

# BARRINGTON NEWS.

VOL. 1. NO. 13.

BARRINGTON, COOK CO., ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.

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**ON TO WASHINGTON.**

The 6,000 iron moulders who are to leave Chicago on Thursday will reach Washington in advance of Coxe's army. Nor can any police power forbid their entrance to the capitol city. They go at their own expense and while there they will live at their own cost. They are not as yet vagrants or beggars. They go to petition Congress and if possible to secure a hearing from the Senate committee on finance against the passage of a tariff act that already has made the work by which they live more scarce than formerly it was and that has lessened the rate of wages paid for that reduced quantity of work. They are not theoretical free traders or theoretical protectionists; they are plain men who judge of the merit of law by the effect of law. They have learned that when protection seems to be an assured fact work is plentiful and wages are high, and that when free raw material, with prospects of free manufactured goods is the order of the day then wages are low and work is scarce.

Four thousand more—all union men, who have learned that unions cannot force the wage list up while free trade is forcing the wage fund down—are moving on to Washington from Philadelphia, Jersey City, Cincinnati and from other manufacturing centers.

These men have just as much right in Washington as any delegation of alien importers or as the President himself. They pay the railways for carrying them, they pay the hotels and restaurants for feeding them, and they are American citizens.

**EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.**

Thebes, famed in song and story, has suffered more from the recent earthquake than from the silent attacks of centuries, and infinitely more than from the siege that Aeschylus has made not less renowned than that of Troy. Athens, too, has suffered, though in less degree.

But far more serious than any destruction of venerable marble or of historic stone is the devastation of villages and regions populated by humble vine dressers and fishermen, and the sudden ending of hundreds of joyous lives.

Measured by an American standard, the pecuniary loss cannot be prodigious. It is quite possible that there is more wealth in one precinct of one ward of Chicago than in the whole Grecian province of Locris, upon which, the plague of earthquake has fallen most calamitously. But the loss to the peasants and the vine dressers is total. All that they had is gone, and far beyond the loss of property is the loss of life.

The sound of the modern Rachel weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted because they are not, comes to us across the interlying seas. These are spiritual sounds that need no aid of telephone. They are carried upon the wings of the wind and penetrate the secret nerves of the world.

Senator Mills says: "The people want something done." The Senator is right. Adjourn sine die and the country would at once begin to have hope.

The Ohio papers note the death of Miss Katharine P. Corwin of Lebanon, Ohio. She was the daughter of Hon. Thomas Corwin, and being an invalid from childhood never married.

**SCHOOL DOLL DAY.**

**Observed by the Primary Department Yesterday**

**LITTLE FOLKS GLADDEN  
THE HEARTS OF THE  
OLD FOLKS.**

**Out of Fifty-nine Scholars Fifty-eight Take Part and Make the Afternoon an Enjoyable One for All Present.**

Yesterday afternoon the Doll Day entertainment took place in the Primary Department of the Barrington Public Schools.

There are fifty-nine little pupils enrolled, and fifty-eight were present yesterday and helped all that they could to make the programme interesting for the many visitors that were present, and they done so with a happy little heart and smiling face that it was a pleasure to watch them.

Their average age is but 6 to 7 years of age, and by their conduct yesterday have shown themselves to be bright and intelligent, every one of them; and also proved that their worthy teacher, Miss Frye, has no superior in the art of training little folks.

The visitors numbered fifty-five adults and many young people, and the entertainment was a grand success and was very highly appreciated by all present. The sudden storm made it impracticable to have the usual drilling and marching of the pupils at the close of the school, but the programme had been finished, and is as follows:

1. Motion Song, "The Carpenter." By School.
2. "Spring Song." By School.
3. Recitation, "Salutatory." Tony Strobach.
4. Recitation, "Just Spoken." Della Elvidge.
5. Dialogue, "Kinds of Weather." Roy Waterman and Alma Stiefenhofer.
6. Motion Song, "For a Rainy Day." By School.
7. "Hot Mud Pies." By School.
8. Dialogue, "Our Pets." Five Children.
9. A Little Speech. Genevieve Dolan.
10. Dialogue, "What We Love." Six Children.
11. Kindergarten Song, "Thumbkin." Willie Grunau.
12. Recitation. Roy Waterman and Alma Stiefenhofer.
13. Dialogue, "Brag." Roy Waterman and Alma Stiefenhofer.
14. Recitation, "Sudden Change of Mind." Elmer Gieske.
15. Dialogue, "Choice of Occupation." Eight Children.
16. Song, by the School.
17. "The Violets." (Children wearing violet caps.)
18. Song, "Lady Moon." Three Little Girls.
19. Recitation, "A Little Pitcher." Gladys Lines.
20. Dialogue and Tableaux, "Ten Little Grandmas." Florence Peck.
21. Recitation, "Left Alone." Florence Peck.
22. Solo, "Reminding the Hen." Roy Waterman.
23. Recitation, "A Big Bite of Apple." Herman Diekmann.
24. Dialogue, "A Quarrel Among the Flowers," by Four Little Girls.
25. Motion Song, "The Meadows." By the School.
26. Dialogue, "Queen in Costume, Boots, black and Newboy." Anna Dolan, Den. Schroeder, Fred Palmer.
27. Recitation, "Sewing." Helen Waller.
28. Solo, "My Kitty," by Gladys Lines.
29. Recitation, "Helen's Babies." Lydia Sodi.
30. Dialogue, "Birthday Party." Three Boys and Three Girls.
31. Recitation, "May's Prayer." Rosa Volker.
32. Solo, "Hush, My Baby." Lydia Sodi.
33. Dialogue, "A Pile of Gold." Fair Song, by a Group of Children.
34. War of the Mouths.
35. Father Time in Costume. (Each month represented by a child.)
36. Song, "Sleep, Baby Sleep," by a number of little girls sitting in rocking chairs with dolls.

**Serious Runaway.**

Wednesday afternoon, while Albert Krueger and William Meyer, who are employed by Hawley Bros., were drawing a load of straw on a set of dump boards the heads slipped forward and struck the horses, who became frightened and ran away. The men had no possible show to hold the frightened team, as the straw kept slipping from under them, and finally both men were thrown off, Mr. Krueger striking the back of his head against a tree with such a force that he was picked up unconscious. Drs. Kendall and Zahn were called to his side at the home of Mr. Hawley. For awhile it was thought he could not recover, but by careful and killed medical attention he gradually improved until now there is hope for his recovery.

**NEWSPAPER SKEPTICS.**

One of the greatest trials of the newspaper profession is that its members are compelled to see more of the shar's of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office drift, day after day, all the wickedness, all the world, church bickerings, all vanities that want to be rebaid and all mistakes that want to be corrected; all the dull speakers who want to be thought eloquent, all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial columns in order to save tax of advertising columns; all the men who want to be set right; all the crack brained philosophers whose stories are as long as their hair and as gloomy as their finger nails, in mourning because hereof of soap; all the bores who come to stay a few minutes but stay hours. Through the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day, and the temptation is to believe neither God nor man nor woman. It is no surprise to me that in this profession there are so many skeptical men. I only wonder that journalists believe anything. —Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

**CUBA STATION**

Mrs. Duda made a call on Mrs. Kraus.

Bob, why did you not see your girl home Sunday?

John Donlea was seen under the flash lights of Cuba.

Cuba is not lively enough for Algonquin.

Miss Bertha Strobach is quite a farmer.

We had the pleasure of seeing J. Bloner in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Strobach is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Kraus. Born to Mr. and Mrs. P. Beck, April 23, a little girl.

Miss Dora Langenheim has returned home again.

Cuba is getting to be quite a town.

L. Langenheim's horses met with a serious accident the other day. They became frightened at the cars and ran away with the dray, being cut up quite bad.

Mr. E. Riley's children have been quite sick with the croup, but we are glad to say they are now improving.

The mother of Mrs. Walthausen is very sick. Dr. Richardson of Barrington is attending her.

Mr. John Weimuth is hauling ties for C. Kraus.

Call on C. Kraus for bargains.

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PURE BRANDY, WINES  
and LIQUORS for  
Medicinal Purposes.  
Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Compounded.



## TO KELLY'S AID.

Thousands of Omaha Workmen Join in a Demonstration.

They Demand of the Railways Transportation for the Army—Refused. They Capture a Train, But Kelly Declines to Make Use of It.

### A DAY OF GREAT EXCITEMENT.

OMAHA, Neb., April 23.—Three thousand laboring men marched out of Omaha Friday with banners flying, bound for the camp of Gen. Kelly's commonwealthers at Weston, Ia., 14 miles east of Council Bluffs.

The column had been preceded to Council Bluffs by a committee of prominent citizens appointed at Thursday night's meeting of the Central Labor union, including Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, pastor of the First Congregational church; Rev. Dr. Hamerson, of the First Presbyterian church, and Rev. Frank Crane, of the First Methodist church. The committee was to call on Gov. Jackson and the managers of the railroads and urge that the commonwealthers be at once started on their way east.

### Arrival in Council Bluffs.

A strange sight was witnessed on the march from the bridge to Council Bluffs. Men and boys seemed to spring up from the ground and the column which crossed the bridge had grown to over 6,000 men by the time it reached the heart of the city. In response to a request from Chief of Police Scanlan a committee was appointed to present the demands of the men to the railroad officials, who were found in the office of John Y. Stone. While the committee was in the office the men lined up along the sides of the square, warming their toes by stamping on the pavement and cheering impromptu speakers.

### Governor Confers with Kelly.

Gen. Kelly came over to Council Bluffs with the intention of catching a train for Weston, being very desirous of getting out of the city before the outpouring from Omaha, as he said he was in no way responsible for the demonstration and did not want to be even a party to it.

In some way Gov. Jackson learned of Kelly's presence and sent for him. Kelly hurried over to the governor's headquarters where were gathered several citizens, besides the attorney general. The interview was a long one.

Gov. Jackson took occasion to review at length and in detail all the actions he had taken, the purport being that he had taken every means possible to get the army on its way, and that the state authorities had not laid a single straw of detention in its way. His correspondence with railway officials had resulted in nothing so far as the Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Burlington were concerned, their refusing to do anything. The Rock Island at first suggested that it might take half the army to Davenport if the St. Paul would take the other half to the river, the railways to be paid a fair rate, as might seem just to the governor. The governor had agreed to recompense the roads, although there was no authority for him to put his hand into the state treasury for that purpose. This proposition to take the men across the state had been recalled later, and now the railways would do nothing but transport them as other passengers, at full rates. He notified Kelly that the citizens of Council Bluffs had arranged to furnish boats to take the army to Kansas City and to provide them with shelter and ample provisions while the preparations for this trip were being made.

Kelly replied that he preferred to go east, but he would take the proposition to his camp, let the boys decide, and he would wire back his answer.

### More Reinforcements.

At 2 o'clock word was received that a detachment of Union Pacific shopmen were on the way across the bridge and a Council Bluffs escort went down to meet them. They found over 1,000 men in line with flags waving and blue ribbons, the badge of the army, in nearly every buttonhole. They marched to Bayless park. The streets of Council Bluffs by this time were black with a yelling, cheering crowd. Travel in every direction was suspended.

### Seized a Train.

At 3 p. m. word was received that railway officials remained firm in their refusal to furnish a train. When Chairman Tichenor announced the result of the conference it was greeted by a roar of jeers and hisses. Mr. Tichenor in a short address said the committee had decided to wait until 4 o'clock, at which hour if no train was furnished one would be taken and run out to Kelly's camp, where his men would be loaded on and started on their eastward journey. He spoke in strong terms against violence and cautioned the men against any destruction of property.

The crowd separated, part going to the Union Pacific transfers in this city and part to Omaha. Arriving at the transfers the men captured an engine on the Milwaukee mail train. It was cut loose, however, before any of the men could board it and ran into the roundhouse. It was then thought best not to molest the engine any further on account of interfering with the United States mails. A short time later a fast train on the Union Pacific came into the yards and was quickly surrounded by the excited men, cut loose from the baggage car, and then an engineer and fireman in

the crowd jumped aboard and started to South Omaha and Albright, Neb., to capture a Rock Island engine. While the crowd was waiting for the return of the men another Union Pacific engine came into the yards. The men were angry, being outwitted by the railways, and with a rush took possession of this engine. Engineer Nick Wicks and his son, the fireman, were in charge of the locomotive. Another son of the engineer, George Wicks, jumped on the engine and drove his father and brother off. With the assistance of other men he then pulled the throttle and started the engine up the track, took water, and prepared to make up a train. About an hour afterwards he had hitched onto eleven freight cars, run the gantlet through the yards, and ran the train out over the Rock Island track to the camp.

