## M. W. A. ENTERTAIN.

Entertainment.

Friday evening of last week at 7:30 o'clock the M. W. A. camp No. 809, assembled at their hall, in the Meyer block and, headed by the Barrington Military band, they marched to Stott's hall, where about 400 invited guests awaited their arrival.

Worthy Adviser F. E. Hawley acted as chairman of the evening, in the absence of Venerable Consul Smith, who was ill. The following program was rendered:

Woodman song by the Camp. Selection by the Barrington Mili-

Address of Welcome by Rev. T. E. Ream.

Song by Master-James Hawley. Address, "Woodcraft," by Attorney

A. J. Redmond. Recitation by Miss Leila Lines. Song, "Blind Match Girl," by Little

Miss Esther Kampert. Solo by Dr. Kendall.

Recitation by Miss Gertrude Kitson. Duet by Misses Clara Cady and Ada

Selection by the Barrington Military Recitation by Master Herbert Wil-

mer. "A Negro Sermon," by Mrs. C. A

Instrumental music by Mrs. F. J. Hawley and daughter, Miss Edna. Recitation by Miss Grace Catlow.

Recitation by Mrs. M. Bennett. Recitation by Miss Genevieve Kit-

Solo by Miss Carrie Kingsley. Solo by Dr. Kendall. Recitation by E. M. Blocks. Vocal and instrumental music by

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hawley and daughter, Miss Edna. "Prayer" by Joseph Catlow. Recitation by Miss Genevieve Kit-

Recitation by Miss Susie Cady. Recitation by Henry Lageschulte. Reading by M. A. Bennett.

Franklin Compton. Selection by the Barrington Military band.

A committee of the lodge now diswhich the rest of the evening was wee' small hours of the morning.

The entertainment was a complete success from beginning to end.

Each and every one on the program did their utmost to make the evening an enjoyable one. Miss Genevieve Kitson deserves special mention for the able manner in which she rendered "Zingarelia" and other choice selections. She is an artist par excellence.

## A GOOD SHOWING.

School Report from the Flint Creek and Honey Lake Schools Speak Well for the Teachers.

FLINT CREEK SCHOOL. Honor roll for the week ending February 7th, 1896: Louis Shoemaker, Bertha Ludtke, Martha Ludtke, Arthur Harnden, Louis Peterson, Herman Kuhlman, Rosa Peterson, Mary

Shoemaker, Willie Miller. NELLIE M. DONLEA, Teacher.

HONEY LAKE SCHOOL.

The following is the report of the Honey Lake school, showing the highest average for the month of January: Sixth Grade-Myrtle Burtis. Fifth Grade-Wm. Sandman ..... 96 Third Grade—Dottie Sinnett .... 97 First Grade-Clarence Neuman .... 97

The following are the names of the pupils who have not been absent during the month:

Emma Bealer. Chas. Wienecke Fred Wienecke. Myrtle Burtis. Emile Wienecke. August Wienecke. Louis Wienecke. Henry Sandman. Amanda Sandman.

MISS ESTELLA GRACE, Teacher.

## The Mass Meeting.

On Sunday evening a union meeting was held by the Baptist and Methodist congregations in the latter's church for the purpose of acquainting our citizens with the needs of the Armenians. The following program was rendered:

- Selection by the choir. Song by the congregation.
- Prayer by Rev. Ream. Duet by Miss Carrie Kingsley.
- and Mr. Fred Lines.
- Scripture lesson by Rev. Ream. Song, "Onward, Forward, Sol-
- diers," by the congregation.

  After which Rev. Ream introduced M. C. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh gave a very interesting and accurate description of the

geographical location of Armenia, the character of its people, etc. His impar-A Most Enjoyable Time Spent at Their tial statement of facts left a deep impression on the minds of the audience.

Mr. McIntosh was followed by Rev. Kingsley, who spoke chiefly on the religion and origin of the Mohammedan worship. His talk bristled with historical facts.

Rev. Ream now took the floor and in a few words reminded the audience that no matter what the religious belief or character of the people might be the fact remained that 100,000 Armenians were to-day actually starving. He said further that all humanity were brothers and sisters, and it was our duty to lend them a helping hand.

A collection was then taken on behalf of the Armenians.

Everyone left the church with a better knowledge of Armenia and its suf-

### SPRING LAKE.

Mrs C. P. Oberst is on the sick list. Dr. Clausius is in attendance.

Chas. Ahlbright had the misfortune to slip and fall last Tuesday, and hurt himself quite badly; we are glad to say that he is getting much better.

James Crawford, who has been working in the factory for some time, left last Monday morning for an extended visit to his old home in Scot-

Remember the dance next Monday evening.

F. A. Cady and family, Mrs. A Smith and sons, Ray and Edward, and ye scribe attended the M. W. A. entertainment at Barrington last Friday evening.

Frank Cary will leave for Kendall. Wis., next week.

H. D. A. Grebe, of Barrington, was a caller at the factory last Tuesday.

Carl Naeher, of Barrington, drove

through here Tuesday.

L. Haight is suffering with a bad Dialogue by Miss Maud Cady and cold.

One of our most worthy citizens thought that the waterworks at Algonquin had no power and tried to stop the water with his hat. He was tributed apples to the audience, after somewhat surprised to see the hat go rolling down the gutter, and still more surprised when the hose coupling came passed in a social manner until the loose and the water struck him, causing him to turn two or three somersaults before he could regain his feet. He has unbounded faith in the water-

works now. One of our friends wears a new hat. Where did you get it John?

## LANGENHEIM.

Mr. and Mrs P. Beek and family called on Mr. and Mrs. C. Kraus, Wed

James Muska was a Barrington visitor the forepart of the week.

Chas. Givens was a Langenheim visitor, Saturday.

Miss Dora Langenheim spent a few

days recently with friends in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kirmse of Barrington, are visiting at the home of Mr.

and Mrs. L. Langenheim. Vincent Davlin and Elmer Murray

vere Langenheim callers, Sunday. Mrs. Goodrich spent a few days re-

ently at Woodstock. D. Kelsey made a business trip to

Waukegan recently. Mrs. J. Weimuth made a business

trip to Chicago the latter part of last jam at Chicago Heights.

Miss Mary Kotlaber was a Barrington visitor Tuesday. MOLLY.

## LAKE ZURICH

Al R. Ficke is visiting friends in Chicago and vicinity.

The masquerade ball Saturday was most enjoyable time. F. P. Clark shipped three cars of

ice to Joliet Thursday. Mrs. Bachhofen, living in Chicago, is not expected to live. Mrs. Bach-

hofen is a sister of Mr. Henry Seip. Chas. Seip held an auction, but did

not sell much. E. A. Ficke has a new clerk-Mr. Scerson.

Mrs. Wm. Schultz is convalescent. Jake Herman, the harness maker, reports business on the increase.

Quite a number of our people attended the dance at Wauconda last evening, while some went to Palatine. Did you get a valentine?

## BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Mrs. S. S. Burtis is quite sick.

Mr. F. Kampert made a trip to Wauconda Thursday.

Leap year sleighing parties are the talk nowadays.

Mrs. A. J. Redmond returned home

Miss Mamie Prouty is visiting friends in Wauconda.

Wm. McCredie visited with friends here Friday.

Ladies' stylish, up-to-date footwear at A. W. Meyer & Co.'s. Prices low.

Miss Clara Weinert spent a few days

visiting at the home of Fred Weseman and family. Al. R. Ficke of Lake Zurich was

a pleasant caller at this office Thurs-

J. L. Torrence, justice of the peace, of Volo, Ill., transacted business here

Thursday. Bishop Dubs was a visitor at Rev. 13 one - pound packages Fancy

Meier's home Friday. Wm. Leonard announces himself as a candidate for re-election in the

Town of Cuba as collector. The result of yesterday's primaries was as follows: F. O. Willmarth, delegate, and John C. Plagge, alternate, reeeived 138 votes; J. F. Freeman, delegate, and F. J. Hawley, alternate, received 24 votes.

Special bargains in dress goods at A. W. Meyer & Co.'s next week. Call and see them.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Benton of Barrington Centre, will give as farewell party this evening. An account next week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Covey, of Elgin, PURE BUCKWHEAT, 12 1-2 pound Sack, were visitors here a few days this Bishop Bowman will preach at the

morrow evening. Mrs. G. Burtis and daughter, Miss Cora, visited with friends in Chicago

German Evangelical Zion's church to-

Thursday. Misses Lizzie and Cora Burtis, of Lincoln, Neb., are visiting with Mr. G. Burtis.

A. W. Meyer & Co. scoops them all in low prices on flour. Buy now.

FOR RENT-May 1, Saloon with adjoining property. For particulars, call or address J. Zimmerman, Barrington, Ills.

August Wewitzer, who has been a guest at the home of Mrs. M. Clute for some time, returned to his home in Marshall, Minn., Monday evening.

FOR SALE-Meat market, in Barrington, doing a good business. Owner has other business that needs his attention. Enquire of F. Kampert, Barrington.

It is rumored that the M. E.church congregation will erect a new parsonage. This building is badly needed and the project should meet with liberal encouragement.

Mrs. S. M. Cronk returned home from Momence, Ills., after a two week's visit with friends. Mrs. Cronk also visited with her son, Will-

Men's overshirts and underwear must go, if a big discount in prices will do it.

WOLTHAULEN & LANDWER.

The entertainment given at the Honey Lake school-house Friday even ing of last week was well attended considering the condition of the roads. Miss Grace, the teacher, expects to a complete success. Everybody had a have the program repeated in the near future.

> Adam Hanna was elected chairman and his daughter, Sarah, secretary and treasurer of the populist central committee of the ninth congressional district in Indiana last week

> Miss Hattie Moldenhauer was given a surprise party at the home of her sister, Mrs. Fred Meister, last Thursday evening, the occasion being her birthday anniversary. The evening was devoted to games, etc., and those present report a very pleasant time.

To say that the Barrington Pleasure Club is a success is putting it mildly. The scholars are getting along nicely. Wednesday evening's party was heartily enjoyed by all. It is expected that in a few weeks a social will be given by the club, when they expect to invite their friends to share a pleasant evening with them.

It is not necessary for us to say anything except that these

## Talk for Themselves.

32 pounds Best Rolled Oats..... \$1.00 20 pounds Fancy Rice, whole.... 1.00 8 pound-packages Best Tea Sift-3 pounds Uncolored Japan Tea, 50c per pound quality..... pounds Japan Tea..... 1.00 5 pounds Crushed Java Coffee... 1.00 5 pound-packages Prize Coffee... 1.00 pounds Fancy Peaberry Coffee. 1.00 1-pound cans Meyers Regent 

12 one-pound cans Silver Sweet

16 two-pound cans Sugar Corn... 1.00 8 three-pound cans first quality ..... 1.00

...... 1.00 12 three-pound cans Standard To-8 two-pound cans of the finest table Tomatoes..... 1.00 11 pounds large fancy dried Pears, 1.00 " " " Peaches, 1.00 9 pounds fancy dried Apricots... 1.00 " large fancy Prunes..... 1.00 20 good Prunes..... 1.00 fancy stem Raisins .... 1.00 finest cooking Raisins.. 1.00 good Raisins..... 1.00 per gallon quality..... 1.00 Corn ...... 1.00 10 pounds Pure Vermont Table 

3.30

35 cents

70c per gallon quality...... 1.00 Below Wholesale Prices.

OUR BEST, Superior to All Other Brands, per barrel, \$3.40

Every Sack Guaranteed. RYE FLOUR, Gives Satisfaction, 50-pound Sack, 75 cents

SNOW FLAKE, Best Family Flour, per barrel,

Our prices on Groceries are absolutely the very lowsst quoted in town for HONEST QUALITIES.

## Wolthausen & Landwer DRESS GOODS.

This is something that all ladies are interested in.

Our dressgoods department is replete with new and stylish patterns. To see these goods is to be a customer.

Our stock consists of

# FLANNELS, ETC.

TO CLOSE OUT

In order to reduce onr stock, we will close out our stock of Winter Dress Goods at a big sacrifice.

BED BLANKETS and COMFORTERS Will be sold at a discount of 15 per cent.

Can You use these Goods? Come in and take a look at them.

WOLTHAUSEN & LANDWER General Merchants.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

## Sarrington Review.

M. T. LANEY, Ed. and Pub.

BARRINGTON. - - - ILLINOIS.

## HISTORY OF A WEEK.

THE NEWS OF SEVEN DAYS UP TO DATE.

Political, Religious, Social and Criminal Doings of the Whole World Carefully Condensed for Our Readers-The Accident Record.

Five persons from Chicago were seriously injured in a wreck of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf excursion train near Denver Sunday. The train was literally blown from the tracks and down into the gulch, which fortunately at that point is not to exceed six feet

Conrad Truss, aged 86, committed suicide at Wabash, Ind., by hanging himself in a strawshed of his barn. He had been mentally unsound for several years.

Three schooners were driven on Mampton, Salisbury and Plum island beaches, within five miles of each other, in the northeast gale Sunday evening, and ten lives were lost.

It is stated that General Baratieri, in command of Italian troops, has asked fer the immediate dispatch of twelve battalions of infantry, six mounted batteries, and 2,500 mules to Erythea. The Cabinet discussed the demand and Premier Crispi had a long interview with King Humbert.

Fifteen persons were more or less seriously hurt and one cannot recover as the result of a collision Sunday between an east-bound Wabash stock train and a St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern passenger train going south.

The national board of directors of the Travelers' Protective Association of America has decided to hold the national convention at Terre Haute, Ind., on Tuesday, June 2 next.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association will be held in Chicago March 10 to 13 at the Lexington hotel.

The Porte has communicated to the embassies of the powers its reply to the proposals of the Zeitounlis setting forth their conditions of surrender. It is stated that the Porte promises a satisfactory settlement.

Oscar Barney Beak, a former resident of Quincy, Ill., shot Mrs. B. B. Catlin at Anaconda, Mont., and sent a bullet into his own brain. Beak is dead, but Mrs. Catlin will receover.

Michael Hanigan, younger brother of David B. Hanigan, who was acquitted of the murder of Solomon H. Mann, the alleged betrayer of his sister, was found dead at the bottom of a New York air shaft.

A deadly battle with revolvers was fought at a church meeting near Sulphur Springs, Tex., in which Charles Walker was killed and his brother. Will and Efton wounded. It is thought that one of the Williams brothers, with whom they fought, is fatally injured.

A bad case of smallpox has been discovered in an Italian boarding-house at Middletown, Conn. Nine other inmates are locked up.

Henry Lake, his wife and children were whipped by White Caps in Georgia, who suspected him of illicit distilling. Blake will die.

Joe Zorillard and William Verrill, of Duluth, Minn., have confessed the murder of an aged Frenchman named De-

mars, whose money they wanted. Peter L. Atkins and Miss Maud Kelly, of Middletown, N. Y., while driving, lost their way; and in the darkness drove into a morass, where both perished.

Bank Examiner Van Vraken, who is investigating the Fort Stanwix institution at Rome, N. Y., has thrown out notes for \$240,000, which he considers

doubtful. Minnie Specht, aged 9, and Harry Botzen, aged 7, and Edward Hill, aged 18, was seriously hurt at a fire in Brooklyn. They were spectators, and a wall

fell upon them. The reports as to the wheat crop in Argentina are contradictory. It is not believed that the figures will reach those of last year. A large quantity of old maize still remains unshipped, and there is little activity in commercial circles, owing to the decided fall in the premium on gold. The price is likely to go lower still, in view of the great quantites of gold which are com-

ing forward. It is reported that the Sikhs under British officers have gained two brilliant victories over the slave raiders in British Central Africa, Fourteen chiefs were captured and the road into the in-

terior was cleared. Dr. Hurst, of Pennigton, Va., while drunk, injected morphine into himself and his companions, causing the death. very shortly, of one of the party named Meyers; of Mr. Tracy, another member of the party, ten hours later, and since then Dr. Hurst himself while one or two other victims of the drunken freak " are so ill that recovery is doubtful.

### CASUALTIES.

Fire in the Exchange tobacco warehouse at Danville, Va., destroyed property worth \$25,000.

While the loss of property at Bound Brook, N. J., by fire and flood will be well up in the neighborhood of \$200,000, it is assured that but one life was lost. This man, whose name was Miller, perished in the attempt to aid people in

F. D. Teel's warehouse and refrigerator with contents was destroyed at Baraboo, Wis. Loss, \$9,000; insurance, \$2,500. Hosler & Sons' saw mill at Alverdton, Ohio, burned, entailing a loss of \$10,000; insured for \$6,500.

By the collapse of a building in course of construction at Oakland, Cal., James Burley, a lather, was killed and six other mechanics seriously injured.

The clothing of Mrs. Ellen G. Messer was ignited by a lamp explosion at Milwaukee, Wis., and she was burned to death.

A bridge on the New England Railroad over the Pequebuck River, near Bristol, collapsed Thursday night, carrying with it twenty workmen, of whom eleven perished.

Frederick Scheik of Chippewa Falls, Wis., was fatally crushed by a wagon.

Frank Hooper, of Republic, Mich. was killed by falling into a shaft 100 feet deep.

### FOREIGN.

It is semi-officially announced at London that there is good reason to believe that Venezuela is prepared to enter into a friendly discussion with Great Britain on the subject of the Uruan arrests and the incidents connected with them.

The owners of the British steamer Crathie have appealed against the judgment of the court at Rotterdam which found that steamer to blame for the sinking by collision in January last of the North German Lloyd steamship

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times says that the Sultan has invited the embassies of the powers to declare their views on the demands of the Zeitounlis.

The Russian press censor has instructed the newspapers not to publish anything tending to encourage the illusion that the government is meditating reforms of a liberal character in its administrative regime.

### CRIME.

Benjamin Ratcliffe, the slayer of the entire school board of Jefferson District, Park County, was hanged at the penitentiary at Canon City, Colo.

John D. Grant, a commercial traveler of Rockford, Ill.; attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum.

William Kattke, of Menominee, Mich who murdered his wife last Thanksgiving, has been sentenced to life impris-

H. H. Handy, of Chicago, was arrested at Hugo, Colo., for cashing \$500 worth of mining stock for his landlady and neglecting to account for the

Thomas Elvin, of Phoenixsville, Pa., has been convicted of poisoning his two children. He was despondent because his wife had run away with another

The body of John Melton, a veteran of the Mexican war, was found in a creek at Knoxville, Tenn. He had just drawn his pension and it is thought he was murdered for the money.

Joseph Merrifield, aged 12, and Hugh, his brother, aged 8, quarreled over who should make a fire at their home in Hedrick, Iowa, Friday. The elder brother, angered beyond control at the younger boy's snapping a slingshot in his face, grabbed a Winchester, shot the little fellow dead and tried to shoot Charles, another brother, aged 10, who escaped out the door. Joseph then blew his own brains out.

Last month Stanhope Royster shot and killed Banker McFarland at Boone. Iowa, for leading astray his daughter. A week later the girl killed herself in Omaha. Friday Royster was acquitted

of the murder after a week's trial. Safe blowers attempted to rob the safe in Rogers and Sons' bank at Bedford, O. Two charges of dynamite were used. The safe was ruined, but the rob-

bers realized nothing. Messrs, Gunn and Boatman, on trial at Oskaloosa, Iowa, for the murder of Irene Severt, were acquitted.

Ex-Alderman George Tilton, of Haverhill, Mass., has been sentenced to fifteen months in the house of correction for boodling.

A saloon fight occurred Thursday afternoon at Whiting, Inc., in which two men were killed and one seriously wounded. The affair started in a fight between Hungarians and Poles.

John A. King, one of the oldest criminal lawyers of Ohio, has been made defendant in disbarment proceedings at Napoleon for using obscene language in the presence of women.

The family of A. S. Bryan, a leading farmer at Greencastle, Ind., feel sure that the body of the woman found murdered at Fort Thomas, near Newport, Ky, is none other than their daughter, Pearl Bryan. Scott Jackson of the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati has been arested charged with the murder. The detectives also ordered the arrest of Will Wood of South Bend. Ind.

## FEARED STARVATION.

AWFUL DEED OF A CHICAGO CARPENTER.

Richard Klattke, Despondent and Out of Work, Removes His Parents, Wife and Children Beyond the Reach of Poverty-Act Was Deliberate.

