

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 11. No. 4.

BARRINGTON, ILL., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896.

\$1.25 A YEAR.

CYCLISTS LET OFF EASY.

The Proceedings of the Village Board in Full.

DYNAMITE GIVEN A BLOW

An Extra Long Session at Which Lots of Talk Was Indulged In—Clerk's Salary Doubled—Many Visitors Are Present. What Will Be Done With Station Street?

Every member of the Board of Trustees was in his chair Wednesday evening when President Henry Boehmer called the Board to order. A number of visitors were also present.

After the roll call and reading of the minutes of the previous meeting the following bills were read and allowed:

Leroy Powers, oil, etc.	\$16 54
H. A. Sandman, paint, etc.	4 00
Rudolph Staak, street labor	5 40
Barrington Review, printing	11 52
L. E. Runyan, gravel	10 50
Ernest Riecke	10 50
Emil Naehner	10 50
Chas. Horn	16 50
John Jahnke	12 00
John Brommelkamp	8 25
Fred Wolf	7 50
L. Wolf	7 50
H. Pingle	6 00
D. Minecke, leveling gravel	6 00
F. Wiseman, gravel	5 92
C. Peters, cutting weeds	4 50
J. Sizer, street labor	16 65
Chas. Wool, gravel and scraping	14 10
L. F. Schroeder, nails	1 40
Plage & Co., lumber	9 53
H. A. Sandman, marshal	35 00
A. S. Henderson, night watch	47 50

Alderman Grunau then took the floor and said that a great many complaints had been made regarding the pool of stagnant water which stood on Robert Purcell's property after a rain. Mr. Purcell, who came in just about this time, gave it as his opinion that the tile was not large enough. The street committee and street commissioner will see to it that the necessary relief is granted.

Attorney Redmond was asked what action had been taken since the last meeting in the matter of opening up Station street. He informed the Board that he and Attorney Cutting had the case brought up for a hearing in court since the last meeting, and although the condemnation proceedings had been decided in a manner favoring the village, it was found that with the exception of one or two, all the property owners along the proposed street objected to the assessment, and that part of the case would have to be decided by a jury. He further said that Attorney Cutting advised that the Board drop the whole matter, which Alderman Peters thought would be the best course, but the rest of the members thought it very poor advice. After considerable discussion it was finally decided to instruct the finance committee to see the property owners and try and get them to meet the Board at the adjourned meeting this evening, when the whole matter can be discussed, and it is hoped an amicable settlement will be the outcome.

Moved by Collen and seconded by Peters that the ordinance authorizing the tax levy be passed. Carried.

An ordinance regulating the riding of wheels within the village limits was then read. As originally read it prohibited also children from riding their tricycles (3-wheeled carriages) on the sidewalks and Grunau objected to the children being compelled to ride in the street, and Willmarth thought 8 miles an hour too hard a restriction on the cyclists and recommended that the rate of speed be put at 12 or even 15 miles an hour, while Peters thought 8 miles an hour sufficient leniency. Willmarth and Grunau thought that if the speed of the cyclists were placed at 8 miles an hour the matter of speeding and racing horses on the streets should also be stopped at once. The ayes and nays were finally called for on the passage of the ordinance as originally read with the exception of the rate of speed, which had been raised to 12 miles an hour, and resulted as follows: Ayes—Hatje, Willmarth and Collen; nays—Grunau, Robertson and Peters. This left the president to decide the matter, and he voted "aye."

Willmarth then moved to reconsider the matter, which motion was seconded by Grunau. Carried.

It was then moved by Willmarth

and seconded by Grunau that the word "tricycles" be erased, allowing the children to ride on the sidewalks. Carried.

Moved by Collen and seconded by Willmarth that the ordinance be adopted. Carried unanimously.

The indemnifying bond which Lageschulte Bros. were asked to give the village in lieu of the privilege of erecting a scale in Railroad street was thought to be too strong by Garret Lageschulte and it was changed to read "in case such damages result on account of the scales being out of repair," which was mutually agreeable.

A petition was then read which objected to H. D. A. Grebe particularly and anyone in general, carrying dynamite in stock within the corporate limits of the village. The petition was signed by twenty-four property owners. The village attorney was instructed to look up the law in the matter, and if no statute covers the case to draw up an ordinance and present it at the adjourned meeting this evening.

Mr. Purcell got permission to change the position of the tile on his premises to a curve.

The street committee was instructed to look after the waste pipe of the Barrington creamery, and see what can be done. It seems that the pipe is in the way of the village line of drain tile.

Mr. Staak then was assured that the street committee would look after his interests in the matter of drain tile.

C. C. Hennings then took the floor and said that his intentions were all along to take out saloon license, but owing to the hard times, he had been unable to raise the money, but if the present suit standing against him by the city was disposed of he would take out license. It was finally agreed among the members of the Board that in case Mr. Hennings was fined, and he should take out license, the fine would be remitted.

Moved by Willmarth and seconded by Peters that the salary of the clerk be raised to \$50 a year. Carried.

Moved by Collen and seconded by Willmarth that the salary of the trustees and the president be \$24 per year. Ayes—Willmarth and Collen; nays—Hatje, Grunau, Robertson and Peters.

Moved by Grunau and seconded by Hatje that the salary of the trustees and president be \$2 each for every regular meeting, when present. Carried.

Alderman Peters asked what the Board intended to do in regard to the grade on Main street. He said the railroad company was filling in its right-of-way and if this matter was not attended to immediately there would be a mud hole in front of the business houses on that thoroughfare. After considerable discussion the matter was left to be decided at a later meeting.

It being nearly 11 o'clock the Board adjourned till this evening.

ORDINANCE NO. 56.

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

Section 1. No velocipede or bicycle shall be ridden upon or along the public streets, avenues, alleys or other public grounds or ways within the village of Barrington, at a speed exceeding twelve (12) miles an hour, and no velocipede or bicycle shall be ridden more than two abreast. All velocipedes and bicycles while in motion shall keep to the right.

Section 2. Velocipedes and bicycles must carry lamps and keep them lighted at night.

Section 3. No velocipede or bicycle shall be ridden upon or along the sidewalks within the village of Barrington.

Section 4. Any person violating the provisions of sections one (1), two (2) and three (3) of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than three nor more than ten dollars for each offense.

Section 5. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Passed June 3d, 1896.

Approved June 3d, 1896.

Published June 6th, 1896.

HENRY BOEHMER,
President of the Village of Barrington.

Attest: LYMAN A. POWERS,
Village Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 57.

An ordinance for the Levy, Assessment and Collection of taxes for the fiscal year, A. D. 1896.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of

the Village of Barrington: That there shall be levied, assessed and collected, upon the personal and real property within the corporate limits of the village of Barrington, as the same is, or may be, returned by the assessor or assessors of the said village for the year A. D. 1896, the sum of three thousand (\$3,000) dollars for the following purposes to-wit:

Salary fund	\$1100 00
Street fund	1700 00
Lamp fund	200 00

Total..... \$3000 00

Section 2. That the village clerk shall file a certified copy of this ordinance with the county clerks of Cook and Lake counties in the State of Illinois, together with a certificate of the amount of taxable property within said village of Barrington, for the year A. D. 1896, so that the tax herein set forth may be by them respectfully extended in the collector's books for said year agreeable to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Passed June 3d, 1896.

Approved June 3d, 1896.

Published June 6th, 1896.

HENRY BOEHMER,
President of the Village of Barrington.

Attest: LYMAN A. POWERS,
Village Clerk.

ONLY SLEEPING.

Alice E. wife of Mr. Fred Schwemm, living about three miles west of Barrington, passed away at 11:30 o'clock Friday evening, May 29th, at the age of 30 years 5 months and 7 days.

Mrs. Schwemm was born December 22, 1865, in the State of Iowa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce. When quite young she removed to Barrington where she made her home with her grandmother, Mrs. S. E. Hastings. Thirteen years ago she was united in marriage to Mr. Fred Schwemm. Two sons, one 12 years of age and the other 7 years old, survive to mourn the loss of a kind mother, and to comfort the father in this his darkest hour of trouble.

The funeral occurred Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, Rev. Theodore Suhr of the Salem church, and of which she was an active member, and Rev. T. E. Ream of the Methodist church, officiating. The Woman's Missionary Society of the Salem church, of which she was a leading member, attended the funeral in a body. The remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery, and were followed to their last resting place by an immense procession of people, an evidence of the high esteem in which Mrs. Schwemm was held.

THE REVIEW extends its sympathy to the bereaved family.

SPRING LAKE.

A new Buggy in the "Bluffs." Milo Heath spent Decoration Day in Elgin.

Lew Brandt of Cary visited his father, Wm. Brandt, Saturday.

Miss Ada Bignold left Wednesday for her home in Waukegan.

Louis Gieske of Chicago is spending a few days with his brother, William.

Mrs. Henry Wolthausen, who has been quite ill, is improving in health.

F. A. Cady had the misfortune to badly sprain his ankle last week.

Mamie, a daughter of L. Haight, who has been quite ill with lung fever, is now on the road to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gibson and family spent last Saturday in Algonquin attending the Decoration exercises.

Messrs. and Mesdames C. Jaynes and J. Bratzler spent last Saturday in Barrington.

Joe Dworak and C. Peebles took in the dance at Foreman's pavillion Saturday night.

Mrs. Joe Ebel entertained her daughter-in-law of Chicago, a part of this week.

Wm. Weinert of Chicago visited E. F. Wiseman last Saturday and Sunday.

We now have a flourishing Sunday school, a membership of fifty being enrolled. Mr. Elliot will deliver a sermon to-morrow night. Let all come and hear a good sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dworak entertained Misses Nettie Adameck, Mary Kanka, Katie Sybl, and Messrs Chas. Vanderear, Frank Dworak, J. Kanka and John W. Suchy last Sunday.