### Refuse to Use the Train.

The news that a train was coming aroused the men at Weston to intense excitement, but any premature demonstration was stopped by Kelly. It was seen that he did not approve of this method of securing transportation, and when the "special" steamed into Weston after its run of 14 miles from Council Bluffs, which was made in the same number of minutes, it was received in silence. The general called his leaders about him and explained that the law must not be violated and that the commonwealthers could not afford to be regarded as a riotous mob. He said if the impression became general through the country that they failed to regard the property rights of others it would arouse continuous and perhaps armed opposition to their progress.

It was finally decided in this open meeting that the army would not use the train to move forward. There were several expressions of dissent at this, but the general showed his command over the men by refusing to even permit them to sleep in the cars.

### Used to Transport the Sick.

The next move of the leader of the industrialists was to make another attempt to come to terms with the Rock Island people to move the men and train forward. An urgent message was sent to President Cable at Chicago asking him to permit the use of his road. For answer came the one word "No." Then Kelly and his leaders held another council and it was decided to put the sick on board the train and send them back to Council Bluffs, where they could receive attendance.

The twenty men, who are in a dangerous condition owing to their exposure, were carried from the sheds and barns in which they had been housed. Some of the unruly members of the army tried to climb on board. Kelly sent a dozen of his trusted lieutenants through the train and ejected every man who was able to walk. Then he wrote a telegram to an attorney in Council Bluffs asking him if he had the right to use the train to send able-bodied men back into the city. The answer was in the negative, and at 9:59 the train with its sick aboard backed out of Weston and started for Council Bluffs, which it reached forty minutes later.

### Kelly's Appeal.

With the departure of the train Kelly found himself and followers facing a gloomy situation. The commander had voluntarily refused the only chance offered him to ride free. The men were loyal to him, however, and when he read the following appeal sent by him to the Omaha Bee, he was repeatedly cheered:

"Desiring to move eastward as fast as possible, and desiring also to abide by the laws of the land, I am forced to ask on behalf of the industrial army, for aid in obtaining horses and wagons sufficient to help us across the country, all other means of locomotion having been denied us, save those of nature. I will make this my appeal to the citizens of Iowa and Nebraska. Will you assist us in obtaining this aid? GEN. CHARLES T. KELLY."

Orders were issued for the men to assemble at 7:30 this morning, when the return march to Council Bluffs will be taken up.

### Officials Tear Up the Tracks.

The Milwaukee company ran all their trains and cars out from the Bluffs Friday forenoon and then pulled up the tracks near Neola, so that if the men captured a train they could not go far. Aside from telegraphic communication Weston is cut off from the outside world.

### Militia Again Called Out.

Gov. Jackson has called out the state militia again, and it is rumored Gov. Crounse has called the Nebraska troops to this city.

The railroads running into Omaha have demanded protection of their property from further seizure. They have called on Gov. Crounse, Mayor Bemis and Sheriff Drexel for protection. The Omaha guards and the Thurston rifles were ordered to sleep on their arms all night in the barracks.

### Railroad Traffic Suspended.

Railroad traffic at Council Bluffs is practically at a standstill. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Rock Island and the Northwestern companies stopped running trains into that city Friday. This was considered the wisest and most effective way of dealing with the army.

### Would Wreck a Captive Train.

WESTON, Ia., April 23.—The railroad officials who spent Thursday night here in their special car are most bitter in their determination to combat every measure to send Kelly's army over their roads. Judge Hubbard made the statement that the road he represents would not hesitate to wreck any train taken by force by the army.

## AN ILLINOIS MIRACLE.

A Case of Deep Interest to Women Everywhere.

Saved Through a Casual Glance at a Newspaper—Weak, Pale and in a Deplorable Condition When Relief Came—A Remarkable Narrative Carefully Investigated by a Dubuque Times Reporter.

[Dubuque, Iowa, Times.]

Among the peculiar conditions with which the people of the present age are endowed is a remarkable capacity for doubting. The Times determined upon a thorough investigation into a medical case out in Savannah, Ill., as a matter of news, with the result that the case was even more remarkable than the public had been given to understand.

Mrs. Kenyon was a good talker and told the story in a terse way as follows:

"I was born in Warren county, New York, thirty-three years ago. I was married when I was nineteen and came to Savannah seven years ago. With the exception of being at times subject to violent sick headaches, I considered myself a healthy woman up to five years ago. At that time I was very much run down and an easy prey to the ever present malaria in and about the Mississippi bottom lands. I was taken violently ill. The local physicians said I was affected by malaria and intermittent fever. I continually grew weaker and finally went to see Dr. McVey, of Clinton, Iowa, who is reputed to be one of the ablest physicians in the Mississippi valley. He treated me for a time without beneficial effects. I then consulted a prominent doctor of Savannah. My stomach would not retain the medicine he gave me and he came to the conclusion that my stomach was badly diseased. Occasionally I would choke down and nearly suffocate. I then went to Dr. Maloney and he pronounced it a case of heart trouble. He helped me only temporarily. All this time I had grown weaker and paler until I was in a deplorable condition. I had a continual feeling of tiredness, my muscular power was nearly gone, and I could not go up half a dozen steps without resting, and often that much exercise would cause me to have a terrible pain in my side. Seemingly the blood had left my veins. I was pale as death; my lips were blue and cold and I had given up all hope of ever getting better. My husband insisted that I should take some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When these had been used I was somewhat improved in health. I continued their use and felt I was growing stronger, my sleep refreshed me and it seemed as if I could feel new blood coursing through my veins. I kept on taking Pink Pills until a short time ago and now I consider myself a healthy, rugged woman. My house is full of boarders and I superintend all the work myself. In other words, I work all the time and am happy all the time. I am positive that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life, and I believe there are thousands of women who could find great relief if they used them. The sick headaches I was subject to from girlhood have disappeared, and I have not had a single attack since I commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

One of her neighbors said: "Mrs. Kenyon's recovery is something marvelous. She was reduced to a mere shadow, and was the palest and most ghost-like person I had ever seen. If miracles are not performed in these days I would be pleased to know how to describe a case of this kind."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, it seems, contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$3.50, and are never sold in bulk.

Strange Mistakes Made by Various Persons of No Particular Nationality.

Pat isn't the only creature in the world who makes those absurd remarks we call bulls. Frenchmen, Englishmen and all others make them with equal frequency. Even Americans make them, as witness the statement made by a writer in one of New York's best evening newspapers, apropos of the death of a great American statesman, some months ago. "Mr. Sandoz," wrote this strange individual, "spoke no last words."

A French bull, all the worse for having been written and not spoken hastily, was made by a certain Parisian, Callon by name:

"My dear —, I left my knife at your lodgings yesterday. Pray send it to me if you find it. Yours, "CALLON."

"P. S.—Never mind sending me the knife; I have found it."

There is also in existence a note written by Callon to his wife, which he sent home with a basket of provisions, the postscript to which read:

"You will find this letter at the bottom of the basket. If you should fail to do so, let me know as soon as possible."

A Scotch lady once made an amusing remark which comes very aptly under the head of bulls. It appears that she was conversing with a friend upon the smoking habit, which she declared to be vile and destructive of health.

"I don't know about that," said he. "There is my dear old father; he smokes, and has smoked every day for years, and he is seventy years old."

"That may be," she retorted. "But if he had never smoked he might have been eighty."—Harper's Young People.



If the following letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent, and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who know them. The subject of the above portrait is a well known and much respected lady, Mrs. John G. Foster, residing at No. 33 Chapin Street, Canandaigua, N. Y. She writes to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: "I was troubled with eczema, or salt-rheum, seven years. I doctored with a number of our home physicians and received no benefit whatever. I also took treatment from physicians in Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Binghamton, and received no benefit from them. In fact I have paid out hundreds of dollars to the doctors without benefit. My brother came to visit us from the West and he told me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He had taken it and it had cured him. I have taken ten bottles of the 'Discovery,' and am entirely cured, and if there should be any one wishing any information I would gladly correspond with them, if they enclose return stamped envelope."

Not less remarkable is the following from Mr. J. A. Buxton, a prominent merchant of Jackson, N. C., who says: "I had been troubled with skin disease all my life. As I grew older the disease seemed to be taking a stronger hold upon me. I tried many advertised remedies with no benefit, until I was led to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When I began taking it my health was very poor; in fact, several persons have since told me that they thought I had the consumption. I weighed only about 125 pounds. The eruption on my skin was accompanied by severe itching. It was first confined to my face, but afterwards spread over the neck and head, and the itching became simply unbearable. This was my condition when I began taking the 'Discovery.' When I would rub the parts affected a kind of branny scale would fall off."

For a while I saw no change or benefit from taking the 'Discovery,' but I persisted in its use, keeping my bowels open by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and taking as much outdoor exercise as was possible, until I began to gain in flesh, and gradually the disease released its hold. I took during the year somewhere from fifteen to eighteen bottles of the 'Discovery.' It has now been four years since I first used it, and though not using scarcely any since the first year, my health continues good. My average weight being 155 to 160 pounds, instead of 125, as it was when I began the use of the 'Discovery.' Many persons have reminded me of my improved appearance. Some say I look younger than I did six years ago when I was married. I am now forty-eight years old, and stronger, and enjoy better health than I have ever done before in my life."

Yours truly,

J. A. Buxton.

Thousands bear testimony, in equally strong terms, to the efficacy of this wonderful remedy in curing the most obstinate diseases. It rouses every organ into healthy action, purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and, through it, cleanses and renews the whole system. All blood, skin, and scalp diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula are cured by it. For tetter, salt-rheum, eczema, erysipelas, boils, carbuncles, goitre, or thick neck, and enlarged glands and swellings, it is an unequalled remedy. Virulent, contagious, blood-poison is robbed of its terrors by the "Discovery," and by its persevering use the most tainted system renovated and built up anew.

A Book on Diseases of the Skin, with colored plates, illustrating the various eruptions, mailed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents for postage. Or, a Book on Scrofulous Diseases, as Hip-Joint Disease, "Fever Sores," "White Swellings," "Old Sores," or Ulcers, mailed for same amount in stamps.

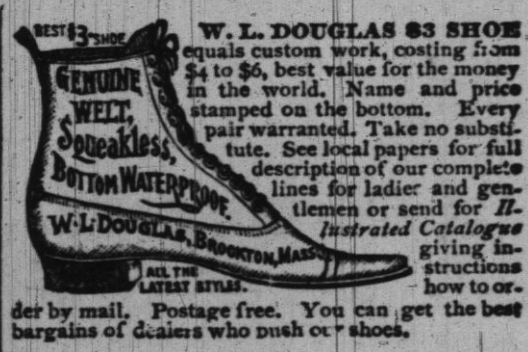


Sold everywhere made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago.



THE BEST RUBBER BOOT ever invented for Farmers, Miners, E. E. hams and others. The outer or tapsole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting the shank in ditching, digging and other work. BEST quality throughout. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ALL DRUGS, 36 Warren St., N.Y.



NORTHERN PACIFIC CHEAP R. R. and FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS Millions of ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. PUBLICATIONS, with Maps, describing fine farming, fruit, hop, grazing and timber lands. Mailed FREE. P. B. GROAT, General Emigration Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn. When writing mention this paper, No. 1.

FOR SALE ACRES of THE FINEST 1,000,000 ACRES FARMING LANDS Along the lines of the Great Northern Railway in Minnesota; Low Price and Easy Terms of Payment. For full particulars and maps address LAND COMMISSIONER, Great Northern Railway, ST. PAUL, MINN. OR HARRIS THE PAPER every time you write.



## THE TARIFF BILL

Merits of the Measure Discussed by the Senators.

On the 14th Senator Quay (rep., Pa.) said that it had been hoped, and with apparent reason for the hope, that when this bill entered the senate it would be broadened out of its sectionalism, divorced from its narrow partisanship, and from the mysterious recesses of the retort of the so-called subcommittees of the superheated furnace of a party caucus and from the seething caldron of the full responsible majority of the committee finance it would at last emerge purified of its dross and so freed from all defects and dangers as to stand before us a measure which could be adopted with practical unanimity, because it would give the business interests of this country tranquility by taking for at least an appreciable period the tariff out of politics.

The senator said that that would be an ideal solution of this great question, which would inaugurate an era of peace and herald the turn of prolonged prosperity. He said that these interlocking raids upon domestic industries, which were so closely associated with political changes, have cost this country more than all the military wars for which every generation since the revolution has paid so dearly. He characterized the measure as sectional, partisan, blundering, discriminating and unjust; the inevitable result the paralysis of business, the halting of trade, the suspension of purchases, the stoppage of production, the deprivation to thousands of their usual means of livelihood and an incredible shrinkage of value.

"The McKinley act," he said, "was not a principle; it was an experimental application of a theory. The McKinley bill was designed as an exemplification of the republican idea of what fostering encouragement was due to American capital and American labor. It was not perfect nor considered by its authors to be perfect." Mr. Quay continued at length, reviewing the history of tariff legislation in the country and showing the effects of high tariffs and low tariffs on the industries of the country. He spoke with emphasis on the ruin which the passage of the Wilson bill would bring to the industries of his state.