An entire family of six, father, mother, wife and three children, were murdered Tuesday night by Richard Kyatte, a carpenter of Lake View, a suburb of Chicago, who then completed his work by killing himself. The dead are:

RICHARD KLATTKE, carpenter, 38 years of age.

KATE KLATTKE, his wife. JOHN KLATTKE, his father, aged

WILHELMINA KLATTKE, mother, aged 71 years.

MINA KLATTKE, daughter, aged 9. ANNA KLATTKE, daughter, aged 8. EMMA KLATTKF daughter, aged 7.

In the house were found the seven corpses. Each had a bullet wound in his head. In each case the ball had penetrated the brain and death had evidently been instantaneous. Beside the body of Richard Klattke lay a revolver, and empty cartridge shells were scattered about the rooms. One peculiar feature was the lack of any indication of a struggle on the part of any of the victims, and a heavy odor, which appeared to be that of chloroform, pervaded the house. From this it was surmised that Richard had first chloroformed the entire family, and had then, at his leisure,

On a chair lay a whetstone and two knives, each of which had been sharpened to the keen edge of a razor. It was evident that Klattke had prepared for a possible failure of his revolver and had arranged for a certain substitute. The knives were not needed. His aim was true and in every case, the doctor said, and death must have been instantaneous.

BOY MURDERER AND SUICIDE.

Thirteen-Year-Old Joseph Merrifield Kills His Brother and Himself,

Hedrick, Iowa, Feb. 8 .- A frightful and perhaps unparalleled tragedy occurred here Friday morning. Joseph Merrifield, the 13-year-old son of Frank Merrifield, shot his 8-year-old brother with a rifle and then killed himself, blowing the entire top of his head off.

Merrifield's three sons-Joseph, aged 13; Charles, aged 11, and Hugh, aged 8 -quarreled about the talking of the two younger brothers while Joe wished to sleep. Joe declared he would shoot them if they didn't quit, and accordingly got a rifle and leveled it at the head of Charles. They fought and Charles got out of the room. Joseph then turned the rifle on the smaller brother, Hugh, and fired, the ball taking effect in the left cheek and passing out through the back of the head. Joseph then deliberately placed the muzzle of the rifle between his eyes and touched the trigger with is foot, blowing his brains and the top of his head completely off.

The father had left the house early in the morning and after his departure the quarrel commenced. Neighbors were informed of the tragedy, and when they entered the house a sickening scene

## THE TRADE REVIEW.

SUCCESS OF POPULAR LOAN CHANGES CONDITIONS.

Foreign Investors Are Now Likely to Seek American Securities - Signs of Improvement in the Iron Market Iscrease in the Week's Fallures.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade says:

The wonderful success of the popular loan alters the face of events. The influence of this event upon all manufacturing and all trade cannot be lightly estimated. It puts the treasury on a safe basis for the time. whether congress does anything useful ifr not. It notifies foreign nations that the United States has power as well as purpose. It unlocks millions of gold which have been gathered in preparation, brings directly several millions of gold from Europe, and stimulates the anxiety of foreign investors to obtain American securities, With such a revolution in business suddenly effected the customary records of last week and month are of less value than usual.

"There have been signs of improvement in the iron manufacture, although the average of prices is nearly 1 per cent lower this week, for orders have been booked for nearly 300,000 tens of rails this year, against total deliveries in 1895 of 1,000,000 tons, and orders for wire nais are stimulated by a decision to advance the price again March 1. There is also a more active demand

### SCENES SKETCHED FROM THE CHICAGO TRACEDY.



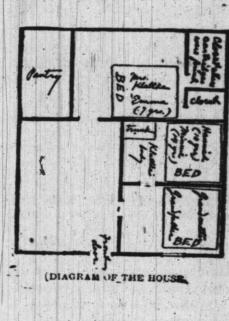
KLAETKE'S WIFE AND CHILD





KLAETKE, THE MURDERER AND SUICIDE





taken deliberate aim and had put the bullet into the brain of each.

Klattke was despondent. His family was cold and hungry. Since Christmas he had been out of work, and he ended his troubles.

A close examination of the remains showed that one of the victims alone had any warning of her fate. This was Mrs. Kate Klattke, the wife of the murderer. She, it appeared, had struggled with her husband before the fatal shot was fired. Her hands were scratched and her clothing torn. She had evidently been overpowered and thrown on the bed beside the dead body of her little 7-year-old daughter, Emma. The pillow and bed clothing were saturated with blood which had flowed from the wound in the right cheek just below the eye of each. The bullets had been fired at close range and the faces of the victims were burned and torn by the force of the powder.

In another room a still more sanguinary spectacle presented itself. On one of the two beds lay the bodies of the aged couple, each with a revolver bullet through the right cheek. Neither seemed to have stirred from the position of rest which they had taken on retiring. In each case powder burns told of the close range at which the shots were fired.

On the other bed lay the other two children, Mina and Anna, each with features calm and peaceful, as though in sleep, but disfigured by the awful blackened wound in the right cheek.

On the floor was the body of the murderer with his revolver by his side. Six empty cartridge shells were strewn about the floor. He had emptied his weapon and reloaded it. One shot of the new load was needed to complete the work, and it found its way into Klattke's brain.

was presented. The two boys lay dead | for plates and sheets. Southern comon the floor, surrounded by filth and petition lowers coke iron at Chicago and squalor. The father had neglected his children until they were almost starved.

BENJAMIN RATCLIFFE HANGED. Man Who Killed a School Board Executed at Canon City, Col.

Canon City, Colo., Feb. 8.-Benjamin Ratcliffe, the slayer of the entire school board of Jefferson district, Park county, was hanged at the penitentiary Thursday night at 8:05 o'clock. The crime for which Ratcliffe suffered death was one of the most startling in the history of Colorado. He deliberately shot down in the schoolhouse at Jefferson, Park county, the three members of the school board-Samuel Taylor, Lincoln F. McCurdy and George D. Wyatt. The cause of the trouble was the circulation of reports of alleged criminal intimacy between Ratcliffe and his motherless daughter, a girl of 18. These stories Ratcliffe attributed to McCurdy. He had also a fancied grievance against the other members of the board over the location of the schoolhouse

Women May Vote at Ohio Elections. Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 8.5 The supreme court has decided a case involving the constitutionality of the law giving women the right to vote for school di-rectors and members of city boards of such bodies. The case had been decided! valid. In the supreme court the judges divided even, three being in favor of affirmation and three against. Under the laws of Ohio this affirms the decision of the lower court, and the women will be permitted to enjoy the right of suffrage in the election of school offi-

cers .

prevents advance at the East, while sales of last year's speculators in the Pittsburg region still depress Bessemer. The ore pool is expected to fix the price for the year at \$4 or possibly at \$4.50, and the coke pool still reduces the output. Speculation has raised copper to 101/4 cents, with sales of 6.000 -200 pounds, and tin to 131/2 cents, and ead to 3.10 cents, with large experts f Mexican

"Sales of wool have been 4.566,200 bounds, against 5,192,150 pounds last year, and 6,656,715 pounds in 1893, and with reported reduction in clay worsteds and mixtures, the orders for other woolen goods are still unusually delayed. It is also stated that cancellations in carpets have been unusually numerous since January last.

"Speculation in wheat has again lifted prices, although Western receipts have been 2,800,907 bushels for the week, against 792,971 bushels last year. and for the year thus far 15,067,695 bushels, against 6,039,933 bushels last year. Atlantic exports have been increasing, though not in the same proportion, amounting for the week, flour included, to 1,965,956 bushels, against 1,458,255 bushels last year. The speculative market has been largely influenced by rumors of injury to the education, and to become members of coming crop and by foreign advices, and prices advanced 314 cents for cash and in the circuit court, the law being held | 2% cents for May. Corn has been comparatively steady. Cotton is practically unchanged, receipts continuing to accord with a yield of about 7,000,-

000 bales in 1895. "Failures for the last week have been 323 in the United States, against 281 last year, and 63 in Canada, against 58

last year."

### **8AYS IT WAS SUICIDE.**

STATEMENT BY A FRIEND OF PEARL BRYAN.

fellingsworth of Indianapolis Tells Police that She Bought Deadly Drugs for Her Friend-Prisoners May Be Taken to Kentucky.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10.-The Fort Thomas murder mystery is now nearer a solution than it has been since the se body of Pearl Bryan was found. Lula May Hollingsworth, one of Pearl Bryan's girl friends, who has been boarding at 1 Henry street, claims to know a good deal about the tragedy. Miss Hollingsworth's knowledge of the case was brought to light through a letter written to Marshal W. E. Starr of Greencastle. The man who wrote the letter is H. F. Ratcliffe, a traveling salesman from Baltimore. He advised Marshal Starr to investigate the matter

Jackson and he will have to swing for it." Miss Hollingsworth further says that Pearl was very bitter toward Jackson.

MAY GO TO KENTUCKY.

Pearl Bryan's Suspected Murderers Like

ly to Be Surrendered. Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 10.-All day Sunday the detectives from three cities were out busily hunting the missing links in the chain of circumstances by which the story of the murder of Pearl Bryan is to be shaped into perfect evidence. All search for the head has been fruitless, though made by hundreds of volunteers along with detectives. A very material addition to the dumb witnesses of the deed was discovered, however. Detectives Grim and Wittee found the girl's hat. In it was a bloody handkerchief and a big stone to keep it from being blown away. It was found in an angle between the Fort Thomas Electric railway and the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad near their intersection southwest of Newport, Ky.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH BURIED.

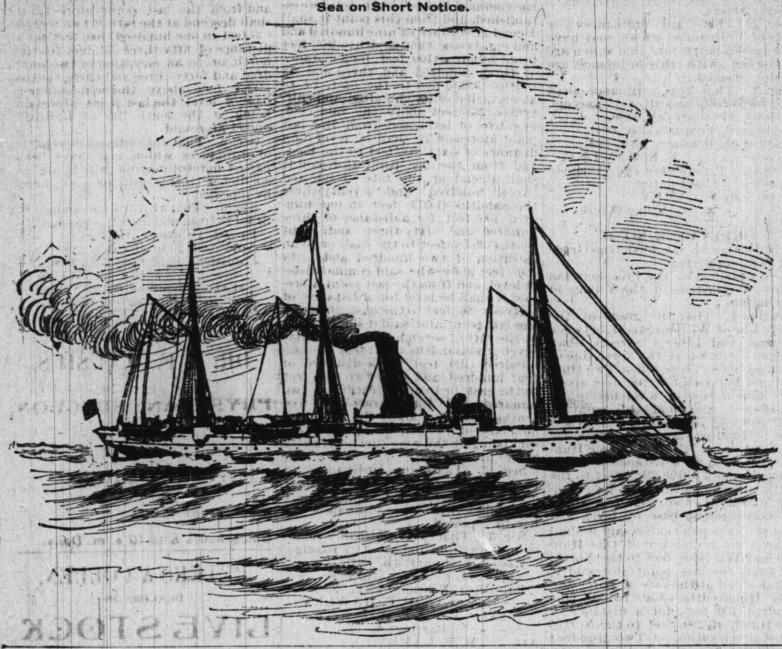
Services Take Place at Indianapolis Squday Afternoon.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10.-William H. English was buried Sunday afternoon in Crown Hill cemetery at the foot of the monument which he erected two years ago. At 8 o'clock in the morning the body was removed to the rotunda of the state capitol, where it was viewed by thousands of Indianapolis citizens who had known him so many years. Members of the Masonic order stood guard over the body while it was lying in state. The services at the funeral were simple. The Rev. John B. English of New York, a cousin of the dead man, prayed and talked briefly. The pallbearers were Gov. Matthews, Senator Turpie, Mayor Taggart, Gen. Knefler, John Coburn, John B. Wilson, John J. Curtis and John C. New.

After the funeral exercises in the hotel the Masons took charge of the body. They furnished an escort to the cemetery, and the body was placed in The mystery of the whereabouts of the grave by the order.

THE CRUISER DOLPHIN.

One of the Recent Additions to the United States Navy-The Dolphin Has Been Ordered to Be Ready for



and the marshal came here. Detective Frank Wilson was detailed to assist the marshal. They called on Miss Hollingsworth. She said that on the afternoon of Jan. 28 she was at the union station and met Miss Bryan. She had visited in Greencastle and had become acquainted with Miss Bryan there. After the usual greetings were over Miss Bryan told her she was in trouble, and said that Jackson was at fault.

At this point in her story Miss Hollingsworth wavered. She said that certain drugs had been purchased here and that four drug stores were visited. She would not tell the names of the drugs, but said that whisky formed a large part of the mixture. She said the stuff purchased cost 45 cents. She admitted that the stuff was purchased by a woman. Miss Hollingsworth said the was acquainted with Jackson and Wood, but had never met Walling.

That same evening Miss Bryan took a train for Cincinnati. She saw Wood afterward. He came here the following Friday and Miss Hollingsworth was at the depot. Both of them being acainted with Miss Bryan they talked out her. Wood was on his way to South Bend, Ind., and left shortly after his arrival here.

Miss Hollingsworth said she was positive neither Jackson nor Walling had killed Miss Bryan. She was asked: "How do you know they did not kill

"Because she died by her own hand. I have a theory. Pearl took the medicine herself. She was in Jackson's m at the time. It had a different et from what she expected and she grew so bad that Jackson saw she was going to die. He knew that it would never do to have her die in the house, so he secured a hack, and, assisted by

Walling, took her across the river. She may have died on the way or may have en dead before they got her out of the room, and their object in taking her there was to hide the crime. When near Fort Thomas they cut off her head and disposed of it to avoid identification. See if it don't come out that way."

Later Miss Hollingsworth told the olice she bought for Pearl Bryan three kinds of drugs here and instructed her to buy another drug after she reached Cincinnati, but to be careful of it, as it was deadly poison and would kill her if not correctly used. Miss Hollingsworth d that Pearl Bryan then said to her: "I will go to Cincinnati and take the stuff, and if it kills me I will be near insurance \$70 000

the girl Thursday night, Jan. 30, the night before the murder, remains unsolved. From her arrival here Monday, Jan. 27, up to 11 o'clock Thursday fcrenoon, her movements have been traced. Then comes a hiatus until 7 o'clock Friday evening, when she was last seen alive. This was at Dave Wallingford's saloon, where she and Jackson were seen, and she drank a glass of mineral water. The rest of the story has been told, barring certain gaps in it which detectives are now trying to

Jackson's razor, found in Walling's trunk, was turned over to the police. Medical experts say the girl's head was cut off with some very sharp instrument-a razor or a surgeon's knife. There are stains on the razor, but they are inconspicuous.

To the correspondent of the Associated Press late in the afternoon both Walling and Jackson repeated their accusations of each other. Jackson was anxious to know the state of public sentiment in regard to them, but would say nothing more than he has already said. Meantime each day brings some new circumstantial revelation. Before another week the whole story will dcubtless come out. There is scarcely a doubt that Kentucky will have jurisdiction of the case in the courts.

German Trade in the Transvaal.

Washington, Feb. 10.-Within the past few years Germany has built up an important and lucrative trade with the Transvaal, notwithstanding the fact that only a few years ago she refused to enter into closer trade relations with the little African republic because her interests in that quarter of the world were so insignificant. Now, however, according to United States Consul Moore at Weimar, Germany, having acquired colonies in East Africa, is looking to that continent as the most favorable field for extending her foreign trade. Germany counts upon checking British influence there through the development of its iron trade.

Fire at Davenport, Iowa.

Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 10.-Fire broke out Sunday morning in the packing house of the Tri-City Packing company and in the course of a few hours the structure was consumed. The entire plant was destroyed, with a loss on building of \$75,000 and on stock \$35,000;

Mr. English's will will be looked for with much interest. It will be probated some time this week. It is said that his estate is larger than at first supposed. Those who know a good deal of his business affairs say that an inventory will show that he left at least \$4,000,-000. During life Mr. English was not a larger giver to charitable institutions, and many persons are wondering if he will not perpetuate his memory by endowing some institution.

FOR RUBBING A BANK.

Man Arrested at San Francisco Declares His Innocence.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.-Clarence Murphy, who was arrested about a week ago by Detective F. S. Chappelle and charged with being the person who robbed the Salem Savings bank, professes to have no fear of the consequences should he be compelled to return to Massachusetts. In fact, Murphy tells quite an interesting story in relation to recent developments in the bank robbery. He says: "The fact of the matter is that Treasurer Simon, who afterward committed suicide, is the guilty party and his friends have arranged the matter satisfactorily. The reward which was at first offered has been allowed to stand good, hence my

Murphy's attorney has gone to Sacramento in the hope of controverting the requisition papers signed by the governor.

Hamlin May Be Impeached.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 8.—The alleged interference of Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the treasury department in the trial of Capt. Healy, excommander of the revenue cutter Bear, will, according to a local paper, result in serious charges being filed against him at Washington in the near future. It is not unlikely that resolutions may be introduced in congress with a view to impeaching Mr. Hamlin for alleged attempt to prejudice against Captain Healy the special court of inquiry before whom he has been on trial during the past three weeks.

More Italian Troops Demanded. Rome, Feb. 10.-It is stated that Gen. Baratieri has asked for the immediate dispatch of twelve battalions of infantry, six mounted batteries, and 2,500 mules to Erythea. The cabinet discussed the demand Sunday and Premier Crispi had a long interview with King

CHICAGO THEATERS.

ATTRACTIONS AMUSEMENT FOR COMING WEEK.

What the Managers of the Various City Play-Houses Offer Their Patrons Drama, Vaudeville and Operatic Etgagements.

McVICKER'S THEATER.-Mr. Cres ton Clarke will begin the second and last week of his Chicago engagemen on Sunday night, February 9th. "Han let," "Richelieu," "The Fool's Revenge and "The Merchant of Venice" were produced during the first week, and in each instance with the most gratifying results.

Beginning Monday, February 17, 12 eminent character actor, Mr. James Hearne, will present his original inf pretation of Nathaniel Berry in his s

cessful comedy drama "Shore Acres "Shore Acres," as a specimen of real istic American play writing, is ahead of any other play now known, a we will probably not look upon an thing like it in many a day. Healt beyond compare, it presents for without exaggeration, without satisfee the life of a sequestered, narrow per ple; but the old elements of love, hate avarice and unselfishness are shaken into new shapes, the substance being endurable as ever. Then again the story of the play is original, in the sense that no one has ever made use of its central idea, as familiar to coast folks as the seas that rock their boats. There is absolutely no villainy in it. The plot is simple, the action direct, the sentiment unrestrained, the trend pathetic, the moral wholesome.

HOOLEY'S THEATER .-- Mr. George Edwardes' Comic Opera Co., from the Lyric Theater, London, will begin an engagement on Monday, Feb. 10, preopera, "His Excellency."

Mr. Gilbert will be remembered as the author of "The Mikado," "Pinafore," etc. The music is by Dr. Osmond Carr of Oxford University. The principals of the cast are Nancy McIntosh, Alice Barnett, Elaine Terris, Mabel Love, John Lehay, Julius Steger and a chorus of sixty. The production will be transferred to Hooley's in its entirety, as seen in New York for the last 100 nights.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,-On Monday evening next Francis Wilson and company will give the first production of "The Chieftan," by Sir Arthur Sullivan and F. C. Burdand. "The Chieftain" will be presented precisely the me as during its most successful run in New York. "The Chieftan" is the second Sullivan opera in which Mr. Francis Wilson has made a hit, the previous one having been "The Gondoliers," which the comedian produced for a limited engagement in Philadelphia only. He played it nine weeks, and made an artistic sucess and considerable money, although the opera as produced in New York by an English company was not strikingly successful.

COLUMBIA THEATER. -- May Irwin in "The Widow Jones" commences a Chicago engagement on next Sanday night. May Irwin has hosts of admirers in this city, as elsewhere, and a large number of them are sure to be on hand with an enthusiastic we come when she presents "The Widow Jones" Sunday evening. Miss Irwin is flow in her first starring season, and, by all accounts, has achieved a remarkable success, which began with a seventy-five nights' run at the Bijou Theater, New York. Her role in "The Widow "ones" is said to show her at her best. The part was written with that end in view by John J. McNally, author of "A Country Sport." Miss Irwin is surrounded by a strong company of comedians, singers and dancers, and her new comedy will be thickly studded with up-todate and entertaining songs, dances and specialties.

Dramatic Notes.