Among those who attended Mrs. Schwemm's funeral Tuesday were: Messrs and Mesdames J. Martin, A. H. Kline, and A. Smith, Messrs. C. Albright, W. Gibson and F. A. Cady and daughters, and Mrs. J. Ebel.

There must be some attraction when one of our bike-riders sees a heavy shower coming, and will stop to talk on his way home until it rains, then has to ride home in the shower.

A. W. MEYER & CO.

Ladies' Waists and Wrappers

A very pretty line of Ladies' Shirt Waists and Wrappers. Prices 65c, 75c, 85c, and upwards.

Summer Dress Goods

We are showing some very beautiful patterns in Summer Dress Goods. Our low prices cannot be duplicated elsewhere in town. Pretty Lawns at 5, 6, 7, 7½ to 9 cents a yard.

Ladies' Fine Shoes

If you want Dressy Shoes that are strictly up-to-date, you can find them here at \$2.00, 2.25, 2.50 to 3.50 per pair.

Low Shoes

Ladies' and Misses' Low Shoes, both in Blacks and Tans. Our prices are always the lowest in town.

BEST BARGAINS IN TOWN CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT

A. W. MEYER & CO., Barrington

Prices Drop...

Having more stock than I care to carry I have reduced prices on my fine, large assortment of Jewelry to such proportions that the goods will sell. Read the following bargains, and convince yourself of the fact:

Dueber Silverine Case Watch,

with a good Elgin movement, for only \$5.50
These watches are guaranteed for three years.

Hampden 17-jewel Movement in a 14-karet Gold-filled Case that are warranted for twenty-five years, only \$22.50

Gold-filled Chains, not the plated stuff, but chains that are guaranteed for 20 years \$4.00

Gold-plated Chains that are beauties and are warranted for 5 years, will go at \$1.00

Watch Charms The largest and finest stock ever brought to this section, from 40c up

Fancy Clocks that are elegant time pieces, and are fit to adorn any dining-room; \$5.00 up

JEWELRY

The best line of Solid Gold, as well as gold-filled and gold-plated ware. Also fine stock of Silverware.

New '96 Styles

SPECIAL

Ladies' Gold-filled Watch, only \$18.50

Hunting case, with the best Hampden movement. The cases are warranted for twenty years. It is as good a watch as you can find anywhere.

REPAIRING

Promptly attended to. I guarantee all my work for two years. Having had many years of experience I am able to give satisfaction. Rates the lowest.

I respectfully invite the public to call and inspect my stock and get my prices.

J. JAPPE,

BARRINGTON PALATINE

Barrington Review.

M. T. LANEY, Ed. and Pub.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

THE NEWS OF SEVEN DAYS UP TO DATE.

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

It has been decided to send 250,000 Spanish troops immediately in pursuit of Antonio Maceo and to complete his isolation in the province of Pinar del Rio. The bands of insurgents in Pinar del Rio and Havana province are reported to be very short of resources. It is alleged that Zayas, on account of his last defeat, is completely demoralized.

The visible supply of grain Saturday, May 30, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 50,340,000 bu, decrease 958,000 bu; corn, 3,950,000 bu, increase 915,000 bu; oats, 3,303,000 bu, increase 688,000 bu; rye, 1,435,000 bu, decrease 92,000 bu; barley, 857,000 bu, decrease 84,000 bu.

"Kid" Lavigne fought "Dick" Burge Monday evening before the National Sporting Club for the international lightweight championship of the world, a purse of £700 (\$3,500, and a side bet of £600 (\$3,000). Lavigne won in eighteen rounds.

A dispatch from Moscow to the London Standard, says that it is estimated that a total of 3,600 persons were killed and 1,200 injured, the majority of them fatally, by the disastrous crash on the Khodijnskoje plain on Saturday morning.

Cleveland, Ohio, is veritably bug-ridden by a new brand of water fly. The first installment, a decillion strong, arrived Sunday, and new detachments have been showing up ever since.

Five miners were horribly roasted by an explosion of gas at the Buck Ridge colliery, Shamokin, Pa., Monday. Two of them died.

A force of about 100 American and British marines were landed from the United States cruiser Alert and the British cruiser Comus at Corinto on May 2, and, acting in the most perfect harmony, occupied that port and protected until May 4 the property of foreigners in the custom-house and at the railroad station, subduing a riotous and drunken mob, which threatened to cause the most serious disturbances.

Gustav C. Trumpff, formerly president of the South Side Savings Bank, at Milwaukee, Wis., was arraigned before Judge Wallbert. The charges preferred against him were perjury and receiving money for deposit knowing at the time that the bank was insolvent. Mr. Trumpff pleaded not guilty to them all.

A mob of 600 armed men broke into the Webster Building at Columbus, Ga., during the trial of Jesse Slayton, charged with assaulting Mrs. Howard Bryan last Thursday, took the prisoner from the officers and hanged him. They also lynched Will Miles, a negro charged with assaulting Mrs. Albright two years ago.

At Antwerp a staircase collapsed at the close of the performance of Lockhart's American circus, injuring twenty persons. All of the injured will recover.

The family of Rev. Crosby H. Wheeler of Warren, Me., and Mrs. Mary E. Gates of Chicago, wife of Rev. C. Frank Gates, missionaries at Kharput, have arrived at Constantinople on their way to the United States.

A dispatch from Bulawayo to the London Daily Telegraph says that Cecil Rhodes arrived there late on Saturday night. A long government dispatch was handed to him, to which he will cable the reply to the colonial office.

Frank B. Smith, the wealthy Three Rivers, Mich., real estate man and speculator, was sentenced to seven years and six months in Jackson prison for perjury in the Harrison land case trial.

Serious defects in the construction of the big battle-ship Oregon, just completed, have recently come to light and have been a subject of investigation by the Navy Department.

Confirmation has been received at London of the report from Pretoria to the Paris Temps that John Hays Hammond, who has been imprisoned at Pretoria, has been permitted to visit his wife at Johannesburg, on account of her serious illness. No news has been received of the release from prison of the reform leaders at Pretoria.

White & Co., general merchants of Warrensburg, Ill., have made a voluntary assignment. Assets listed at \$22,650; liabilities, \$22,640.

The Joliet Strowbridge Company has failed, with liabilities aggregating \$60,000. The company's officers think that with a receiver they have more than enough to pay all creditors if the assets are properly handled. The concern handled buggies, carriages, wagons and farm machinery, and manufactured the Strowbridge seed sower.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIVTH CONGRESS.

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

Wednesday, May 27.

By a vote of 34 to 27 the senate defeated the proposition to make an addition of 75 cents per barrel to the present tax on beer. This is in the shape of an amendment to the filled cheese bill and the friends of that measure united with the opponents of the beer tax to defeat it.

Friday May 29.

The senate reached an agreement to take a final vote on the bill to prohibit the issue of bonds on Tuesday next before adjournment, Mr. Hill reserving right to move to postpone the vote.

Monday June 1.

The house passed the Phillips labor bill under suspension of the rules. It provides for the creation of an industrial commission of twelve members, three representatives each of labor, agriculture, manufacture, and business, salaried at \$5,000 each; each group to have a legal adviser at \$5,000; the duties of the commission to be to investigate questions pertaining to immigration and other subjects mentioned, and to recommend legislation to congress.

ADDRESS TO SILVER MEN.

National Silver Party Urges Friends of the White Metal to Organize.

The national silver party, through its chairman, J. J. Mott, has issued from its headquarters in the city of Washington an address to the friends of silver. This address recites that since the founding of the national silver party on Jan. 22 last the work of organization has been steadily but quietly pursued and the country aroused to a pitch of excitement unknown since the civil war. It declares that the convention of the party to be held in St. Louis on July 22 will undoubtedly be one of the most important conventions and notable gatherings ever assembled in this country. Upon the wisdom of its acts and that of the people's party convention to be held at the same place and time depends, the address declares, "the vital question as to whether we can have a just settlement of this money issue in our generation." The address concludes as follows:

"The republican party is committed to the gold standard through the platforms of 80 per cent of the state conventions, and any straddle that may be made in its national platform will deceive no one. The democratic party must not expect the country to accept any candidate it may name who is acquiesced in by the gold wing of that party. The question of vital importance is for silver men to name a candidate for president whose nomination will be readily acquiesced in by all believers in monetary reform. Friends of silver, look to your interests and organize now while the fruit is ripe for plucking. Do not wait on the problematical action of any party."

KATE FIELD IS DEAD.

Well-Known Newspaper Writer Passes Away in Hawaii.

Chicago, special: Kate Field, the writer, is dead. News of her demise reached here days after she had passed away in the interior of the Hawaiian islands, where she had gone on a search for health and incidentally to study the habits of the natives. Ex-Minister Thurston's short cable, "Kate Field died May 19 of pneumonia," contained all the details known in Chicago. This message to H. H. Kohlsaat came to San Francisco by steamer and was telegraphed to Chicago.

When Miss Field was last heard from she was in North Kohala, an interior town. In her letter, dated May 4, she gave no intimation that she was not in her usual health. It is understood that her body will be taken to St. Louis for burial.

Murat's Ambition.

Napoleon had frequently enjoined his brother-in-law to enter the city (Madrid), recruit his supplies and give his troops a rest, but with those injunctions he had given strict commands to allay any fears in the court. These instructions had not contemplated the revolution of Aranjuez and every condition was changed. Murat would have been wise if he had disobeyed the letter of his orders, but he did not, for new circumstances bred new ideas, and within twenty-four hours he had made up his mind. Here was a new kingdom. The other men of the family—Louis, Jerome, and Joseph—all had crowns. The grand duchy of Berg was very well, but a kingdom was better, and he might secure that of Spain for himself. For this end he must throw Ferdinand altogether into the shade while placing the glory and power of France in the most brilliant illumination.—Century.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

Some Recession in Values Noted—Failures Reported.