On the 17th Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, made his maiden speech in the senate, supporting the tariff bill. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, followed in a speech directed entirely to attack on the income tax. He touched upon the charge of treason by Minnesota democrats, when he said: "Party ties grow weak when they make disregard of one's own convictions and disloyalty to one's own people the test of fealty. And I do not hesitate to add that even the misrule of the republican party is to be preferred to the communism of the populists and socialists. If that be treason then self-appointed censors of Minnesota do right to lay the charge at my door."

On the 18th Senator Morrill (rep., Vt.) expressed his regret that the financial and industrial crisis had to be continued by a vainglorious and clumsy attempt to carry out the democratic platform. He made some rather biting references to the trouble in which the democrats found themselves over the bill, and pointed out some of the items in which he thought they had compromised with their principles and provided for a protective tariff on such articles as would win votes for the bill.

"Concerning the rates of duties reported in the tariff bill," he said, "it is no violation of the confidential relations of the senate committee on finance to state how they were all fixed and determined without the votes of the republican members and against even the votes of any hesitating or divergent minority of the democratic members. This many of the most important questions may have been determined by the small fraction of three or four of a committee of eleven. But while the process of evolution was a great novelty it will not be controverted that all the rates of duty are of the purest democratic origin. Tariffs for revenue only prove to be only political tariffs, valid only after the next election."

He pointed out in detail what he considered the special evils of the bill the first being the obsolete ad valorem system. The purpose of the bill, he thought, was especially destructive toward the production of the farmer. Reciprocity arrangements which benefit the farmer are to be abrogated. The income tax he called an unusual blunder for even a democratic administration to make.

Senator Turpie (dem., Ind.) spoke in support of the tariff bill. He discussed the effect of a high tariff bill on the agricultural interests, introducing the topic by the assertion that agriculture was America's natural monopoly from the cheapness of the land, and it was from those engaged in agriculture that the demand for the repeal of the existing law was loudest.

"The opponents of the pending bill opposed the putting of wool on the free list on the plea that it would check the development of the high grades of sheep, but prefer that the people of the country should have cheap blankets and cheap clothing than that they should have fine South-down mutton to eat. It is not to be forgotten that the bill now before the senate is the official act and deed of the democratic party, and as such is entitled to the support of every member of the party. Justice may be delayed, but it will arrive at last."

Senator Cameron (rep., Pa.) took the floor in opposition to the bill. Following Senator Cameron, his colleague, Senator Quay, delivered a second installment of his speech, discussing the production of iron.

On the 19th Senator Perkins (rep., Cal.) made a speech against the pending tariff bill, mainly devoted to a discussion of the articles which directly affected California wool, fruits, quicksilver, beet sugar, etc., although he considered other features in the bill in which his state was not interested, but which were opposed to republican principles and which he accordingly arraigned.

On the 20th Senator Gallinger (rep., N.H.) said the anomaly is presented to the senate a bill that it is asked to enact into law which nobody thus far has ventured to unqualifiedly endorse or approve with the exception of the senator from Mississippi (Mr. McLaurin) and the junior senator from Indiana (Mr. Turpie). Even its distinguished author in the other house (Mr. Wilson) felt called upon to enter an apology for the measure. He pointed out the likelihood of a future invasion of American markets by foreign cotton. The proposed legislation, he said, threatened the transfer of the lumber trade to Canada; it would drive farmers from the soil of the state of New Hampshire; it would close up the woolen mills. He pointed out the importation of hog-slaughtering factories into Rhode Island as a result of the McKinley law, and asserted that the industry was doomed if the Wilson bill is passed. Senator Gallinger took up in turn cotton manufactures, cutlery, granite and other New England industries, and pointed out the harm that would come to them if the bill passes. The increased tax on spirits would benefit the whisky trust alone. Free wool, he said, would ruin sheep husbandry in this country, and the income tax proposition he denounced as sectional, inequitable and unjust. The laboring masses of the industrial north have set their seal of condemnation upon the Wilson bill. Factories are idle, homes comfortless, and wives and children suffering for the necessities of life.

Senator Gallinger was followed by Senator McMillan (rep., Mich.), who said: "A comparison between the Wilson bill as it comes from the house and the new Canadian tariff shows how close an understanding must have existed between the framers of the two measures. No American can doubt that the ultimate destiny of Canada is to become a part of the United States. That day will be a welcome one to the people of Michigan,

who are now hemmed in on the east by a territory with which there are fair exchanges. To the people of the dominion also a union with the United States would be advantageous in the highest degree. To the torpedoes in their extremity the Wilson bill comes—as it comes to every foreign nation—bringing joy in the prospect of larger markets and greater profits; while to our own people its portion is smaller wages and restricted activities."

Senator Dolph (rep., Ore.) followed in a speech against the bill. Mr. Dolph went over the history of progress under protection for the last thirty years. The free list of the Wilson bill was the object of sarcastic remarks by the senator. He argued at length also to show the superiority of specific over ad valorem duties. Various provisions of the bill he declared would be disastrous to the Pacific coast, among others hops, prunes, lead, lumber and coal. (Mr. Dolph quoted from President Cleveland's tariff message of 1887 estimating the loss to the wool grower on a flock of fifty sheep to be only \$36 a year and on 100 sheep \$72, and said that the president, living in a mansion provided by the government, surrounded by servants and by all that wealth could purchase for his comfort and enjoyment and drawing a salary of \$50,000 a year, forgot that \$36 or \$72 a year might represent all that many families could afford to expend for clothing. Mr. Dolph pointed to the rejoicing in England over President Cleveland's free-trade message, the Mills bill and the Wilson bill. He said the question to be determined by this congress is whether it shall legislate in the interest of the people of England, Europe and Asia, or for those of this country.

## PITIFUL SCENE IN COURT.

An Aged Man Kneels Before the Woman He Had Widowed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—William H. Griffiths, a farmer of Tonawanda, this county, was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of Charles Emerson last September, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Erie county penitentiary. Emerson was removing hay from Griffiths' barn in defiance of the latter's protests, whereupon Griffiths procured a gun and threatened to shoot. Emerson advanced on Griffiths with a pitchfork, and the latter fired with fatal result.

A pitiful scene was enacted when Griffiths was brought in for sentence. Judge Ward sentenced Griffiths to five years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

The elderly culprit bowed respectfully to the court, then turned, and with tottering steps threaded his way to a woman garbed in widow's weeds her face covered with a veil of crape, who sat within the railing. She was Mrs. Emerson, widow of the man who lost his life at the prisoner's hands. Down upon his knees before her he dropped, and, with a voice trembling with suppressed emotion, said:

"Mrs. Emerson, God knows I am sorry I killed him."

The courtroom was as still as a churchyard as this singular scene was enacted. Mr. Griffiths' word and manner seemed to indicate the sincerity of his repentance. His white hair fell about his face, and altogether he was a picturesque figure as he knelt before the woman who was bereaved by his ill-considered act. The widow burst into tears and her sobs were heard in every part of the room. Rising from his knees Griffiths returned to his place and took his seat. Immediately the court adjourned and the prisoner was led back to the jail to enter at once upon serving his term unless his attorneys succeed in getting a stay. Griffiths is 57 years of age.

## AGREED TO DIE TOGETHER.

An Aged Couple of Maryland Cut Each Other's Wrists.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—John Benkert and wife, an aged couple residing at Rosedale, Baltimore county, agreed to die together. With a keen-edged razor he severed the arteries of her wrists, and she then took the weapon and performed a like deed for him. The wife is dead and the husband's life hangs by a thread. The couple had had trouble with some neighbors, and a warrant was out for their arrest. When a policeman went to the house to serve the warrant he found Benkert lying on the bed apparently dead, while his wife, wearing only one garment, crouched by the bedside with her head in the covers, one knee on the floor and one arm resting on a chair. She was dead. He said: "I cut my wife's wrist so that she died. She cut mine first. I would rather be dead than be called a thief, and when my wife found I was going to kill myself she wanted to die, too. We arranged that she should kill me and I should kill her."

## Challenges the World.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Albert Schock, of Chicago, the long-distance bicycle champion of the world and winner of the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square garden, has issued a challenge to ride any man in England, France or America six days, or 144 hours, for \$2,500 a side, half the gate money and the championship of the world. He will agree upon the Paris edition of the New York Herald being final stakeholder if the race takes place in France, the Sporting Life, London, if in England, or the Police Gazette if the race is decided in America. Richard K. Fox had Schock's challenge cabled to England and France.

## Memorial to Jenny Lind.

LONDON, April 21.—Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena, second daughter of Queen Victoria,) unveiled a tablet, in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Jenny Lind, who died November 2, 1887, when 67 years of age. The tablet was unveiled in the presence of Princess Victoria, Prince Christian and others. The ceremony was prefaced by a short service of fine music. The Jenny Lind tablet is next to Thackeray's.

## The Procrastinationist.

There's a fellow who  
Ud set an' tell what he 'ud do.  
He'd show 'em how to make a hit  
When onct he got erround to it.  
An' he 'ud smat. No one 'ud doubt  
He knowed what he was talkin' 'bout.  
It seemed jes' zif he'd clearly planned  
Snecess ner missed a "if" er "and."

He said he'd write a book in which  
'Twas certain he 'ud strike it rich.  
He'd outline lots o' plays 'at he  
'Ud bet 'at folks 'ud flock to see.  
He had a lectur' on the string  
He knowed 'ud draw like ever' thing.  
An' lots o' schemes to bring him gold,  
More an' a circus tent 'ud hold.

I've heerd 'at feller set an' spin  
His plans fur scoopin' up the tin,  
Untill down in my bones I felt  
He'd surely die a Vanderblit.  
When once he got right down to biz  
I knowed the earth 'ud soon be his.  
An' when he ast me now an' nen  
I'd allers loan him five er ten.

The years went on as years 'll do,  
An' he kep' on a talkin', too,  
Till in the potter's fleshline day  
They laid this man o' words away,  
An' writ upon a slab above  
A'soul 'at allers seemed to love  
To chin an' chin an' chin an' chin.  
Here lies a man who might have been."

—Nixon Waterman, in Chicago Journal.

## \$100 Reward, \$100.

The reader 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 known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving it a 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 testimonials.

Address, R. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

Doctor—"You cough more easily this morning?" Patient—"I ought to; I practiced all night."—Halo.

## "Shall I Ever Be Strong Again?"

Many persons suffering from chronic lack of vigor ask themselves this question in vain. They have neglected the one sure means of conferring what they lack and long for. In a very brief time, if they would but use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would find their appetite and sleep renewed and strength revived. The Bitters will also surely remedy dyspepsia, malaria and liver complaint.

Few people can stand prosperity; but they are legion compared with the people who never have a chance to stand it.—Puck.

## The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

The trouble with many of our poets is that they mistake their poetic license for a liquor license.—Atlanta Journal.

## Monon Route.

"The Only Line" to the popular health and pleasure resorts West Baden and French Lick Springs, nature's eliminator of all blood, stomach and kidney irregularities. For pamphlets and further information apply at City Ticket Office, 233 Clark street, Chicago. Telephone, Main 174.

He—"And would you marry a poor poet?" She—"I don't see how I could marry a rich one."—Life.