Clay Clement, one of the few success ful new stars in high-class comedy, is announced for a week's engagement at the Schiller, beginning next Sunday evening. Mr. Clement will appear as Baron von Hohenstauffen, an eccentric botanist, in "The New Dominion."

For the Chicago production of "Shore Acres," Mr. Herne intends to have new scenery, and has given orders to have a large schooner built for the third act. This boat, which is to be sixty feet in length, will be propelled by the aid of electricity, and can be taken apart so as to be portable. Mr. Herne's engagement at McVicker's Theater begins Monday, Feb. 17.

James A. Herne expects to play a long engagement at McVicker's Theater. commencing in February, when he will again appear in his original creation of Uncle Nathaniel in his successful comedy-drama "Shore Acres." Entire new scenery is being painted for the pro-

FLINGS AT THE FAIR SEN "I gave him his choice between new furs and Florida, and I think it's a pretty coat and collar, don't ye

New York World.

JEALOUS OF STRANGERS. They Seek to Hide Some Parts of the

Eternal City from the Vulgar Gaze. It seems to be a part of the real simplicity of the Italian Latin to put on a quite useless look of mystery on all occasions, and to assume the air of a conspirator when buying a cabbage; and more than one great foreign writer has fallen into the error of believing the Italian character to be profoundly complicated. One is apt to forget that it needs much deeper duplicity to maintain an appearance of frankness under trying circumstances than to make a mystery of one's marketing and a profound secret of one's cookery. There are a few things which the poor Italian more dislikes than to be watched when when he is buying and preparing his food, though he will ask anyone to share it with him when it is ready; but he is almost as prone to hide everything else that goes on inside his house, unless he has fair warning of a visit and full time to prepare himself for it. This is perhaps not entirely a race peculiarity, but rather a survival of mediaeval life as it was all over Europe. There are pretty clear indications in our own literature that the ladies and gentlemen of 200 or 300 years ago did not like to be caught unprepared by inquisitive visitors. The silks and satins in which they are portrayed would not have lasted a lifetime, as they did, if they had been worn every day. As for the cleanliness of those times, the less said about it the better. In Rome there was a long period during which not a single aqueduct was in working order. and it was a trade to clear a supply of water out of the Tiber from a portion of the yellow mud by letting it settle in reservoirs, and to sell it in the streets for all household purposes. Who washed in those days? It is safer to ask the question now than it would have been then. Probably those persons washed who were the fortunate owners senting W. S. Gilbert's original comic of a house well or rain water cistern, and those who had neither did not. Perhaps that was very much the same all over Europe. It is certainly to the credit of Trastevere that it is not a dirty place to-day, by Italian standards.

HE HAS FITS FOR A LIVING.

Daniel Evans Can Have Them in Juil Now if He Wants to-

Brooklyn detectives say that Daniel Evans, 19 years old, with no home, is the greatest "fit fakir" they have met professionally in the course of a long and varied experience, says the New York Tribune. He has been pretending to "take fits," they say, with a regularity and perfection that has gained him lots of money from persons, but which at last led him to jail, where to-day he languishes under the supervision of a "minion of the law," who nervously watches Daniel Evans in case he should "take a fit"

Evans is the young man who has been visiting hotels and churches, where he had fits and fits and fits. After one fit he would have a collection taken up for his benefit and then he would seek another field and have another fit. He worked this novel scheme in various places in New York city and Brooklyn; in the former city at the Fifth Avenue hotel, in the latter at the St. George hotel and at other places. After each simulated fit Evans would collect money to pay his fare to Fresno, Cal., "where his poor old father lived." He did this at the St. George a few weeks ago. He went to the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, Seventh avenue and St. John's place, and had a fit and a collection in the middle of the Sunday evening services.

Last Sunday night he went to the First Reformed church, Seventh avenue and Carroll street, and had a fit there. The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, however, thought that Evans was having fits for value received and that his scheme was a fraudulent one to gain money and sympathy. So after Evans had called at the "Dutch Arms," a club connected with the church, Dr. Farrar informed Detectives Reynolds and Weiser, who arrested young Evans.

California Oranges.

California orange growers believe hat this coming season is going to be an unusually prosperous one for them. The crop is not only in fine condition. but is very much earlier than usual. The navel oranges, grown in northern California, were on the San Francisco market as early as the second week in November, and the southern California crop will be remarkably early. The growers figure that there will be no competition with California oranges in the east this year. The failure of the Florida crop will give them practically a clear field, they say. The California crop is from one-third to one-half as large again as it was last year, and if the expectations of high prices are realized an orange grove will be a bonanza this year.

Not an Early Bird.

That much celebrated bird, the lark, is quite a sluggard, as it does not arise until long after the chaffinches, linnets and a number of hedgerow birds have been up and about.

ORDINANCE NO. 32. An Ordinance to establish the grade of Main Street.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington.

Section 1. That the common base of level be, and the same is hereby established at such an elevation that the upper Southeast corner of the North abutment of the Chicago & North Western Railway Bridge No. 47, west of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway crossing, shall be Two Hundred and Thirty-seven and Twenty-four Hundredths (237.24) feet above the common base of level, and that all grades or lines of levels shall hereafter

be referred to this common base. Sec. 2. That the grade of the centre the last line of Main Street, between a point six Hundred and Twenty (620) feet West of the West right of way line of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Rail-Street. way, and a point One Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-four (1324) feet East of the East line of Hawley. Street, shall have an elevation at the point first aforesaid, of Two Hundred and Thirty-nine (239) feet above the said common base of level, and from this point it shall ascend at the rate of Five Hundred and Sixty-four Thousanths (.564) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of Six Hundred and Twenty (620) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Forty-two and Five Tenths (242.5) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being at the West right of way line of the said Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway, and commencing again at the East right of way line of the said Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway, or at a point One Hundred and Thirty-five (135) feet to the East, said grade shall have an elevation of Two Hundred and Forty-tree and Five Tenths dred and Forty-two and Five Tenths (242.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of Two and One Hundred and Twentyseven Thousandths (2.127) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of Two Hundred and Thirty-five (235) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Forty-seven and Five Tenths (247.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of Seven Hundred and Ninety-eight Thousandths (.798) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of Three Hundred and Seventy-six (376) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Fifty and Five Tenths (250.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of Three Hundred and East or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Fifty-one (251) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of One and Two Hundred and Three Tenths (91.3) feet to the dred and Ten (110) feet to the North, last point aforesaid it shall ascend at of Three Hundred (300) feet to the the rate of One and One-third (1.331) West, or to an elevation of Two Hundabove the said common base of level, Street aforesaid. and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of Six Hundred and Forty-one Thousandths (.641) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of Two Hundred and Thirtyfour (234) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Fortysix and Five Tenths (246.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level to the East line of Walnut Street, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of Five Hundred and Twelve Thousandths (.512) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of One Hundred and Seventy-six (176) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Forty-seven and Four Tenths (247.4) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being at the West right of way line of the Chicago & North Western Railway, and com-mencing again at the East right of vation of Two Hundred and Forty-eight and Seven Tenths (248.7) feet tion at the North line of Main Street vation of Two Hundred and Fortyabove the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it two (252) feet above the common base (.325) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of Two Hundred and Forty-five and Six Tenths (245.6) feet said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of Sixty-six (66) feet to the East, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of Five Hundred and Forty-one dred (100) feet, for a distance of Four of Two Hundred and Forty-six (246) Hundred and Sixty-two (462) feet to feet above the said common base of seven (57) feet to the East, and from

said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of Three and Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thou-sandths (3.375) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, For a distance of Four Hundred (400) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Seventy-six and Five Tenths (276.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point afore-said it shall ascend at the rate of One and Three Hundred and Twenty-Three Thousandths (1.323) feet in One Hundred (100) feet for a distance of Three Hundred and Forty (340) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Eighty-one (281) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being the point aforesaid One Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Four (1324) feet East of the East line of Hawley

Sec. 3. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are

hereby repealed. Sec. 4. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896.
Approved, February 5th, 1896.
Published, February 15th, 1896.
F. E. HAWLEY

SEAL. President of the Village of Barrington. Attest: M. T. LAMEY Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 33. An Ordi. a c to establish the Grade of Chestnut Street. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of

Barrington. Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of Chestnut Street, between North Hawley and William Streets, shall have an elevation at the West line of North Hawley Street aforesaid, Two Hundred and Fifty-two and Eight Tenths (252.8) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from this point t shall descend at the rate of Six Hundred and Sixty-six Thousandths (.666) feet in One Hundred (100) feet for a distance of Three Hundred (300) feet to the West, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Fifty and Eight Tenths (250.8) feet above the said Common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of Three (3) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of One Hundred and Sixty-two (162) feet to the West, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Forty-six (246) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it Twelve Thousandths (.312) feet in One Shall be level for a distance of Sixty-Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of Six (66) feet to the West, and from One Hundred and Sixty (160) feet to the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of Three and Two Hundred and Eighty-four Thousand Forty-one Thousandths (1.241) West, or to an elevation of Two Hunfeet in One Hundred (100) feet, for dred and Forty-three (243) feet above a distance of Five Hundred and the said common base of level, and Sixty-four (564) feet to the East, or to from the last point aforesaid it shall an elevation of Two Hundred and ascend at the rate of Two Hundred Forty-four (244) feet above the said and Sixty-six Thousandths (.266) feet in common base of level, and from the One Hundred (100) feet for a distance feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a red and Forty-three and Eight Tenths distance of Three Hundred (300) feet (243.8) feet above the said common to the East, or to an elevation of Two base of level, the last point aforesaid Hundred and Forty-eight (248) feet being at the East line of William

Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are

hereby repealed. Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY,

SEAL. President of the Village of Barrington. Attest: M. T. LAMEY. Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 34. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of North Hawley Street. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington.

Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of North Hawley Street, between Main Street and a point One way line of the said Chicago & North Thousand Five Hundred and Two Western, said grade shall have an ele- (1502) feet North of the North Line of aforesaid of Two Hundred and Fiftyshall ascend at the rate of Three Hun-dred and Twenty-five Thousanths from this point it shall ascend at the from this point it shall ascend at the rate of Four Tenths (.4) feet in One Hundred (100) feet for a distance of Two Hundred (200) feet to the North, to the East, or to an elevation of or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Forty-nine and Fifty-two and Eight Tenths (252.8) Five Tenths (249.5) feet above the feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of Sixty (60) feet to the North, and from the last point aforesaid it shall depoint aforesaid it shall ascend at the scend at the rate of Three and Four rate of Five Hundred and Forty-one Tenths (3.4) feet in One Hundred (100) feet to the North, or to an elevation the East, or to an elevation of Two level, and from the last point afore-Hundred and Fifty-two (252) feet said it shall be level for a distance of above the said common base of level, Sixty (60) feet to the North, and from and from the last point aforesaid it the last point aforesaid it shall deshall be level for a distance of Fifty-scend at the rate of One and Twenty-Hundred and Sixty-three and Eight five Hundredths (1.25) feet in One

said it shall ascend at the rate of and Forty-one Thousandths (.541) feet Fourteen Hundredths (.14) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a dis-Hundred (100) feet for a distance of Three Hundred and Fifty-six (356) feet to the North, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Forty-two and Five Tenths (242.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of Six Hundred and Twenty-five Thousandths (.625) feet in One Hundred (100) feet for a distance of Four Hundred (400) feet to the North, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Forty-five (245) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of One and Six Hundred and Twenty-five Thousandths (1.625) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of Four Hundred (400) feet to the North, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Thirty-eight and Five Tenths (238.5) feet above the said com-mon base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of Five Hundred and Seventyeight Thousandths (.578) feet in One Hundred (100) feet for a distance of Three Hundred and Forty-six (346) feet to the North, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Thirty-six and Five Tenths (236.5) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being the point aforesaid One Thousand Five Hundred and Two (1502) feet North of the North line of Liberty Street. Sec. 2. That any ordinances or

parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed. Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall

be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896.
Published, February 15th, 1896.
F. E. HAWLEY,
SEAL. President of the Village of
Barrington.

Barrington.
Attest: M. T. LAMEY,
Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 35. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of William Street. Be it ordained by the President and

Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington.

Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of William Street, between Railroad and Liberty Streets, shall have an elevation at the north line of Railroad Street aforesald of Two Hundred and Forty-eight (248) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from this point it shall descend at the rate of One and Nine Hundred and Twenty-three Thousandehs (1.923) feet in One Hun-dred (100) feet, for a distance of Three Hundred and Twelve (312) feet to the North, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Forty-two (242) feet above the said common base of level, and and from the last point aforesaid if shall descend at the rate of Three and Fifty Hundredths (3.50) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of Two Hundred (200) feet to the North, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Thirty-five (235) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of Sixty (60) feet to the North, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of One (1) foot in One Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of Two Hundred (200) feet to the North, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Thirty-seven (237) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of Sixty (60) feet to the North, or to the North line of Liberty Street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY, SEAL. President of the Village of Attest: M. T. LAMEY,

ORDINANCE NO. 36. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of Liberty Street.

Village Clerk.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of the Trustees of the Village

of Barrington.
Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of Liberty Street, between Walnut and Hawley Streets, shall have an elevation at the East line of Walnut Street aforesaid, of Two Hundred and Thirty-four (234) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from this point it shall ascend at the rate of Nine Hundred and Eighty-six Thousandths (.986) feet in One Hundred (100) feet, for a dis-tance of Three Hundred and Three and Six Tenths (303.6) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Thirty-seven (237) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of Sixty (60) feet to the East, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of Six Hundred and Eighty-seven Thousandths (.687) feet in One Hun-

(242) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being at the West line of Hawley Street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That any ordinances parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and are in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.
Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be

in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896.
Approved, February 5th, 1896.
Published, February 15th, 1896.
F. E. HAWLEY,
SEAL.
President of the Village of
Barrington. Barrington.
Attest: M. T. LAMEY,
Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 37. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of Washington Street. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of

Barrington. Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of Washington Street, between Walnut and Hawley Streets, shall have an elevation at the east line of Walnut Street aforesaid, of two hundred and thirty-two (232) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from this point it shall ascend at the rate of nine hundred and and eighty-six thousandths (.986) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred and three and six tenths (303.6) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty (60) feet to the East, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of one and three hundred and seventy-three thousandths (1.373) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred and sixty-three and eight tenths (363.8) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty (240) feet above the said common hase of level, and from the last point affire said it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the east, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of seven hundred and fi seven thousandths (.757) feet in the hundred (100) feet for a distance of four hundred and sixty-two (462) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-three and five PHYSICIAN, SURGEON tenths (243.5) feet above the said com-mon base of level, the last point aforesaid being at the west line of Hawley Street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are

hereby repealed. Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896.
Approved, February 5th, 1896.
Published, February 15th, 1896.
F. E. HAWLEY,
Barrington

Barrington. Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 38. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of Garfield Street. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of

Barrington.
Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of Garfield Street, between Main Street and a point six hundred (600) feet north of the north line thereof, shall have an elevation at the north line of said Main Street of two hundred and forty-five and seven tenths (245.7) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from this point it shall descend at the rate of one and two hundred and thirty-three thousandths (1.233) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred (300) feet to the north or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-two (242) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of two tenths (.2) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred (300) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-one and four tenths (241.4) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being the point aforesaid six hundred (600) feet north of the north line of Main Street.

Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY,

SEAL. President of the Village of Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 39. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of Spring Street. Be it ordained by the President and

Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington.

Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of Spring Street, between Russell and Railroad Streets, shall seven (57) feet to the East, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of One and Eight Hundred (100) feet, for a distance of Two Hundred and Eighty-three Thousandths or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Eighty-four (584) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Five Tenths (239.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of Sixty (60) feet to the East, and or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Sixty-three and Eight Tenths (363.8) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Sixty-three and Eight Tenths (363.8) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Five Tenths (239.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of Sixty-six (66) feet to the East, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of Sixty-six (66) feet to the East, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of Thy Hundred and Sixty-three and Eight Tenths (363.8) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Five Tenths (363.8) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Five Tenths (363.8) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Five Tenths (363.8) feet to the East, or to an elevation of Two Hundred and Five Tenths (363.8) feet to the East, or to the have an elevation at the south line of

(2) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred (100) feet to tance of Four Hundred and Sixty-two (462) feet to the East, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-six and four tenths tion of Two Hundred and Forty-two (246.4) feet above the said common hundred and forty-six and four tenths (246.4) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of seven and three hundred and seventeen thousandths (7.317) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and sixty-four (164) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-eight and four tenths (258.4) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of nine and one hundred and twenty-four thousandths (9.124) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and fourteen (114) feet to the north or to an elevation of north, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-eight (248) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of three and sixtysix thousandths (3.066) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the one hundred and nity (150) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-three and four tenths (243.4) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of fifty-six (56) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of two tenths (2) feet in one hundred (100) feet for a (.2) feet in one hundred (100) feet for a distance of fifty-three (53) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-three and three tenths (243.3) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being at the south line of Railroad Street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be n force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th. 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY.

SEAL. President of the Village of Barrington. Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk.

DR. M. F. CLAUSIUS,

.... AND .... ACCOUCHEUR.

Office at Residence. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m. Daily.

PETERS & COLLEN, DEALERS IN

LIVESTOCK If you want to sell or buy, give

us a call.

Will attend Auctioneering at all times

Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.

Barrington, - Ills.

MILES T. LAMEY, NOTARY PUBLIC and FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

Collections Given Prompt

Attention. ..... BARRINGTON

GEO. SCHAFER.

## Smoked Meats.

Fish, Oysters, Etc.

Barrington, - Ills

M. C. McINTOSH, Estate and Commercial Lawyer Office, Reem 32 95 Washington St. - Chicago

H. F. KOELLING,

Residence, Barrington, Ill.

..... Dealer in.....

URE Milk Delivered Morning and Evening.

ESTABLISHED IN 1885.

Published Every Saturday at BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

+BY-

M. T. LAMEY, Editor and Pub.

Entered at the postoffice at Barrington, Ill., as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

THE EVANGELICAL SALEM. - Rev. T. Suhr, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:15 a. m. Teachers' meeting Sunday at 6:45 p. m. Children's Mission Band meets every first Sunday in the month at 2:30 p.m. Young people's meeting Tuesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meetings Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Choir practice Friday evening at 7:30. On Saturdays the pastor holds school for the children of the congregation. Young People's Missionary Society meets first Tuesday in and Saturday of each week, to receive the month at 7:30 p. m. Women's Missionary Society first Thursday of every month 1:30 p. m. Mission Prayer meeting first Wednesday of every month at 1:30 p. m.

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC.-Rev. J. F. Clancy, pastor. Services every alternate Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.—Rev. J. B. Elfrink, pastor. Services every Sunbath school at 9:00 a. m.

BAPTIST. - Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath school

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S. Rev. E. Rahn, pastor. Services evschool at 9:30 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL .- Rev. T. E, Ream, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.: Sabbath together as they went from point to school at 12 m.: Junior League at 3 point viewing all the famous pots about p. m.; Epworth League at 6:15 p. m.; the cataract. They spent an hour or so Sunday school teachers' meeting Fri- in viewing the falls from above, and days at 7:30 p. m. at the parsonage; then they put or rubber suits and startprayer meeting Thursday evening at ed below. They went down the elevator 7:30 p. m. in the church.

## BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Miss K. Becher, of Wanconda, has been visiting at the home of J. Hatje.

Miss Ella Hatje is sick with the measles.

Sam Schoppe of Chicago, visited his parents, Sunday.

ing his mother, who is quite sick.

Miss Genevieve Kitson, of Chicago, visited with relatives here during the past week.

Editor Spencer, of the Algonquin Arrow, made us a pleasant call one day last week.

W. H. Selleck, of Janesville, Wis., was the guest of M. T. Lamey a few days the past week.

M. C. McIntosh has for sale a few good notes of \$100 to \$500 each, well secured, which will net the investor 6 to 61 per cent.

There will be a dance at Quentin's Corners this evening. Tickets 50 cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

August Gossel will sell at rublic auction on the A. V. H. Kimberly farm situated four miles north of Barrington, on Thursday, February 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., his entire lot of livestock, farming implements and some household furniture. See large bills.

FOR SALE-Farm known as the Gibney farm, containing 40 acres. Farm is situated 21 miles north of Barrington. For particulars apply to M. T. Lamey, Barrington, Ili.

I will sell at public auction on the Fred Pomeroy farm two miles northeast of Barrington on Monday, February 17th, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.: 20 choice cows, 2 heifers, a lot of corn, hay, oats and corn fodder.

