

Entered as second-class Matter.
W. T. LANEY, Editor and Publisher.
Friday, October 5, 1906.

Barrington Locals.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meyer, a little daughter.

John Rieker of Chester, Neb. is visiting with relatives here.

Chas. Steadman of Chicago visited with friends here Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Donlea was in Chicago Wednesday and Thursday visiting.

G. C. Lind of Austin was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rieker Sunday.

Mrs. Hinch and daughter of Dundee were guests of Mrs. E. K. Magee Tuesday.

Albert Wolf and Miss Amanda Schultz visited his mother at Elgin Sunday.

H. J. Lageschulte & Co. are erecting a new coal shed on their property on North Railroad street.

Mrs. D. F. Lamey visited in Chicago two days this week with her sister, Mrs. Clara Crouse, who has just returned from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gilly left Wednesday for Nebraska City, Neb., where they will visit several weeks with Henry and Wm. Gilly.

E. W. Riley of Cuba township returned home, having finished his term as a grand juror. It was a busy body, accomplishing much good.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.—One hundred and thirty acres, four and a-half miles from Dundee, about the same from Barrington. A good 10-room house, barn 25x50, lean 16x50, cement floor, watering device in barn, good milk house, good well and windmill, fenced and cross fenced. This farm is in good shape to go right on and make money from the start. Price \$25,000. acre. Call or write.

F. H. ROUSE,
Dundee, Ill.

Lake Zurich.

Miss Marguerite Clark has entered the public school here.

Mrs. Clara Dixon of Chicago visited her son, Luther Dixon, here Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Selp went to Chicago Tuesday for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Chas. Scholz and son of Chicago are visiting with relatives in this village.

Mrs. Fred Doolittle, nee Edith Selp, of Waukegan, is visiting her parents' home.

Louis Selp and family have moved here from Chicago. Mr. Selp is employed in Wau. Bicknase's buffet.

Chris Hockemeyer and family have moved to Gilmer, where he has secured employment in the bottling factory there.

John Ellison has moved to Wm. Boyer's cottage, and Wm. Steffen has moved to Ernest Potts' cottage on the north side of the lake.

F. P. Clark and family have decided to remain in Lake Zurich for the winter instead of going east to Snyder, N. Y., as is their custom.

Emil Frank and family are now living in the Hockemeyer house, and Otto Frank and family are living in the flat in the Frank building.

A surprise party was tendered Miss Priscilla Gainer by a number of friends Thursday evening. A most enjoyable time was had by those present.

The public school is in a flourishing condition with twenty-five pupils studying in the higher grades, of which Wilfred Cox, of Indiana, is teacher, and Miss Anna Scholz has charge of thirty children in the lower grades.

James Dickson, the 12-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dickson, who live near the Icehouses, was severely injured late Monday afternoon of last week in the swimming yards of the E. J. and E. railroad, where he was flipping cars. It is said. He was removed to his home and Dr. Shearer found it necessary to amputate the right leg half way to the knee. The young fellow is resting as easily as might be expected and will no doubt recover in a reasonable time.

John Fink and Miss Minnie Buesching were united in marriage Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. Buesching, who live one mile east of this village. Rev. John Heinrich, of St. John's Evangelical church, performed the ceremony, and only immediate relatives of the bride and groom were present. Miss Buesching is a refined and popular lady who has many friends in this community. Mr. Fink is engaged in a mercantile business here and is an honest and upright citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Fink are taking a short wedding trip and on their return will reside here. We wish them much joy.

F. L. Carr transacted business in the city Tuesday.

Miss Laye Sowles is spending the week at Waukegan.

Benjamin Taggart is reported seriously ill at present writing.

Mrs. Jas. Blanche has gone to the city where she will reside this winter.

Several of our residents have entertained the "Woman in Black" lately.

A recent large order from Lake Forest has exhausted our oil supply for the time being.

Almer Potter and son, Otis, have left for a two week's tour through Michigan.

Richard Basely, of Des Plaines, is spending a few days vacation at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schweitzer have removed to Palatine where they will make their future home.