## Great Novelty Free.

A very unique and handsome nickel plated box for carrying postage stamps in the vest pocket will be mailed free upon receipt of eight cents for postage. Stamps accepted. Address C. B. Ryan, A. G. P. A., C. & O. R'y., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sometimes a man feels the lightest when he has a heavy load on.—Glens Falls Republican.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." "I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

"What will you give me for a good spring poem?" "Five minutes! Skip!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Husband—"Does that novel turn out happily?" Wife—"It doesn't say. It only says they were married."—N. Y. Weekly.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 23.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$3 50 @ 4 65
Sheep.....	2 75 @ 4 50
Hogs.....	5 55 @ 5 75
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....	3 35 @ 3 55
Minnesota Patents.....	3 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	62 1/2 @ 64
Ungraded Red.....	62 @ 63 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	44 @ 45
Ungraded Mixed.....	43 1/2 @ 45 1/2
OATS—Track Mixed Western.....	39 @ 40
RYE—Western.....	55 @ 57 1/2
BARLEY—Mess, New.....	12 50 @ 14 50
LARD—Western.....	11 25 @ 12 15
BUTTER—Western Creamery.....	16 @ 23
Western Dairy.....	11 1/2 @ 16
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 00 @ 4 75
Cows.....	1 90 @ 3 40
Heifers.....	2 50 @ 3 10
Feeders.....	3 30 @ 3 50
Butchers' Steers.....	3 20 @ 3 40
Bulls.....	2 00 @ 3 50
HOGS.....	4 95 @ 5 37 1/2
SHEEP.....	2 50 @ 5 10
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 20
Dairy.....	13 @ 18
EGGS—Fresh.....	9 1/2 @ 10
BROOM CORN.	
Western (per ton).....	30 00 @ 25 00
Western Dwarf.....	50 00 @ 70 00
Illinois Good to Choice.....	45 00 @ 70 00
POTATOES (per bu.).....	50 @ 85
PORK—Mess.....	12 00 @ 12 85
LARD—Steam.....	7 75 @ 7 75 1/2
FLORID—Spring Patents.....	2 20 @ 2 50
Spring Straights.....	2 20 @ 2 50
Winter Patents.....	2 80 @ 3 00
Winter Straights.....	2 60 @ 2 75
GRAIN—Wheat, Cash.....	50 1/2 @ 50 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	35 1/2 @ 39
Oats.....	32 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	49 @ 51
Barley, Good to Choice.....	51 @ 58
LUMBER—	
Siding.....	16 00 @ 22 50
Flooring.....	30 00 @ 37 00
Common Boards.....	14 50 @ 14 60
Fencing.....	13 00 @ 16 00
Lath, Dry.....	2 40 @ 2 50
Shingles.....	2 00 @ 3 15
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 00 @ 4 50
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 50 @ 3 80
HOGS.....	4 90 @ 5 15
SHEEP.....	3 50 @ 3 65
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Steers.....	\$2 75 @ 4 50
Feeders.....	2 50 @ 3 10
HOGS.....	5 00 @ 5 15
SHEEP.....	3 50 @ 4 75

# Housekeepers Should Remember.

The Government Chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands of baking powder in the market, in their reports placed the "Royal" at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness; and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

REPORTER—"I have a story here on heraldry." City Editor—"Give it to the knight editor."—Judge.

BEGINNING April 30, the great World's Fair spectacle "America" at McVicker's, Chicago. The phenomenal Schaffer family appear in the spectacle. Seats secured by mail.

It is odd but true that one can be a judge of a woman's carriage when she is talking.—Buffalo Courier.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, it cures is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Catarrh. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A MAN doesn't get much done when working around the house. Every few minutes he is reminded of something for which he must scold his wife, and that takes time.—Aitchison Globe.

"THEY've each got a touch of brimstone in their tempers." "Is that so? Then they ought to make a good match."—N. Y. Press.

Almost every woman we know would like to know what some other woman has got to be so proud of.—Aitchison Globe.

The man who is scared at ghosts is afraid of nothing.—Philadelphia Times.

# Those Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel St., Phila., says:—"I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles of S. S. S. my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race, all from the use of S. S. S.

Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

TRAMP—"Will you please give me ten cents, sir, to get a plate of hash?" Citizen—"There's a nickel. Beer is better than whiskey for your stomach in the morning."—N. Y. Press.

ORDINARY beer is sold by the barrel, but bock, notwithstanding its goat emblem, is not disposed of by the butt.—Philadelphia Times.

He—"All the world loves a lover." She (gentle)—"Except sometimes the girl the lover loves."—Harlem Life.

RICH AUNT—"It seems to me as if you only came when you needed money." Poor Nephew—"But I can't come oftener."—Halo.

LOOKING at it in a practical way a congenial soul is a bedfellow who will agree not to eat onions except when you do.—Aitchison Globe.

For form's sake—wearing a corset.—Lowell Courier.

No man who is wedded to himself ever wants a divorce.—Dallas News.

# Extreme, Chronic, Torturing Cases of NEURALGIA ARE CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL. PROMPT AND SURE.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

# SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

GOOD LUCK STAMPING OUTFIT. Powder, Pad, and a copy of Hoots Beautiful on Broadway, Stamping, etc. mailed on receipt of 25 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars. FARNHAM, 11 W. 14th Street, NEW YORK.

SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

HOW TO BUY REFRIGERATORS. Send for our Catalogue of the latest designs of the Cleanest, most reliable, and most economical work of the 19th century. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars. FARNHAM, 11 W. 14th Street, NEW YORK.

From Factory To Farm.

ANTI-TRUST

Silver Binder Twine.

No Jobbers, Retailers or Middlemen.

Quality Guaranteed in every respect.

Lowest Prices Ever Made.

Write for Quotation.

PLANET MILLS, 11 W. Lake St., Chicago.

ANNUAL CAPACITY, 1,000,000 lbs.

WANTED Men or Ladies to sell

SASH LOCKS and establish agencies. BIG MONEY for hustlers. Samples free by mail 10c for postage. Columbus Sash Lock Co., Memphis, Tenn.

SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

IF CHRIST Came to CHICAGO.

By W. T. STEAD, the most sensational work of the 19th century. 2,000 AGENTS WANTED.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

A. N. K.—A 1497

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.



## THE BARRINGTON NEWS

By THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

J. B. COYKENDALL, Editor.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months......75  
Three Months......50

Advertising Rates made known upon application.

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

We have at last received our press, which we have long waited for, and are now prepared to do all kinds of work in the printing line—from a visiting card to a 1000 page book. We will do good work at reasonable price.

We wish to say to those who have been waiting for us to get a press before they subscribed for the News to call and see us. Come and subscribe for a first-class local newspaper, one that is printed and edited all at home and one that we will do all in our power to improve as we grow older.

We should like to see "the immortals" who could beat Chicago at baseball! She stands at the foundation.

Chicago, the greatest bacon city on the continent, was the only city that honored the birthday of Shakespeare.

It would be interesting to poll the various mobilized armies of the unemployed to ascertain how large a percent of the rank and file voted for the change which they so much deprecate.

John Jacob Astor is a good deal more concerned about the underpinning of the comets than he is about the foundations of his stable adjoining a church in New York City.

Neither Cleveland nor Hill is shouting "I am a Democrat." It would only give Coxey a chance to chime in "Me too."

Oregon Democrats have a great stomach. They take in Grover Cleveland and his free-silver opponents at the same meal.

The boisterous silence of Senator Gorman is a strong indication that he believes that one man in his party should use his lungs just for breathing purposes.

Where, oh where, is the Hawaii question now? Coxey has clearly demonstrated that even a hobo is mightier than a queen, when it comes to a question of excitement.

There seems to be no reason in the world why the Chicago nine should not join Kelly's army. They might march—they don't play ball.

The Louisianians are trotting Congressman Wilson over the big sugar plantations that he has tried his best to ruin. Louisiana may wish she had let "well enough alone" before she gets through with it.

Coxey's army stands firm. It is noticed that the men did not desert even after "Commander" Browne read an original poem. They think they can stand up under a pronouncement from the President's commissioners—without flinching.

The New York Times tells all about "the necessity of promptly passing the Wilson bill." One of the arguments is that "the people do not believe that a nation becomes rich by taxing itself." A good many people are asking whether a nation is ever likely to grow very rich which is impoverishing its millions of workers of all classes and building up workshops and manufacturing in foreign lands.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the post office at Barrington, Ill., April 27, 1894, is unclaimed.

Henry Herschlag  
Levi Heckman  
August Haak  
L. Jacobus  
Jaakob Kangas  
E. P. Merrill  
Henry Meiser  
W. J. Pollock  
Josie Queenby  
Henry Schwanhoff 2  
T. E. Sonn  
Theodore Skeibe  
Will J. Smith  
Geo. Wragg  
John Weymouth.  
M. B. McIntosh,  
P. M.

## LOCALS.

Commercial printing at this office.

Four cans of Good Corn at Landwer & Hobein's for 25 cents.

Quite a number of fish were caught in Honey Lake by Barrington sportsmen Tuesday.

Several new members were taken into the K. O. T. M. tent Tuesday night.

Mr. Hobein of the firm of Hobein & Landwer is improving his barn with a new coat of paint.

Mr. Henry Hobein is painting his house, which adds greatly to the appearance of his already handsome place.

E. J. Klein received the building material for his new house, which he is going to build on his farm.

The meeting in Stott's Hall Sunday was largely attended. Three students of the Moody Institute presided.

Mr. Mundhenke and wife of Palatine were the guests of Mr. W. H. Mundhenke and family Sunday.

A. W. Meyer was elected school director Saturday, receiving 86 of the 115 votes cast. We congratulate Mr. Meyer.

Some young men take pride in meeting in doorways and other places where they are in the way of customers.

Members of the K. O. T. M. tent from Elgin and Palatine visited the Barrington tent Tuesday night and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. F. L. Waterman returned home from Elgin. Mrs. Waterman was taken suddenly ill two weeks ago while visiting her mother, but is now much improved.

Presiding Elder W. H. Haight of Rockford will preach in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening at 7:30, administering the communion at the close of the service.

Mr. Albert Gleason visited the Northwestern University at Evanston last Monday, where he expects to attend school next September.

The chemical fire engine company seemed to have been a failure for a while, are yet likely to materialize. Some go-ahead citizens have been quietly at work and have nearly raised the requisite amount needed to purchase an engine, which no doubt will be appreciated in case of fire.

In our account of the Conference proceedings of the Evangelical Association, which was held at Naperville, and the report of which appeared in last week's issue, the amount of missionary money secured at the missionary meeting was put at \$26.83 when it should have been \$2,683.00. We take pleasure in correcting this typographical error.

Continued on Page Eight.

## SHAKESPEARE IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Chicago has great reason to be proud of its park system, with its nearly complete boulevard connections. The first in the list to be a credit to the city was Lincoln, and in several important respects it is still at the front. It is especially rich in monumental art. There may be found the grand statue of Abraham Lincoln, the bequest of the late Eli Bates, and the imposing equestrian statue of General Grant, the funds for which were raised by popular contribution, without direct solicitation. Less imposing, but not less creditable, are the statues placed in the park by Germans and Scandinavians in honor of fellow countrymen of world-wide fame.

Still another beautiful and grand work of monumental bronze is to the memory of the Ottawa Indians by the late Martin Ryerson. It is in this park that an imposing monument in honor of LaSalle perpetuates the memory of that bold pioneer whose prophetic eye saw the Mississippi River and the great lakes affording commerce for the interior of our continent. And now still another statue has been added to the monumental adornment and enrichment of Lincoln Park in a representation of Shakespeare located at the Belden avenue entrance.

The genius of Shakespeare was cosmopolitan. His feet may never have crossed the boundaries of England, or carried him over much of even that island, but in a certain and very real sense he was a citizen of all lands and a part of all generations. His thoughts ranged at will the whole domain of human experience. Nature voted him the freedom of every city and bid him enter into close kinship with the entire family of man. This most cosmopolitan of cities ought surely to honor his name, and in some impressive way testify appreciation of his incomparable genius.

The ceremonies attending the unveiling of this Shakespeare monument were simple but appropriate. As a work of art the statue is likely to be accorded high rank, and be an ornament to our city of which the people will be proud.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Persons who sympathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate. Last winter he went up into Wisconsin, and in consequence has had another attack. "It came upon me again very acute and severe," he said. "My joints swelled and became inflamed; sore to touch or almost to look at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the swelling and ease the pain, and to my agreeable surprise it did both. I have used three 5-cent bottles and believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism, pains and swellings extant." For sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

The later stories of Mrs. Jane G. Austen, who died about a fortnight ago, were founded upon colonial history. The historical parts of her novels are absolutely correct.

A lady at Tooleys, La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Tisler, a prominent merchant of the town gave her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after taking the first dose. For sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

Queen Victoria has said that there were two men who flatly contradicted her and never died. One was Mr. Gladstone and the other her Scotch servant John Brown.

Dr. S. F. Scott, Blue Ridge, Harrison Co., Mo., says: "For whooping cough Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is excellent." By using it freely the disease is deprived of all dangerous consequences. There is no danger in giving the remedy to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

Don't forget our job department when you need printing.

## LANDWER & HOBEIN,

—DEALER IN—

## Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, And General Merchandise.

IF PROMPT AND COURTEOUS  
TREATMENT AND LOW PRICES  
WILL PLEASE YOU, GIVE US  
A CALL.

## Fresh Bakery Goods, Choice Groceries

Barrington, Illinois.

Watch this space next week for something interesting.

## The Home Question:



## "What shall we do with our Walls?"

IS EASILY ANSWERED IF YOU CALL  
AND EXAMINE THE LATEST THINGS IN

## ARTISTIC WALL PAPER,

— AT —

## A. W. MEYER & CO.

Beautiful Papers, suitable for Halls, Parlors, Dining Rooms at 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 1-2 cents per roll and upwards.

We are in a position to take care of the Wall Paper trade, and can save you from 10 to 25 per cent.

## WINDOW SHADES.

We handle ONLY the Best Quality and Makes of the different grades of shade material.

WE make a specialty of making shades in special sizes for residences.