Continued exports of gold, amounting to \$3,900,000 this week, are recognized as natural results of the borrowing and importing early in the year, but caused no serious apprehension. The present political uncertainties cause part of the business that might be done to be postponed until the future is more clear.

Markets for produce are weak, rather than stagnant. The business done is small, but largely governed by the belief in large crops and insufficient demand. Wheat has fallen 3 cents. Though low prices bring larger Atlantic exports than a year ago, for the first time in many months, flour included, 1,543,973 bushels for the week, against 1,433,745 bushels last year, it remains that for May these exports have been only 4,742,777 bushels, flour included, against 6,183,420 last year, while western receipts are for the week nearly 10 per cent larger, and for four weeks, 3,048,645 bushels, against 5,944,572 bushels last year. Estimates vary widely, but nobody looks for a crop so short as to exhaust the surplus in sight.

Cotton has fallen an eighth in spite of continued reports that a famine is near. Decreases in manufacture of 30 per cent at the north, and perhaps more at the south, show the real nature of estimates based on continued manufacture at the maximum rate. Receipts still indicate a crop of 7,000,000 bales last year, and a yield is promised much greater than consumption in any year.

Except in print cloths, which are weak, with stocks of 1,723,000 pieces in sight, nobody can tell what quantities of goods have been accumulating while mills have been waiting for demand. Wool sales, exclusive of a few speculative transactions based on extreme low prices, are less than 40 per cent, of a week's fair consumption, and for May have been 12,711,900 pounds against 20,800,750 last year, and 20,159,900 pounds in 1892. Prices are weaker, washed XX 16½ cents; Ohio delaine, 19 cents and about half the quantity sold is foreign. The larger manufacturers took quantities of wool in January, and the smaller want scarcely any now. Dress goods are quiet, except for Wheeling use, and dealings in men's wear still unsatisfactory. Silk is a shade stronger for Italian, but a large auction sale of silks realized low prices.

The iron and steel markets are weak, with lower prices, because the demand for finished products is entirely inadequate, though prices are higher. Pig iron has fallen over 5 per cent, since April 1, but the average of finished products has been advanced 3 per cent. Lower quotations for Bessemer and Grey forge, and local coke at Chicago, with stoppage of two-thirds of the furnaces in Virginia, some in Pennsylvania and others in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, result from inability of manufacturers to sell at prices which their combination demands, they being undersold by new concerns which are rapidly putting in new machines. Plates weaken, and there is no improvement in sheets, rods; but beam-makers have raised the prices \$2 per ton, making a slight advance in the average of all prices for the week. It is possible that rebuilding after the disaster at St. Louis may effect iron and steel markets extensively. The minor metals are all a shade stronger. Failures for the week have been 239 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 34 last year.

M'KINLEY AND BLISS.

The National Republican Ticket May Read That Way.

Cornelius N. Bliss of New York is the dark horse candidate for the vice-presidency in event of McKinley's nomination at St. Louis. Mr. Bliss, as president of the American Protective Tariff



CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

league, enjoys the distinction of being the original McKinley man. He was for the Ohio man in 1888 and has not wavered in his faith. The Protective Tariff league, by far the most powerful organization in the country, has been carrying on a vigorous campaign in behalf of McKinley for the past two years. Its advocacy of McKinley virtually settled the choice of the national convention long before other champions came upon the field. Mr. Bliss, it is believed, will be favorable to all the "sound money" interests of the east.

DEFEAT FOR SILVER.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION REJECTS THE PLANK.

'Narrow-Gaugers' Victorious by a Vote of 487 to 387 — Beaten Forces Bolt and Form a New Party — Joshua P. Levering for President.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 30.—The prohibition national convention Thursday nominated the following ticket: For president, Joshua P. Levering of Maryland; for vice-president, Hale Johnson of Illinois. The free-silver plank was rejected and the candidates were placed upon the thinnest kind of a "narrow-gauge" platform, embodying merely the principle of prohibition, and omitting even the woman-suffrage plank, which has been a feature of the platform for years past.

The beaten forces bolted the regular convention and took initial steps for the formation of a new party.

The committee on platform presented two reports to the convention. The majority or "narrow gauge" report declares its agreement with the United States Supreme court that statistics of every state shows more crime and misery result from use of ardent liquor dealers corrupt legislation and make good government impossible; that the party is unalterably opposed to the drink traffic and declares for its total suppression for beverage purposes, rejecting all compromise measures, whether license, local option, taxation or public control. Wage earners' attention is called to the enormous waste caused by the liquor traffic at the cost of production and that the success of the Prohibition party will remove this great burden from industry; that they stand for good government, honestly and economically administered; that there is no greater peril to the nation than the competition of political parties for the liquor vote and calls upon voters to enforce the declaration of the churches against the liquor traffic.

The minority report, which was presented by the broad gaugers, has the following declaration on the money question:

"That all money should be issued by the government only and without the intervention, of any banking association. It should be based upon the wealth, stability and integrity of the nation, should be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests of the country, and for the purpose of honestly liquidating all our outstanding coin obligations we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, at a ratio of 16 to 1, without consulting any other nation."

Other planks in the platform declare against the manufacture or sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes. The use of liquors for medical and other legitimate purposes should be controlled by the state. Equal rights of suffrage for both sexes is favored and alien acquisition of land opposed. Government control of railroads, only English in the public schools, and no public funds for sectarian institutions, election of president and vice-president by popular vote, liberal pensions, amended immigration laws, none but citizens to vote and naturalized citizens to vote only after being naturalized a year, are other recommendations.

The first seven planks, including the one favoring woman's suffrage, were then taken up, and as they did not differ materially in either report, were adopted. The debate continued until nearly 6 o'clock, when a vote was finally reached, which resulted 387 for and 427 against the free silver plank. Then the convention was thrown into confusion by the action of R. H. Patton, of Illinois, who presented a substitute for the entire platform as far as adopted. The new platform excluded everything but prohibition, even woman suffrage, and was the narrowest kind of a "narrow gauge" declaration. After a sharp debate in which Mrs. Helen M. Gougar vainly attempted to save the woman suffrage plank, the substitute was adopted by a standing vote, and the afternoon session closed in the wildest confusion.

The "broad gauge" element left the convention hall late at night and organized a convention in another hall. Eleven state chairmen were among the bolters and twenty-four states were represented. Among the prominent bolters were Helen M. Gougar of Indianapolis, ex-Governor John P. St. John, R. S. Thompson, editor of the New Era; John Lloyd Thomas of New York, and L. B. Logan of Ohio. The new party was named the National party, and its motto is "Home Protection." The state delegates were authorized to appoint two members from each state to form a national central committee.

Reed Doesn't Want Second Place. The Boston Journal prints the following dispatch from Bangor, Me.: "I have never written to Mr. Hanna or any other person that the Hon. Thomas B. Reed would accept the nomination for vice-president. On the contrary, I know that Mr. Reed will not accept this nomination under any circumstances. We expect to nominate him for president."

"J. H. MANLEY."

X-Rays

Of test and trial prove Hood's Sarsaparilla to be unequalled for purifying the blood because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Findings—

"The best, of course," you tell your dressmaker, and trust to her using the

S. H. & M.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
BIAS
VELVETEEN
SKIRT BINDING

Why don't you tell her to use it or, better still, buy it yourself? If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free. "Home Dressmaking," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to put on Bias Velvet Skirt Bindings sent for 25c., postage paid.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

SWAMP
The Great
KIDNEY,
LIVER &
BLADDER
CURE.
At Druggists, 50c. & \$1.
Advice & Pamphlet free.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Are You Going to Cripple Creek?

The Santa Fe Route is the most direct and only through broad-gauge line from Chicago and Kansas City to the celebrated Cripple Creek gold mining district. Luxurious Pullmans, free chair cars, fastest time, and low rates.

A profusely illustrated book, descriptive of Cripple Creek, will be mailed free of charge on application to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.



Just Out
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WRECK AT ST. LOUIS.

Missouri's Metropolis Swept by Cyclone.

THE LOSS OF LIFE IS IMMENSE.

Fully Five Hundred Said to Have Perished.

FIRE AIDS THE DESTRUCTION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS WORKS USELESS.

