly refused to accept the appointment. The west park commission was given authority by the Forty-Fourth General Assembly to issue $2,000,000 bonds for improvements of the system and $1,000,000 bonds for the establishment and maintenance of small parks. This work has been under way for some time.

The number of employes has been reduced, cutting down the expenses of the park materially. A businesslike organization has been substituted for the old political system which prevailed on Chicago's great west side for years.

Legislation Enacted.

The work of the Forty-Fourth General Assembly was sweeping in character, and covered every pledge upon which the party had given utterance. It passed a compulsory primary law, a civil service law, and an act empowering the city of Chicago to frame its own charter. It enacted a gas regulation law under which the city of Chicago has since obtained a reduction in the price of its gas from $1.00 per thousand to 85 cents,—a saving of thousands of dollars to the gas consumers of the city, annually. It passed a municipal court bill, giving the city of Chicago the right to organize a court with a chief justice, and twenty-seven municipal court judges. This act abolishes the evils of the justice courts, and is expected to be a protection to the citizens of Chicago against vicious legal actions in future. It passed an act changing the cumulative voting system in vogue in the election of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, to a straight vote for each candidate. Under this system, instead of having a bi-partisan board, the Republican party elected nine trustees and assumed the responsibility for the district, which, in time past, had been divided between the two parties.

Governor Deneen's message at the opening of the general assembly recommended that the legislature pass a law providing for the creation of a state geological survey, and a state highway, or hard-roads commission. His recommendation was carried out, and both the commissions created, although the hard-roads bill was not as extensive as had been recommended. The only measure, which the administration supported, that the legislature failed to pass, was a bill providing for the reform of the court practice act. While this measure failed of passage, it is the purpose of the governor to press again in his message to the Forty-Fifth General Assembly.

The Forty-Fifth General Assembly will be called upon to elect a United States senator, and pass measures in fulfillment of the party pledge in the platform of 1906, which calls for an extension of the civil service act. This extension is expected to cover the penal and reformatory institutions, and possibly the state house, at Springfield.

Appropriations Vetoed.

Governor Deneen found it necessary to veto appropriations carrying more than $1,000,000 of the state funds. These appropriations were found in eleven appropriation bills. Portions of the bills disapproved were for the following amounts:

Northern Hospital for Insane, Elgin $29,550; Eastern Hospital for Insane, Kankakee $45,000; Central Hospital for Insane, Jacksonville, $10,000; Southern Hospital for Insane, Anna, $9,000; Asylum for Incurable Insane, Peoria, $293,000; Western Hospital for Insane, Watertown, $30,000; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, $20,000; Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville $10,630; St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles, $35,000; Eastern Illinois Normal School, Charleston, $100,000; Illinois State Normal University, Normal, $75,000; Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Chester, $35,000; Illinois Penitentiary, Joliet, $50,000; Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac, $10,000; State Board of Agriculture $10,000; University of Illinois, Urbana, $213,000; State Tuberculosis Sanatorium $25,000; Kenesaw Mountain Monument $20,000; Illinois National Guard and Naval Reserve $108,780; miscellaneous $4,480. Total, $1,108,410.

These items generally were disapproved because they were not indispensable to the comfort of the inmates of the various institutions.

In vetoing house bill number 339 for an appropriation of $25,000 for the erection of a state sanatorium for sufferers from tuberculosis, Governor Deneen gave the following reason:

"My approval of this bill is withheld, not because it might not be in some circumstances a very necessary undertaking for the state to extend relief to persons so afflicted; the appropriation already named and approved for charitable purposes is all that the state ought at this time to undertake. I am constrained to veto this bill because I do not believe it proper at this time to impose new obligations upon the state."

The majorty of the appropriations vetoed by Governor Deneen were for improvements in the various institutions in the way of new buildings, new departments or additions to the structures.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES

Commission Has Appointed 1,023 Employes in Charitable Institutions Since November, 1905.

The civil service law passed by the Forty-Fourth General Assembly became effective in seventeen state charitable institutions, including 2,168 positions, Nov. 1, 1905. Since then the Illinois civil service commission has made 1,023 appointments to vacancies or more than 47 per cent. of the total number of employes who passed under civil service Nov. 1.

Between Jan. 1, 1905, when Governor Deneen became the head of the administration, and Nov. 1, 1905, when the civil service law went into effect, 401 changes were made in the institutions or 19.43 per cent. The total number of changes since Jan. 1, 1905 to Oct. 1, 1906, have been 1,424, or 65.7 per cent. of the total number of employes in the charitable institutions.

The commission has sought faithfully to enforce the law and not a single appointment has been made for political purposes. It has received 2,745 applications and conducted 114 examinations in twenty-two different cities of the state. These examinations were held for thirty-two different kinds of positions, in which the salaries ranged from $26 to $125 per month. The examinations have been practical in every instance. They were prepared by experts in their respective lines, who co-operated with the commission in increasing the efficiency of the service.