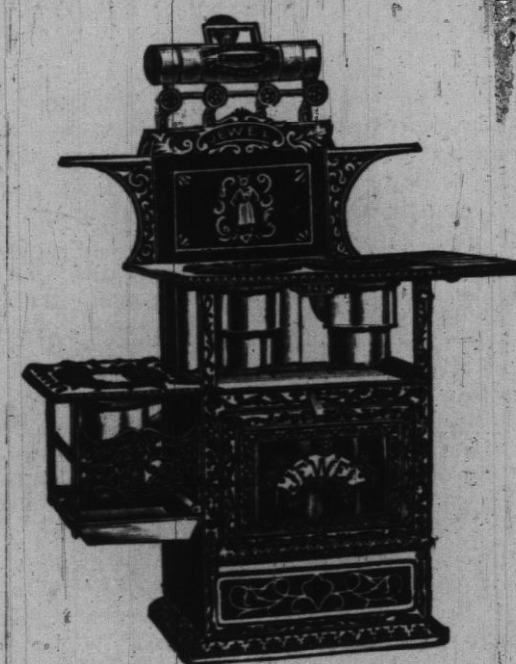
We believe in small profits and Large Sales.

WE STUDY YOUR INTERESTS AT ALL TIMES.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

## A. W. MEYER & CO.

In asking you to purchase a "Jewel Stove" we offer the following pertinent returns for your money:



A Stove that has a horizontal tank with a separate flow into each valve and the most necessary improvement in connection with a Process Stove—a tank valve that is easily and quickly removed for cleaning.

The needles are made of German silver; a sight feed, so that the gasoline may be seen as it drips. Furthermore, it is the handsomest and most perfect stove made. Call and examine at

H. D. A. GREBE, Barrington, Ill.

HARDWARE.



**HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD.**



# Barrington News.

BARRINGTON, : : ILLINOIS.

## THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Regular Session.

FUNERAL services over the remains of the late Senator Vance, of Georgia, were held in the senate chamber on the 16th. No business was transacted. In the house a rule which provides for counting a quorum and for fixing absent members was reported. The Indian appropriation bill (\$6,455,800) was reported. It abolishes the office of superintendent of Indian schools, reduces the special agents from five to three and the inspectors from five to two.

In the senate on the 17th a motion that all petitions protesting against the ratification of the Chinese treaty might be presented in open session was agreed to. The tariff bill was discussed. A favorable report was made on the bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic and a bill was reported to set apart 1,000,000 acres for each of the arid land states and territories to be reclaimed in small tracts by means of irrigation. In the house the quorum-counting rule was adopted by a vote of 212 to 47. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was discussed and a large number of committee reports were presented.

A BILL was introduced by Senator Palmer (Ill.) in the senate on the 18th repealing the state bank tax but prohibiting the issuing of money by state banking institutions or by any other corporations or persons except national banks. Senator Morrill (Vt.) spoke in opposition to the tariff bill, while Senator Turpie (Ind.) defended the measure. In the house the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was further discussed and the debate touched a wide variety of subjects and was full of personalities.

THE time in the senate on the 19th was almost entirely consumed by a speech against the pending tariff bill by Senator Perkins, of California. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

In the senate on the 20th Senators Gallinger and Dolph spoke against the tariff bill. In the house a bill was introduced for a survey of a ship canal route, connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river, by way of the Ohio canal and Muskingum river. The rest of the day was spent in the fruitless discussion of the bill to settle some Tennessee war claims against the government amounting to \$28,000. The evening session was devoted to pension business.

### DOMESTIC.

WISCONSIN republicans will hold their state convention at Madison, July 25.

THE law placing a tax on inheritances was declared unconstitutional by the Michigan supreme court.

W. L. CORBIN, who left Xenia, O., a few days ago penniless was being sought by relatives who want to give him \$300,000 left him by an uncle who died in the East Indies.

In the law office of ex-President Harrison at Indianapolis W. M. Copeland shot W. H. Bruning, his brother-in-law, with whom he had a lawsuit, and A. C. Harris, an attorney. The shots would not prove fatal.

MASSACHUSETTS will pay off the last of its war loan of \$8,102,148 May 1.

JOHN DUNCAN's three children were burned to death in a cabin near Pineville, Ky.

MADELINE POLLARD declares she will not go on the stage, but will live in Washington and write for a livelihood. The exports of general merchandise in March were \$4,750,000 in excess of imports, and for nine months the excess was \$228,000,000.

A COMMERCIAL alliance between the west and south was urged in speeches before the national grain congress at Wichita, Kan.

MANY counterfeit two-dollar bills were in circulation in St. Louis, and the work on them is so good that no one but an expert can detect them.

AT Mount Vernon barracks, near Mobile, Ala., Hugh Seelton, an Apache soldier, in a fit of jealousy fatally wounded another Indian soldier named Nahtashgah and a female Apache prisoner and then killed himself.

JOHN BENHAUT and wife, an aged couple residing at Rosedale, Md., agreed to die together and with a razor he severed the arteries of her wrists and she did the same for him.

HENRY MONTGOMERY, a notorious negro, was hanged by unknown parties near Lewisburg, Tenn.

J. W. DONIGAN, a prominent attorney at Joliet, Ill., fell dead while walking from his home to his office.

THE Logan iron and steel works near Leaviston, Pa., were almost totally destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

MARY ANN McDoolin, aged 102 years, was divorced at Tacoma, Wash., from William McDoolin. She claimed that McDoolin deserted her.

Z. F. MERRILL, assessor and collector of El Paso, Tex., was missing and a shortage of \$23,000 had been discovered.

LLOYD RODABAUGH, a prosperous farmer living on Yellow lake in Calhoun county, W. Va., hanged his two children, aged 2 and 5 years, respectively, and then took his own life. No cause was known.

AGRICULTURAL implement dealers formed a national association in Chicago to defeat obnoxious legislation. Col. A. L. Conger was elected president.

AT Mount Pulaski, Ill., Supervisor James Anderson and his brother were killed by lightning.

STRIKING dyers and weavers in Paterson, N. J., attacked the men who had taken their places and one was said to have been killed.

AT Oskaloosa, Ia., George Croft shot his wife, from whom he had just been divorced, and then ended his own life.

W. H. THOMAS & SON, whisky dealers and distillers at Louisville, Ky., failed for \$500,000.

THE entire electric plant of the Capitol Gas company at Sacramento, Cal., was burned, the loss being \$800,000.

THE New York publishing firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., of which Mark Twain is a member, made an assignment, with liabilities of about \$150,000.

DURING a fire in the Merchants' hotel at Bangor, Me., many of the guests jumped from the windows and nine were injured.

ANDREW SPENCE, aged 75, and wife Hannah, aged 60, were found dead in bed at their home in Boston, having been suffocated by gas.

MRS. MARY HARNING, 95 years old, was killed by falling off a foot bridge while walking in her sleep at Marlboro, O.

AT Nashville, Tenn., Saloonkeeper Tom Ramsey shot and killed Riley Forman and Tom Fagin, who had assaulted his bartender.

FOR paying too much attention to a woman not his wife George Kelin, of Deshler, O., was nearly hanged by a mob, while the obnoxious female was drenched with water and driven out of town.

MRS. MARY CLEARY, a widow, and her sister, Mrs. William Doyle, of Menominee, Mich., started a fire with kerosene and were burned to death.

A RECEIVER was appointed for the West Superior Iron & Steel company of Milwaukee. The company's authorized capital was \$2,500,000.

A MATCH falling into a keg of powder caused an explosion which wrecked a country store near Sullivan, Ind., and injured three persons.

THE opening games of the national league ball clubs resulted as follows: Baltimore 8, New York 3; Boston 13, Brooklyn 2; St. Louis 11, Pittsburgh 3; Washington 4, Philadelphia 2.

DOCK BISHOP and Frank Latham were lynched by the settlers living near Watonga, O. T., for horse stealing.

PATRIOTS' day, created to commemorate the battle of Lexington, was enthusiastically celebrated in Massachusetts towns.

In a cyclone which swept over Summerville, Tex., V. M. Keel's house was blown down and his wife and three children were killed.

A DECISION which practically annuls the South Carolina dispensary law was rendered by the supreme court of the state.

ROBERT MITCHELL, a wealthy farmer of Mahaska county, Ia., was bunked out of \$5,000 by three-card monte men.

RICHARD HUERT, a miner, met a horrible death at Mountain View mine near Butte, Mont. He fell 1,000 feet down the shaft.

THE bill to abolish days of grace on notes was passed by the New York legislature.

THE annual convention of the National Society of Sons of the Revolution commenced at Annapolis, Md., in the senate chamber where Gen. Washington resigned his commission as general of the army and delivered his farewell address.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 20th aggregated \$909,889,815, against \$890,769,077 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 26.9.

OTTO SHANAMON and Thomas Powell were killed at North Industry, O., by a caving brickyard wall.

THERE were 219 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 20th, against 218 the week previous and 186 in the corresponding time in 1893.

AT Glassboro, N. J., Hannah Chard celebrated her 105th birthday. Among the guests was one lady who will be 102 years old this summer. Mrs. Chard's oldest daughter, aged 80, was also present.

EVERY liquor dispensary in South Carolina has received orders to close immediately as the result of the governor's acquiescence in the supreme court decision that the law is unconstitutional.

PATRICK J. SULLIVAN was hanged at San Quentin, Cal., for wife murder.

JOHN MASON and J. J. Morgan, merchants of Harris, Ark., whose business rivalry led to personal enmity, settled their difficulties in a street battle with revolvers in which both were killed.

DISPATCHES from Ingalls, O. T., confirm the reported battle between the Daltons and officers. Three of the former were fatally wounded and two officers were killed.

THE works of the Crown Linseed Oil company at St. Louis were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$150,000.

MRS. EMMA REDPATH, of Wisconsin, revealed a plot whereby an innocent man was sent to prison for life for murder.

AT Rockport, Ind., it was discovered that unknown persons had been robbing graves.

HENRY WORLEY, a Murray county (Ga.) farmer, was shot dead in his field by whitecaps. He was formerly a member of the gang but had left them.

ELIZABETH GOSS, widow of the pugilist Joe Goss, committed suicide in Boston by inhaling gas because she was threatened with a criminal suit to recover a loan of \$600.

GENERAL trade throughout the country is said to have been injured by the numerous strikes in progress, 60,000 people being made idle thereby.

THE scores of national league ball games on the 20th were: Cincinnati 10, Chicago 6; Baltimore 12, New York 6; Philadelphia 9, Washington 8; Louisville 10, Cleveland 8.

UNITED STATES marshals arrested strikers at St. Cloud, Minn., for interfering with mail trains and Gov. Nelson threatened to use the militia to suppress further violence.

MEN in sympathy with Kelly's industrial army seized a train at Council Bluffs, Ia., and offered it to the leader of the army, but he feared to accept it.

AMOS WATERS, aged 40, and John Rickards, aged 48, linemen for the Bell Telephone company, were killed by coming in contact with an electric light wire in Philadelphia.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

HENRY S. IVES, of New York, known as the "Napoleon of finance," died near Asheville, N. C., from consumption. He was 29 years old.

ERNEST J. KNABE, senior member of the well-known firm of piano manufacturers, died in Baltimore from heart disease, aged 57 years.

THE Wisconsin republicans will hold their state convention at Madison on July 25.

MRS. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, aged 62, wife of the ex-United States attorney general, whose religious idiosyncrasies had brought her notoriety, died at Portland, Ore., after a fast of seventy days.

W. R. CALLOWAY was nominated for governor of Washington at the democratic convention in Astoria.

CASE BRODERICK was renominated for congress by the First district Kansas republicans.

THE republican state convention of Vermont has been called for Montpelier June 20.

THE governor of North Carolina appointed ex-Gov. J. T. Jarvis as United States senator to succeed the late Senator Vance.

G. S. N. MORTON, acting governor of the state of Wyoming, died at Cheyenne.

### FOREIGN.

NICARAGUA has revoked the exequatur of the American minister.

THE Australian government has decided to loan money to needy farmers from the savings bank balances.

In a fire that destroyed a quarter of a mile of property in Yokohama two American sailors named Moore and Wood and four Japanese women were burned to death.

PRINCESS VICTORIA and Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse were married at Coburg in the presence of an assemblage which included Emperor William and Queen Victoria.

A FIRE at Huntsville, Ont., destroyed thirty-four business places, several dwelling houses, a hotel, one church and the post office, the total loss being \$130,000.

EXPLORERS verified the discovery of a deserted city in the mountains near Durango, Mexico. Its population must have been 25,000 people.

AUGUSTE LARAU was guillotined at Dijon, France, for the murder of his mother, his wife and his mistress.

PRINCESS HELENA, second daughter of Queen Victoria, unveiled a tablet in Westminster Abbey in London to the memory of Jenny Lind, who died on November 2, 1887, at the age of 67 years.

### LATER.

THE tariff bill was further discussed in the United States senate on the 21st and a message was received from the president transmitting Hawaiian correspondence. In the house the diplomatic appropriation bill was further considered and eulogies were delivered on the late Senator Gibson, of Louisiana.