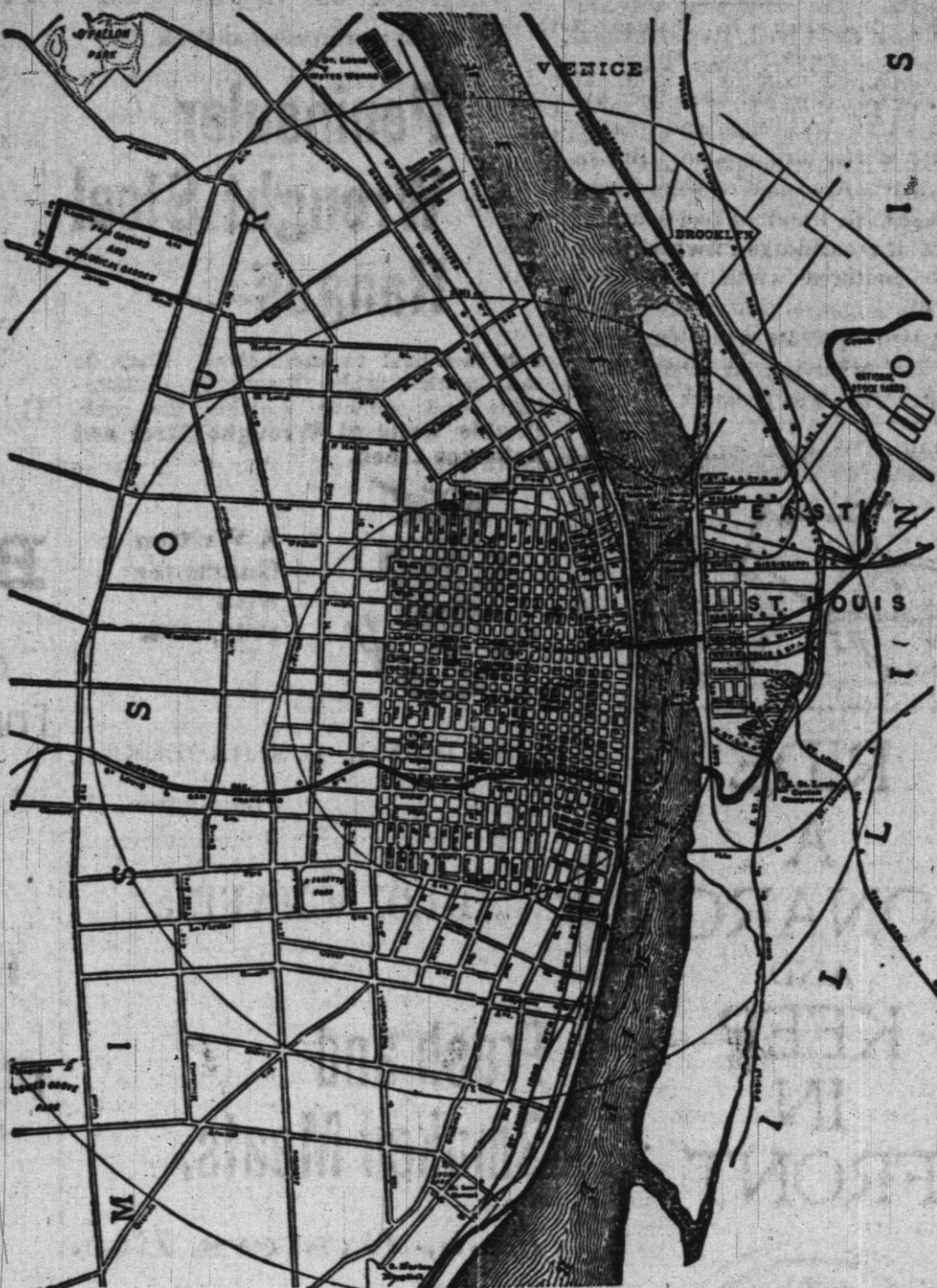
Convention Hall Unroofed—Storm News from Other Points in Missouri—Eighty School Children Reported Killed at Drake, Ill., and Fifty at the Village of Dye.

Death and destruction reign supreme in St. Louis and vicinity as a result of the most terrible storm that ever visited that section. Buildings of every description are in ruins, and, as a result, hundreds of people are reported dead and injured, but, until order is restored, it will be impossible to make any definite statement. Reports are in circulation that seven steamers lying at wharf boats have been sunk, with all on board.

The city was left in darkness, as the electric lights and trolley wires were blown down.

The storm broke out about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon after a most oppressively hot day, and the rain began to fall. It soon developed into a fierce thunderstorm, with the wind from the east. A little later the wind had gained a velocity of eighty miles an hour, driving the rain before it and tearing loose signs, cornices, chimneys, and everything in its way. Many buildings of every description were de-

MAP OF ST. LOUIS AND EAST ST. LOUIS.



SHOWING LOCATION OF THE FAIR GROUNDS AND EADS BRIDGE.

The scene in the river was appalling. Steamboats moored at their landings were torn away, turned over and sunk, drowning all on board. Many people were seen clinging to floating wreckage, and pitifully appealing for help.

At present it is impossible to estimate the lives lost. The hospitals are full of injured, and the morgue contains many dead, while numbers of slain lie everywhere among the ruins of the demol-

Returns from the St. Louis races are received at the track at Lakeside, Ind., and a few minutes after 5 o'clock the operator sending the report of the races stopped his work long enough to remark: "There goes the grandstand." Then his wire collapsed and nothing more was heard from him. In a few seconds the same message was reported from Lexington, Ky., with the additional information that fully 150 people were dead. This information was subsequently corroborated by the operator of the Wabash road at Decatur, who said that in his second message received from East St. Louis it was declared that the grand stand at the races was down and that fully 150 people were buried in the ruins.

At East St. Louis the destruction seemed greatest. H. C. Rice, Western Union manager at the relay depot, climbed across the demolished bridge and reported the National hotel, the Tremont House, the Martell House, the DeWolf cafe, the Hezel Milling company's mill, Horn's cooper shop, and a great many dwellings east of there as far as Fifth street, gone and many people killed. The Baltimore and Ohio and Vandallia round-house, the Standard oil works, the East St. Louis and Crescent elevators, and twelve freight-houses on the levee, are demolished.

Many Heroic Acts Performed.

Many heroic acts were performed in the saving of lives as a result of the storm. When the City of Monroe had listed away from the Anchor line wharf there were about 40 passengers on board and a full crew, as the boat was just making ready for the trip to New Orleans. When the moorings finally gave way the boat lurched over on its side and nearly capsized. The movement threw nearly all the freight to the starboard side and served to hold the boat in its perilous position. Capt. Viegler made a reassuring speech to the passengers, which slightly quieted the extreme excitement. He said they were all safe. When the boat struck the Illinois bank the captain was not to be found.

The crew of the tug Dolphin No. 2 had a marvelous escape from drowning when the boat was blown from its moorings at the foot of Washington avenue. On board were three men and two women, the latter Jennie Mitchell, a

left its moorings, was blown out into the stream. At the same moment the Dolphin's ropes parted, and the tug began to ship water. The wind blew her against the bridge. While this was going on the women and the other men on the boat climbed to the upper decks.

When the boat struck the bridge those on board had to dodge to escape the iron work of the structure. The mate saw there was no hope if they stayed on board. Jennie Mitchell was the first to climb on the ironwork. She was assisted by two of the men, while the mate stayed on deck to help Emma Nolan. As she swung herself to the beams the boat drifted away, and sank before the eyes of the horrified crew.

Slowly, with the wind blowing at a force that caused the big structure to rock like a cradle, the three brave men assisted the women on the laborious climb to the roadway. Several times they were nearly blown off. They finally reached the railroad track on the bridge, where they lay down until the full force of the storm was passed. Then they crawled to the Washington avenue station.

There were rumors Thursday that the excursion steamer Grand Republic, belonging to the Columbian Excursion Company, had gone to the bottom with 500 excursionists. An officer of the company promptly denied this. He said the boat left St. Louis at noon to go to Alton, where it was registered for an excursion at 8 o'clock that night. The storm might have blown the boat away, but in that case only the crew would have been imperiled, and these men could swim to safety. She is safe.

Fire Adds to the Horror.

Fire added much to the storm's loss account. Down wires, wild currents of electricity, crushed buildings, all contributed to this element of destruction.

The alarm system was paralyzed. Approaches were blocked; a \$200,000 conflagration on the St. Louis side was supplemented by a dozen lesser fires. In East St. Louis a mill was burned, and two other considerable losses were sustained. To the enormous total the fires added at least \$500,000.

The Catholic church of St. John of Nepomuk, at the corner of Twelfth and Souldard streets, was razed to the ground, except the front, which stands like a tower, all the side and back walls being completely destroyed. It was a very large and handsome church. Now there only remains the arches and turrets of the front and enough of the walls to show the beautiful style of its architecture. The debris lies in the

boat. The steamer Ed Harvester of the Missouri Valley Transportation Company, was also torn from its dock and carried down the river.

Described by Frankenkeld.

H. W. Frankenkeld, the St. Louis weather officer, was a busy man during and after the storm. In an interview he said:

"For the past week the weather in the vicinity of St. Louis has been characterized by low pressure, high temperatures, excessive humidity, and prevailing southerly winds. The pressure has also been low throughout the west. At the same time it is relatively high in the south, causing the warm, southerly winds laden with moisture, to blow from the gulf of Mexico. This moisture has been held in suspense by the warm atmosphere, and the humidity consequently increased from day to day. The mean temperature averaged from 3 to 13 degrees above the normal each day, while the humidity ranged from 7 to 20 per cent each mean, for this season of the year.

"Wednesday morning, the weather map showed the low pressure still overlying the west with the center of depression extending in irregular oval from the Texas Pan-Handle through west Kansas and Nebraska. Throughout the state of Missouri high temperature and humidities prevailed with south winds. The day would be popularly termed 'warm, hazy, muggy.'

"Although reports are missing, owing to the widespread destruction, it is now evident the storm area moved slowly east during the day. The barometer commenced to fall at 9 o'clock and by noon it had fallen a thirteenth of an inch. About this time the sky became covered with dark, thickly-cumulated strata, which by 6 o'clock formed a mass of stratus cloud, which commenced to assume a light-green color in the northeast.

"This green color slowly advanced from the northeast, spread more to the west and north. At the same time the temperature commenced to fall.

"The normal cyclonic circulation thus brought winds of different temperatures and humidities into an upper position, with the results that a decided instability was produced in the atmosphere and a violent secondary storm center was created. The barometer continued to fall rapidly and by 5 p. m. it had fallen .25 of an inch since noon. The wind was becoming variable, with a tendency toward a northerly direction until lightning and thunder had commenced, at 4:30 p. m.

"At 5:04 p. m. the storm broke forth in all its fury; the wind changed suddenly to northwest, with rapidly increasing velocity, and the rain fell in

WRECKAGE AT EAST ST. LOUIS.



street at the side and inside the building, the side walls just projecting above it.

There is scarcely any debris in front, leaving the front view very natural except for the ghastly vacancy shown through the windows.

Belle of Baton Rouge Lost.