In seeking competent applicants for these positions the commission has sent out 17,000 letters to legislators, county school superintendents, principals of schools, postmasters and county supervisors.

In no instance was the politics of the individual asked, the commission adhering strictly to the law.

The establishment of training schools for the nurses in the hospitals for the insane has attracted "a fine class of young men and young women who are desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity to become trained nurses. By means of these schools, it is expected to increase the efficiency of the attendants in the various institutions, as they are trained in the care of the insane and taught how to handle them in a scientific and sensible way.

The commission has abolished the system of assessing employes for political campaigns. In enforcing this section of the law, it was only necessary to cause one arrest. It had a wholesome effect and there have been no further efforts to assess state employes.

The commission has practically killed off the "hospital tramp," so far as Illinois institutions are concerned. Superintendents had complained for years that they were unable to prevent attendants from wandering from one institution to another and because of the scarcity of help in this class, they were required to employ many of these people. The commission has refused to permit discharged employes to re-enter the state service and has discouraged all employes who have sought to go from one institution in the state to another, practically making it impossible for them to do so. By this means 244 discharged employes have been cut out of the service. Of the 747 employes who have resigned a few are expected to try to re-enter the service.

A Young Father at 70.

"My mother has suddenly been made young at 70. Twenty years of intense suffering from dyspepsia had entirely disabled her, until six months ago, when she began taking Electric Bitters, which have completely cured her and restored the strenght and activity she had in the prime of life," writes Mrs. W. L. Gilpatrick, of Danforth, Me. Greatest restorative medicine on the globe. Sets stomach, liver and kidneys right, purifies the blood, and cures malaria, biliousness and weakness, wonderful nerve tonic. Price 50c. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy.

It was at the class in arithmetic that the following household problem was exactly solved: "Suppose that in a family of five there are only four potatoes for dinner, and the mother wants to give each of the children an equal share—how is she going to do it?" For a few minutes there was silence in the room while everybody calculated hard. Finally one of little boys rose to his feet and, after attracting the attention of the school master, gave this unexpected answer: "Mash the potatoes, sir."

Danger From the Plague.

There is grave danger from the plague of coughs and colds that are so prevalent, unless you take Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Mrs. Geo. Walls, of Forest City, Me., writes: "It is a Godsend to people living in climates where coughs and colds prevail. I find it quickly ends them. It prevents pneumonia, cures la grippe, gives wonderful relief in asthma and hay fever, and makes weak lungs strong enough to ward off consumption, coughs and colds. 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy. Trial bottle free.

Plowing is an art. Who but the educated type of the farmer would look at it in such a light, but such it is, and to turn a good, even furrow requires years of practice. In some farming communities the skill of the man behind the plow is tested by competitive contests. In some counties in Illinois there are regular organized associations that hold plowing matches every season, and wherever such associations exist it is a noticeable fact that there is a better grade of plowing done.

A Badly Burned Girl,

or boy, man or woman, is quickly out of pain if Bucklen's Arnica Salve is applied promptly. G. J. Welch, of Kenosha, Mich., says: "I use it in my family for cuts, sores and all skin injuries, and find it perfect." Quickest pile cure known. Best healing salve made. 25c at Barrington Pharmacy.

A Springfield man, says an exchange, who was very fond of fishing, while enjoying great sport at Beardstown on the Illinois river, went to the telegraph office and sent the following message to his wife: "I've got one. Weighs seven pounds and is a beauty." In reply came the following signed by his wife: "So have I. Weighs ten pounds. He isn't a beauty. Looks like you."

Blood Poisoning

results from chronic constipation, which is quickly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills. They remove all poisonous germs from the system and infuse new life and vigor; cure sour stomach, nausia, headache, dizziness and colic, without griping or discomfort. 25c. Guaranteed by Barrington Pharmacy.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Village of Barrington having ordered the construction of an extension of the connected system of water mains and supply pipes with the necessary, hydrants and appliances on Station Street and Cook Street, the ordinance for the same being on file in the office of the Village Clerk of said Village and the said Village of Barrington having applied to the County Court of Cook County, Illinois, for an assessment of the cost of said improvement, according to the benefits, and an assessment thereof having been made and returned to said Court (Docket Number 3,) the final hearing thereon will be held on the 1st day of November A. D. 1906, or as soon thereafter as the business of the Court will permit. All persons desiring may file objections in said Court before said day and may appear on the hearing and make their defense.

Said ordinance provides for the collection of said assessment in 5 annual installments with annual interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum.

JOHN H. MACKAY,
Officer appointed by County Court to levy said Assessment.
Dated October 26th, A. D. 1906.

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