RICH discoveries of gold were reported from the Dixie district in Idaho.

TOM BLACK, John Williams and Toney Johnson (negroes), charged with incendiaryism, were taken from the jail at Tusculum, Ala., by a mob and hanged and their bodies riddled with bullets.

THE fire losses for the week ended on the 21st, estimated from telegraphic reports, amounted to \$2,229,000.

THE steamer Los Angeles ran on the rocks at Point Sur lighthouse near Monterey, Cal., and sank, and four of the passengers were drowned.

JAMES W. THROCKMORTON, who was governor of Texas in reconstruction times and was removed by Gen. Sheridan, died at McKinney, Tex.

NEARLY 130,000 miners in states east of the Mississippi obeyed the order of the United Mine Workers to suspend work.

THE fishing schooner Dauntless was wrecked on the north California coast and four men were drowned.

ELBERT B. MONROE, a member of the United States board of Indian commissioners, dropped dead at his country home near Tarrytown, N. Y.

EARTHQUAKE shocks in Greece destroyed eight villages in the district of Atalanti and the total number of persons killed was said to be 160.

MRS. FRANK WARNER was killed and three other persons fatally hurt in a runaway at Decatur, Ind., while going to a funeral.

COL. T. R. RIPPY, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., the largest distiller in the state, made an assignment with liabilities of \$500,000.

MRS. MARIA ROBINSON (colored) died at Carlyle, Ill., aged 105 years.

WALTER L. BRAGG, a young lawyer, and Dr. J. H. Naftel fought with revolvers in a Montgomery (Ala.) drug store and the former was killed and the latter fatally wounded.

W. B. DANIELS, aged 76, ex-governor of Idaho, died at Tacoma, Wash.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the national league for the week ended on the 21st were: Baltimore, 1,000; Boston, 1,000; Cincinnati, 1,000; Philadelphia, .666; Louisville, .500; St. Louis, .500; Cleveland, .500; Pittsburgh, .500; Washington, .333; New York, .000; Brooklyn, .000; Chicago, .000.

## QUIT BY THOUSANDS.

The Great Strike of Coal Miners Is Inaugurated.

The Leaders Apparently Pleased with the Situation—They Claim That More Than 128,000 Men Have Laid-Down Their Tools.

### MANY STATES AFFECTED.

COLUMBUS, O., April 24.—President John McBride, of the United Mine Workers, has watched the newspaper reports of the big coal miners' strike, which began at noon Saturday, very carefully and made comparisons with the information received by him. He estimates the number on strike at 128,000, as follows:

Ohio.....	25,000	Kentucky.....	4,000
Pennsylvania.....	50,000	Iowa.....	1,200
Illinois.....	24,000	Missouri.....	1,200
Indiana.....	6,000	West Virginia.....	2,000
Alabama.....	8,000	Indian Territory.....	1,200
Tennessee.....	4,000		

This estimate does not include Colorado, from which state contradictory reports have been received. A few days ago word was received from northern Colorado that the miners in that state would join the strike. There are about 3,000 miners there. Since that time no definite information has been received.

The strike, so far as Ohio and Pennsylvania are concerned, seems to have been a complete success. The results in Illinois also have been much more encouraging than was anticipated. President McBride's first estimate of the number of men who would suspend work in that state was 15,000 out of a total of 35,000, but his figures show that there are fully 24,000 men out. In the northern section of Illinois he estimates that there are 16,000 miners out at Springfield, Valley, La Salle, Oglesby, Peru, Streator, Braceville, Braidwood, Coal City, Diamond, Gardner, Carbon Hill. At the Danville and Grape Creek mines there are also 800 men out.

President McBride has received additional information from State President J. A. Crawford of the Illinois miners, who is also a member of the national executive board, that fully 2,600 men in the Springfield district have quit work. At Duquoin and St. John there are also 1,000 idle men.

The advices from the southern Illinois mining region are rather meager up to this time. P. H. Penna, national vice president of the United Mine Workers, is at Pana, one of the largest mining centers in that section of the state, and the latest information from him was to the effect that a majority of the men there had voted to strike. President McBride is hopeful that by May 1 the strike will have spread over the entire state of Illinois. He claims that the operators there are now trying to make it appear that they had not expected to force a reduction of twenty cents on May 1, but that the notices posted by the operators refute their statements.

It now seems that Illinois and West Virginia will be the battle ground in the competitive district. President McBride estimates that in West Virginia out of about 9,000 miners 2,000 have suspended work. A dispatch was received from the miners at Moundsville, W. Va., stating that the miners had been offered the seventy-cent rate demanded, and asking whether they should accept it and return to work. President McBride wired them not to accept under any conditions until further advised. He says that this will be one of the greatest things to be overcome in the present strike, as no doubt in many places offers will be made to pay the prices demanded and the miners will be inclined to accept.

In Ohio there has not been a single report of a refusal on the part of the miners to join the movement. President McBride says that so far as he can determine there is only one place in Pennsylvania outside of the anthracite and coke regions where the miners have not quit work and that is at Tuttle Creek, where about 1,500 men are employed.

The press dispatches indicate that in western Pennsylvania 6,000 river miners and 6,000 railroad miners are idle. There are really about 12,000 railroad miners in western Pennsylvania and about 9,000 river miners, all of whom, it is claimed, are idle.

In the Laurel and New Pittsburgh regions, on the Kentucky Central railroad in Kentucky, President McBride claims 2,000 miners have suspended work, and in the Jellico and Newcombe districts in Tennessee about the same number. In the latter state this represents about all of the free miners. The men there have to contend against the employment of about 4,000 convicts in the mines, who, of course, cannot be brought in on the movement.

Press dispatches from Iowa indicate that none of the miners there have struck, but President McBride has a telegram from Julius Froh stating that all the southern part of that state is out. There are about 3,000 miners in the section indicated.

In Alabama President McBride says there are about 8,000 miners idle having quit work two weeks ago. Here, as in Tennessee, they have to contend against the employment of convicts in the mines.

The miners are striking for the restoration of the inter-state wage agreement which was abandoned during the summer, first voluntarily by a small number of miners in the Pittsburgh district, and thus forced a reduction in every competitive district in the United States.



## "How Well You Look"

Friends Surprised at the Wonderful Improvement.

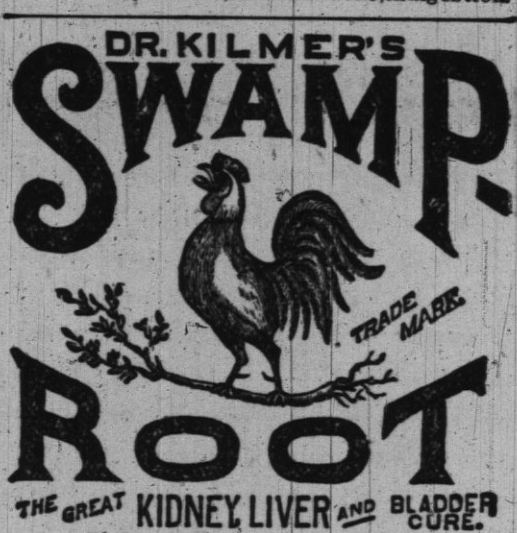
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Dear Sirs:—I take pleasure in writing the good I have received from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every spring and summer for six years or more, my health has been so poor from heart trouble and general debility that at times life was a burden. I would become so

Emaciated and Weak and Pale that my friends thought I would not live long. I could do scarcely any work at all and had to lie down every few minutes. I began getting worse in January, losing my flesh and feeling so tired. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am happy to say I am in better health

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

than I have been for a number of years. My friends remark to me: 'Why how well you look.' I tell them it is Hood's Sarsaparilla that has done the work. I would have all suffering humanity give this medicine a trial and be convinced. This statement is True to the Letter." MRS. JENNIE DECKER, Watseka, Ill.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.



## DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Dissolves Gravel

Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pain in urethra, straining after urination, pain in the back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

## Bright's Disease

Tube casts in urine, scanty urine, Swamp-Root cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

## Liver Complaint

Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

## Catarrh of the Bladder

Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

WANTED.—A position on a farm or near a suburban residence as an ornament, and to pump water, sprinkle lawns, carry water up stairs, cut wood, cut feed, run a dynamo for electric light purposes, and do a great variety of odd jobs. For a week I have been a salaried after-completed journeyman; previously that I was only a Steel, Zinc and Aluminum, unskilled and untrained up. My services can be had very cheap, if taken now, during the slack season. Apply to my parents, the Armstrongs, 1212, Rockwell and Fillmore streets, Chicago, N.E.—I am always at home and steady. Ours is the largest family of kind in the world, and never has one of us gone wrong. We are also a most powerful family, with marvellous endurance. We have from constitution (or rather Steel ones) but are very sensitive, being very easily affected by a breeze of air. We stand high and have great influence, being able to overcome water to run uphill. In fact, we are superior beings, having been placed by our creator between the earth and heaven. Our food has been tried in many a tilt and towers above everything anywhere. We are industrious beyond anything ever known, since we work 24 hours a day and more than 85 days in the year. We are untroubled in our vigilance—we stand over you day and night. We are economical beyond anything on the earth or in the heavens. We take into our systems absolutely nothing but the air. Write quick. We are going fast.

## SUBURBAN JOBS

Like this which de-

light the eye and add

innumerable comforts

to any home, are fur-

nished at prices within

reach of all. Cypress,

Pine or Galvanized

Steel Tanks, with grace-

ful galvanized steel

substructures a spec-

ialty. We furnish gal-

vanized steel stock

tanks that do not leak

and make mud holes

at less than wooden

ones cost.

The Armco Co.

proposes to distribute

\$500 CASH

IN PRIZES, for

the best essay

written by the

wife, son or

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farmer or

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ant. The

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I USE AN AL-

WAYS FOR

conditions of com-

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and a number of

prizes send for par-

ticulars to the

Armco Co.,

Chicago, or to

its branches,

at San Fran-

cisco, Kansas

City, Minn.,

Lincoln, Neb.,

St. Paul, Minn.,

St. Louis, Mo.,

Winnipeg, Man.,

Wichita, Kan.,

or 63 Park



## BOARDING-HOUSE LIFE.

It Is Quite Popular with Senators and Congressmen.

Statesmen Who Own Their Homes Are Comparatively Few—Many Live in Hotels and Quite a Number in Boarding Houses.

[Special Washington Letter.]

This city is not so much of a boarding house as it used to be. A great many of our statesmen, particularly our senators, have purchased permanent residences; but still quite a number of them live at hotels.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Senator Camden, of West Virginia; Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and Senator Squire, of Washington, reside at the Arlington. Senator Camden and Senator Platt, not being possessed of a very great deal of this world's goods, have very modest apartments in this prominent hotel, at a moderate price; while Senators Aldrich and Squire, both of them rich men, have magnificent apartments and live in splendid style.

The hotel keepers are all very anxious to secure the families of senators and representatives as their guests, because the presence of these political leaders in their hotels naturally draws custom to them. The many people who come to Washington for the purpose of having personal or political axes ground naturally want to call upon the senators from their state who can do them the most good; and of course when they can afford to do so they like to stop at the very hotel where their particular great man resides. This, of course, brings money into the purses of the Bonifaces.

The Hotel Normandie has for its guests four members of the senate, in the persons of Senators Blackburn, of Kentucky; Hill, of New York; Hunton, of Virginia, and Smith, of New Jersey. The presence of these senators naturally brings a great deal of custom to the hotel, because the people from



A HIGH-PRICED DONKEY.

Kentucky, New York, Virginia and New Jersey, who desire to see their senators, go to the hotel where they reside, if they happen to have money enough to pay their way. Of course, all visitors want to stop at first-class hotels in the national capital if they can afford to do so, and the prices are really quite reasonable; but naturally the cheaper hotels catch a great many.

For several months Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Hill, of New York, had apartments upon the same floor at the Normandie; and they met there very frequently as near neighbors. It is a singular coincidence that the most successful politician in the republican party and the most sagacious politician in the democratic party were so neighborly and upon such apparently friendly terms, on the same floor of the same hotel and occupying seats at tables which were contiguous in the same dining-room.

The Metropolitan hotel has only three senators as its guests during the present session of congress, but it has more representatives probably than any other hotel in the city. It is famous as a resort for southern statesmen. Senators Berry, of Arkansas; Ransom, of North Carolina, and Pasco, of Florida, reside at the Metropolitan, and so does Speaker Crisp; and the latter is a guest of a great deal more prominence indeed even than a senator.