Miss Sarah Geary and daughter, Miss Sarah, spent the first of the week with Long Grove relatives.

Mrs. and Mrs. Vedder Stone have vacated the Clough farm and are again occupying their local residence.

Miss Caroline Pratt has gone to the city where she has secured the position of cashier in R. S. Hammond's dry goods store.

Jos. Glynn of Sparta, Wis., is here this week completing arrangements for removing his family to the Wisconsin city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Granham of Deerfield, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cook and family last week.

There is some talk locally of establishing a billiard hall and bowling alley. We cannot see why such a proposition, properly conducted, should not be a paying investment, as well as a fine advertisement for the village.

J. H. Barker has disposed of his business in our village to William Johns, lately in the employ of Dahms Bros. Mr. Johns is an expert at making and repairing harnesses and your patronage is solicited.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Green and family of Chicago, came out from the city in their new "White Steamer" Saturday for a brief visit with friends and relatives.

We neglected to state in last week's issue that Mrs. N. Martin Wallace, well known in this vicinity dropped dead of heart disease while on the stage of a theater in Billings, Mont. Her many local friends mourn her loss.

Government Ownership Abroad.

The agitation of the railway rate bill in this country has been turned to account by foreign governments which aim to acquire all the private railways in their respective countries. It has been said that the attitude of the United States in the matter of government regulation of railways caused the emperor of Japan to take over the entire system of private railways in Japan. Germany, it seems, is also bent upon a complete nationalization of railways. Says the semi-official court organ of Berlin, the Continental Correspondence:

"Germany, which has the most extensive system of railways of all European countries, has decided at last upon making end of the remnant of private railways, the law of Dec. 1, 1906, the purchase of the Prussian railways, 60 miles in length, by the kingdom of Bavaria has thus its nationalization of railways, only the railway from Lubek to Bremen, which is but seventy-five miles in length and very desirable, remains relative to the purchase of this line have been about the German stock exchanges during the past year, but they have been mostly devoid of foundation.

Austria is aiming in the same direction, and Italy is negotiating for further lines to complete her system of state railways. Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway already have practically completed the nationalization of railways. France offers an exception to the general movement for nationalization of all railways, and the French government seems to be indifferent in this matter, although the representatives of the nation would not seriously oppose the purchase of the lines remaining in private control. American tourists note a gradual improvement in the accommodations for passengers on the railways of the continent. In the case of Italy there is still room for advance, and it is to be hoped that the government experiment there in railway management will bring the Italian system up to the standard of the countries beyond the Alps.

Your Comfort.

No home is complete without an extension telephone upstair in the bedroom. By day it saves many trips up and down stairs to answer the call; by night it allows you to call central without leaving the room. It is a comfort and a convenience as well as a comfort for the home. The cost is but fifty cents per month. For your own, for your family's comfort and safety you should not delay in ordering. Telephone to the manager for information. Chicago Telephone Company.

The Small Farm.

All the arguments for the small farm which were brought out when the area devoted to agriculture in this country was limited were well thrashed over and, it must be confessed, produced little result. The cry then was for more land, and in search of it ambitious farmers and their sons from the Atlantic coast peopled the vast prairies, the plains and the foothills of the regions described generally as the "west." Mr. J. J. Hill's recent warning about our national waste of resources has been made the text of serious upon wasteful culture in producing crops. It is said that one acre well tilled should yield as much as has been produced by two and even five, by the methods heretofore followed.

Not in estimating the causes at work in stimulating American land hunger in the productive capacity is not the only feature to consider. Practical men look to the selling value of farms quite as much as to the value of crops to be raised. When people preached that ten acres were enough, small farm land in the whole eastern area ranged from \$50 per acre up. A man who wanted to start in had to be satisfied with little or not start at all unless he was a capitalist or willing to run into debt. It is seen that what could be cleared and put under cultivation and sold at a big advance within a few years. Many farmers farmed it just to get the land in shape, live off from it and pay expenses until a buyer appeared who would pay well for the improvements. These men made money in the kind of farming if done on the scale of 100 and 200 acre holdings.

