MISS MARY MILLER WINS PROMINENCE

The Woman Lawyer Who Won a $30,000 Fee.

Miss Nellie O. Miller, stenographer for Shank & Hall, has a sister, who has won fame in Chicago through the earning of a $30,000 fee for the winning of an important suit. Her photo and an extensive write-up appear in Human Life for October, under the heading of Celebrities. We quote from Hampton's Broadway Magazine for January:

"There is nothing remarkable about the fact that a woman lawyer should win a big will case. Why shouldn't she? As a matter of fact, in many instances, women make better lawyers than men, especially through natural intuition. Then again they are good talkers, and persuasive in argument."

There you have it. That is what Miss Mary E. Miller, of Chicago, said that after she had won her suit on behalf of the grand children of the late Wm. Bross, of that city, for the immediate distribution of their grandfather's $3,000,000 estate. It does seem odd there aren't more women lawyers. Nobody is going to deny that they are good talkers and the man who will not admit that women are "persuasive in argument,,—hm!

Miss Miller, however can do things other than talk. She was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1895, and since then has been steadily at work upon criminal and cival cases, a trial lawyerbefore a jury, practice in Chancery Court, specializing in the law of real estate and wills. She was born in Calhoun County, Michigan, and is a graduate of the Chicago College of Law, which is the law department of Lake Forest University. She taught in the Portland, Mich., High School, took a course in a business college, became a stenographer, in a Chicago law office, studied law at night and—

"Have you had any proposals of marriage since the great fee was won by you?" she was asked.

"No not yet. Because, perhaps, the money won't be paid over until the formal order has been placed in the court records. Maybe then some men will want to propose to me by mail, but please don't suggest such a thing." (She lives at 4516 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)

The argument for which she will be paid her rich fee is interesting: under the provisions of the Bross will the estate was to be held in trust until the youngest of the grandchildren reached the age of 30 years according to the construction placed upon it by Azariah T. Galt, the administrator, who contested the suit for immediate distribution.

Miss Miller held that, under the trustee's construction, the estate might never be distributed among the heirs it was intended to benefit. The youngest of the grandchildren, John Bross Lloyd, is now 22 years old, and the oldest, William Bross Lloyd, is 33. Miss Miller argued that should any of the heirs die before the youngest reached the age of 30 years, an injustice would be done to them.

Judge Carper ruled that the trustee's construction of the will would make the estate vest at too remote a period and ordered the distribution of it now.

For health and happiness—DeWitt's Little Early Risers—pleasant little liver pills, the best made. Sold by Sabin's drug store.

HOME CURE FOR ECZEMA

Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine Etc., Used as a Simple Wash

It really seems strange that so many people suffer in and year out with eczema when it is now no longer a secret that oil of wintergreen, mixed with thymol, glycerine etc., makes a wash that is bound to cure.

Old, obstinate cases it is true, cannot be cured in a few days, but there is absolutely no sufferer from eczema who ever used this simple wash and did not find immediately that wonderfully soothing, calm, cool sensation that comes when the itch is taken away. Instantly upon applying a few drops of the wash the remedy takes effect, the itch is allayed. There is no need of experiment—the patient knows at once.

Instead of trying to compound the oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine etc., in the right proportions ourselves, we are using a prescription which is universally found the most effective. It is known as the D. D. D. Prescription, or Oil of Wintergreen Compound. It is made by the D. D. D. Co. of Chicago, and our long experience with this remedy has given us great confidence in its merits. M. Clemens, Druggist.

1-29-3t

The Courier 4 months for 50c.

Independents Fail to Convince Chicago.

The recent telephone convention in Chicago secured a transitory place in the limelight through the insulting of Chicago's mayor and the city council by H. D. Critchfield, who officially represented it in replying to words of greeting from the mayor's representative. The cause of this lies in the chagrin of the Independent telephone interests over continued failures to secure a foothold in Chicago.

The Independent telephone people seem to fail to grasp the fact that Chicago has reached a stage of understanding of public utility service far in advance of that common throughout the country, and that antipathy to dual telephone service is a settled policy in Chicago, founded on conclusions reached by careful study and investigation. Chicago does not bar out the Independents because it dislikes the Independents, but because it finds it to its own interests to follow this course.

Mr. Critchfield had something to say about "1,300,000 Independent telephones" alleged to be within 500 miles of Chicago "which are denied admission to Chicago and Chicago's great commercial interests". The answer of the Chicago Telephone Company to this was prompt, brief and full. It was published as an advertisement, with a telephone operator pointing at the map and saying:

I reach directly, every town, village and hamlet within a radius of nearly 1000 miles. In all this territory no person wishing to telephone is shut out of Chicago. Good long distance lines and low rates enable me to deliver thousands of toll calls at your telephone doors every day. If you know the name of any town, village or hamlet of 500 or more inhabitants that does not have a Bell telephone connection, please let me know. I want to get there. Main 294.

A few days after the Independent telephone convention adjourned the Chicago Tribune published the following editorial, showing how little impression the convention vaporings had worked on public opinion in Chicago.