HENRY HOBEIN, Mortgagee.

I will be at the Barrington Bank Wednesday and Saturday of each week commencing February 8, to receive taxes for the Town of Barrington.

L. F. ELVIDGE, Collector.

"Thoughts and Things," will be the topic of Rev. Ream's sermon next Sunday evening, taken from the text: "Think on These Things."

The Fond du Lac Wafer Yeast Co., is doing some hard work here, and those who have used wafers, think them the best they have ever seen. Ask your Grocer for wafer yeast, and health, notwithstanding he has had four take no other.

On account of Prof. Smith being sick, no school was held in his room this week.

SITUATIONS GUARANTEED to all graduates of Dodge's Institute of Telegraphy, Valparaiso, Indiana. Tuition, full course, \$25; per month, \$5. Good board, \$1.40; furnished room 30 cents per week. Write for catalogue. L

Chas. Flint and wife of Chicago are visiting at home of James Sizer this

NEED-The best automatic washing tions is an edifying one. machine in the world. No washboard needed. This machine will be sent to any address on receipt of \$2.00. Address, Mrs. ERMA BEUCHAT, Dundee, Kane county, Ill.

Chester Dodge of Chicago was a here Sunday.

M. C. McIntosh transacted business at Woodstock Monday.

PAY YOUR TAXES .- After February 1, 1896, 1 will be at L. F. Schroeder's hardware store, Barrington, Tuesday taxes for the town of Cuba

WM. LEONARD, Collector.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Snyder of Mayfair spent Sunday at the home of W. H. Snyder.

AT THE MERCY OF A CATARACT.

day at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sab- Perilous Adventure of an Acrobat Under the Niagara Falls.

"I was pretty near heaven for half an hour," said H. C. Prentice, the acrobat. Acrobat Prentice's remark just quoted was the prelude to the story he told the Buffalo Express reporter of his advenery Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath tures while viewing Niagara falls for the first time.

Mr. Prentice and Thomas Adamson went to the falls, and they tried to keep together as they went from point to and then down the stairway to the rocks. After a time they concluded that they had seen all that was to be seen below, and were upon the point of returning when Prentice told Adamson to go and ask one of the guides if there were anything else to be seen down there. Mr. Adamson turned about and went to hunt for the guide. He was came back his friend Prentice was taking her to the penitentiary. She missing. Adamson was puzzled at the disappearance of Prentice. Adamson William Doran of Chicago is visit- had spent about half an hour lobking for Prentice, when the news reached him that his companion had been found. down between the rocks up to his neck in water. In a few minutes after this news reached Adamson he was joined by Prentice, who told of his experiences after Adamson had left him to look for the guide.

> Mr. Prentice said that after Adamson turned back-he thought he would walk down into a gully between the rocks. He noticed that it was comparatively dry there. He was therefore considerably surprised soon after he got down into the gully to have a stream of water two feet deep and moving with great violence strike him in the back of the legs. The stream was so strong that it staggered him, and to avoid be ing swept from his feet and carried on into the river he crouched down in an angle of one of the rocks, with his back to the torrent and braced himself to resist the power of the stream that had cut off his line of retreat. He had hold of the edge of the rock with his hands and he did not dare to let go for fear the current would sweep him out from behind the angle. He yelled for help, but the noise of the water drowned his cries. At one time he looked over the edge of the rock and saw the Maid of the Mist 100 feet away in the river. He shook his head, hoping that the passengers on the little boat would notice the motion, but no one saw him.

After he crouched down behind the rock the water washed over his body up to his neck. He was on the point of giving up when a stranger who had also come down to the rocks saw him and notified the guides. Prentice was hauled out with a pole. The stream of water that surprised him came from a millrace that is closed part of the time.

## Called Down.

"Put that fellow in one of the basement rooms," remarked satan carelessly.

"Fellow! Basement!" sputtered the new arrival. "I would have you to know, sir, that I was a prominent citizen in my late home, sir."

Satan smiled. "That may have been," he said, "but you won't cut any ice down here."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

James M. Hall of Harrison county, Ky., lives to celebrate his one hundred and first birthday in peace and good Beggars Bothered the Bostonian.

Last week a citizen of Boston was "touched for a dime" four times in walking two blocks on Broadway, New York. All of the beggars were well dressed. It was rainy, and two of them had silk umbrellas. One of them sported a watch chain, while the tops of a couple of cigars stuck out the vest pocket of another. How such men have the nerve to beg on the street in a brisk, businesslike way is a mystery to a man from Boston. - Boston Post.

The spectacle of British and American stock gamblers dictating whether THIS IS SOMETHING ALL THE LADIES there shall be war between the two na-

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so then, instead of taking so much quinine and other strong medicines, take a pleasant and mild stomach and bowel remedy, which will cleanse the system, and you will be surprised how quickly the cold will leave you. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will do this better than any other. Trial size 10c (10 doses 10c) larger sizes 50c and \$1. at A. L. Waller, druggist.

A westerner has invented a rapid corn planting machine, consisting of boxes fastened to a horse's legs, with valves so arranged in the bottom as to let out a few kernels at every step.

A Wichita, Kan., girl rejected a young man one night last week, and within an hour he had proposed to her sister, whom he found at a neighbor's, and was accepted. Now the sisters don't speak.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by A. L. Waller

One of the latest novelties in marriages is a wedding on the ice in Holland. The bride and groom as well as the minister and guests were on skates. After the ceremony a dance on skates took place.

Constable Davenport of Galena, Kan., blushed the other day. He had gone about five minutes, and when he a woman prisoner in a railroad car. d we through the window. He grabbed her feet, called for help and pulled her back into the car.

MRS. M. P. O'BRIEN,

Ivesdale, Ill., writes: "I have used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin as a family medicine with the best results. For derangements of the stomach and a general laxative I like it better than anything I have used. It is so pleasantito taste my children are always anxious to take it." Sold by A. L. Waller, druggist.

Perry Belmont gave a swell dinner rates. to 200 of New York's 400 the other day, but in the list of guests did not appear the name of his brother, O. H. P. Belmont, or his wife, formerly Mrs. Vanderbilt. Other Belmonts and Vanderbilts were present.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowls, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: 'Last winter I had lagrippe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure."! For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by A. L. Waller, druggist.

A petition signed by over 200 democrats and many republicans requesting Miss Mary A. Pemberton to become a candidate for recorder of deeds of Warren county, Missouri, has been published in the local paper. Miss-Pemberton has held the office since her father died some months ago.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

J. D. Lamey & Co. are headquarters for window glass, mixed paints, oils, varnishes, etc. They have a large stock: therefore you can always find just what you want there.

## ow Prices

are what most people look for nowadays. Knowing this, I have endeavored to supply this popular demand. I keep only GOOD GOODS, and my prices have been shaved down until they have actually reached the bottom of LOW PRICES. If you want to convince yourself come in, get my prices

and examine my large stock of

## Groceries,

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS. CROCKERY. QUEENSWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, Etc., Etc.

A Pleasure to Show you these Goods

## JOHN C. PLAGGE BARRINGTON.

## FIRE INSURANCE

If you have not placed your insurance yet, John C. Plagge can make it to your interest to call on him. He represents seven good companies.

## The Golumbia Hotel

Mrs. L. Collen, Proprietress.

## EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT and CLEAN

The table supplied with everything the market affords.

The patronage of the Traveling Public solicited.

Frace your insurance in one of the following at Barrington, Ill.:

> London and Lancashire of England. Fire Association of Philadelphia. Norwich Union of England. Phoenix of Hartford. German American of New York.

All losses promptly and satisfactorily adusted. Insurance placed on dwellings. arm property, commercial buildings, household furniture and stocks at reasonable

MILES T. LAMEY, Resident Agent, BARRINGTON ILL

## Store of S. Peck

I have rented a store in Stott's building, Barrington, which I have filled with a large stock of

Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Carpets, Notions,

in fact, everything that makes up a No. 1 stock. and which I will sell at prices that are far below those of my competitors.

MY STOCK IS MOSTLY NEW AND BRIGHT, also have a line of goods which we have had on hand, which will be closed out AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Come in, see our stock, get our price-list and be convinced that we can save you money. We are here for business and mutual benefit, by selling good goods at low prices. Will not be undersold, many of our goods selling at onehalf what others ask. I will be glad to see all my old customers, and as many new ones as I can get. I once more extend the invitation-Come and see Yours respectfully, me.

S. PECK

Barrington, Ill.

## FOUND A NEW WOMAN.



HERE had been whist that evening at the club, and, incidentally, there had been champagne. There were now cigars and conversation. The meeting had been a thorough success, so in consequence the members of

the Columbian were in high feather. The club was only a year old and each new success meant another weight thrown on the side of popu-

larity and permanence. So the conversation had in it some of the spirit of the lively young men.

By Jove," said Morris Habberton, "this is what I call real joy of life. A fellow attends to his business during the day and feels that he deserves a rest at night. So he hies him to the club, where there are cards, cigars, congenial fellows and a harmless glass."

"Nothing like it," said old Hobbs, who was gray as to the fringes of his bald pate, but had left the "Bachelors" because, as he explained it, "the fellows were getting old and grumpy."

"There's always a glow about the very appearance of the club entrance to me," said Habberton.

"Oh, we know that's champagne talking, but the vintage seems to have the knack of uttering the truth tonight."

This was Lewis Mortimer's contribution to the general talk.

"Vintage be hanged!" exclaimed the first speaker, turning on him in mock

But old Hobbs interrupted him with: "Don't hang the vintage now, my dear boy, and don't on your life underrate its power and influence."

"I don't, but my words are the words of same and sober truth. I say and I maintain and I reiterate that there is a warmth and genial glow about the very entrance to these rooms."

"He waxeth oratorical," mocked Mortimer.

"Contrast," went on Habberton, without deigning to notice the interruption, "this home-coming with the home-coming of a fellow who is married to a woman."

"Or one of these 'new women,' from Hensington, who had not before joined in the conversation.

"Ah, now you are talking sense," said old Hobbs, rubbing his hands gleefully. "It is the advent of the new woman that is keeping so many innocent, eligible and worthy men from matrimony."

"How do you know?" interrupted "you."

Some one threw an almanac at him and old Hobbs remarked that he hated "weak attempts at sarcasm."

Reginald Vertress was a known and reputed lady's man, so nobody paid much attention when he observed, rather tentatively; "Oh, I haven't much faith in all this talk about the new woman, anyway. If you'll believe me, she's only the same dear creature with the addition of a bicycle, big sleeves



VINTAGE BE HANGED. and a membership ticket in the V G. P. U."

"Well, whatever may be said," went on Habberton (he had drunk considerable champagne), "the new woman is a painful reality. We hate to admit her presence, but she is here, though we hope not to stay."

"Pray forbear," exclaimed the irrepressible Mortimer. "Who knows but some of our number have formed 'entangling alliances' with new women who make political speeches and head petitioning conventions?"

"May gracious heaven forbid!" responded Habberton, in such a tone of mock tragedy that the whole company burst into peals of rollicking laughter. There was one young man who had not joined in the conversation and who did not join in the laugh.

This was Tom Agnew. He sat smoking in an obscure corner, and his face flushed at the last words of Habberton and Mortimer and the laugh which greeted them. As soon as convenience would allow, he arose and

slipped away. In his mind a strange fight was staking place between resentment, love and fear of ridicule.

He felt that in Lewis Mortimer's last remarks there had been a veiled allusion to himself, though his engagement to Helen Clayburn was supposed to be a secret.

Helen he knew to be a leader in the work of women, and he grew angry with himself, with her and with his

might be included in the category of new.woman."

A man is not always reasonable after champagne and a long game of whist. So in his unreason Tom Agnew wrote a letter that night which in his saner moments he would not have been guilty of penning.

And the next morning Helen Clayburn received it just as she was going out to attend a meeting of the Kindergarten association.

'Why, it's a letter from Tom," she said. "I wonder if he is in haste to go away, that he writes." And she tore it open. It was not very long and as she read it she grew white and trembled a little. But Helen Clayburn was a very sensible girl. She handed the letter to her mother, saying:

"Something has gone wrong to vex Tom. He should have come to me instead of writing. I will wait for him to come to his senses."

She read a paper that morning before the association and the ladies said of it: "The paper was excellent, but don't you think its value was much added to by her manner of reading? It was read with such spirit."

When she came home from the association Helen Clayburn read Tom Agnew's letter again and cried a little bit as she laid it down.

"'He cannot become the laughing stock of men by marrying a girl whose actions place her unmistakably in the ranks of that very undesirable creature, the new woman.' Who has been talking to him and what have I done except take an interest in what should engage the attention of every true woman? Tom, Tom, I love you, but you must-you must come to yourself."

And she did not answer the letter. Three weeks passed and Tom Agnew grew uneasy. Why had Helen not written? He had expected a letter from her before this. He hoped he had said nothing which she might construe into a desire on his part to break their engagement. He had not meant to go so far as that.

He was at the club one night again, and in the meantime an election had taken place.

There were only cigars on this night. There had been no whist, no champagne.

"It is wonderful what a triumph we have in electing pure and worthy men to take charge of our school interests," said Morris Habberton, seriously.

"Yes, we," sneered Lewis Mortimer. "Betsey and I, we killed a bear, didn't we? What are you talking about? It was the women who did it. They worked before election and then went up to the polls like-ahem-men."

"Well, I have no objection to that. I don't want to rob them of their credit. All honor to the women who rid us of

boodlers and incompetents. "They acted nobly," chimed in old Hobbs, "but much was due to the splendid leadership and wonderful genius for organization of that Miss Clayburn. She is indeed a great girl. You know her, Agnew, don't you?"

"Ah, yes, yes, of course," stammered

"Well, we'll expect you to see that she is one of the patronesses on 'ladies'

As soon as Tom could get out he hurried away, mentally kicking himself for a weak fool.

And he called himself by no milder name when he found Helen Clayburn at home a half-hour later. He explained it all to her, not for a moment sparing himself.

"I said that something had happened to vex you," said Helen, "but oh, Tom! I knew you would come to your senses. But aren't you afraid of me as a new woman? Just think, Tom, I've been elected president of the Woman's Social Purity Club and won the annual medal for the best muffins at the cooking school. Isn't that ominous?"

There was a look in her eyes and a half-humorous little tremor in her voice that made him clasp her in his arms as he said:

"I don't care if you've been elected sheriff if you'll just forgive me and take me back to your heart again. I don't care how new a woman you are, just so you are mine."

## Ready Wit.

A professor was waiting for a train at a railway station and, having nothing better with which to take up his mind, began chaffing the half-witted fellow who did odd jobs about the place. "I say, Jamy," said the professor in a tone intended to reach the ears of the bystanders, "were you ever at college?" "No, sir," answered Jamy, "but I've

been at school." "Indeed!" said the witty professor. 'And who had the honor to be your

schoolmaster?" "Maister Black." "Why," said the wit, "he was my

schoolmaster, too!" "Do tell me!" exclaimed Jamy. "Man, who'd 'a' thought old Black could have turned out two like us?"-Scottish Nights.

## His Public Appearance.

Mrs. Littlewit (proudly)-Only just think, Charles has gone to address a public gathering.

Friend-I didn't know he was a speech-maker.

Mrs. Littlewit-Nor I, but he's been called upon to make a statement before companions when he thought that she a meeting of his creditors.—Tid Bits,

## IS AS BIG AS A CITY

STARTLING DISCOVERY JUST MADE NEAR ROME.

A Pleasure Barge as Big as the Campania in Lake Nemi-It Belonged to Tiberius, the Great Roman Emperor -Rare Bronzes Recovered.



AKE NEMI Italy correspondent of the New York Journal: In this lovely spot, every foot of which is sacred in pagan tradition, one would scarcely be surprised to see nymphs and dryads sporting among the

And here, apmoss-grown trees. propriately enough, will soon brought to light a relic of antiquity that will excite greater interest than any similar discovery since the ruins of Pompeli and Herculaneum were unearthed.

The object at which two expert marine divers are now foraging in the pellucid depths of the lake is an immense barge built and used as a floating pleasure palace by the Emperor Tiberius before his retirement to the Island of Capri. What startling light this monster sunken craft, shrouded in the silt deposits of twenty centuries, may throw on the manners, the morals and the crimes of one of the most picturesque and bloodthirsty of imperial voluptuaries remains to be seen. It is certain that its recovery and restoration as far as possible to its original form will mark an epoch in the annals of archaeology.

The cost of the enterprise will be enormous, but it will be more than repaid hereafter by the people of every land, who will be more than willing to give their silver in return for a glimpse at the ship that Tiberius built when he experienced the first promptings of ennui and extravagance. The Italian government, animated by the spirit of patriotism and scholarship peculiar to this nation of artists, is bearing the expense of the work, which is expected to consume the greater part of the winter. The minister of public instruction took the initiative at the earnest solicitation of archaeologists, scientists and

purest pronze, evidently the work of a consummate artificer of Rome's golden

A priceless work of genius! savants rubbed their eyes and smiled ecstatically. For a moment or two they well nigh fell on each other's neeks; then, professional emulation reasserting itself, they produced their microscopes and hovered round the bronze lion, scrutinizing the minutest crevices in the metal, taking notes, muttering learned conjectures and constructing involved hypotheses in the endeavor to discover who might have been the sculptor of Tiberius's lion. They were mightily solemn over it, and they ended by each formulating a theory of his own and trying to convince his colleagues of its accuracy, with much flashing of spectacles and wagging of grizzled heads.

The dispute was interrupted by a shout from the contadine who were working on the float, signifying that the divers down beneath had signalled another find. The grave professors gathered round with the eagerness of children as the creaking of the winch told them that the object, whatever its nature, was heavy. As it emerged from the water and was hoisted to the staging and thence to the bank it was seen to be the effigy of a wolf-evidently a companion piece to the lion. It underwent the same process as had its predecessor and was made the subject of an even closer scrutiny and more excited controversy.

Two things were agreed upon-first, that the lion and the wolf were superb examples of antique art; second, that Apollodox, the renowned architect of Damascus, was the genius who designed and executed the floating palace for his imperial patron.

Among the most interested spectators of the strange scene was Prince Orsini, who numbers the lake and the surrounding groves among the feudal possessions of his family. There is much of the old Roman patrician about Prince Orsini. Clothe him in a toga against the background of sylvan beauty, and he might stand for a courtier of the savage Tiberius himself, come to participate in his extravagant pleasures. He was impressive enough in his shooting suit of Scotch tweed, directing the workmen. He had spent part of his own fortune in trying to recover the leviathan that lies beneath the glassy surface of Lake Nemi, and the government recognizes him as one

**FASHIONS IN PATENT MEDICINE** A Druggist Tells of Some of the Tricks of the Trade.

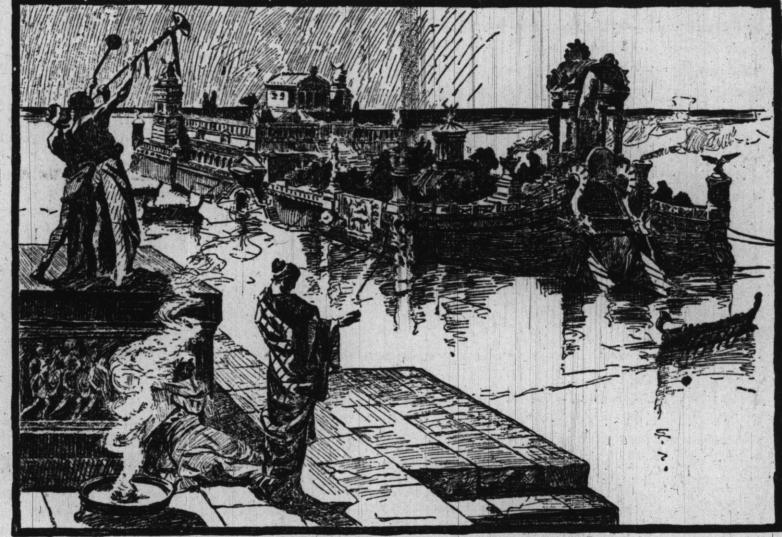
"A new patent medicine," said druggist to a New York World reporter, like a new paper is hard to get on the market, and the tricks resorted to by the promoters would fill a volume. As a general thing it does not pay us to handle a new article, no matter how favorable the inducements offered, for there are already enough in the market with a certain sale to stock the average drug store.