The tug Belle of Baton Rouge, which was anchored up the river, was carried far down the river, rolling over and over, and finally struck the raft of the Wiggins Ferry Company at the front of Chateau avenue, where it sunk.

As the first evidence of the approaching storm began to appear every engineer on the river got up full steam in order to be able to combat the elements. Had it been anything but a tornado it is probable this would have aided the crews of the steamers in saving their craft. But the onslaught was so violent that the crews found their efforts only sufficed to aid them slightly in directing the course of their boats.

The steamer Pittsburg of the Diamond Joe line, the steamer City of Vicksburg and the Providence of the Columbian Exposition Company, the Captain Monroe of the Anchor line, and many of the smaller craft were pitched and tossed about until the final blast rent them from their anchorage.

The storm swept diagonally across the river and struck the Illinois bank with increased fury. The loss of life in the water on the east side seems to have been light, as everybody was cautioned not to jump and everybody was carried safely to land.

The Belle of Calhoun and the Libbie Condor, which were moored near Chateau avenue, were almost totally broken up. The Ellen G. Smith, the harbor boat, was blown away down the river, and was wrecked near Arsenal island. It is thought no lives were lost on this

torrents. The green cloud still remained in the west and north, but the storm moved toward the southeast with large, angry detached masses of cumulus clouds crossing each other. At 4:15 p. m. the wind changed from the north, having the greatest velocity in the history of St. Louis. About 5 p. m. the wind had reached about 62 miles and later on it changed in its direction to the southeast.

"From 5:04 p. m. to 6:04 p. m. 1.33 inches of rain fell. When the rain ended at 9:05 p. m. 1.53 inches had fallen in all. The electrical storm was of unusual volume. The sky was almost one continuous blaze of light and the clouds extended far into the south."

Elsewhere in Missouri.

Moberly, Mo., special: Ten people were killed in a tornado which struck the village of Labadie, Franklin county, Wednesday evening, and the town of Renick, ten miles from Moberly, in Randolph county, was completely wiped out. Nothing definite from either place.

Sturgeon, Mo., special: A cyclone passed three miles north of Sturgeon at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. At Renick three men were seriously injured, and a family of colored people were carried over a mile, two children being badly hurt. Friendship church, north of town, was demolished.

Baldwin, Mo., special: A hurricane accompanied by a terrific rain and hail storm, passed over St. Louis County about 4:30 Wednesday afternoon. For three hours rain fell in torrents and hail fell to a depth of several inches. Great damage was done to crops throughout this section of the country. Several buildings were blown down, but so far as can be learned no one in this section was seriously injured.

SCENE NEAR THE BIG BRIDGE AFTER THE TORNADO.



molished, and others set on fire by lightning and crossed wires.

The streets were full of people going home from work, and a panic ensued as soon as the storm broke. Men were buildings, horses and carriages were sent flying here and there, and falling wires, full of deadly fluid, added to the horror of the scene.

Suddenly the wind veered around to the west and completed the destruction. It is asserted by some of those who have traversed the down-town part of the city that there are but few buildings in St. Louis that have not suffered in some way from the storm. The wagon way of the Eads bridge on the East St. Louis side is a crumbling mass of mortar and stones, and parts of the tower and pier No. 1 have also been torn away. Thousands of dollars will not cover the damage to the bridge. An outbound accommodation train on the Chicago and Alton road was wrecked by a broken rail, but fortunately nobody among the passengers were hurt. The tanks of the Waters-Pierce Oil company on Gratiot street blew up, spreading destruction on every hand. Three stories of the Coe Manufacturing company's building, Ninth and Gratiot, and nearly half of the Wainwright brewery were blown down. The Summer high school, at Eleventh and Spruce; McDermott's saloon, Eleventh and Chesnut; the central emigrant station on the opposite corner, and Jere Shohan's livery stable, Eleventh and Walnut, were unroofed.

The roof of the republican convention hall was blown off.

ished buildings. Many of the dead will never be identified.

The Plant flour mills, the St. Louis iron and steel works are demolished, and the immense Cupples block is partially destroyed.

A terrible feature of the storm was the blowing down of Old City hospital. The entire north wing of the ramshackle old structure was blown away. Two patients were killed and a number se-

STRICKLER BUILDING WHERE SIX PERSONS WERE KILLED.



riously injured. How many of the unfortunates of the city resting in the hospital walls at the time the storm struck will die as a result of the exposure to the elements cannot be conjectured.

cook, and Emma Nolan, chambermaid. When the storm broke the men were on deck and the women below. The mate saw that the storm was to be a hard one, and began to ring the alarm bell. Then the steamer Dragon, which

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1896.

Reciprocity Needed With France.
American manufacturers protest against foreign goods being allowed to come into America cheaply and break up their business. In like manner the farmers of France have protested with equal vigor against American cattle being allowed to come into that country and destroy their beef rearing industry. The French government has heeded the complaints of its farmers to the extent of practically keeping out cattle from the United States. A lie more or less, a stroke of humbug more or less, does not trouble the French conscience, and the exclusion was made on the ground that cattle from the United States were diseased. A great parade was made of this alleged fact. It was not true, however, not in any degree. A note from President Cleveland more than a year ago called attention to the unjust exclusion of our cattle from France, asking for definite reasons therefor, and particularly mentioning that our cattle were officially inspected and pronounced sound and in perfect health before being shipped. To charge they had any disease, therefore, was equivalent to saying that the American secretary of agriculture was a liar. Last autumn Secretary Olney, by direction of the president, addressed a letter to the French foreign minister to the effect that if American cattle were excluded from France it might be necessary also to exclude from the United States the pure bred and high bred Norman cattle which our millionaires are now importing in considerable numbers.

This was a master stroke and resulted in a promise from the government that it would take a more favorable view of American cattle. If we had a reciprocity treaty providing that in return for the vast cargoes of French gimcracks we import we should have the privilege of shipping our beef, pork and mutton freely into France, the arrangement would be satisfactory all around.

The Spaniards are deeply concerned because the Cubans are reported to use explosive bullets in their warfare. They think this is dreadful, and call attention to the fact that it is a violation of the rules of civilized warfare. When it comes to that, an explosive bullet that kills one man is no worse than an explosive shell which might kill 20 persons. Moreover, it is nothing like so barbarous as shooting down innocent noncombatants in cold blood. How is that when squared by the rules of civilized warfare?

A juror who wanted to get off duty had himself excused from serving in a divorce case on the ground of conscience, because the Bible declares that what God hath joined together let no man put asunder. The trouble lies in the difficulty that erring mortals have in knowing which couples have or have not thus been divinely joined together.

Congress has certainly made ample provision for the needs of the navy in case we should have a war on our hands with Spain or any other power. By enactments the present session 2,250 men will be added to the regular navy and to the marine corps, making 11,100 in all. Here is a chance for some young men who want to go to sea.

Cripple Creek in 1892 had only 1,500 inhabitants and was thought to be a marvelous town then for the time it had been in existence. Now it contains 60,000 people, and puts out in a year 33 tons of ore to every man, woman, child and baby in the town.

We are informed that a movement is on foot in London, Paris and Brussels to reconcile Turkey and Armenia. According to our understanding, Armenia is pretty thoroughly reconciled now.

The cow did not land from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock, as Representative Dolliver of Iowa said in his famous speech on the filled cheese bill. She came two years after.

The most startling fact we have heard of in connection with the Kansas tornado is that it blew whole acres of onions out of the ground.

The Imperial House of Austria.
The Austrian succession is in a bad way. An evil destiny seems to overhang the house of Hapsburg. If he had not died, Archduke Charles Louis would have been emperor of Austria on the death of his brother, Francis Joseph, the present ruler.

The hoodoo, or whatever it is, appears to follow the heir apparent to the Austrian throne. By the Salic law, which obtains in Austria, no woman can hold the reins of government. If this were not the case, a very lovely little lady, daughter of the late Crown Prince Rudolf, would be empress after her grandfather's death. She is Princess Elizabeth, now 18 years old. But since this could not be, when Crown Prince Rudolf committed suicide under such mysterious circumstances in 1889, it was necessary to fall back on the emperor's brother, Archduke Charles Louis, who always hated America, for an heir to the throne. The emperor is now 66 years old, and it was not supposed Archduke Charles Louis, even if he were crowned, would be at the head of the imperial government very long.

But he has disappointed expectation and died before the emperor, which is a good thing perhaps, for he was the most hopeless old fogey even among the princes of Europe, and there is no telling how he might have inflamed anew the slumbering hate between Hungary and Austria proper. However, he is dead, rest to his soul, and the question of the Austrian succession comes up again. The nearest heir to the throne is Charles Louis' son, Francis Ferdinand, and he, poor boy, is dying of consumption at Nice. He certainly will not outlive Francis Joseph.

The eyes of Austro-Hungarians naturally turn to the next son of Charles Louis, Prince Otto. But Otto is so wild, so bad, so eccentric and so extravagant that it seems more kindly to conclude that he is a little insane. He is scarcely to be counted on. Who, then, is there? Perhaps some of the little German princelings out of a job will yet be called on to preside over the Austro-Hungarian empire. Well, there are plenty of them.

One more co-operative association is budding into being. It is a bicycle organization in New York city. The members of the association propose to buy all their wheels and general bicycle supplies direct from the manufacturers, thereby saving for themselves the retailers' profits. They will at once start a bicycle store for the sale of all wheeling goods, and repair shops will be connected with it. The goods will be sold at cost to members of the association, and only members will be allowed to purchase. This privilege will, however, probably be extended to the families of the wheelmen. If the scheme is successful so far as bicycles and their belongings are concerned, then the members of this co-operative scheme propose to extend it, so as to include household goods and supplies, to be sold to members on the same terms. If the association confines its deals strictly to cash transactions, it can thrive. In the case of the vast co-operative stores of England, the most successful thus far, it has been found best to put the retail price of supplies only a little lower than that of goods at the ordinary retail shops, dividing the profits accruing among the members of the association.