In thinking of land values and the increase to be expected from the settlement of the country and the growth of commerce the ambitious farmer naturally looked to the lands in the country of virgin soil. If he or his neighbor had doubted on the cost price of fifty acres by selling out he wanted to make the new acquisition worth while and reap the benefit on hundreds of acres.

No doubt but some of the "easy money" farming the critics complain of was due to this form of venture. But in the long run the American farmer has enriched his views according to the growth of his family wants. An old settler and his son, and his son's sons and daughters settled around the paternal homestead. For this cheap land was a necessity. Then, too, came the desire to educate children and set them up in business in town. For this ready money was needed, and that land for all it was worth, cutting down the finest timber for market and so on to the end of the resources in sight.

It is urged at times that the limit of spreading out has been reached; that vacant sections no longer beckon the settler; that the land already under the plow must yield more to the acre, the tiller concentrating his energies upon a small area. But that is an old world idea rather than one to be suggested from present conditions in America. In so far as some regions are concerned. The peasant farmer of Europe merely sows his bread and clothes, and that means scantiness of both. For him five acres may do. The American wants to be a man of the crowd and see his sons aspire to the best that the country can offer. He doesn't propose to live all his days in sight of where he was born and die without ever "riding a railway train" or "seeing a trolley" humming over the course. With the increase of farm values, taxation and the necessity of a high standard of maintenance the size of the farm will regulate itself. Landowners must work the soil for all it is worth, and in fix its price. Then farmers will see their profit in good tillage, let the plot be 50 or 500 acres, more or less.

Now appears that Uncle Sam's fallow are not barred from public dancing pavilions because they don't wear white collars, but because the plain citizen has a jealousy of Uncle Sam's jolly sea dogs. At least that's one explanation.

An Italian scientist who goes to bed with his boots on ascribes his old age and good health to the fact that he never changes his clothes and avoids the use of soap and water. He can have the Weary Willie vote without division.

A six dollar per week typewriter girl in New York recently went into bankruptcy with \$68,000 liabilities and no assets. This statement of American opportunity is spoiled by the fact that she acted as her father's agent.

Now that Mark Twain's reminiscences have started a Colonel Sellers boom, the public will quickly elect the picturesque visionary a footlight hero if some enterprising manager will put him on the circuit.

In the Arabic there are 600 words meaning "camel," and the Arab who tries to remember them all has to get a hump on. Surely here is a need for a simplified dictionary.

Now Uncle Sam must either give up the "object lesson farm" business or develop a breed of cows that will stand for milking twice in eight hours.

The Small Farm.

Included in a lively description of the Panama canal by a writer in the National Review, Susan Stanley is an account of labor conditions which is interesting at this time. The question of the comparative value of white and black labor on the isthmus is disposed of by the statement, "White cannot work on the isthmus and black can" and, though the quality of the work of the black is poor, it is manifestly unfair to the black to compare him with the white. Of the Jamaica negroes, who are in the majority among laborers employed, Mrs. Stanley has this to say:

"The Jamaica negro is a lazy fellow by nature, a big child who wants the best of everything and will only work for it just as much as he needs and not a fraction more. In Jamaica he has but to take his machete, his universal working tool, and go into the jungle, and in twenty-four hours he can cut enough cane to build a house for himself and a few bananas, coconuts and yams for his behoof. He has his food and drink. Tired he does not go to his cooking, and that is soon collected in the neighborhood. And so he lives, himself, his wife and children—the wife doing most of the necessary work—in the lap of nature, relying upon her to supply his needs at a minimum expense of labor and fatigue, leaving the only real incentive to industry to provide for his daily wants by the toil of his hands and the sweat of his brow. If he emerges from this quasi-idyllic existence to earn a better living, then no man can do a better day's work as all the white employers of negro labor in Jamaica agree, but as soon as he has secured as much as he requires he goes off with a sigh."