"There is a druggist in Newark who makes a specialty of patent medicines. He claims to keep in stock everything that is put up, and his cellar contains \$3,000 worth of stuff, much of which will never be called for by his customers. Still, on account of the immense profits, he finds it pays, and many other druggists would follow him if they had the capital and room to spare.

"At present the craze runs to proprietary medicines. These differ from patent medicines, as they profess to be a specific for one certain disease and have the formula plainly printed on the wrapper.

"The owners of these proprietary medicines look to the medical profession for customers. As soon as a new one is brought out sample bottles are sent to even the most obscure doctors, and a glib talker goes around to expatiate upon its virtues. I fancy money often talks in this business quite as effectively as the agent, and many patients have stuff recommended by their physicians which never has been put to the test. By this method of introduction many medicines get to have a profitable sale that are little known and the names of which are never seen upon the rooftops or along the highways.

"As for the tricks resorted to to induce a druggist to lay in a stock of a new preparation, the one most generally employed is to have agents in the guise of customers visit the drug stores. These agents, who are of both sexes, pretend to be surprised when you haven't what they ask for in stock. Sometimes a dozen of them will visit you in the course of a single day, and the unsuspecting druggist is apt to think that he is not up to date, and will lay in a stock of unsalable stuff. I have been caught that way myself, and now I never fill an order for a new preparation unless I am sure it is for a legitimate customer."



FLOATING PALACE OF THE EMPEROR TIBERIUS NOW BEING RAISED OUT OF LAKE NEMI NEAR ROME.

scholars of world-wide fame, and the who has every title to supervise the results up to date have more than justified his action and raised the highest hopes as to the outcome of the enter-

The ship is known to contain priceless historical treasures. Those already brought to the surface are worth their weight in gold. It was not until several days' work that the divers after penetrating the garment of almost impalpable mud that has settled within two thousand placid years on the wreck of Tiberius's pleasure craft, succeeded in loosening an immense object, which, after being hauled with difficulty to the surface, assumed the shape of a lion.

It was life size. Its crust of immemorial mud gave it a dark and uncanny aspect. The little band of archaeologists who were watching the work-bespectacled gray-beards who know more about the reign of Tiberius than most people know about the Monroe doctrine-took it in hand and embraced it lovingly, quite regardless of the ruin that accrued to their clothes from its garment of filth. They scraped it, they rubbed it, they sprayed it, ic contemplation of a Numean lion in health is fully restored.

work, as far as lies in his inclination.

The Prince has astonished the assembled savants by his profound knowledge of antiquities, and they already evince a tendency to defer to his judgment. By his orders the bronze lion and wolf have both been removed to the Orsini museum, which contains a priceless collection of art objects and antiquities.

One can form an estimate of the stupendous character of the task undertaken by the Minister of Public Instruction only by considering that the ship Tiberius built is nearly as large as the Campania, and is lying in over a hundred feet of water. And if the Campania be conceived as freighted from stem to stern with imperial art treasures of two thousand years ago it will be seen what a sound reason there is for asserting that the fruits of the labor in hand will more than repay its cost, enormous as that will be.

## Chinese Physicians.

A Chinese doctor is employed by families by the year at a rate, according to they cleaned it, they polished it, and their means and his reputation, of cent at length, when they were all on the to 5 cents a day, as long as every memverge of exhaustion, and quite unfit to ber of the family is well. When one be seen, they fell back to rest in ecstat- falls ill, the doctor's pay stops until

## The Devil's Dozen.

In all the civilized countries of the world thirteen is referred to as being somebody's "dozen." In America, Australia, Great Britain (present day) and several other lands that number is said to be a "baker's dozen." In Italy it is referred to as the "cobbler's dozen," there being a tradition that there was formerly a law which compelled cobblers to put twelve tacks or nails around the edge of a boot heel. Finally, when nails became cheap, a center nail was driven for "luck." That nail was, of course, the thirteenth, and in order to break the spell of that unlucky number, the number in the heel was never spoken of as being more than an even dozen. In old England thirteen was called "the devil's dozen," but exactly why is not known.

## Smelling Parties.

"Smelling parties" are the latest and swellest diversions in some Maine villages this winter. A score or more bottles, containing odorous or malordorous substances, are provided, and the contestants are required to determine what each bottle contains. The person making the most correct guesses gets the prize. It will be seen that this sort of thing offers interesting opportunities.

## A DAY-DREAM IN ROME

VISIONS COME TO THE TOURIST IN THE SACRED CITY.

Marion Crawford Writes of the Fascination of the Place, and of the Memories That It Awakens in the 1mpressionable Mind.



ARION CRAWford writes an article for the Century entitled "A Kaleidoscope of Rome," for which Andre Castaigne furnishes a number of striking illustrations. It is the first of three papers on Rome, St. Peter's,

and the Vatican, which these artists in words and pigments will contribute to the magazine. Mr. Crawford says:

There is a plan of the place in every guide-book, with a description written to be read while running. And yet, without much definite knowledge-with "little Latin and less Greek," perhaps -many men and women, the guidebook in their hands forgotten for one moment, have leaned upon a block of marble with half-closed, musing eyes, and breath drawn so slow that it is almost quiet, held in day-dream wonder; and they have seen rise a vision of past things and beings, even in the broad afternoon sunshine, out of stones that remember Cesar's footsteps, and from walls that have echoed with Antony's speech. There they troop up the Sacred Way, the shock-headed, wool-draped, beak-nosed Romans; there they stand together in groups at the corner of Saturn's temple; there the half-naked plebeian children clamber upon the pedestals of the columns to watch the crowd, and double the men's deep tones with a treble of childish chatter; there the noble boy, with his bordered toga. his keen young face, and longing backward look, is hurried home out of the throng by the tall household slave, who carries his school-tablets and is responsible for his safety.

A consul goes by, twelve lictors marching with him-black-browed, square-jawed, relentless men, with their rods and axes. Then two closed litters are carried past by big, black, oily fellows, beside whom walk freedmen and Greek slaves, and three or four becurled and be-scented parasites, the shadows of the great men in the litters. Under their very feet the little street-boys play their game of pitching at tiny pyramids of dried lupins-because they have no filberts, and lupin are almost as good; and as the dandified hanger-on of Mecenas, straining his ear for the sound of his patron's voice from within the litter, heedlessly crushes the little yellow beans under his sandal, the particular small boy whose stake is smashed clenches his fist, and with flashing eyes curses the dandy's dead to the fourth generation of ascendants, and he and his companions turn and scatter like mice as one of the biggest slaves threateningly raises his hand.

Absurd details rise in the dream. An old crone is selling roasted chestnuts in the shadow of the temple of Castor and Pollux; a tipsy soldier is reeling to his quarters with his helmet stuck on wrong side foremost; a knot of Jewish money-changers, with long curls and high caps, are talking eagerly in Hebrew, and clutching the little bags they hide in the sleeves of their yellow Eastern gowns; a bright-eyed, skinny woman of the people boxes her daughter's ears for having smiled at one of the rich men's parasites, and the girl, already crying, still looks after the fashionable good-for-nothing under her mother's upraised arm.

All about stretches the vast humming city of low-built houses covering the short, steep hills and filling all the hollows between; the seething Subura lies northeastward; the yellow river is beyond the few buildings of the west: southward rise the enchanted villas of the Cesars; due east is the Esquiline of evil fame redeemed and planted with frees and beautified by Mecenas, but haunted even to-day, say modern Romans, by the grim ghosts of murderers and thieves who there died bloody deaths of quivering torture, All around, as the sun sinks and the cool shadows quench the hot light on the pavements, the ever-increasing crowds of men-always more men than women-move onward, half unconsciously and out of inborn habit, to the Forum, the center of the empire, the middle of the world, the boiling-point of the whole earth's riches and strength and life.

Then, as the traveler muses out his short breathing-space, the vision grows confused, and Rome's huge ghosts go stalking, riding, clanging, raving through the surging dream-throng-Caesar, Brutus, Pompey, Catiline, Cicero, Caligula, Vitelius, Hadrian-and close upon them, Gauls and Goths and Huns, and all barbarians, till the dream is a kaleidoscope of school-learned names that have suddenly taken shadows of great faces out of Rome's shadow storehouse, and gorgeous arms and streaming draperies, and all at once the sightseer shivers as the sun goes down, and | the full confidence of the crown."

passes his hand over his eyes, and FOR WOMAN AND HOME shakes himself, and goes away rather hastily, lest he should take the fever and turn ghost himself.

WARTON AND PRINCE FRED.

Was Not as Great a Poet as the Court. Jester.

Warton, of course, is not a man to be despised, says Temple Bar; but his laureateship is only an amusing episode at the end of his career. His real work was historical and critical, and had nothing to do with the annual turning out of mechanical odes. But there is some entertainment about Laureaie Warton. To begin with, Warton had been doing the jobs of the office long before he actually possessed it. When George II's foolish son, the prince of Wales, died in 1751, Warton broke out into metrical cant about a nation's tears, the fact being that the nation did not shed, or affect to shed, the most perfunctory tear on this particular occasion. There was a rhymster who knew far better what the nation thought.

Here lies Prince Fred, Who was alive and is dead; Had it been his father, I had much rather: Had it been his brother, Sooner than any other; Had it been his sister, There's no one would have missed her; Had it been the whole generation, Best of all for the nation; But since it's only Fred,

There's no more to be said. The writer of these lines never became poet laureate.

Warton, however, did, and he is ready to afford us another few minutes' diversion. The "Rolliad" is not much remembered now and it hardly has much claim on remembrance. But more than 100 years ago, when Whitehead died, it gained for itself a very fair share of popularity. Its authors produced a series of mock odes, supposed to be written by possible candidates for the laureateship. They thus prefaced their

"In order to administer strict and impartial justice to the numerous candidates for the vacant poet laureateship, many of whom are of illustrious birth and high character, notice is hereby given that the same form will be attended to in receiving the names of the said candidates, which is invariably observed in registering the court dancers. \* \* \* Each candidate is expected to deliver a probationary birthday ode, with his name, and also personally to appear on a future day to recite the same before such literary judges as the lord chamberlain, in his wisdom, may appoint."

## 3 PROOF AGAINST BULLETS.

Several Volleys Could Not Kill a Prisoner Condemned to Death.

Mexico dispatch to the San Francisco Examiner: The remarkable case of a patient in the San Pablo hospital is attracting attention all over the world. The man was condemned to death some weeks ago in the state of Guanajuato for stealing a large can of kerosene oil. Why so severe a penalty was imposed for so trifling an offense is not stated. When the day of execution arrived he was led out into the suburbs and placed before a brick wall. A squad of state troops was stationed a few paces off. At the word "Fire!" they poured a volley into the poor unfortunate. Then two soldiers advanced until they were standing just over his prostrate figure, and in this position with their revolvers they tried to fire more bullets into the man's brain. The soldiers returned to the garrison, leaving the body to be called for by the prison wagon. When they were well out of sight the man who had been shot struggled to his feet, and, gaining strength from fear, fled. He turned his face toward this city and tramped on and on through his long journey till he reached the capital. Here he was admitted to the San Pablo hospital, where he finally told his story. The narrative was corroborated by three rifle bullets in his body and by a pistol bullet in the skull. It was further substantiated by a claim made by the authorities of Guanajuato to have their ex-prisoner restored to them, that they might make another effort to vindicate the dignity of the law. The prisoner himself pleads to be kept in the capital. He contends that his health has been so impaired of late that his constitution would not support another execution. He urges, moreover, that though he may be getting well again in Mexico city, as far as Guanajuato is concerned he is to all intents and purposes dead. The public appears to concur with the strange patient in his

## Would Be a Trusted Courtier.

Sir Robert Peel, brother of the late speaker of the British house of commons, was noted for his "sharp tongue." On one occasion an Irish member, heated in debate, shouted out that "if he could pass the charter he wouldn't care if Satan were king!" Sir Robert bowed courteously and mildly expressed his belief "that when the honorable member should be under the sovereign of his choice he would enjoy

GOOD READING FOR WOMEN AND FOR GIRLS.

Some Current Notes of the Modes and Timely Hints for Household Work-The Modern Girl Is Lucky - All Sorts.



CHARMING little gown for a maid of 7 years has a body of scarlet boucle, very soft and woolly, with trimmings of scarlet and black plaid, and decorations of ermine. The short skirt is laid smoothly all

about the front, and drawn into a mass of broad pleats at the back. The little waist is made with a slight fullness, brought into the belt on a tiny cord. There is a round yoke and a pleated vest, with epaulettes of velvet flaunting over the sleeves. An outlining of ermine brightens the whole costume, and makes the little lady look like a small kitten. A soft sash of black silk encircles the waist, and is tied in full loops at the back. Black, fleece-lined lisle thread stockings, with scarlet shoes of kid, are worn.

The Modern Girl Is Lucky. The modern girl with her bicycle,

either. There was nothing for them to do in the open air. No tennis, no golf, not even croquet! A woman who could sail a beat was unheard of; she never swam: shooting and fishing were in the index among other equally deadly sins, and bicycling-as we know-was not

Heavy Material Necessary. Miss Debonair attracts no end of admiration in her smart, coatless costume; in fact, gowned in "her figure," as the saying goes now. This casting aside the heavy outer wrap to appear on even bitterly cold days in the street gown, is a strictly Parisian fad, and an extremely chic one, as well. Furs in abundance are worn, but not in such a manner as to hide the contour of the form. Of course, the heaviest, warmest of materials are chosen for this style of gowning, not to speak of the large majority of velvet frocks. Soft boucles, with their furry coat of black, silky hairs, are much in favor.

The color is a deliciously deep, rich prune color, made dark and rich as velvet in certain lights by the thick coating of black "down." It is en princesse, nipped in small and round at the waist and curving beautifully over the full hips. The foot of the skirt measures not less than eight yards around, and has a rustling lining of heavy, crisp prune silk. It is double-breasted, and fastened with odd ornaments in sable fur from throat to foot. The sleeves are oddly cut to cling to the shoulders and upper arms and to flare out in rich masses at the elbow, while fitting the golf, tennis, gymnasium and other lower arm like a snug glove. There is

## AS LIVE FIREBRANDS.

SERPENTS USED BY THE IN-SURGENTS OF CUBA.

Fearful Use to Which the Revolutionists Put Them-Dipped in Petroleum, Lighted and Thrown into Cane Fields -Moving Streaks of Fire.



T has been left to the Cuban insurgents to introduce one of the most novel methods of destruction yet known, that of the employment of snakes to fire the sugar cane fields. It is a generally accepted belief that

all things are created for a definite and necessary purpose, but this is the first time the snake has been brought to a practical basis of usefulness.

The recent march of General Gomez's troops through the sugar district was for the avowed purpose of destroying the plantations, and well has the purpose been achieved. Perhaps, however, if it had not been for the ingenuity of his men, he might not have done so well.

Snakes are very plenty in Cuba, but none more so than the varieties known as the maja and jubo. These the insurgents would catch by the hundred. Not being poisonous snakes at all, the effort was not fraught with danger to the soldiers.

The manner in which these wholesale reptile captures were made is peculiar. The men would divide into squads, and form something like skirmish lines, only in closer order. These lines would slowly advance, beating bushes and ground as they progressed. As fast as one of the snakes was discovered, a soldier would cleverly capture it and throw it into a sack he carried for the purpose. This hunt would be kept up until a sufficient number of snakes had been secured. Then the men would return to camp, depositing their wriggling catch in a safe place, where the snakes remained until wanted.

If the intention was to use the snakes at once, and this was generally the case. the insurgents would dip them in crude petroleum grease, cans of which had been secured for the purpose; set them on fire and then release them in the cane fields. To fully appreciate the effect of this, it is necessary to consider the fact that at this time of year dry leaves cover the ground in the cane fields to the depth of several feet, and these leaves are ordinarily as dry as tinder.

The blazing snakes, as soon as released, would make their way as rapidly as possible amid these leaves, toward the center of the plantation, leaving a trail of fire in their wake. Imagine a hundred of these reptiles thrown almost simultaneously into the fields of great plantations, and the havoc they would cause can better be imagined than described.

Each of these snakes, which act as firebrands, will, under ordinary circumstances, crawl a distance of several hundred feet before either ridding themselves of the fire or being roasted to death. It can easily be seen that a hundred streaks of fire, each passing 200 feet through a substance like tinder, can cause a conflagration of almost limitless extent.

Of course, the intensity of the heat to the petroleum-covered and blazing snake is such as to cause it to fairly shoot through the cane, the stalks of which are as inflammable as the leaves beneath. Accordingly, each snake leaves behind him a sheet of flame that spreads with marvelous rapidity. The cane itself is full of juice and alcohol at this season, and burns like a torch or pine shavings. What could Campos's men do against a fire started in this fashion? It would be like attempting to stem Niagara.

If the Spanish troops should reach the vicinity of one of these mammoth cane fires, they would be inclined to think a battle was going on, for, as the cane burns fiercely, there is a roaring and popping that, even to the trained ear, would seem like the rattle of musketry. This phenomenon is caused by the almost instant generation of gas from the cane by the heat, which causes the cane to burst.

Another peculiar feature of fire in the cane field is that the nature of the cane is such that there is nothing about it that will not feed the flames, and the longer it burns the flercer the heat becomes. The sap from sugar cane, exudes, boils and is converted by the heat into alcohol. Naturally, the alcohol only adds fresh fuel to the flames, and the result is that the fire continues until there isn't a stick of cane left in the

So it will be seen that, unlike the machete, the snake in the hands of the Cuban insurgent is a most formidable weapon. With it he can accomplish more ruin in a few moments than time and money can repair in many years.

'Any army is strong enough for God, when it has no cowards in it.



A DRESSY WOMAN OF 1896.

means of enjoying herself, has a much better time than could possibly have been enjoyed by her grandmother. There must have been just as many bright spirited girls and active, energetic women fifty years ago as there are now, but their high spirits, or exuberant vitality did not take the form of a healthy out of door life. They did not walk much. How could they walk along country roads and muddy lanes in sandaled shoes and thin stockings? And the dress depicted in the fashion plates published half a century ago does not seem to our eyes to be very well adapted for athletic sports. In large towns it was thought very incorrect for girls to walk in the streets even in pairs, and utterly impossible alone. A maid or footman must be in attendance, if a father or brother was not available, and even in their company or guarded by a depressing attendant, it was just as well in some of the more crowded streets that a girl should not

Of course, girls were allowed to ride on horseback, but those who did so were in the minority, and there was a sort of unwritten law that matrimony put an end to it entirely. It could not have been so heartbreaking to have given it up as it would be now. Riding for a woman only meant tittuping in the park when in town on a two-pommeled saddle, and wearing a full, bunchy habit that in some instances swept the ground, and that fluttered in the breeze that also blew about the long gauze veil that adorned a beaver hat and

Country riding was equally tame. Only the emancipated woman of those days hunted, and she did so in defiance of public opinion.

The difficulty was to find any exhilarating sport or game, or any health-giving pursuit in which women were allowed to take part, and exercise for the men, did not commend itself to women enough to spread without running.

a plain high band collar, faced with velvet at the throat. A great thick boa muff of the same, worth a kings ransom, gives the necessary warmth to the costume. There is a tip-tilted hat of shining black beaver, with a long, full black plume set under the brim to rest against the bronze-tinted hair, and another long plume on the outside, with a



lot of black crepe de chene choux. Gloves of dead white glace, broadly stitched with white, are worn with it.

Notes of All Sorts. Beautiful, finely woven, large, round baskets now come cheap, and after being gilded or painted a delicate cole are exceedingly pretty for holding

palms or large plants. An iceing for cake that will be found inexpensive and good may be made by taking three tablespoonfuls of milk and letting it come to a boil. Then set it aside and when it is cool add one table spoonful of vanilla or other extract and sake of exercise, always distateful to stir in confectioner's sugar until thick

### CARY WHISPERINGS.

Mr. Mentch was a Barrington ealler Saturday.

Rev. Hall spent Saturday in Nunda.

Mrs. Crowley and daughters of Janesville, visited at the home of P. Crowley, Saturday.

Ray Lamkee is very sick.

Don't forget the dime social to be held at the home of Chas. Kiltz, Tuesday eve., February 18.

Rev. Brown, a colored minister, gave a fine lecture on slavery Monday eve., but owing to the storm, the attendance was not large.