The principal objection to admitting Arizona and New Mexico into the Union as states is the dumb brute ignorance of a majority of the inhabitants of these territories. In Arizona only one white person out of five can read and write. In New Mexico the proportion is still less. What is more, this vast body of illiterates do not even speak the English language, but a Spanish which is, like themselves, degenerate. Better than being admitted as states it would be for these territories if the live white people in them would inaugurate a tremendous crusade of education in the English language. The vast mass of ignorance and dirt pouring into the Union on the eastern coast is as much as it ought to be expected to carry at present.

In the past four reigns of the Russian czars, reactionist and liberal have regularly alternated. Nicholas I was the sternest of autocrats. Alexander II was humane and progressive and liberated the serfs and was blown out of the world by dynamite. Alexander III, on the other hand, was a conservative of the most rigid type, a bigot of the Greek church besides, and he died peacefully in his bed. Nicholas II gives promise of following in the footsteps of his grandfather who freed the serfs.

Which is the more important—to have good, square convictions and be able to speak them out freely or to get an office?

A very strange scene was witnessed in the track of the awful tornado that devastated Texas. The wind that wrecked buildings and destroyed lives traveled with hurricane velocity from south to north. Naturally it would have been expected to carry buildings and people along in its northward course. But in each case where dead bodies were found they were several hundred feet south of the sites of the buildings in which they had been sheltered when the storm broke. This suggests that there might have been two opposite wind currents, meeting and whirling at the points where destruction was greatest.



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Barrington Review.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896.

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Try Waterman's ice-cream soda.
Ben Neuman of Chicago spent Sunday at home.
Paul Schaefer of Elgin is visiting his brother, Emil Schaefer.
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Brockway are visiting at the home of Henry Brockway.
Walter Homuth is suffering with a sore foot.
Miss Martha Landwer and Mrs. A. A. Landwer visited at Elgin Thursday.
Ernest Scales of Baraboo, Wis., is visiting at Alfred Lander's.
Mrs. Rev. R. John of Chicago was a Barrington visitor Thursday.
Mrs. A. K. Townsend of Elgin was in town this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Matt Richmond of Palatine spent Sunday at the home of J. E. Heise.
John Catlow of Chicago attended Decoration Day exercises here Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. Hennings of Mayfair were guests of Mrs. Mary Gibney Saturday.
Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Lois Bangs to Prof. R. C. Kent, both of Wauconda, next Wednesday.
NOTICE—Grinding only on Fridays of each week after June 1st, at the Barrington Grist Mill.
Belvidere Woodmen pay \$1.00 for the round trip to Janesville next Wednesday.
Miss Minnie Brockway of Conesville, Iowa, is visiting her cousin, Miss Robie Brockway.
You will never have any trouble making good bread if you use A. W. Meyer and Co's fancy patent flour. It costs less, and is made from the very finest old wheat.
Fred Kampert moved Mrs. J. B. Brown's household goods to Gray's Lake this week. Mrs. Brown was formerly Mrs. Pierce.
Frank Jenks, who has been night-operator at the tower, left this week for Chicago Heights, where he has been tendered a position as day operator.
P. V. Castle and family of Austin and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Castle of Irving Park visited at the home of L. D. Castle Saturday and Sunday.
Miss Emma Reese returned from Dundee Tuesday, where she visited her sister for several weeks.
A number from here visited Elgin Sunday, and viewed the ruins, made by the cyclone two weeks ago.
Loss—A leather grip, containing about a dozen 1-pound Lakeside baking powder between Barrington and David Meyer's farm. Address "B," BARRINGTON REVIEW.
Revs. Harder of Palatine, Bloesch of Plum Grove, Schathorst of Hoosier's Grove, Rausch of Ontarioville and Haas of Elgin, accompanied by their wives, were guests at the home of Rev. and Mrs. E. Rahn, Monday.
Dr. M. F. Clausius was at Racine Wis., yesterday on professional business.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Platt, J. W. Gilbert and Mrs. E. E. Gilbert were guests at the home of L. E. Runyan Wednesday.
Mrs. Filkins and daughter, Mrs. Ben Castle; Mrs. John Applebee and daughter, Alice, and Mrs. Dr. Smith and family were visitors here Saturday.
Miss Lena Nickleson, formerly a Barrington resident, has been tendered and has accepted the position of superintendent of the Lakeside hospital and training school for nurses, at Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. Sharman and pupils expect to attend a picnic at Elgin to-day.
Sam Gieske, George Hansen, George Lageschulte and Fred Bauman were Chicago visitors Thursday.
Orson Cadwell is visiting his sister, Mrs. Charles Winter.
Get one of those Neapolitan cakes at Waterman's.
Ira P. Rowley and daughter, Janie, of Chicago, spent several days last week with his sister, Mrs. C. A. Wheeler.
Rev. T. E. Ream will preach tomorrow evening on the topic: "The Ledger of Life;" from the text found in Malachi 3:16, "And a book of remembrance was written before him." A cordial invitation is extended to all.
H. C. Harmenting, H. Buttermann and H. Tröyke, of Roselle, Henry and Wm. Burnhardt of Meecham, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Wagner.
Choice fresh lamb at the meat market of George M. Wagner.
H. Diekman of Palatine was here this week to look after the construction of a new sidewalk in front of his property.
A number of ladies were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Leroy Powers, in Grove avenue, Thursday afternoon. Reading from the magazines was the program. Ice cream and cake was served.

When you want anything nice in the bakery line, go to Waterman's.
Frank Domire is spending his vacation at home.
If you want strictly pure white lead, linseed oil, or mixed paints call on J. D. Lamey & Co. They sell them.
Wallace Wood of Elgin was here Monday.
George Crane of Janesville, Wis., was a pleasant caller at this office Monday.
S. and L. Epstein of Cary Station were the guests of Carmel and Lipofsky Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Coltrin of Austin visited Sunday at the home of L. D. Castle.
Miss Ida Dodge of Elgin visited friends and relatives here Sunday.
Mrs. Louis Gieske of Chicago was a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Fred Gieske.
Rev. E. R. Troyer visited in Indiana this week.
A new consignment of berries will be received by Carmel & Lipofsky, which must be sold to-day regardless of price. Call around at noon and make them an offer.
Peters and Collen will leave for Wisconsin, where they will purchase a carload of choice milchers, which they will have on sale at their yards next Saturday, June 13th.
The North-Western Railroad company intends to fill in their right-of-way on the southside, between Main and Walnut streets. This will be an improvement that will beautify the property to a large extent.
The graduating exercises of the Barrington High school will be held at the Salem church on Wednesday, June 17th. Those who will receive diplomas are: Esther A. Lageschulte, Lizzie M. Catlow, Delia V. Gleason, Cora A. Palmer, Maude Osgood and Ben E. Landwer.
The North-Western road has put in a semaphore at Langenheim crossing, and will station a telegraph operator at that station. Formerly trains were compelled to wait here until the preceding trains had reached Cary station about six miles distant. By putting in a telegraph office at Langenheim the company will save a great deal of time in the running of their trains.
The dance given at Foreman's pavilion Saturday evening was well attended, and a most pleasant time was spent by all. The music was good, and was furnished by the Metropolitan string band of Lake Zurich. The next dance at the pavilion will be given Saturday, June 13th.
The Woodmen will attend services at the M. E. church tomorrow morning in a body, and at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon they will again meet at the Woodmen hall and march to Evergreen cemetery, where they will decorate the graves of deceased neighbors.
It was just two hours after THE REVIEW had been mailed that the lost railroad ticket, which was advertised in our last issue, was returned to this office by the finder, Mr. Hans Westphal. What do you think of this for quick results.
An improvement that would be pleasing to a large majority of our citizens could be easily made by the village Board by having built a sidewalk to the cemetery. The benefit our citizens would derive from the sidewalk would be ample compensation for the outlay. Let our village fathers give this matter their earliest consideration. The improvement is needed badly.
It is beyond our comprehension why the North-Western road should charge \$1.50 for the round trip to Janesville next Wednesday when they charged the same fare to Devil's Lake, twice the distance. They would not lose anything if they had put the fare down to \$1 (\$60 a car), for the increase in the list of passengers would easily have made up the difference, and left a good balance to the credit of the company.
Mrs. C. F. Meyer entertained a number of friends Saturday at her home in Lake street. Cards, intermingled with appetizing refreshments, made the evening pass very pleasantly. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Coltrin of Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Castle of Irving Park, Miss Ida Dodge of Elgin, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Brockway and Miss Nettie Lombard.
The picnic to be given by the Woodmen at Janesville next Wednesday promises to be a grand affair. The North-Western road will run an excursion train to Janesville on that day, and has placed the rate at \$1.50 for the round trip from Barrington. The train will leave Barrington at 7:29 and Cary at 7:40 a. m. Returning will leave Janesville at 8 o'clock, enabling visitors to spend 104 hours at the picnic. Let all who can possibly do so enjoy this outing.
The great Chicago Coliseum, the largest exhibition building in the world, will be dedicated with Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World, commencing Monday, June 12th, and continuing to give exhibitions for two weeks. The show is precisely the same in every particular, with the exception of the many new attractions which have been added, as the show which created such a sensation in the principal cities of the United States and Europe some years ago, and later at the World's Fair at Chicago. Buffalo Bill has on his pay roll over 1000 soldiers from the armies of the civilized nations, besides 100 real Indian warriors. Over 700 horses are needed for