Quite a number of senators reside in their own houses, and nearly all of them, through the social influences of their wives and daughters, take a leading part in the society of the national capital.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, resides in his own house, but he is a widower without children, and hence does not give any entertainments in his own home. He goes out into society a great deal, however, and is as popular in the social as he is prominent in the political world.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has a splendid home of his own on Lafayette square within a long stone's throw of the white house. It is one of the oldest buildings in the city and formerly belonged to Commodore Rogers, of the navy, who purchased the lot originally from Henry Clay; and all that he paid for it was a fine Andalusian jackass. The story goes that Clay was very anxious to possess the animal, and that Commodore Rogers said that he would sell it for no other price than that particular lot. Clay said that he believed that the jackass was worth more than the lot of ground, and he very gladly made the exchange.

That single lot would to-day bring at least \$50,000 at auction, in spite of the depressing condition of our business affairs at this time.

Senator McMillan, of Michigan, one of the wealthiest men in the senate, is the owner of a splendid house on Vermont avenue, only three or four doors from the residence of Senator Allison. The residence of Senator McMillan is one of the most beautifully and richly furnished in the city, and the entertainments which are given there are like picnics in fairy land.

The home of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, on K street, is one of the most valuable pieces of property in the city, and is furnished most elaborately, although the main object of the senator seems to be in everything the furtherance of his own home comforts during the latter period of his life. He is, as is generally known throughout the country, not only one of our ablest financiers, in the sense that he understands the science of political economy so far as the government is concerned; but he is also and always has been a great financier in the matter of the direction of his own business, and is many times a millionaire.

It is a singular fact that the two senators from each state and the representatives from the various districts of each state do not seem to harmonize when they come to Washington. That is to say, it very seldom happens that the two senators from one state occupy contiguous seats in the senate, or that the representatives of any one state select contiguous seats in the house of representatives. It is also a fact that the two senators from one state never live together in the same hotel or in the same boarding house.

The nearest approximation of harmony in any state delegation, so far as surface indications are concerned, is to be found in the Iowa delegation at the Hotel Normandie. Col. Henderson, the oldest member in the house from Iowa, in point of continuous service, went to that hotel last August when the extraordinary session of congress convened, and he was followed there by Mr. Cousins, a new member from Iowa, and one of the youngest men in the house of representatives from any state. Senator Allison's private secretary, Joe Morgan, followed these two Iowa representatives to the same hotel, and Congressman Hull, of Des Moines, came after them. Representative Gear, of the First Iowa district, went to the same place, but has since changed his location. In no other instance in the city have so many representatives from one state come together to reside under the same roof.

A great many of the senatorial palaces have been deserted by their originators and builders, because of their retirement from public life. Senator Sawyer, the Wisconsin millionaire, lived but one year in his baronial stone castle, when his successor was elected, and Senator Sawyer went back to Oshkosh to live. Senator Hearst, of California, died before his term was completed, and his palace is now rented and occupied by another. Senator Palmer, of Michigan, left his senatorial palace to become minister to Spain, and he has never since occupied it; but it is understood by his friends that he would be willing to take another term in the senate if the people of Michigan should insist upon it. Senator Stanford, of California, one of the most benevolent of rich men, and one of the most beloved in the memory of his friends, left his palace last summer, when he was called to one of the mansions of the blest.

But, despite the fact that the great men of our country are making homes for themselves in the national capital, there are very many who like boarding house life. It is not an uncommon thing for fledgling statesmen to become preoccupied with the charms and fascinations of the daughter of the landlady of the boarding house. Every landlady has a daughter. I don't know how it happens, but it is a fact that every landlady has a daughter. It is not always the case that the daughter is beautiful, but she is young and attractive and the boarders all like her. She goes to church, to the theater and to balls with the congressional boarder; and she usually works her way into some government position by judiciously smiling and beguiling the statesman. That is the reason the District of Columbia has more than its quota of officeholders, while many of the sovereign states are clamoring for favors for favorite sons and favorite daughters.

It would probably be interesting to you to know something about the houses which statesmen of the past used to occupy and the entertainments which they gave, but that will be the subject of another letter.

SMITH D. FRY.

Wanted to Keep Him Honest.

Employer (to clerk)—I hear you've just got married, Bunkle, and I'm sure you can't support a wife on the salary you're receiving.

Clerk (joyfully, expecting a rise)—No, sir, I don't see how I can.

Employer—Just what I thought; so you'd better leave.—Brooklyn Life.

A Request.

Wilbur—Isn't it the yeast that makes the bread rise until it is half a foot thick?

Bridget—Yes, Wilbur.

Wilbur—Then I wish you would put some in the pies, and make them half a foot thick, too.—Harper's Young People.

## BY A BIG MAJORITY.

The House Adopts the Rule for Counting a Quorum.

Every Member Present Will Be Counted Whether He Votes or Not—The Practice of Filibustering Probably at an End.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—By a vote of 213 to 47, the republicans voting for it, the house adopted the quorum-counting rule. There was a very large attendance on both sides of the house when it met in anticipation of the fight over the adoption of the new quorum counting rule, and the galleries were also unusually well filled. Without a single preliminary the house plunged into the contest. In order to prevent parliamentary complications Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, secured recognition before the journal was read, and after withdrawing the rule reported from that committee last Thursday, he immediately presented the report agreed upon just before the house convened. The report was read from the clerk's desk as follows:

"Amend rule 15 by inserting between clauses 1 and 2 the following: 'as clause 2 and change the number of clause 2 to clause 3:'

"Upon every rollcall and before the beginning thereof the speaker shall name two members, one from each side of the pending question if practicable, who shall take their places at the clerk's desk, to tell the names of at least enough members who are in the hall of the house during the rollcall who do not respond, when added to those responding, to make a quorum. If a quorum does not respond on the rollcall, then the names of these so noted as present shall be reported to the speaker, who shall cause the list to be called from the clerk's desk and recorded in the journal, and in determining the presence of a quorum to do business, those who voted, those who answered present and those so reported present shall be considered. Members noted may, when their names are called, record their votes, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 1 of this rule.

"Amend clause 1 of rule 8 by adding the following words: 'And on rollcall, should he not vote, he shall answer present,' so as to read: 'Every member shall be present within the hall of the house during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question, and on a rollcall shall he not vote he shall answer present.'"

The struggle was short, sharp and decisive. There was a half-hour's talk on both sides. The vote on the new rule was then taken and resulted—yeas, 212; nays, 47. Immediately the vote was announced the republican members crowded into Reed's aisle and as they passed him warmly shook his hand, while Speaker Crisp pounded for order. Just as the last man in the line passed Mr. Kilgore (Tex.), the great filibuster, walked over and congratulated Reed. Thereupon the house set up a yell, even Speaker Crisp's stern countenance relaxed for a momentary smile, and the business of the house was resumed.

It was thought that Mr. Reed would make a long speech; instead, he spoke for only two minutes in a semi-humorous vein, ending just before the vote, with this sentence: "I congratulate the Fifty-third congress upon the wise decision which it is about to make." His face showed his gratification, however.

After the adoption of the new rule the parliamentary wheels again began to move. Mr. Reed said a grave question of parliamentary procedure was involved in the order of arrest of members, and in order to have the law investigated he submitted a resolution reciting that the order of arrest was void. He asked that it be sent to the judiciary or rules committee, in order that the right of arrest might be authoritatively determined; and a careful precedent established. The speaker ruled out the resolution on the ground that the first business was to discharge members now under arrest before taking up general principles.

On the motion to discharge the sergeant-at-arms a yea and nay vote was secured, and this gave the first practical illustration of the operation of the new rule. The speaker named Messrs. Dockery (dem.) and Cogswell (rep.) as tellers to watch the count, and if necessary count members present, but not voting. They took their places at the side of the clerk, each keeping a separate tally of the vote. In order to force the recording of members as present but not voting in accordance with the provisions of the new rule, the republicans declined to vote on the first roll call, but finding that a quorum had voted they changed their tactics on the second call and answered to their names. As the result of the vote, 226 to 5, showed that a quorum was present the tellers made no report. Messrs. Dalzell (rep., Pa.) and Johnson (dem., O.) instead of voting responded "present." This discharged the warrant issued to the sergeant-at-arms under date of March 21. A regular gorge of committee reports, blocked by the filibustering of last week, were presented under the call of the committees.

World's Fair in Japan.

LONDON, April 19.—Japan is to have an exposition in 1895 at Hiogo, the old capital of the empire. It will cover the subjects of manufactures, fine arts, agriculture, education and science, water productions, mines and mining and machinery. Foreign goods may be exhibited for purposes of comparison, and it is expected that the exposition will be very interesting to foreign visitors.

## ROYAL NUPTIALS.

The Gorgeous Wedding of Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria.

COBURG, April 21.—With all the magnificent pomp and display and august ceremonial of royalty the marriage of the grand duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria of Coburg was solemnized here at noon in the presence of Queen Victoria, Emperor William, the prince of Wales, ex-Empress Frederick, and many other members of the royal families of England, Germany and Russia.

According to the ceremonial decided upon by Queen Victoria (all arrangements having been submitted to her in Florence), the marriage took place at noon in the private chapel of the ducal schloss, with full state, in the Lutheran style. Following German precedents, there were no bridesmaids, but the bride was supported by her younger sisters. The private chapel of the schloss was thoroughly redecorated for the occasion, and as the wedding took place on Primrose day, primroses entered largely into the interior decorations, these flowers having been sent from England for the occasion. Queen Victoria was accompanied to the chapel by the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (the duke of Edinburgh), father of the bride, and was escorted to an armchair in the front row of the distinguished guests and next to Emperor William of Germany, by whose side was the duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, sister of the czar).

There was some delay in the proceedings and consequently it was 12:30 p. m. before the ceremony commenced, but it was a most brilliant and impressive one. In the wedding procession Emperor William escorted the duchess of Coburg and ex-Empress Frederick followed alone. Prince of Wales and the czarowitz came next, walking together. The bridegroom, the grand duke of Hesse, entered with his supporters, his uncle, Prince Henry of Hesse, and his brother-in-law, Prince Henry of Prussia. The bride, Princess Victoria, came in last, supported by her father and brother and accompanied by her sisters. The prince of Wales sat beside ex-Empress Frederick of Germany (eldest daughter of Queen Victoria), then came the czarowitz. These distinguished guests occupied front seats on the other side of the aisle, corresponding with those of Queen Victoria, Emperor William and the duchess of Coburg.

Queen Victoria wore the broad blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter and upon her head sparkled a magnificent crown of diamonds. Her majesty remained seated throughout her age and infirmities preventing her from standing. The general superintendent of the Lutheran church, Pastor Mueller, officiated and was assisted by the court chaplain of the Grand Duchy of Hesse and by five local clergymen.

After the address had been delivered the bride and bridegroom plighted their troths and the wedding rings were exchanged. Then came the benediction, after which Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was grandly played and the ceremony was at an end. The newly married couple kissed their relatives in turn and the procession left the chapel at 1 o'clock amid the booming of cannon.

The bride is the offspring of the union of Queen Victoria's second son, duke of Edinburgh, with Princess Marie of Russia, while the groom is the son of the late Princess Alice, first daughter of the queen and Louis IV, grand duke of Hesse. The bride was born on November 25, 1876, and has consequently just passed her 17th year, while the groom, strangely enough, was also born on a November 25, but in 1868, and is eight years the senior of his bride.

TILLMAN LOSES.

His Pet Measure, the Liquor Law, Unconstitutional.

COLUMBUS, S. C., April 21.—The Tillman state dispensary liquor law has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of South Carolina, two justices concurring and one (Tillmanite) member of the supreme bench dissenting from the opinion.

This is the law the attempted enforcement of which caused the recent fatal riots in this state. The decision was rendered in a composite case originating in Darlington and appealed to the supreme court by the state authorities and of several minor cases, likewise appealed by the state. The ground on which the law is declared unconstitutional is that it creates a monopoly for the state. The decision declares the law unconstitutional in nearly every respect, and holds that it cannot be upheld on any vital point. The profit to the state feature is declared vicious.

Gov. Tillman says he is not talking that it is time only for action. Several district courts of the state have in effect given similar decisions against the law, but Gov. Tillman has never paid any attention to them; but this decision of the supreme court effectually wipes out the obnoxious law, and will end the suit pending in the United States supreme court for the registration as a trade mark of the dispensary whiskey label.

[The dispensing law, which went into effect July 1, 1893, prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors by any private individual, and provided for the appointment by the governor of a commission whose duty it should be to purchase all such liquors, giving preference to manufacturers and brewers doing business within the state, and to furnish them to duly appointed dispensers in each county of the state, who in turn supplied them to purchasers for consumption. An exception was made in favor of druggists, who were permitted to buy liquor for compounding medicines.]