Henry Arps spent Tuesday with his

Mis. S. G. Seebert, of Barrington, spent Monday with Mrs. J. C. Lamkee.

Mrs. S. Leoss is spending a few days in Dundee.

Misses Maud Osgood, Florence Smith and Etta Kerns are home from school this week, on account of their teacher's illness.

M. C. McIntosh has money to loan. Small amounts on short time preferred. Call at his Barrington office.

Mrs. A. L. Boomer and children have returned from their visit in Janesville.

Mrs. E, J. King spent Tuesday in

Miss Lena Hansen of Chicago, spent Sunday with her parents.

Did you see the runaway Monday?

Nobody hurt. Arthur Kiltz of Ridgefield, was in

town Sunday. Don't forget the social.

buy, sell or trade, make it known said it shall descend at the rate of through the columns of THE REVIEW. It's the medium that reaches the people.

persons subject to attacks of billious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrehea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. L. Waller, druggist,

## \$9,000 Worth of Goods Going to Our Trade for \$4,500.

The greatest slaughter sale; the greatest closing out sale ever on record in Dundee.

The entire \$9,000 worth of goods which we bought of N. V. Norton., known as the Norton & Bott stock, for Spot Cash, has now all been moved to our store and is now on sale. Thousands of people are rushing in in from all directions, going home with big loads of goods for a little money. Thousands may have the same chance the next 60 days.

5,000 yards of fine dress goods going at 30 to 60 cents on the dollar.

Fancy dress goods worth 16 to 18c, closing out price 7c; fancy dress goods worth 20 to 29c, closing out price 11c; fancy dress goods worth 50 to 60c, closworth \$1, slaughter price 49 to 57c. At these prices it will pay you to supply your wants for the year 1896.

5,000 yards of silk ribbons at less

than 50c on the dollar.

500 yards all silk ribbons closing out yards calico worth 6 to 7c, closing out price 4c; union flannels worth 18 to worth 35c, closing out price 18c; table linen worth 50c, closing out price 24c; underwear-value 50 to 60c, closing out price 29c; men's overshirts, are cheap at 50c, closing out price 26c; corsets worth 40 to 45c, closing out price 13c; corsets worth 50 to 60c, closing out price 35c; men's caps worth north, or to an elevation of two hun- All the News of Lake County. 50 to 75c, closing out price, 33c; children's caps worth 50c, closing out price 19c; 1,000 yards fine silk dress trimmings -former price 5 to 15c, closing out price 2c; 500 yards silk dress trimmings worth 15 to 25c, closing out price 5c; gent's silk ties worth 29 to underwear, 9c; gent's wool hose, 11c; fine steel shears worth 50c, closing price 17c; yarn 3c a skein; 12 doz. of buttons 4c; 5 thimbles for 1c; 2 papers of pins Ic; handkerchiefs worth 10c. closing price 3c; dress braid 3c: remnant carpets 10c; ladies' cloaks worth Attest: M. T. LAMEY, \$4 to \$10, sale price \$1.48; children's

cloaks going at 50c on the dollar; men's and boys' overcoats at big bar- May be obtained by inteligent women.

SHOES.

on the dollar. Supply yourself on shoes for 1896; there is big money in it for you.

40 pair ladies' fine shoes sizes 21, 3 and 31 worth \$3, \$4 and \$5 closing out price 83c; 25 pairs ladies' fine shoes worth \$3 to \$5, sale price \$1.19: children's shoes worth \$1 to \$1.25, for 43c; children's rubbers-sizes 8 to 11 closing price 9c; men's \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50 shoes, closing out price 1.29 and \$1.49. men's \$3, \$4 and \$5 shoes closing out

GROCERIES.

8c Rice for 4c; 10c raisins for 5c; 10c California prunes, sale price 5½c; 12½ lbs. oat meal for 25c; 7 large bars of the best soap for 25c; syrup worth 35c, closing out price 19c a gal.; pure buckwheat 25 lbs. for 57c.

We say again, come everybody; save money by laying in a supply for 1896 while you have this great chance. If you miss this opportunity, its loss is your own. No trouble for us to sell these goods-they are moving quick.

> REESE LEMKE CO **Dundee Department Store**

ORDINANCE NO. 46. An Ordinance to establish the Grade

of Cook Street. Be it ordained by the President and

Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington. Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of Cook Street, between South Limits Road and Railroad Street, shall have an elevation at the north line of South Limits Road aforesaid, of three hundred and thirteen (313) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from the last point it shall descend at the rate of seven and seven hundred and seventy thousandths (7.770) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and ninety-six (296) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and ninety (290) feet above the said common base of If there is anything you want to level, and from the last point aforethree (3) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred (300) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and eighty-one (281) feet It will be an agreeable surprise to above the said common base of level. and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of three and twenty-five hundredths (3.25) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of four hundred (400) feet to the north. or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty (260) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of one and three hundred and thirtythree thousandths (1.333) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred (300) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-six (256) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of eight hundred and fifty-seven thousandths (.857) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and forty (140) feet to the north. or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-seven and two tenths (257.2) feet Barrington, above the said common base of level,

one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet METROPOLITAN to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty and eight tenths (260.8) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of one and sixtyone thousandths (1.061) feet in one ing out price 33c; fancy dress goods hundred (100) feet for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to IIIIL the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-eight (258) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixtysix (66) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at price 2c; 1,000 yards gingham worth the rate of three and thirty thou-10 to 13c. closing out price 7c; 1,000 sandths (3.030) feet in one hundred vards calico worth 6 to 7c, closing out (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the price 4c; union flannels worth 18 to north, or to an elevation of two hun-22c, closing out at 11½c; table linen dred and fifty (250) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate

and from the last point aforesaid it

shall be level for a distance of sixtysix (66) feet to the north, and from the

last point aforesaid it shall ascend at

the rate of one and three hundred and

sixty-three thousandths (1.363) feet in

of three hundred and twenty-four thousandths (.324) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and fifty-four (154) feet to the dred and forty-nine and five tenths (249.5) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid

being at the south line of Railroad Street aforesaid. Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are here-

in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896.

Published, February 15th, 1896.
F. E. HAWLEY,
SEAL. President of the Village of Barrington. Village Clerk.

FEMALE LOVELINESS.

A well regulated system must of necessity show its fruit in the face. To 1,000 pair men's, ladies', and child-regulate the system and keep it in ren's shoes going from 20 to 65 cents perfect condition there is nothing so good as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin-Constipation and indigestion absolutely cured. 10 doses 10c. Large size 50c and \$1., at A. L. Waller, druggist.

## race



Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, after you invest in a

EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW

PINCH TENSION, TENSION INDICATOR

## AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER.

The most complete and useful devices ever added to any sewing machine.

The WHITE is

Durably and Handsomely Built, Of Fine Tinish and Perfect Adjustment. Sews ALL Scwable Articles,

And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations,

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND. O.

-FOR SALE BY-

J. C. PLAGGE. Barrington, Illine's.

## The Barrington Bank

SANDMAN & CO.

John Robertson, Pres.

fl. L. Robertson, Gashier. John G. Plagge, Vice-Prest. ..... H. G. P. Sandman.

A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits. First-class commercial paper for sale.

Illinois

BARRINGTON

ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION. Oldest and Best Accident Co. In The West.

Has paid over 6000 claims. Good pay to active solicitors. pddress C. H. BUNKER Sec'y, Chicago, Ill.

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If so, send your address to us and we will cheerfully send you SAMPLE COPIES FREE. A good advertising medium ....

..THE LEADER. WAUCONDA, ILL.

## HANSEN & PETERS, ivery.

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BUGGIES, CUTTERS And other Vehicles for sale.

Horses Bought and Sold. Barrington, - Ills.

The Barrington Grist Mill is Now Running in Full Blast.

## NO WAITING

The Mill has a Capacity Grinding 60 Sacks an Hour, Consequently You Won't Have to Wait.

Plagge, Lageschulte & Co.

Keep for sale at reasonable rates

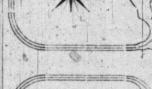
## COAT FEED, FLOUR.

Paints Dry Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Posts, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Pickets, etc., Building Papers, Tile, Glazed

BARREL AND LUMP SALT.

Barrington

Sewer and Culvert Pipe, Cord Wood.



Building Material,



EVERY DESCRIPTION.



Mixed Paints, nishes. White Lead. Gils, Brushes, Tile, &c.

GET OUR PRICES—IT PAYS.

## D. LAIMEY & CO.

BARRINGTON,



Sold by T. V. Slocum, Agt. Wauconda, Ills.

shall have an elevation at the north line of South Limits Road aforesaid, (100) feet for a distance of two hunline of South Limits Road aforesaid, of three hundred and fourteen (314) dred and thirty-four (234) feet to the (100) feet, for a distance of two hunfeet above the common base of level east, or to an elevation of three hunheretofore established, and from this dred and six (306) feet above the said vation of two hundred and thirty-nine point it shall descend at the rate of common base of level, and from the seven and ninety-seven thousandths (7.097) feet in one hundred (100) feet for a distance of three hundred and ten (310) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and ninety. ten (310) feet to the north, or to an dred (400) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and ninetytwo (292) feet above the said common (310) feet above the said common base base of level, and from the last point of level, and from the last point afore-aforesaid it shall descend at the rate said it shall descend at the rate of of one and seven hundred and fourteen eight tenths (.8) feet in one hundred thousandths (1.714) feet in one hun- (100) feet for a distance of five hundred (100) feet, for a distance of seven dred (500) feet to the east, or to an hundred (700) feet to the north, or to elevation of three hundred and six an elevation of two hundred and (306) feet above the said common base eighty (280) feet above the said com- of level, and from the last point aforemon base of level, and from the last said it shall descend at the rate of point aforesaid it shall descend at the two (2) feet in one hundred (100) feet, rate of six and five hundred and eigh-ty-five thousandths (6.585) feet in one feet to the east, or to an elevation of hundred (100) feet for a distance of two hundred and eighty-eight (288) four hundred and ten (410) feet to the feet above the said common base of north, or to an elevation of two hun- level, the last point aforesaid being dred and fifty-three (253) feet above the point aforesaid two thousand and the said common base of level, and thirty-four (2034) feet east of the east from the last point aforesaid it shall line of Grove Avenue. be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of one and sixty-four thousandths (1.064) feet in one nundred (100) feet, for a distance of ninety-four (94) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-four (254) feet above the said common base of level and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of four and seven hundred and seven thousandths (4.707) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and seventy (170) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-two (262) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the north, at such a rate as to attain an elevation at such a point, of two hundred and sixty-two and three tenths (262.3) feet above the said common base of level, and from centre line of Harrison Street, bethe last point aforesaid it shall ascend tween Main Street and a point two at the rate of four hundred and eighty-four thousanths (.484) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the north, or to an elevation lifty and nine tenths (250.9) feet above of two hundred and sixty-three and the common base of level heretofore six tenths (263.6) feet above the said established, and from this point it common base of level, and from the shall descend at the rate of six and last point aforesaid it shall be level nine teaths (6.9) feet in one hundred for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to (100) feet, for a distance of one hunthe north, and from the last point dred (100) feet to the north, or to an aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of elevation of two hundred and forty-nine hundred and eighty-five thou-four (244) feet above the said common and sixty-four (204) feet to the north or to an elevation of two hundred and (2.21) feet in one hundred (100) feet. sixty-one (261) feet above the said for a distance of three hundred and Station Street aforesaid.

in conflict with this ordinance, are

hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY, SEAL. President of the Village of Barrrington Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 41. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of South Limits Road.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of

Barrington. Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of South Limits Road, between Cemetery Street and a point two thousand and Thirty-four (2034) feet east of the east line of Grove Avenue, shall have an elevation at the east line of Cemetery Street aforesaid, of two hundred and ninety-two (292) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from this point it shall descend at the rate of one and seven hundred and eighty-two thousandths (1.782) feet in An Ordinance to establish the Grade one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of five hundred and five (505) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and eighty-three (283) feet Barrington. above the said common base of level, and from the last point it shall ascend centre line of Applebee Street, beat the rate of two and four hundred tween Harrison Street and a point and thirty-two thousandths (2.432) three hundred and sixty-two (362) feet feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a east of the east line of Garfield Street, distance of seven hundred and forty shall have an elevation at the east line (740) feet to the east, or to an eleva-tion of three hundred and one (301) hundred and thirty-six (236) feet above feet above the said common base of the common base of level heretofore level, and from the last point afore-said it shall be level for a distance of shall ascend at the rate of four (4) feet sixty-six (66) feet to the east, and in one hundred (100) feet, for a dis-from the last point it shall ascend at tance of two hundred (200) feet to the the rate of four and five hundred and east or to an elevation of two hundred forty-five thousandths (4.545) feet in and forty-four (244) feet above the said one hundred (100) feet, for a distance common base of level, and from the of two hundred and sixty-four (264) last point aforesaid it shall descend at feet to the east, or to an elevation of three hundred and thirteen (313) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it deed and twenty-five (225) feet to the control of the rate of one and twenty-two thousand from the last point aforesaid it deed and twenty-five (225) feet to the shall ascend at such a rate as to at- east, or to an elevation of two hundred tain an elevation, at a point sixty-six and forty-one and seven tenths (241.7) (66) feet to the east, of three hundred and thirteen and two tenths (313.2) level, and from the last point aforefeet above the said common base of said it shall descend at such a rate as

teen (314) feet above the said common and fifty-six thousandths (3.456) feet Be it ordained by the President base of level, and from the last point in one hundred (100) feet for a distance and Board of Trustees of the Village aforesaid it shall be level for a disof Barrington.

Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of Grove Avenue, between South Limits Road and Station Street, four hundred and nineteen thought limits Road and Station Street, shall be centred in the control of the centre line of Grove Avenue, between shall descend at the rate of three and four hundred and nineteen thought limits Road and Station Street, four hundred and nineteen thought line of the centre line of the centre line at the centre line of the centre line at the centre line of the centre line of

Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY, SEAL. President of the Village of Barrington. Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 42. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of Harrison Street. Be it ordained by the President and

Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington.

Sectional. That the grade of the hundred (200) feet north of the north line of Applebee Street, shall have an elevation at the north line of Main Street aforesaid of two hundred and sixty-six (66) feet to the north, of two hundred and thirty-five and eight tenths (235.8) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of one and forty hundredths (1.40) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred (200) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and thirty-three (233) feet above the said common base of level. the last point aforesaid being the point aforesaid two hundred (200) feet north of the north line of Applebee Street.

Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are

hereby repealed. Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY,

SEAL. President of the Village of Barrington. Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 43. of Applebee Street.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of

Section 1. That the grade of the level, and from the last point afore-level, and from the last point afore-said it shall ascend at the rate of ty-nine and five tenths (49.5) feet to Cemetery and Railroad Streets, shall three hundred and three thousandths the east, of two hundred and forty-one have an elevation, at the east line of ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL

ascend at the rate of one and fifty hundredths (1.50) feet in one hundred dred (200) feet to the east, or to an ele-(239) feet above the said common base

of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed. Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be

in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896.
F. E. HAWLEY,
SEAL. President of the Village of Barrington. Attest: M. T. LAMEY Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 44. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of Lake Street.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of the Trustees of the Village of Barrington.

Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of Lake Street, between Cemetery and Railroad Streets, shall have an elevation at the east line of Cemetery Street aforesaid, of two hundred and fifty-one and six tenths (251.6) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from this point it shall ascend at the rate of three and five hundred and ninetytwo thousandths (3.592) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and six (206) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-nine (259) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of three hundred and thirtythree thousandths (.333) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred (300) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty (260) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of two and five tenths (2.5) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of four hundred (400) feet to the east or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty (250) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of seven hundred and eight thousandths (.708) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred and fifty-three (353) feet to the east, or to nine hundred and eighty-five thou-sandths (.985) feet in one hundred (100) base of level, and from the last point fifty-two and five tenths (252.5) feet feet, for a distance of two hundred aforesaid it shall descend at the rate above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of fortynine and five tenths (49.5) feet to the common base of level, the last point sixty-two (362) feet to the north, or to aforesaid being at the south line of an elevation of two hundred and thirsaid it shall ascend at the rate of two mon base of level, and from the last and eighty-three thousandths (2.083) Sec. 2. That any ordinances or mon base of level, and from the last parts of ordinances that may have been passed heretofore, and which are as to attain an elevation, at a point it shall descend at such a rate distance of two hundred and sixty-four as to attain an elevation, at a point (264) feet to the east, or to an elevation. tion of two hundred and fifty-eight (258) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the east, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of two and one hundred and twenty-one thousandths (2.121) feet in one hundred (100) feet for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-three and six tenths (263.6) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the east. and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of seven and six hundred and fifty-one thousandths (7,651) feet in one hundred (100) feet. for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and fortythree and four tenths (243.4) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the east, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of two hundred and twenty-six thousandths (.226) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of eightyeight and five tenths (88.5) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-three and two tenths 243.2) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being at the south line of Railroad Street

aforesaid. Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and are in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY,

SEAL. President of the Village of Barrington. Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO .45. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of Station Street. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of

Barrington. Section 1. That the grade of the a distance of two hundred and sixty- said common base of level, and from hundred and fifty-four (254) feet above For sale by A. L. Waller, Barrington

An Ordinance to establish the Grade elevation of three hundred and fourestablished, and from this point it shall descend at the rate of three and thirty-five thousandths (3.035) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and eighty (280) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-five and five tenths (245.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of four (4) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred (200) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-three and five tenths (253.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of five hundred thousandths (.500) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-two (252) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of five (5) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred (200) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-two (242) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of five hundred thousandths (.500) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and fifty (250) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-one (241) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of one and six hundred thousandths (1.600) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and fifty (250) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-five (245) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of forty-nine and five tenths (49.5) feet to the east, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend

at the rate of one and eight hundred and ninety thousandths (1.890) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty (250) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six [66] feet to the east, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of three and nine hundred and eighteen thousandths (3.918) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and forty-five (245) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-nine and six tenths (259.6) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being at the south line of Railroad Street aforesaid. Sec. 2. That any ordinances or

parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.
Sec. 3. That this ordinance small

be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896.

F. E. HAWLEY, SEAL. President of the Vallage of Barrington. Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk.

Tender Sleaks.

Tender Roask

## Fred Kampert,

choice fresh meats at lowest prisces, quality considered.

Best Sausage, Salt and Smoked Meats. FISH AND OYSTERS IN SEASON.

BARRINGTON,



## FRENCH REMEDY

Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Los Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Los Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest ocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive writ ten guarantee to cure or refund the money in

## YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watte, druggist and physician, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every medy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medi-cine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was Rheumatism of the Heart.

It was almost un-endurable; with

shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my suffernonths of those four weary years. I finally tried

DR. J. H. WATTS, Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health. I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS. Huruboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.6 bottles for \$5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

## Hot Meal

needn't mean a hot kitchen.

## **Peninsular Wrought Steel** Ranges

keep their heat to themselves. They do their work quickly, thoroughly, economically and without roasting the cook. Double walls of Wrought Steel and Asbestos Lined.



A Written Guarantee with every one.

SOLD BY L. F. SCHROEDER,

Barrington, Ill.

R.I.P.A.N.S

The modern standard Family Medi-

cine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.





HENRY BUTZOW,

CONFECTIONERY. Fruits, Gigars, Tobacco, Etc.

CE CREAM AND OYSTER PARLOR IN CONNECTION.

> H. BUTZOW. Barrington, Ills.



INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION. (CHAPTER XIII.-CONTINUED). "Well, well, we must go by averages

of course. Shall we say two years? I should think that you have a full two years before you."

"In two years your pension would bring you in £1,600. Now I will do my very best for you, Admiral! I will advance you £2,000 and you can make over to me your pension for your life. It is pure speculation on my part. If you die to-morrow I lose my money. the doctor's prophecy is correct I shall still be out of pocket. If you live a little longer, then I may see my money again. It is the very best I can do for you."

"Then you wish to buy my pension?" "Yes, for two thousand down." "And if I live for twenty years?"

"Oh, in that case of course my speculation would be more successful. But you have heard the doctor's opinion." "Would you advance the money in-

"You should have a thousand at once. The other thousand I should expect you

to take in furniture." "In furniture?"

"Yes, Admiral. We shall do you a beautiful houseful at that sum. It is the custom of my clients to take half in furniture."