"The recent hearing of the Independent telephone companies before the committee on gas, oil and electric lights has developed an interesting and important fact.

It is not the Chicago Telephone affiliation with the Bell Company will panies that object to connection for long distance service. A representative of these companies told the committee that "we don't believe that it is practical for independent telephone companies to render satisfactory service where its patrons are served through the offices of a competitor."

In other words the position of the independents seeking access to the city by means of the Illinois Tunnell Company's telephone franchise is this: The company now in operation in the local field because of its tance field, which is almost as undiscriminate in favor of that company's long distance service and against independent systems where they compete. Therefore, it is necessary to have a dual system in Chicago to provide for the efficiency of the independent for long distance service.

If the theory advanced were true the conclusion thus drawn from it would nevertheless be false because the advantages to the community from avoiding this discrimination and the maintenance of fair and efficient service would be far outweighed by the intolerable nuisance of the dual system within the city—to say nothing of the perpetuation of competitive conditions in the long distance field, which is almost as undesirable.

But the theory itself is false because it fails either to take into account or to give proper weight to the factor of regulation. If it is impossible by public regulation to maintain efficiency in a service provided jointly by two companies it is probably impossible to maintain it at all. The problem in the former case may be more vexatious at first, but it is by no means impossible. It may be that a company at first would be so short-sighted as to engage in this underhanded policy of discrimination, but the means of bringing it to time are ample.

The dual system cannot be justified on such arguments as these. It could, in fact, be justified on one ground only, and that the impotence of public control of public service.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough syrup tastes nearly as good as maple sugar. It cures the cold by gently moving the bowels and at the same time it is soothing for throat irritation, thereby stopping the cough. Sold by Sabin's drug store.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

THE GRANGE NAME,

An Influential Factor in Business and Legislation.

National Master Bachelder's Warning to Those Who Would Benefit by the Grange Name In Enterprises Outside the Grange.

In his department in the National Grange Organ in a recent number National Master Bachelder remarks that as the grange is fast becoming an influential factor in social, educational and financial affairs and also in legislative affairs, both state and national, the fair name of our organization must be protected. There is and will continue to be, he says, great effort made by people with wares to sell and legislative matters to promote to in some way use the word grange in the name adopted to designate their business or scheme in order to deceive the people and draw support to the enterprises by causing them to be known as grange enterprises. There is absolutely no justification for this unless the grange or some committee appointed by the grange has absolute authority in the management.

To be more specific, we may say that an agricultural fair should not be known as a grange fair unless its management is in the hands of the grange or has been specifically indorsed by the grange having jurisdiction. A store should not be known as a grange store unless conducted by the grange or giving special rates to members of the grange through grange authority. A paper has no real authority for the use of the word grange in its title unless its policy is directed by the organization, but grange departments in papers designed for other fields do not come within this restriction, for they simply contain grange news and do not carry any policy or responsibility of the grange. The use of the word grange in the title of banks without a controlling interest in such banks being in the hands of directors chosen by the grange, whereby special privileges would be secured to members of the grange, is an unauthorized and improper use of the fair name of the grange.

Other instances might be cited in which wrong impressions are conveyed and the name of the grange placed in great jeopardy by the use of its name. In a word, the name of our organization should be restricted by action of the national grange to such enterprises as at least have their policies dictated and their affairs directed by members of the grange in some official capacity, for any other course in case of disaster would bring much odium upon us, even though we have no opportunity to prevent such disaster. We do not undertake to say that an agricultural fair, store, paper or bank using the name grange in its title should necessarily be financed by the organization, but we do most emphatically assert that the use of the name carries with it or should carry with it the authority to dictate the policy and direct its general management.

A Granger a Hundred Years Old.

A notable event which took place at Oxford, Mich., last month was the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Aunt Charity Stevens, a charter member of Oxford grange. Over 1,000 people assembled to pay tribute to the venerated sister. Congressman Smith was one of the speakers on the occasion and recounted events that had taken place during Mrs. Stevens' long life, which covered the administration of twenty-four of our twenty-six presidents.

The Work In Connecticut.

State Master L. H. Healy says that the grange work in Connecticut since Jan. 1 has been on the "jump." Ten granges have been reorganized and four new ones organized, with a total increase of membership of about 1,200. Special work in that state has been along the lines of co-operation, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the subject in all its details. The field meetings are reported as the most successful ever held.

New Hampshire grange recently tried to determine "the value of a kicker in the world's progress." There is more to that question than would appear on the surface.

Gilman grange of Exeter, N. H., observed its thirty-fifth anniversary on Oct. 5. An address was given by National Master Bachelder.

How to Care For Clothes.

When an unwashable garment has just been taken off never put it into the wardrobe until it has been aired for an hour or so. Clothing which has been worn a long time, if not aired properly, contracts most disagreeable odors.

Air and sunshine have disinfecting qualities which are purifying, and we should know how to avail ourselves of them.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they canot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucuous surfaces. We will give $100 for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Kodol for dyspepsia and indigestion will digest any and all food at any and all times. Kodol is guaranteed to give prompt relief. Sold by Sabin's drug store.