## CONFIRMED.

The Story of a Battle with the Daltons Appears to Be True.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 23.—The report received of a battle between the Dalton gang and deputy marshals near Ingalls, 55 miles from this city, is confirmed. The fight occurred at the house of Bruce Miller, one of the outlaws. The officers surrounded the house, all of them armed with rifles, just before daylight. The Dalton bandits were inside. No shots were fired until one of the desperadoes came out just about daylight to feed the horses. He was held up and told to take a look around the grounds and then return to the house, tell the bandits to come out one at a time unarmed and surrender or hostilities would be commenced. After looking over the field and finding in shooting distance of the house twenty well-armed men the outlaw returned to his companions. A half hour's consultation was held by the bandits. Then the officers in command of the party ordered the men to begin firing. The caged bandits poured a rattling fire back through the windows and crevices of the house. At 10 o'clock Mrs. Miller, who had been wounded, crawled to where one of the marshals was located behind a tree. She had received a flesh wound and begged that she might be permitted to ride to Ingalls for a doctor to attend herself, her baby and a hired man, all being wounded. She would not state how many outlaws were killed, but admitted that Bill Dalton and Bill Doolan had been seriously if not fatally wounded. After nightfall the bandits made a break and fled, pursued by the deputies. They went in the direction of the Creek Indian country. The messengers who brought this news did not learn whether or not Dalton and Doolan had been killed, but was told that three fatally wounded were left in Miller's house after their companions had broken through the line of officers. He states that two of the officers' posse were killed and three wounded. Another posse has started out on the chase.

## IN TRADE CIRCLES.

Much Uneasiness Felt Over Strikes and Tariff Uncertainty.

NEW YORK, April 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly report says:

"New orders for future distribution are still materially restricted by uncertainty about action at Washington and about the extent and outcome of labor difficulties. Most of the recovery realized in business has been made possible by the consent of workers to accept lower wages for a time, and if they insist on restoration of wages before consumption has restored, prices many works must stop. The great strike threatened by bituminous coal miners, and strikes of associated employees on some railroads, make the future less hopeful. Exports of gold had some influence, and continuing loss in earnings some."

"The failures of the last week have been somewhat more important than usual and were 219 in the United States, against 186 last year, and 45 in Canada, against 22 last year. For the first half of April failures reported have been \$4,168,416, of which \$2,082,350 were of manufacturing and \$1,901,367 of trading concerns."

Bradstreet's says:

"With the exception of prospect for a still further extension of strikes and other labor disturbances, no plainly retarding influence is manifesting itself. So far as learned there are about twenty-three additional strikes, involving 21,000 people. This brings the total number of those now on strike or idle because of strikes up to 60,000. The week also furnishes eleven shut-downs of important industrial establishments, more than offset by resumption at thirty-two others, which furnish employment to 5,000 operatives, although seven important establishments announced reduction of wages. The heralded announcement that 200,000 coal miners will strike has occasioned uneasiness among manufacturers at many central and western cities owing to the prospective scarcity of fuel. Cities along the line of the Great Northern railroad, which road is now at a standstill because of a strike of employees, are finding their reduced volumes of business still further curtailed, and at Chicago labor troubles seriously affect the building trades."

"Cincinnati, Louisville, Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul report hardly as favorable trade conditions as in the preceding week. The first two announce that business is duller, while in the northwest the railway strike and wet weather are in part responsible. On the other hand, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee and Kansas City announce considerable improvement in the jobbing demand and in several instances among manufacturing industries. At Omaha trade is checked, due to the revival of farm work following the good rains throughout Nebraska, which was to be expected. No material change is reported from Chicago or from St. Louis, the volume of business in staple lines being about an average. A fair summer's trade is anticipated."

## KILLED BY A CAVE-IN.

Workmen Near Canton, O., Crushed to Death Under a Mass of Shale.

CANTON, O., April 23.—In the clay bank of the Holloway brick company, several miles south of this city, two men met instant death Friday afternoon. They were Thomas Powell, of North Industry, and Otto Shoneman, of Massillon, both single men. They were working in the shale bank under a ledge when a heavy mass hanging above them became loosened and fell, crushing both men beneath several tons of mud and shale. They were dug out by other workmen, but both men were dead, having been killed instantly.

## A SERIOUS CHARGE.

A Michigan Woman Held for Poisoning Her Husband.

ROGERS CITY, Mich., April 23.—Francis Crawford, one of the best-known business men in Presque Isle county, is dead, and his wife is under arrest charged with playing Lucretia Borgia. They lived at Crawford's Quarry, where the dead man owned most of the town, including the dock. He died Monday with every symptom of narcotic poisoning, and the coroner's jury has brought in a verdict charging his wife with having caused his death.



**THE BARRINGTON NEWS.**  
J. B. COYKENDALL, EDITOR.

**LOCAL NEWS.**

Subscribe for the News.

Good weather for making garden.

The farmers are busy putting in their crops.

Calling and business cards at this office.

Lagerschulte gave his meat market a new coat of paint Monday.

F. Adams spent Sunday with his family in Elgin.

A. I. Mallory of Nunda was a pleasant caller Monday.

Children's Shoes that will wear, at A. W. Meyer & Co.

Mrs. J. M. Thrasher was very ill the first of the week.

Mr. Barber of Wauconda spent Sunday with friends in Barrington.

The latest patterns in Wall Papers at A. V. Meyer & Co.

J. M. Thrasher made a trip to Arlington Heights Sunday.

H. Seip of Lake Zurich was on our streets Thursday.

F. J. Meier made a business trip to Chicago Wednesday.

J. C. Plagge paid Chicago a visit Tuesday.

\*Will Hobein made Chicago a business call Thursday.

S. Peck went to Chicago on business Thursday.

Another load of gypsies passed through the town Tuesday.

Mr. Robertson is having his house painted.

Mr. Johnson of Wauconda was in the city this week.

M. J. Rauh visited Chicago on business Wednesday.

G. W. Foreman had his building painted this week.

The three Moody Institute students left town Monday morning.

Mr. George Comstock of Cary spent Sunday in Barrington.

J. M. rides in a new buggy of late.

Mr. W. T. Sherwood was a very pleasant caller Thursday morning.

John Courtney of Wauconda was on our streets Tuesday.

Fishing is good in Flint Creek but better in Fox Lake.

Spring Capes and Jackets at A. W. Meyer & Co.

F. McBride of Wauconda passed through Barrington on his way to Chicago.

Miss Laura Frye, who has been laid up with ulcerated teeth for the past week, is able to be at the store again.

Mr. Dan Lamey of the firm of A. W. Meyer & Co. made a business trip to Waukegan Monday.

The members of the M. E. Church are giving their church a thorough cleaning.

Call and see the bargains A. W. Meyer & Co. are offering you in Dress Goods this week.

M. T. Lamey and Frank Sodt attended the show at Wauconda Monday evening.

Mr. G. W. Comstock furnished the building material for Mr. Klein's new barn.

A freight train on the North-Western was delayed Wednesday evening by a "hot box."

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—A good Universal cook stove. Good baker. For particulars inquire at the News office.

Died—Last Saturday, at his home in Wauconda, Mr. Peter Johnson. Mr. Johnson has for some time been ailing with consumption, which induced him to spend some time in the South but without any benefit for his health, returning home a short time ago. Surrounded by his family Mr. Johnson passed peacefully away. Mr. Johnson has been in business in Wauconda for many years, and at the time of his death was postmaster of that place. He was well liked by all and will be greatly missed. The News extends its sympathy to the bereaved family.

**A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT**—Will be given by the school and home talent society in School District No. 8, four miles south of Barrington Station, on Friday evening, May 4th, under the management of C. E. Galbraith and Geo. W. Humphrey. The entertainment will consist of dialogues, declamations, recitations, pantomimes and tableaux, and some select singing by good singers with good music. Let all who can turn out do so and enjoy a good time. Admission 10 cents.

At No. 204 Clark Street, Chicago, there was exhibited one day this week a mammoth musk-llunge fish caught in Fox Lake by Guide Frank Knowles, measuring 49 inches in length and weighing 47 pound and 11 ounces. This was a most remarkable catch, and many people of Chicago did not wait for the Wisconsin Central train but started on foot for Fox Lake, and some of the Barrington sports shouldered their fishing poles and made Flint Creek a call, but did not have such good luck as Mr. Knowles at Fox Lake.

A. W. Meyer & Co.'s L. die: \$2.50 dress shoe. Always gives satisfaction.

We learn that some parties were in Barrington this week trying to find out how much bonus could secure if they would put up a factory that would employ from 1,000 to 4,000 men, but we are unable to learn what they have done or going to do. This is what Barrington should have—something that would employ so many men would be a great benefit to the town.

The Blue Tea-Party given at the beautiful home of Mr. S. Peck last Friday night was a grand success and all who attended enjoyed themselves in the highest degree, each one receiving a blue tea cup filled with ice cream as a souvenir. The party was given for the benefit of the Baptist Church and between \$8 and \$12 was secured.

**LOST, STAYED or STOLEN.** A reward of \$10 will be paid any person finding a passage of Scripture that teaches the application of water by sprinkling or pouring in baptism. Any person giving chapter and verses before the 1st day of June, 1894, will receive the above reward. D. A. PIERCE, Barrington, Ill.

The Woman's Thursday Club met at the residence of Miss Cora Higley Thursday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. The second and third acts of "Merchant of Venice" were very ably read and discussed by the members. The next reading will be at the residence of Mrs. Prof. Smith, and "Merchant of Venice" will be concluded.

Try a pair of Dougla's Men's Shoes. Sold by A. W. Meyer & Co.

Fred Bennett has a two weeks vacation, during which time he will visit New York on business, also other cities in the East. The News wishes him a pleasant and prosperous journey.

J. M. Thrasher made Palatine a business call Wednesday.

Buy only Best Minnesota Flour. One dollar a sack at A. W. Meyer & Co.

Mrs. Jno. Catlow is visiting her son, Mr. James Catlow of Cary, this week.

Two Barrington sports killed seventy-two snypes in one day. How is that for shooting?

H. D. A. Grebe painted Herman Schwemms barn roof Monday.

Mrs. Rev. John Nate of Chicago spent Monday with Mrs. M. C. McIntosh.

Mrs. A. C. Cronk and daughter of Chicago spent the first of the week with Mrs. S. M. Cronk.

A neighboring town, to show their esteem for our citizens, meets them with brass bands and escorts them into their midst.

Mr. Church has sold his interest in the barbershop to Mr. Wood, and removed to his home in Elgin.

Some Barrington boy had great luck shooting snipes Sunday and brought them home by the sack full.

Two ways of washing. One is the same way your grandmother washed and the other is using A. W. Meyer & Co.'s Dingman's Soap and make your washing easy.

John L. Runyan has accepted position as baggageman on the C. B. & Q. railroad at Milledgeville, Ill. The News wishes him the best of success.

Peters & Collins started for Baraboo, Wis., Monday morning after another lot of cattle. They will return to-day.

Misses Addie and Laura Church of Barrington Center visited the family of Mr. B. H. Sodt Monday.

W. F. Walker of the Chamberlain Medicine Company of Des Moines was a pleasant caller Monday.

The members of the Woodmen camp had quite a pleasant time receiving new members Monday evening.

Bring in your job printing. We are prepared to print you a small card or a 500 page pamphlet.

Mr. Lou H. Bennett and wife went to Algonquin on business Wednesday.

Hansen & Peters received three new buggies Tuesday, and are prepared to give you the best. Give them a call.

Mrs. Jno. Dohler, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Clara, left Tuesday to visit friends in Elgin, Dundee and Algonquin.

Henry Kilrain and Charles Jahnke took supper at Elgin Monday night, after which they "took" in Bennett's players in Dundee.

Peters & Collins returned from Baraboo, this morning with a fine load of cows.

Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Hall of Elgin were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Smith the first of the week.

C. P. Brown of Elgin was at the barber shop of Wallace Wood last Thursday, taking orders for tailor-made clothing.

The Champion Binder Co.'s machinist set up a Champion binder for Mr. Herman Schwemm Thursday.

**JUST OPENED.**—In the Lagerschulte block with a line of fancy groceries, confectionery, bakery goods and also a full line of candies, fresh fruits, vegetables, smoked and dried meats. Ice cream and lemonade on hand. For a first-class bakery lunch give me a call. F. L. WATERMAN.



SOLD BY

**JOHN C. PLAGGE,**

DEALER IN

**General Merchandise**

**BARRINGTON.**



**For the Best  
MENS, BOYS,  
LADIES,  
MISSSES and  
CHILDREN'S  
SHOES.**

IN LACE; CONGRESS AND BUTTONS.

Tans,

Chocolates,

Patent Leathers

or Plain



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**B. H. SODT & SON,**

DEALERS IN

**Boots and Shoes, Clothing**

**AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**

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Repairing**

**PROMPTLY  
AND NEATLY  
DONE.**



**UNDERTAKING  
and  
EMBALMING**

All goods positively sold at Chicago prices. My line consists of **BED-ROOM SETS, MATTRESSES, WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS**, all kinds of **PICTURE FRAMES, CHAIRS, TOILETTE and CENTER TABLES** and the celebrated household **SEWING MACHINES.** **E. M. BLOCK,**