The Admiral sat in dire perplexity. He had come out to get money, and to go back without any, to be powerless to help when his boy needed every shilling to save him from disaster; that would be very bitter to him. On the other hand, it was so much that he surrendered, and so little that he received. Little, and yet something. Would it not be better than going back emptyhanded? He saw the yellow backed cheque-book upon the table. The moneylender opened it and dipped his pen into the ink.

"Shall I fill it up?" said he.

macott, "that we had better have a lit- sporting man, who would be very likely settle this matter."

"Oh, we may as well do it at once. It would be absurd to postpone it now," Metaxa spoke with some heat, and his eyes glinted angrily from between his narrow lids at the imperturbable Charles. The Admiral was simple in money matters, but he had seen much of men and had learned to read them. He saw that venomous glance, and saw too that intense eagerness was peeping out from beneath the careless air which the agent had assumed.

"You're quite right, Wesmacott," said | that I have ever examined." he. "We'll have a little walk before we

settle it." "But I may not be here this afternoon."

"Then we must choose another day." "But why not settle it now?"

"Because I prefer not." said the Ad-

miral shortly. "Very well. But remember that my offer is only for to-day. It is off unless

you take it at once." "Let it be off, then."

"There's my fee," cried the doctor. "How much?"

"A guinea."

The Admiral threw a pound and a shilling upon the table. "Come, Westmacott," said he, and they walked together from the room.

"I don't like it," said Charles, when they found themselves in the street once more; "I don't profess to be a very sharp chap, but this is a trifle too thin. What did he want to go out and speak to the doctor for? And how very convenient this tale of a weak heart was! I believe they are a couple of rogues, and in league with each other."

"A shark and a pilot fish," said the

"I'll tell you what I propose, sir. There's a lawyer named McAdam who does my aunt's business. He is a very honest fellow, and lives at the other side of Poultry. We'll go over to him together and have his opinion about the whole matter.'

"How far is it to his place?" "Oh, a mile at least. We can have a

cab."

"A mile? Then we shall see if there is any truth in what that swab of a doctor said. Come, my boy, and clap on all sail, and see who can stay the longest."

Then the sober denizens of the heart of business London saw a singular sight as they returned from their luncheons. Down the road-way, dodging among cabs and carts, ran a weatherstained elderly man, with wide flapping black hat, and homely suit of tweeds. With elbows braced back, hands clenched near his armpits, and chest protruded, he scudded along, while close at his heels lumbered a largelimbed, heavy, yellow mustached young man, who seemed to feel the exercise a good deal more than his senior. On they dashed, helter-skelter, until they pulled up panting at the office where the lawyer of the Westmacotts was to be found.

"There now!" cried the Admiral in triumph. "What d'ye think of that? Nothing wrong in the engine-room, eh?" You seem fit enough, sir

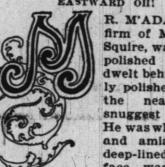
"Blessed if I believe the swab was a certificated doctor at all. He was flying

ters in this eating house," said Westma-"We'll go and look him out." They did so, but the medical rolls contained no such name as that of Dr.

"Pretty villiany this!" cried the Admiral, thumping his chest. "A dummy doctor and a vamped up disease. Well, we've tried the rogues, Westmacott! Let us see what we can do with your honest man."

CHAPTER XIV.

EASTWARD OH!



R. M'ADAM, of the firm of McAdam & Squire, was a highly polished man who dwelt behind a highly polished table in the neatest and snuggest of offices. He was white-haired and amiable, with deep-lined aquiline face, was addicted to low bows, and

self at half-cock, as though just descending into one, or just recovering himself. He wore a high-buckled stock, took snuff, and adorned his conversation with little seraps from the classics:

"My dear sir," said he, when he had listened to the story, "any friend of Mrs. Westmacott's is a friend of mine. Try a pinch. I wonder that you should have gone to this man Metaxa. His advertisement is enough to condemn him. Habet foenum in cornu. They are all rogues."

"The doctor was a rogue, too. I didn't like the look of him at the time."

"Arcades ambo. But now we must see what we can do for you. Of course what Metaxa said was perfectly right. The pension is in itself no security at all, unless it were accompanied by a life assurance which would be an income in itself. It is no good what-

His clients' faces fell.

"But there is the second alternative. You might sell the pension right out. Speculative investors occasionally deal "I think, Admiral," remarked West- in such things. I have one client, a up if we could agree upor terms. Of course, I must follow Metaxa's example by sending for a doctor.

For the second time was the Admiral punched and tapped and listened to. This time, however, there could be no question of the quatifications of the doctor, a well-known Fellow of the College of Surgeons, and his report was as favorable as the other's had been ad-

"He has the heart and chest of a man of forty," said her "I can recommend his life as one of the best of his age

"That's well," said Mr. McAdam, making a note of the doctor's remarks. while the Admiral disbursed a second guinea. "Your price, I understand, is five thousand pounds. I can communicate with Mr. Elberry, my client, and let you know whether he cares to touch the matter. Meanwhile you can leave your pension papers here, and I will give you a receipt for them."

"Very well. I should like the money

"That is why I am retaining the papers. If I can see Mr. Elberry today we may let you have a cheque tomorrow. Try another pinch. No? Well, good-bye. I am very happy to have been of service." Mr. McAdam bowed them out, for he was a very busy man, and they found themselves in the street once more with lighter hearts than when they had left it.

"Well, Westmacott, I am sure I am very much obliged to you," said the Admiral. "You have stood by me when I was the better for a little help. for I'm clean out of my soundings among these city sharks. But I've something to do now which is more in my own line, and I need not trouble you any more."

"Oh, it is no troubler I have nothing to do. I never have anything to do. I don't suppose I could do it if I had. I should be delighted to come with you, sir, if I can be of any use."

"No, no, my lad. You go home again. It would be kind of you, though, if you would look in at number one when you get back and tell my wife that all's well with me, and that I'll be back in an hour or so.'

"All right, sir. I'll tell her." Westmacott raised his hat and strode away to the westward, while the Admiral, after a hurried lunch, bent his steps towards the east.

It was a long walk, but the old seaman swung along at a rousing pace, leaving street after street behind him. The great business places dwindled down into commonplace shops and dwellings, which decreased and became more stunted, even as the folk who filled them did, until he was deep in the evil places of the eastern end. It was a land of huge, dark houses and of garish gin-shops, a land, too, where life moves irregularly and where adventures are to be gained—as the Admiral was to learn to his cost.

He was hurrying down one of the long, narrow, stone-flagged lanes between the double lines of crouching, disheveled women and of dirty children | 2 balance was due to Mr. Kreuper.

who sat on the hollowed steps of the houses, and basked in the autumn sun. At one side was a barrowman with a load of walnuts, and beside the barrow bedraggled woman with a black fringe and a chequered shawl thrown over her head. She was cracking walnuts and picking them out of the shells, throwing out a remark occasionally to a rough man in a rabbit-skin cap, with straps under the knees of his corduroy trousers, who stood puffing a black clay pipe with his back against the wall. What the cause of the quarrel was, or what sharp sarcasm from the woman's lips pricked suddenly through that thick skin may never be known, but suddenly the man took his pipe in his left hand, leaned forward, and deliberately struck her across the face with his right. It was a slap rather than a blow, but the woman gave a sharp cry and cowered up against the barrow with her hand to her cheek.

'You infernal villain!" cried the Admiral, raising his stick. "You brute and

biankguard!"

"Garn!" growled the rough, with the deep, rasping intonation of a savage. 'Garn out o' this or I'll-" He took a step forward with uplifted hand, but in an instant down came cut number three upon his wrist, and cut number five across his thigh, and cut number one full in the center of his rabbit-skin cap. It was not a heavy stick, but it was strong enough to leave a good red weal wherever it fell. The rough yelled with pain, and rushed in, hitting with both hands, and kicking with his iron-shod boots, but the Admiral had still a quick foot and a true eye, so that he bounded backwards and sideways, still raining a shower of blows upon his savage antagonist. Suddenly, however, a pair of arms closed around his neck, and glancing backwards he caught a glimpse of the black coarse fringe of the woman whom he had befriended. "I've got him!" she shrieked. "I'll 'old 'im. Now, Bill, knock the tripe out of him!" Her grip was as strong as a man's, and her wrist pressed like an iron bar upon the Admiral's throat. He made a desperate effort to disengage himself, but the most that he could do was to swing her round, so as to place her between his adversary and himself. As it proved, it was the very best thing that he could have done. The rough, half-blinded and maddened by the blows which he had received, struck out with all his ungainly strength, just as his partner's head swung around in front of him. There was a noise like that of a stone hitting a wall, a deep groan, her grasp relaxed, and she dropped a dead weight upon the pavement, while the Admiral sprang back and raised his stick once more, ready either for attack or defense. Neither were needed, however, for at that moment there was a scattering of the crowd, and two police constables, burly and helmeted, pushed their way through the rabble. At the sight of them the rough took to his heels, and was instantly screened from view by a veil of his friends and neigh-

"I have been assaulted," panted the Admiral. "This woman was attacked and I had to defend her."

"This is Bermondsey Sal," said one police officer, bending over the beraggled heap of tattered shawl and dirty skirt. "She's got it hot this time." "He was a shortish man, thick, with

a beard." "Ah, that's Black Davie. He's been up four times for beating her. He's about done the job now. If I were you would let that sort settle their own little affairs, sir.."

"Do you think that a man who holds the Queen's commission will stand by and see a woman struck?" cried the Admiral indignantly.

"Well, just as you like, sir. But you've lost your watch, I see.

"My watch!" He clapped his hand to his waistcoat. The chain was hanging down in front, and the watch gone.

He passed his hand over his forehead. "I would not have lost that watch for anything," said he. "No money could replace it. It was given me by the ship's company after our African cruise. It has an inscription."

The policeman shrugged his shoulders. "It comes from meddling," said he.

"What'll you give me if I tell yer where it is?" said a sharp-faced boy among the crowd. "Will you gimme a quid?"

"Certainly."

"Well, where's the quid?" The Admiral took a sovereign from his pocket. "Here it is."

"Then 'ere's the ticker!" The boy pointed to the clenched hand of the senseless woman. A glimmer of gold shone out from between the fingers, and on opening them up, there was the Admiral's chronometer. This interesting victim had throttled her protector with one hand, while she robbed him with the

The Admiral left his address with the policeman, satisfied that the woman was only stunned, not dead, and then set off upon his way once more, the poorer perhaps in his faith in human nature, but in very good spirits none the less. He walked with dilated nostrils and clenched hands, all glowing and tingling with the excitement of the combat, and warmed with the thought that he could still, when there was need, take his own part in a street brawl in spite of his three-score and odd years.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Mr. Kreuper's Narrow Escape. Paul Kreuper, of South Bend, Ind., retiring township trustee, upon casting up his accounts found himself \$5,000 short, and, without waiting for a reexamination, and nearly crazy with excitement, he notified some of his bondsmen, and there was the mischief to pay. The deputy county auditor found Kreuper toying with a revolver and well nigh distracted, and the deputy sent him home and called in an expert. A re-examination demonstrated that not only was there no shortage, but that

Earliest Radishes and Peas. The editor urges all readers to grow the earliest vegetables. They pay. Well Salzer's Seeds are bred to earliness, they grow and produce every time. None so early, so fine as Salzer's. Try his radishes, cabbage, pess, beets, cucumbers, lettuce, corn, etc. Money in it for you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

If you will cut this out and send to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. with 16c postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c postage.

In the town of H. Connecticut, there is a factory where yarn is made. A stranger approaching the town one day in a buggy, pulled ap his horse and accosted a farmer was was digging pota-toes on the other side of the fence. "Can you tell me where the yarn mill is?" inquired the stranger. "Certainly," was the reply. "Reep straight on until you come to the drinking fountain. Right opposite is wooden block with three doors. The middle door is the one you want." "Thank you," said the stranger, and drove on. In due time he came to the fountain and sought the middle door of the wooden

Russian Hounds Do Good Work. One big firm of ranchers near Miles City, Wash.; employs all the year round two hunters and a pack of fifteen Russian wolf hounds to keep the range free from wolves and coyotes, which are a

block, and it led him upstairs to the

office of the local newspaper. The

other yarn factory, the one which he

was looking for, lay half a mile beyond.

pest to stock-raisers all over the region. So far this year the hunters have taken scalps of 223 wolves and many coyotes. Whenever any brace of wolves or coyotes are found the pack is taken out and put on the scent and usually the pests are quickly run down and killed. This method is the only one that has proved effective, as the wolves refuse now to take poisoned bait.—Exchange.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a con-stitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists; 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

"Uncle" Peter Bates was a local celebrity who kept the tavern in Randolph, Vt., in the old staging days, He was noted for his dry humor, and was never at a loss for a retort or for a method of expressing his ideas. One morning, after breakfast, as a stranger was about to depart without paying his bill, Uncle Peter walked up to him and blandly said: "Mister, if you should lose your pocketbook between here and Montpelier remember you didn't take it nut here."

How to Buy a Carriage.

The great need of the times is a condition whereby the producer and consumer may deal with each other without the intervention of the middle man. The common carrier should be the only middle man. The Elkhart Carriage and Harness (A, of Elkhart, Ind, deals directly with consumer. Their goods are shipped any-where for examination before sale. Every carriage, every set of ha pess, every article sold, warranted, inc aun dred styles of carriages, ninety styles of harness and forty-one styles of a sine saddles. Send for their 112 p ge tata logue. This concern does an extensive business throughout the United States

English Sparrow Pest Van Buren County, Michigan has paid out \$2,800 in bounties for the silling of English sparrows during the jast year or so and there are just about as many sparrows as ever in the region.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass., the well-known manufacturers of Breakfast Cocoa and other Cocoa and Chocolate preparations, have an extraordinary collection of medals and diplomas awarded at the great international and other exhibitions in Europe and America. The house has had uninterrupted prosperity for nearly a century and a quarter and is now not only the oldest but the largest establishment of the kind on this continent. The high degree of perfection which the company has attained in its manufactured products is the result of long experience combined with an intelligent use of the new forces which are constantly being introduced to increase the power and improve

forces which are constantly being introduced to increase the power and improve the quality of production, and cheapen the cost to the consumer.

The full strength and the exquisite natural flavor of the raw material are preserved unimpaired in all of Walter Baker & Company's preparations; so that their products may truly be said to form the standard for purity and excellence.

In view of the many imitations of the name, labels and wrappers on their goods consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine articles made at Dorchester, Mass.

Truth wine slowly, but it wins. All false men and false institutions and false cities and false notions must get out of the way.-Dr. Egbert.

Tricks of Horse Traders

There are tricks in all trades, but horse trades appear to have more than their share. A new dodge in that line is reported from Philadelphia. The proprietor of an uptown hotel in that city patronized largely by agriculturists was very anxious to sell a horse to a friend from the country, but the latter had some doubt as to the animal's speed. The two agreed upon a certain day for a drive in the park, and in the meantime the hotel man had not been idle. They were bowling along at a pace which was scarcely calculated to create any great excitement when a park guard, who had previously been "fixed," arrested the owner of the horse for driving faster than the allowed 3:00 gait. He willingly paid his fine of \$5, and his companion was so impressed by the occurrence that he immediately purchased the horse.

Conversion is not a change of opinion about God, but a change of heart toward Him .- Ram's Horn.

People wonder why their nerves are so we why they get tired so easily; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood: gives natural sleep, perfect diges-tion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

## Sarsaparilla

Isthe One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

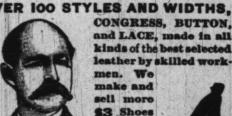


The Great KIDNEY. LIVER & BLADDER CURE.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

DOUGLAS If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, ex-

amine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and \$ 2 see what a good shoe you can buy for OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,



other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Dur Custom Dept, will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

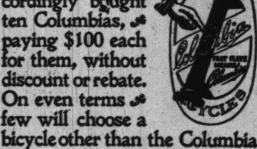
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

## nanimous Choice

The New York Morning Journal recently offered ten leading makes of bicycles as prizes in a guessing contest, giving the winners free choice of any one of the ten machines. The result was ALL of the ten winners selected

# Columbia Bicycles

The Journal accordingly bought ten Columbias, paying \$100 each for them, without discount or rebate. On even terms 🗈 few will choose a



STANDARD OF THE WORLD Unequalled, Unapproached.

tiful Art Catalogue of Columbia as Sicycles is free if you call upon any gent; by mail from us for two

POPE MANUFACTURING CO. Factories and General Offices, Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost edity and town. If Columbias are not propresented in your vicinity let us know.

LET THE EARTH REJOICE AND farmers sing. With our new hardy grasses, clovers and fodder plants the poorest, most worn out, toughest, worst piece of land can be made as fertile as the valley of the Nile. Only takes a year or so to do so! At the same time you will be getting big crops! Teosinte, Giant Spurry, Sacaline, Lathyrus, what a variety of names! Catalogue tells

If you will cut this out and sent it to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c. postage, you will get free their mammoth catalogue and ten grass and grain fodder samples (worth \$10.00 to get a start).

The Brutal Turk. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has written a scathing reply to Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's flattering indorsement of the Turks, in which she quotes figures to prove that in the last seventy-five years more than 100,000 Christians have been massacred by Turkish mobs. She concludes with this remark: "An empire in which these things are chronic and apparently incurable is an anachronism in the nineteenth century and a disgrace to civilization. To abolish Turkish misrule is the plain and ur-

Florida Facts.

most merciful."

gent duty of civilized nations, and the

speediest way of doing it will be the

February and March are two of the best months of the year to visit Florida. The climate is fine and the social features at their height of interest. When you have made up your mind to go, you naturally want to go there as soon as possible and in the most comfortable manner. No matter whether you live in St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cleveland, Buffale, New York or Boston, you can take one of the magnificent trains of the "Big Four Route" from any one of these cities to Cincinnati, and with only one change of cars continue your journey to Jacksonville. Direct connections made in Central Union station, Cincinnati, with through trains of all lines to Florida. Call on or address any agent of the "Big Four Route," or address E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic manager, or D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cincinnati,

COLORADO GOLD MINES. If you are interested in gold mining or wish to keep posted regarding the wonderful strides being made in Colorado, it will pay you to send fifty cents for a year's subscription to The Gold Miner, an illustrated monthly pa-per published at Dehver.

Sin will banish men from God's presence, but it cannot separate them from His love.



## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper ef-forts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual dis-ease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, prompt-ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all rep-utable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxa-tives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

## A penny or two

all extra profit.

That's the merchant's reason who urges an inferior binding for a costly skirt. It's not (nothing is) as good as



Look for S. H. & M. on the label and take no other.

If your dealer will not supply you we

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. C. Box 699 Naw York City.

### WASHINGTON. FROM

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIVTH CONGRESS.

A Brief Report of the Doings in Upper and Lower Houses of the National Legislature - The Work of a Week

Forty-Eighth Session Shortly before 2 o'clock the house bill prohibiting prize fighting in the territories was brought over from the house and was at once taken up, and within three minutes from the time it had been presented to the senate it was passed.

During the proceedings Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) offered an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Quay relative to the recommitting of the tariff-silver bill. Mr. Morgan's amendment instructs the finance committee to add a provision deducting 10 per cent from customs duties on goods imported in vessels of the United States or of the country producing the imported article, provided that the countries exporting such goods shall provide by law that silver bullion, the product of the United States mines, shall be admitted to coinage on equal terms with gold.

Mr. Turple spoke of the growth of corporation influence. It was notorious that the central bureau of this malevolent corporate power is at the capitals of the various states whenever a United States senator is chosen. Destroy this rule of the trust by giving to the people the election of senators and the ballot of apinion is restored, unawed and unbought. The senator referred to the deadlock in Kentucky and the previous one in Delaware, and pointed out the growing danger of leaving the choice of senators with legislatures instead of with the people.

The senate free coinage substitute for the house bond bill was debated five hours in the house and for three hours at the night session. Nevertheless the pressure from members for time to present their views is se great that it seems possible now that the debate may be run over into next week. The speeches were not noteworthy.

### Forty-ninth Session.

Senator Allen addressed the senate on the Monroe doctrine resolution. He contended that the Monroe doctrine was simply one of national self-preservation, and said that if the invasion of the South American republics by Great Britain should endanger the welfare or menace the safety of this government in any way we should apply this doctrine and resent her action with all the strength and resources of a mighty nation. We must be the exclusive judges of when the doctrine is to be applied. We cannot, he maintained, permit Great Britain or any other foreign power to determine when and to what extent the acquisition of territory on the Western hemisphere will imperil our government. He thought, however, that # would be ample time to act when the Venezuelan commission shall have ported.