the exhibitions. It is a show well worth going hundreds of miles to see.
Mr. and Mrs. George P. Blair and son, Edward, spent Sunday at "Cozy Nook," the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wheeler.
The new sidewalk put in on the south side of Main street between Williams and Elgin streets make it a little more convenient for those people living on that side of Main street beyond Elgin street, but it would have made a better appearance had the sidewalk been built in accordance with the ordinance in front of lots 1 and 2 in block 11. The ordinance calls for an 8-foot walk in front of the above lots, and instead a 4-foot walk was built. In our opinion the city fathers ought to make the start to get all sidewalk uniform. Why not start now.
About 250 people attended the game of ball Saturday afternoon between the Arlington Heights and Barrington nines. The game was good, considering the heavy wind that was blowing and the high grass that covered the diamond. Arlington Heights went first to bat and scored 8 runs; but when Barrington went to bat about a half dozen tin horns blown by as many of our young ladies frightened the Arlington Heights fellows half out of their wits, from which they never recovered. The score at the end of the game stood 13 to 20 in favor of Barrington. Great enthusiasm on the part of the spectators was displayed throughout the entire game.
In the bicycle road race Saturday Clarence Sizer had the misfortune to meet with a painful accident. He had been given a handicap of eight minutes, and after passing about 100 cyclists in a distance of five miles his wheel suddenly collapsed, throwing Clarence with strong force to the hard ground. The speed of the rider can be judged by the fact that his handle bars were completely bent up. Clarence was brought to Barrington in a buggy by George Hansen. The wheel was a Spaulding make, and the only reason that can be assigned for the collapse is that there was some flaw in the material used or in the building of it. It was a total wreck so far as the frame was concerned. The race was won by one Nelson on a wheel made by himself, so the bicycle manufacturers can claim no superiority over one another.
Inasmuch as the members of the Barrington and Wauconda first nines have decided not to play ball on Sundays, it is no more than right that the citizens of the two towns should show their appreciation of the stand taken by the boys by attending as many games as possible. It is a fact not to be disputed that if the boys played ball on Sundays they could draw a larger crowd than patronizes the games now. Now, if the boys are willing to observe the Lord's day, our good people should encourage them by attending the games when played on week days. Barrington did well on Saturday, but our boys deserve even a better patronage than they received Saturday, and Wauconda citizens should do the same with their boys. Both towns have good nines, and they should be encouraged.

Pleasantly Remembered.

Mrs. G. Heimerdinger was pleasantly remembered by her many friends Tuesday evening, the occasion being her birthday.
About 8:30 o'clock a procession of about forty leading Barringtonian citizens marched up to the handsome residence of Mr. and Mrs. Heimerdinger, in Main street, and completely surprised Mrs. Heimerdinger. It did not take but a few seconds, however for the lady to recover, and in an incredible short time the house was brilliantly lighted, and the merry peals of laughter from within gave evidence of the hostess' ability as an entertainer.
At 11:30 o'clock a lady passed around a hat which contained a number of mysterious slips of paper and bade each guest to draw one. Upon examination it was found the slips bore a number, which entitled the bearer to an escort for the trip to the spacious dining room, where an elaborate luncheon was served. Among those present were:
Messrs. and Mesdames Fred Meier, Aug. Jahn, Aug. Krueger, Emil Schaefer, Henry Butzow, Dr. M. Clausius, Rev. E. Rahn, A. Gottschalk, Henry Mueller, H. Stempel, Mesdames U. Frick, S. Koelling, Christ. Mueller and I. Camden. Misses Anna and Marie Krueger, Sophie Frick, Friede Gottschalk, Emilie Pawelske, Anna Schultz, Katie Baecher, Mary and Emma Spiegel. Messrs. Herman Koelling, Robert, Herman and Emil Frick, Max Gottschalk and M. J. Rauh.
Mrs. Austin Entertains the Thursday Club.
Among the many delightful social events for which the Thursday Club is noted, was the tea given by Mrs. Luella Austin Thursday afternoon to the club and a number of invited guests.
An interesting program of a patriotic character, consisting of songs, instrumental music and select readings was given by the members, assisted by several of the guests.
The rooms were tastefully decorated with the national colors in flags, ribbons and flowers, the arrangement of the dining room being particularly effective. The beauty of the tea table was enhanced by dainty pieces of china, the decorations of which gave evidence of the artistic talent of the hostess.
The afternoon was a most interesting and enjoyable one to all present.

HONORED THE DEAD.

Decoration Day Fittingly Observed By Our Citizens.

Never before on Decoration Day were there so many visitors in Barrington as were here Saturday to share with our citizens the pleasant duty of paying homage to the boys who were fire-tested and were found true to their country and fellow citizens.
The business houses and most of the residences were artistically draped with the Stars and Stripes. At 9:30 o'clock the Barrington Military band marched to the school house, where the pupils were awaiting them, and taking a position at the head of the column marched to Cook street, where the G. A. R., in a body, had already formed in line. Leaving the school children the band marched over to the Woodman hall and escorted the members of the Maccabees and Woodmen lodges to the same place, where Commander Al Henderson of the G. A. R. took command of the procession and the march to Evergreen Cemetery was commenced.
No more beautiful sight was ever seen. First came the Military band with natty uniforms and shining instruments, next came the members of the G. A. R. in their soldierly bearing, then came the Woodmen and Maccabee societies in their dazzling regalia and badges, followed by about 200 school children, carrying small flags. Arriving at the cemetery the following graves were decorated:
Levi Whitney, 1812; Erastus H. Nelson, Battery C, 2d light artillery; A. M. Wheaton, Battery C, 2d light artillery; Edgar Vermilya, Battery C, 2d light artillery; Reuben Stevens, 1812; Lyman Diehl, Co. E, 133 Ill. Infantry; Fred H. Holmes; Fred Domire, Battery H, 1st light artillery; Joshua Abbott, 1812; Horace H. Church, Co. E, 115 Ill. Infantry; Luther Davis, Co. 9, 52d Ill. Infantry; L. H. Bute, Co. C, 2d light artillery; C. Dickinson, Battery H, 1st Minn. heavy artillery; Chas. Paine, 12th Ill. Infantry; David Dawson; Chauncey L. Chase; Cassius Beverly, Battery C, 2d Ill. light artillery; Gustavus Meyer; William Rogers; Eli Henderson; James B. Catlow; Fred Hager, Co. C, 2d light artillery; George Meekin; E. R. Sargent; D. A. Pierce, and U. R. Burlingham, Lieutenant Co. E, 113 Ill. Infantry.
After the graves had been decorated Commander Henderson marched the column to the grave of Lieut. Burlingham, where he made a speech which bristled with patriotism, and paid a high tribute to the brave boys who are sleeping beneath the sod and whom they had called comrades, after which Miss Robie Brockway on behalf of the W. R. C., rendered an appropriate poem, remembering the unknown dead, and at the conclusion placed a bouquet on the green sod in their honor, which act the rest of the members of the W. R. C. also performed.
A class of school children then rendered a fine song, waving the Stars and

Stripes as they sang. It was sung in a manner that touched the hearts of all present. Master Roy Waterman delivered a selection in an excellent manner. The band played several selections which were good.
After the ceremony was over at Evergreen cemetery the procession marched to the Lutheran cemetery and decorated the graves of the following comrades: Philip Schick, Charles Kourtzhalt and George Ghorkey.
A substantial dinner was served to about 100 soldiers and their friends in the parlors of the Baptist church by the W. R. C. at noon. At 1:30 the procession was again formed and marched to Grove avenue, where a large platform had been erected, and the following program was enjoyed by an immense throng of people: Music by band; invocation by Rev. Troyer; song by male quartette composed of John C. Plagge, Fred Plagge, C. Alberding and Fred Lines; chorals by the pupils of public schools; address by Hon. O. L. Barbour; music by band; recitation by Master Roy Waterman; song by quartette, entitled "Illinois;" address by Rev. T. E. Ream; music by the band; address by A. J. Redmond; song entitled, "Rest, Comrades, Rest," by quartette; music by band. Commander Al Henderson acted as chairman of the meeting.
The music by the band, quartette and school children was especially fine.
The address of Hon. O. L. Barbour, the orator of the day was good. The gentleman carried his audience back to the time when the husband left his wife and child, the son his parents and dear one and the lover his sweetheart to answer the call of his beloved country for help.
The address of Rev. T. E. Ream was one that appealed to every one. He said in part: "American patriotism is a financial saving to our country. This is the lowest estimate. No great fleet, no great standing army is needed. Our patriotism is our bulwark. American patriotism means the education of our masses. Whether by intuition, I have always linked the thought of the school house with the soldiers. Patriotism is one of the prime causes of our domestic prosperity, protection of home. American patriotism is the 'Alma mater' of right principles. American patriotism is the incentive to protective activity." The reverend gentleman is a fluent talker and was much enjoyed by those present.
Attorney A. J. Redmond's address was a masterpiece of oratory. The brilliant lawyer is a forceful talker and his address was one full of historical facts and patriotic utterances, and he wound up with an earnest plea to the young men, as follows: "It costs a great deal to be a soldier, and we honor men, dead and living, who paid the price; and let me beseech you, young men, to be true to yourselves, true to your country, true to the principles for which our soldiers fought; respect the flag, and hold in grateful remembrance the men who battled for the right."

I. B. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PURE LAKE ICE.

The trade of private families given special attention.

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Barrington, Ill.

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BUILDING MATERIAL.

BARRINGTON, - ILLINOIS.

MAJOR WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Sidelights On the Life of the Great Apostle of American Protection.



ANY man of ability and application who makes a great subject the study of his life is sure to become great. When William McKinley was at the beginning of his political career—a young man of 34, who recently had been elected to congress—President Hayes said to him: "To achieve success and fame you must pursue a special line. You must not make a speech on every motion offered or bill introduced. You must confine yourself to one particular thing. Become a specialist. Take up some branch of legislation and make that your study. Why not take up the subject of tariff? Being a subject that will not be settled for years to come, it offers a great field for study and a chance for ultimate fame."