We are familiar with this type of laborer in many parts of the United States, and his color is not always black. We are also familiar with the European and even Asiatic laborer, who works hard until he is "gained his pile," and then goes back to his native land. But he is generally some years gaining the sum desired, and though we have quarreled with him for quitting the job at that stage, it seems to be a devout feeling, after all compared to the unquenchable laborer who can be enlisted to Panama.

To quote further: "It is with this negro that the American foreman chafes to deal, and one can but sympathize with him in the painful task of making him work. He does not ever work—but he is not to give up the rough edge of his tongue, and the rougher the edge the more he is a British subject. I quote to some of the foremen about the negroes under them. One of them said: 'If you want them to work out of them you must just always keep the stick with them and give them a certain amount of blame to play the fool enough, but swear a word or two, and they'll at once refuse to do another stroke.'"

Mrs. Stanley is the wife of a British official and enjoyed peculiar facilities for getting light upon the canal work. Moreover, she has seen the Jamaica negro at home under white Jamaica foremen. The white American foreman, "standing hour after hour in a broiling sun, honoring Jamaica negroes," awakens her sympathy, and she suggests that foremen or overseers from the Jamaica plantations, who "can get the utmost possible work out" of the Jamaica negro, would get results in Panama. The methods of the Jamaica "boss" are not limited at, but they would need to be the opposite of those employed by the traditional southern overseer as we find him depicted in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or Uncle Sam would not stand for them, canal or no canal.

Canada's Bad Bargain.

Not content with drawing thousands of the best citizens of this country across the border to open up her new provinces, Canada set out to boom her population figures by a scheme for assisting immigration from England. Special inducements were offered to the pick of men and women from the old country to try their fortunes in the new. So far this year also one of every ten newcomers in Canada have been assisted settlers from England. The scheme worked in bringing quantity, but the quality is poor.

The man or woman in these days of enlightenment and subsidized better fore taking any chances is poor material for pioneer work. English cities, like all other cities, are full of this class who never "made good" as citizens at home and never will amount to anything anywhere beyond counting in the census. All countries of the old world are glad to unload poor timber upon America, and the bidder for immigrants who offers steamship fares and stakes for tools, seed and so on will be certain to get imposed upon. Immigrant wrecks who have been public burdens at home will continue public burdens and a dead weight in any country which receives them.

Reports from Kingston, Ontario, state that the great need for the Canadian dairy industry is an "improved milking machine." The removal of the best Ontario farmers to the new northwest is regretted for the "advent of inexperienced immigrants" does not solve the problem of milking Ontario's cows.

He is an exceedingly stony young man who will seek to put this report regarding impurities in ice cream to immediate practical use.

Cement Sidewalks

are our special line of business and those parties for whom we have done work can testify as to the durability of the sidewalks, while our competitors are wondering how on earth we can quote such low prices and yet furnish the Best material. If you need a sidewalk let us figure with you.

Braham & Homuth

BARRINGTON, ILL.



You've no idea the amount of work it will save you. Try it.

SHINE ON YOU

If you let your women folk sizzle over a coal range or wood stove these hot summer days.

We will connect free

Your gas range or water heater if you put in your application for service and meter.

NOW....IT'S UP TO YOU

Northwestern Gas Light & Coke Co.

EVANSTON, ILL.

Palatine Bank
of CHARLES H. PATTEN.
A General Banking
Business Transacted
Interest Paid on Savings Deposits. Loans on Real estate.
Insurance.

ISAAC B. FOX, J. P.
Real Estate and Insurance.
Farm Lands and Village Lots.
"PHONE—Office 423.
Residence 504.
BARRINGTON, ILL.

WINDOW GLASS in all sizes, at LAMEY & CO'S, Barrington

CEMENT BLOCKS

Make an excellent and substantial foundation for buildings, and if used throughout the whole building makes an artistic appearance. I make the celebrated

IDEAL CEMENT BLOCKS

both in rough and smooth face, and I invite you to call and see me show you the advantages of using cement blocks for building purposes.

E. F. WISEMAN, - BARRINGTON, ILL.