The house became involved in a bitter controversy. It sprang from remarks made by Mr. Talbert (dem.), of South Carolina, in defense of secession. which Mr. Barrett (rep.), of Massachusetts, interpreted as treasonable. He had the speaker's words taken down and offered a resolution of censure. After a wrangle and some explanations Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, moved to refer the Barrett resolution to the committee on judiciary. This was carried by a vote of 154 to 41. This is understood to mean that no notice will be taken of the matter.

The debate on the free silver substi tute for the bond bill then proceeded. The house met at 10:30 o'clock, with less than thirty members present and only a few stragglers in the galleries. Mr. Newlands (silverite, Nev.) awoke the empty echoes of the vast hall with a vigorous argument in favor of the free and independent coinage of silver. He asserted that not a single debtor nation in the world had maintained the gold standard except the United States, and we had done so at the price of continued bond issues.

New Military Organization.

Washington, Feb. 10 .- A new national semi-military organization has been formed here by General M. A. Dillon, founder of the Union Veterans' Union and Medal of Honor Legion. The organization is called the Oriental Order of Zouaves, and its principal object is to cultivate among citizens of all classes and ages a strong spirit of American-ism with a special view to rigid enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The uniform of the order is very attractive in design, combining the national colors. The order has an elaborate ritual and installations will be conducted in pub-

Immense Cotton Mill for the South. Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 10.-A charter has been secured for the largest cotton mill in Alabama. It is to have 40,000 spindles, will cost \$600,000, and will be located at Cordova. Six hundred acres of coal land with a five-foot seam has been given the company. Work on building the mill will begin April 1. A \$50,000 mill will also be erected at Oxford, Ala., during the coming summer.

## A Woman Ploneer.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF MRS. J. P. HADLEY.

Owner and Manager of a Splendid Prairie Farm. Wonderful Grit

From the Free Press, Streator, Ill.

On a splendid farm at Blackstone, in the very heart of the great, rich and prosperous prairies of Northern Illinois, lives Mrs. J. P. Hadley. She owns and personally directs the affairs of her farm, which is as rich and productive as the most ambitious could desire.

She is now sixty-five years old and was afflicted with bleeding at the lungs for forty-five years. During that time she was a great sufferer, she was weak, tired and run down, and in consequence existence, even, was a burden. There was no pleasure in life for her.

"During all these years," she said to the writer, "I had received treatment from many very successful and eminent physicians. They could do nothing for me. I continued to grow worse, year by year, until last spring, when I was so bad that I could not even walk across my room, and when I coughed the blood often gushed from my nose and mouth. At this time I was receiving treatment from the local physicians, and while they are men of more than ordinary skill, I was constantly growing weaker and worse. Under these circumstances I became thoroughly discouraged.

"My physicians told me frankly that could do no more for me, that I could live but a short time at the best and that I should arrange my affairs with that fact in view, that my death was only the question of a very short time. Under these very trying and discouraging circumstances my attention was called to the advertisement of Pink Pills for Pale People. I decided to try them. I could not see that I had any-thing to lose and everything was to be gained. My physicians were doing me no good, so there was nothing to lose by dropping their treatment, so without saying anything to them about it, I began on March 22, 1895, to take Pink Pills for Pale People, and I have con-tinued their use up to the present time. In all I have taken eleven boxes. I began to improve almost as soon as I began to take them and I have gained constantly until I am how remarkably well for one of my years. It has been more than forty-five years since I was as I am now. I now fully realize that I have not known what it was to be really well. That weak, tired, languid feeling which has been the burden of my existence for so many years and which has made any labor or even life itself a thing to be dreaded is gone. I can now work about the house and assist in the duties which fall to women on farms and even enjoy the labor while thus employed. I cannot help wondering how I ever endured my years of torture. I consider myself fully as strong and healthy now as women of

my age usually are.
"When I began taking the pills my skin was dry, harsh and dead. It has since peeled off and is fresh, soft and healthy now. My hair, which was almost white, crisp and dead, has regained its vigor and much of its color and is soft and pliable. It is in better condition than it has been for years. My feet were badly swollen, the skin gave me great trouble. Now the swell-

ing has entirely disappeared and they are in a perfectly healthy condition.
"I think my cure a most remarkable one and I am more than willing that the world shall know what Pink Pills for Pale People have done for me, for it may prove a blessing to other sufferers. An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

As to Apples.

This year's commercial crop of apples in the United States is estimated at 66,000,000 barrels, an increase of 16 per cent over last year's crop. The yield in England, Michigan and Canada is below that of 1894, but in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri it is nearly three times as large as last year's crop.

Home Seekers' Excursions, Via Iron Mountain Route

On March 10th round trip tickets will be sold to points in Arkansas and Texas at one fare plus \$2.00, good to return 30 days from date of sale; stop-overs allowed on out-going trip. For information address Bissell Wilson, Dist. Pass. Agt., 111 Adams St., Chicago.

Health once impaired is not easily regained yet Parker's Ginger Tonic has attained these results in many cases. Good for every weakness and distress.

There are a good many things in every sinner's life that he tries to hide from himself.

It is more than Wonderful patiently people suffer with corns. Get peace comfort by removing them with Hindercorns,

The greatest danger of youth lies in a determination to have its own way.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Harvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline. 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

No man can ever reach his best, without first becoming a follower of Christ. Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilbiains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Angels are God's servants, but redeemed men are His sons.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy. Mrs Winslow's Scotning Synur for Children Teething. No man can ever reach heaven over

a ladder of his own make. Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consump tion cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

The devil can make anything he needs, out of a loafer.

BRONCHITIS. Sudden changes of the weather cause Bronchial Troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches", will give effective relief.

Hard work is very hard to those who put no heart in it.

ever out of Work. Never idle in a search of those who suffer most from PAINS and cannot work. ST. JACOBS OIL will cure and fit them for work when the chance comes.





The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other

FIELD AND HOG FENCE WIRE. 26, 88, 42, 50, or 58 inches high. Quality and workmanship the best. Nothing on the market to compare with it. Write for full information.

UNION FENCE COMPANY, DE KALB, ILL.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS. before sale. Everythms darranted. 100 styles of Careriages, 90 styles of Marness, 41 styles Riding Suddles. Write for catalogue.

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Chio. HOW to become Lawful Physicians; course by

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. XI. NO. 7

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O PISO'S CURE FOR



Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies
Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose
symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds
all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten day's treatment free
by mail. If you order trial send 10c in stamps to pay
postage. Dr. H. H. GEEEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. 14
ou order trial return this advertisement to us.



F PAY You to Sell Fruit Trees. STAR

ORDINANCE NO. 47. An Ordinance to establish the Grade

of Hough Street Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of

Barrington. Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of Hough Street, between South Limits Road and Main Street, shall have an elevation at the north line of South Limits Road aforesaid, of three hundred and one (301) feet above the common base of level here-tofore established, and from this shall descend at the rate of one hundred and the rate of one hundred and state of the said common said it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the east, and from this shall descend at the rate of one hundred and state of the said common said it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the east, and from the last point the said common said to shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the said common said to shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the east, and from the last point the last point the last point the said common said it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the east, and from the last point the point it shall descend at the rate of three and mine hundred and seventy-four thousandths (3.974) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet to the east, or to an four hundred and seventy-eight (478) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet to the north of the feet in one hundred and sixty-feet to the north of two hundred and sixty-feet to the north of the feet in one hundred and sixty-feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and sixty-feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and sixty-feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet to the north of the feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and sixty-feet to the north of the feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-feet to the north of the feet to the east of the feet in one hundred and sixty-feet to the north of the feet to the east of the of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of one (1) foot in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of four hundred (400) ne hundred and thirty (130) feet to feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and seventy-eight (278) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point afore-said it shall descend at the rate of said it shall descend at the rate of aforesaid it shall descend at the rate three and eight hundred and thirty- of three hundred and sixty-three three and eight hundred and thirtytwo thousandths (3.832) feet in one
hundred (100) feet, for a distance of
five hundred and seventy-four (574)
feet to the north, or to an elevation
of two hundred and fifty-six (256) feet
above the said common base of level,
and from the last point aforesaid it
shall be level for a distance of sixtytwo tenths (257.2) feet above the said
common base of level, and from the
last point aforesaid it
shall be level for a distance of sixtytwo tenths (257.2) feet above the said
common base of level, and from the
last point aforesaid it the rate of ten and five hundred and
sixty-three
thousandths (.363) feet in one hundred
two hundred and fifty-seven and
two tenths (.257.2) feet above the said
common base of level,
and from the last point aforesaid it
the rate of thousandths (.363) feet in one hundred
two hundred and fifty-seven and
two tenths (.257.2) feet above the said
common base of level,
and from the last point aforesaid it
the rate of thousandths (.363) feet in one hundred
two tenths (.365) feet to the east, or to an elevation
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two tenths (.365) feet to the east, or to an elevation
of two hundred and fifty-seven and
two tenths (.365) feet to the east, or to an elevation
of two hundred and fifty-seven six (66) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of seven hundred and fifty thousandths (.750) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet above the said common base of level, to the north, or to an elevation of two and from the last point aforesaid it and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six thousandths (.666) feet six (.666) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of two and eights. hundred and fifty-eight (258) feet shall descend at the rate of six hun-above the said common base of level, dred sixty-six thousandths (.666) feet scend at the rate of two and eighty-three thousandths (2.083) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-two and five tenths (252.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the north, and from the last point afore-said it shall descend at the rate of two and eight hundred and forty-one thousandths (2.841) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to north, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-five (245) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixtysix (66) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall as-cend at the rate of five hundred and sixty-eight thousandths (.568) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-six and five centre line of Cemetery Steet, betenths (246.5) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being at the south line of Main Street aforesaid.

hereby repealed.
Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Passed, February 5th, 1896.
Approved, February 5th, 1896.
Published, February 15th, 1896.
F. E. HAWLEY,

BEAL.
President of the Village of
Barrington. Barrington.
Attest: M. T. LAMEY,
Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 48. An Ordinance to establish the grade of Hawley Street.

Be it ordained by the President and
Board of Trustees of the Village of

Barrington.
Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of Hawley Street, between Cemetery Street and a point two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet east of the east line of Spring Street, shall have an elevation, at the east line of Cemetery Street aforesaid, of two rate of one and eight hundred thou-hundred and fifty-four and four tenths sandths (1.800) feet in one hundred (254.4) feet above the common base of (100) feet, for a distance of two hunevel heretofore established, and from east, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-eight (258) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of five hundred and thirty-three thousandths (.533) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of six hundred (600) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty (260) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of four hundred and forty thousandths (.440) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of four hundred and fifty-four (454) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and fiftyeight (258) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of forty-nine and five tenths (49.5) feet to the east, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of one and sixty thousandths (1.060) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty and eight tenths (260.8) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of eight hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty and eight tenths (260.8) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level to the east, or to hundred and fifty-four (254) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-four (254) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level to the east, as to attain an elevation, at the centre line of Station Street, of two hundred and six tenths (259.6) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of eight hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the east, or to hundred and ninety-four (294) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-four (254) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of eight hundred and sixty-four (261) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of eight hundred and sixty thousandths (.816) feet in one hundred of Grove Ayenue, of two hundred and sixty-four (261) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of eight hundred and sixty-four (261) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of eight hundred and sixty-

feet to the east, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of five hundred and eleven thousandths (.511) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and sixty-two and fifteen hundredths (262.15) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-nine and six tenths (259.6) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point sixty thousandths (10.560) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-four (244) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being the point aforesaid two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet east of the east line of Spring Street. Sec. 2. That any ordinances or

parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed. Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall

be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY, SEAL. President of the Village Attest: M. T. LAMEY,

Village Clerk. ORDINANCE NO. 49. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of Cemetery Street.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington. Section 1. That the grade of the

Street, shall have an elevation, at the north line of South Limits Road aforesaid, of two hundred and ninety-Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are rate of four and eighty-one thou-sandths (4.081) feet in one hundred (100) feet for distance of one hundred and forty-seven (147) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and ainety-eight (298) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of two and four hundred and forty-four thousandths (2.444) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of nine hundred (900) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and seventy-six (276) above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of four and hundred and forty-seven and eight four hundred and forty-four thou-sandths (4.444) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of four hundred and fifty (450) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-six (256) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last for a distance of one hundred and sixty point aforesaid it shall descend at the sandths (1.800) feet in one hundred tenths (250.4) feet above the said com-(100) feet, for a distance of two hun-mon base of level, and from the last dred and fifty (250) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and this point it shall ascend at the rate or to an elevation of two hundred and of one and seven hundred and sixty- fifty-one and five tenths (251.5) feet four thousandths (1.764) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of and from the last point aformald it. hundred (100) feet, for a distance of and from the last point aforesaid it two hundred and four (204) feet to the shall ascend at the rate of two and seven hundred and thirty-five thousandths (2.735) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and six (106) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-four and four tenths (254,4) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of one and six hundred the (106) feet in one hand six hundred the (106) feet in one han dredths (1.06) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-one and six tenths (251.6) feet above the said common base of level,

sandths (1.166) feet in one hundred (261.5) feet above the said common 100) feet, for a distance of three hundred (300) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty and five tenths (250.5) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being at the south line of Main Street aforesaid.

conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall b in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY, Attest: M. T. LAMEY,

ORDINANCE NO. 50. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of Franklin Street

Village Clerk.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington,

Section 1. That the grade of the centre line of Franklin Street, be-tween North Hawley and Walnut Streets, shall have an elevation at the west line of North Hawley Street aforesaid, of two hundred and fortysix (246) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from this point it shall ascend at the rate of four hundred and thirty-two thousandths (.432) feet in one hundred (100) feet for a distance of four hundred and sixty-two (462) feet to the west, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-eight (248) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to the west, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of four and two hundred and sixty-seven thousandths (4.267) feet in one hundred (100) feet for a distance of one hundred and sixty-three and eight tenths (163.8) feet to the west, or to an elevation of two hundred and fortyone (241) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of fifty, one hundredths (.50) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred (200) feet to the west, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-two (242) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty (60) feet to the west, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of one and three hundred and fifteen thousandths (1.315) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred and three and six tenths (303.6) feet to the west, or to an elevation of two hundred and thirty-eight (238) feet above

of Walnut Street aforesaid. Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been of Walnut Street aforesaid. conflict with this ordinance, are here-

the said common base of level; the last

point aforesaid being at the east line

by repealed. Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be n force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896.

Published, February 15th, 1896.
F. E. HAWLEY,

President of the Village of

Rarrington Barrington. Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 51. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of South Railroad Street.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Barrington. Section 1. That the grade of the south line of South Railroad Street, between Main and Spring Streets, shall have an elevation at the east line of Main Street aforesaid, of two tenths (247.8) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of one and six hundred and twenty-five thousandths (1.625) feet in one hundred (100) feet, 160) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty and four point aforesaid it shall descend at such a rate, toward the east, as to attain an and five tenths (249.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at such a rate, toward the east, as to attain an elevation at the east line of Cook Street aforesaid, of two hundred and fifty (250) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of two and nine hundred and eighty thousandths (2.980) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and thirty-two (232) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and fifty-six and nine tenths (256.9) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at such a rate, toward the east, as to attain an elevation, at the centre line of Station

base of level, it shall descend at the rate of five and five hundred and thirty-one thousandths (5.531) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred and twenty (320) feet to the east, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-three and eight tenths (243.8) feet above the said common base Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have of level, and from the last point aforebeen passed heretofore, and are in said it shall descend at such a rate, toward the east, as to attain an eleva-tion, at the centre line of Spring Street aforesaid, of two hundred and fortythree and three tenths (243.3) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at such a rate, toward the east, as to attain an elevation, at Barrington.

test: M. T. LAMEY,

President of the Village of the east line of Spring Street aforesaid, of two hundred and forty-three and eight tenths (243.8) feet above the said common base of level.

Sec. 2. That the grade of the north line of said South Railroad Screet, shall be five tenths (.5) feet lower than the grade of the south line, of line at right angle to said south line, except where roadway intersects, in which case it shall be one tenth (.1) feet only.
Sec. 3. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances which may have been passed heretofore, and which are in conflict with this ordinance, are

hereby repealed.
Sec. 4. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896, Published, February 15th, 1896, F. E. HAWLEY, SEAL. President of the Village

of Barrington. Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 52. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of North Railroad Street. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of

Barrington. Section 1. That the grade of the south line of North Railroad Street, between Main and Walnut Streets, shall have an elevation, at the West line of Main Street aforesaid, of two hundred and forty-eight and eight tenths (248.8) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from this point it shall descend at the rate of five hundred and fortyeight thousandths (.548) feet in one brundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and forty-six (146) feet to the west, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-eight (248) feet above the said common base of level and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level to the west line of William Street, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of five hundred and forty-eight thousandths (.548) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred and sixty-five (365) feet to the west, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-six (246) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being at the east line

line of North Railroad Street aforesaid, between Main and Walnut Streets, shall have an elevation at the west line of Main Street aforesaid of two hundred and forty-nine and three tenths (249.3) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall de-scend at the rate of five hundred and forty-eight thousandths (.548) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and forty-six (146) feet to the west, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-eight and five tenths (248.5) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at such a rate, toward the west, as to attain an elevation at the west line of William Street aforesaid, of two hundred and forty-eight and three tenths (248.3) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of five hundred and forty-eight thousandths (.548) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for distance of three hundred and sixtyfive (365) feet to the west, or to an elevation of two hundred and forty-six and five tenths (246.5) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being at the east line of Walnut Street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That the grade of the north

Sec. 3. That any ordinances or parts conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896. Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY,

SEAL. President of the Village of Barrington.

Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 53. An Ordinance to establish the Grade of Walnut Street. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of

Barrington. Section 1. That the grade of the two hundred and forty-six and five tenths (246.5) feet above the common base of level heretofore established, and from this point it shall descend at the rate of three hundred and thirtyone thousandths (.331) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of one hundred and fifty-one and five tenths and eight tenths (260.8) feet above the said common base of said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty-six (66) level, and one hundred and sixty-six thou-

at the south right of way line of the Chicago & North Western Railway. and commencing again at the north right of way line of the said Chicago & North-Western Railway, said grade shall have an elevation of two hundred and forty-six (246) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level to the north line of Railroad Street, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of nine and nine hundred and thirty-eight thousandths (9.938) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of eighty and five tenths 80.5) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and thirty-eight (238) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty (60) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall de-scend at the rate of two and three hundred and seventy-one thousandths 2.371) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred and fifty-three (253) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and thirty-two (232) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty (60) feet to the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of one (1) foot in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred (200) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and thirty-four (234) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall be level for a distance of sixty (60) feet te the north, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of two (2) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of two hundred (200) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and thirtyeight (238) feet above the said com-mon base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of one (1) foot in one hundred (100) feet for a distance of three hundred and fifty-six (356) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and thirty-four and forty-four hundredths (234.44) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at such a rate as to attain an elevation, at a point one hundred (100) feet to the north, of two hundred and thirty-four and five tenths (234.5) feet above the said common base of level, the grade between the two points last aforesaid to apply only to such portion of street not within the right of way of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Rail-way, and from the last point aforesaid it shall descend at the rate of one and one tenth (1.1) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of three hundred (300) feet to the north, or to an elevation of two hundred and thirtyone and two tenths (231.2) feet above the said common base of level, and from the last point aforesaid it shall ascend at the rate of six hundred and tifty-five thousandths (.655) feet in one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of six hundred and ten (610) feet to the north, or to an elevation dred and thirty-five and two tenths (235.2) feet above the said common base of level, the last point aforesaid being the point aforesaid one thou-sand five hundred and sixty-six (1566) feet north of the north line of Liberty Street.

Sec. 2. That any ordinances or parts of ordinances that may have been passed heretofore, and which are n conflict with this ordinance, are

hereby repealed.
Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. Passed, February 5th, 1896 Approved, February 5th, 1896. Published, February 15th, 1896. F. E. HAWLEY

SEAL. President of the Village Attest: M. T. LAMEY, Village Clerk.

## "THE PATHWAY OF LIFE." A Book by Rev. T. W Talmage.

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