The seed thus sown has borne fruit which the whole world has tasted. After fourteen years of preparation McKinley's time arrived, and his name became known to every nation as the author of the great tariff bill of 1890. It was a great stroke of policy, a grand strategic movement in commercial warfare, redounding greatly to the benefit of America and the discomfiture of the European nations, which were seeking to bring prosperity to their own industries by destroying those of the United States.

A Cuban Bogey.

So far did the fame of McKinley spread abroad that the negroes in Cuba, having heard of "Bill" McKinley and the McKinley bill, and being taught by their Spanish oppressors that both were bad, got the two mixed up in a sort of ogre, and used to bar the doors

His Wife Interested.

McKinley studied law, graduated from a law school in Albany, and then went back to Ohio to hang out his "shingle" in Canton. His was the usual experience of a young lawyer starting out to practice law, and as every persevering young man of good habits does he succeeded ultimately in getting a good practice, and became prosecuting attorney of Stark county. Then he went into politics and was elected to congress, where he served for fourteen years, made himself famous by his tariff bill, and in 1891 was elected governor of Ohio. He married in 1871 Miss Ida Saxton, the daughter of a banker in Canton. Two children have been born to them, but both died in infancy. Mrs. McKinley has not been in good health for several years. She is fond of collecting laces, and has accumulated many interesting specimens. She used to be fond of reading books, but these days she devotes herself mostly to reading newspapers, for she is deeply interested in her husband's public career, as every good wife should be, and reads eagerly of his chances for the nomination. She is about her house, however, every day, attending to her domestic duties with a cheery courage at once admirable and pathetic. Wherever duty has called her husband she has been his companion, and the careful attentions he gave to her have been remarked ever since Major McKinley attracted, by his public services, the attention and regard of the nation. No matter how engrossing his public work, he has always found time to look after even the smallest of his wife's wants, to look after them personally and not delegate such duties either to friends or servants. In health, I am told, Mrs. McKinley was rarely beautiful, and as Ida Saxton she was easily the belle of the Northwest.

speech to make it absorb me. It is hard work and it takes all there is in me. I do not like to speak; I dread it. My heart goes down in my boots whenever I get up before an audience, and I tremble until I begin to talk. It is always so, and I have been making speeches for twenty-three years."

McKinley is an accessible man, and will receive the greatest bores with a supernatural self-control. He is fond

babies, Mrs. McKinley thinks, and William was no more so than the rest.

They were alike, too, in that they were all good looking, for what mother would ever admit that her child was not? To be sure, Mrs. McKinley reluctantly admitted William had that nose—that straight, long, masterful, Napoleonic nose—that clings to him yet. In fact, he hasn't changed much except as the years have matured his



MAJOR WILLIAM McKINLEY.

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MRS. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

of a joke, but does not like anything "risque" or profane. He is a member of the Methodist church, and as a rule bars all jokes which turn on the subject of religion.

He has one, however, on a politician of his acquaintance, who, he says, could never become a Baptist because he would have to be immersed, and would never consent to stay so long out of the public view.

McKinley On the Stand.

Maj. McKinley has always been in great demand as a campaign speaker, and in the canvass which resulted in the complete unhorsing of the democratic party he probably made more speeches than any other orator. As a speaker he is effective and persuasive, because he thoroughly believes in the doctrines which he advocates; his hearers never suspect that Major McKinley is trifling with them or with himself. He discloses himself with entire frankness, and the audience seeing a true man fighting for what he believes a true cause, cannot fail to respect and admire, and in a large measure also to believe.

McKinley and His Neighbors.

With his neighbors in Canton—one of the prettiest small cities in the country, by the way—he is on most cordial terms, and they drop in on him without any formality, sure always of a friendly welcome. It is my experience that Americans are usually possessed with a deal of cynicism as to the merits of most men with whom they come in intimate contact. About such men there is no veil of idealism, and we see their short-comings, their littlenesses, and sometimes their meannesses, too. When a man has lived for more than a quarter of a century in one community, where every man knows every other man, and that man still has the capacity to arouse universal enthusiasm as to his worth, his ability, and his honesty, then we may be sure that there is no pretense, no humbug about him. And such is Major McKinley's position in Canton and in Stark county, together with the neighborhood thereabouts. He is so clearly the first citizen that no one has ever suggested a rival. The little city has grown during the last decade or so in a most gratifying way, and has manufactures at once very large and very prosperous.

Strong Drink Eschewed.

It was a rule in the McKinley household that strong drink must be eschewed. When somebody needed a stimulant, or an aggravated case of stomach ache proved especially obstinate, a certain mysterious bottle appeared and a small dose was measured out carefully. There was also a little home-made grape wine that was amazingly good in mince pies and pudding sauce, but as beverages these things were unknown. Thus the lad McKinley grew up a

NORTH WAS A MIDAS.

EVERYTHING HE TOUCHED BECAME GOLD.

Born of Humble Parentage and Without Ordinary Education He Finally Became the Richest Man in the World—His Adventures.



OL. John Thomas North, the nitrate king, whose sudden death occurred in London lately, was born in Leeds fifty-four years ago. His father was a successful coal merchant. At the age of 15 he was taken from school

and apprenticed to a firm of mill-rights and engineers, and he also received some training as surveyor and engineer. He married when he was about 23, and when his father died he gave to his mother the share of property left to him, and started for the new world to begin a new career.

He sailed for South America with a reserve capital of perhaps \$100. There he made use of his practical knowledge as an engineer, and devoted his spare time to investigating the natural resources which had been recently discovered. He surveyed some of the salt beds, and formed an accurate estimate of the mineral wealth of the coast deserts of Tarapaca.

When the Bolivian coast and the nitrate provinces of Peru became Chilian conquests North found his opportunity to acquire riches. He speculated with a portion of his savings, and when he found that the investments were profitable he determined to secure control of the whole supply. He succeeded in forming companies with English capital for working the nitrate beds and securing control of the nitrate railways. He purchased at depreciated rates the Peruvian bonds which had been issued to the nitrate companies.

The Chilian government encouraged him to persevere in the development of an industry which promised to yield a great revenue in export duties, and he was soon at the head of the entire industry—the nitrate king.

Just before the war came between Chili, Bolivia and Peru he returned to England, having set on foot immense commercial enterprises at Pisco, Iquique, Tarapaca and other points on the west coast. From this on everything he touched was turned to gold. His gas-



COL. J. T. NORTH.

works paid 15 per cent., his nitrate railways paid 30 per cent., he opened a colliery in New South Wales, where he employed 3,000 men, and which paid him immense profits. He saw the possibility of making cement out of Belgian clay, bought a brickyard near Antwerp and turned it into a gold mine. Here he employed thousands of men, built a city for them and made every one of them his friend. This enterprise turns out 3,000 barrels of cement a week. His death will necessitate many changes in his immense properties.

Gradually he bought up the shares, and became the chief owner of the stock. His office was in London, and from Monday morning till Friday evening he devoted his whole attention to business. But at the end of the week he sought to obtain enjoyment from his vast wealth, and opened his country house to guests and friends, entertaining lavishly. He was never ashamed of his humble beginnings, and he secured social recognition through the friendship of the prince of Wales.

In 1895 he ran for parliament, and was defeated. He had never before interested himself in politics, and was not seriously disturbed by the rebuff. His opponent was no less a personage than Gladstone himself, and yet he had expected to win. He told the voters that he didn't know much about politics, and that anything proposed by Lord Salisbury was good enough for him.

Col. North was impulsive, liberal and generous. In person he was of medium height, and moderately stout. In manner he was bluff and hearty. He leaves a widow, one son and a daughter.

A Negro Scientist.

Prof. J. W. Hoffman of Tuskegee Institute, the only distinguished negro scientific agriculturist of America, has been elected a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.



RESIDENCE OF McKINLEY AT CANTON, OHIO.

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of their huts at night for fear that "Old Bill McKinley would catch them."

The congressman had become a man of national and international importance. Since then his name has stood as the visible sign of the republican party's principle of protection to American industries. As the second administration has brought out into strong relief the administration of Harrison, so the weak and halting tariff bill of Wilson has caused the tariff bill of McKinley to appear stronger by contrast. In the last election the theorists fooled the people with jugged phrases, but no theory can fill an empty dinner-pail, and the revulsion of sentiment in favor of the McKinley tariff is complete. But not only in Cuba is the name of McKinley cordially disliked. Every loyal Englishman, in England and elsewhere, believes it his bounden duty to his own country to berate the statesmanship of the great American.

Scotch-Irish Stock.

McKinley is of Irish descent on his father's side, and of Scotch on his mother's. His ancestors were settled in this country before the revolutionary war. When the War of the Rebellion broke out William McKinley, then 17 years old, was teaching a little country school in Ohio. He enlisted, and as a private went to the front with the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. At the close of the war he was mustered out as major of the same regiment. He won his promotion by gallant and efficient service at Antietam and in the Valley campaign.

Then young McKinley had a liking for the profession of arms, and wanted to stay in the army after the war. The mental qualities of the man are undoubtedly those which would have gone to the making of a good officer in the regular establishment, and there is something about his personal appearance, perhaps it is nothing more than his facial resemblance to Napoleon, but it is there, which makes one think of a military commander. McKinley's father and mother objected to his becoming an officer in the regulars, so the army lost a general and politics gained one.

ern Reserve. And she is lovely still—lovely with the refinement of patient suffering, beautiful with the courage which conquers the painful disabilities of little health.

Daily Visit to His Mother.

There is another woman who is for McKinley for president first, last and all the time, and that is his aged mother, who lives near her son, and upon whom McKinley calls every day when he is at home. The lower part of McKinley's face strikingly resembles his mother's. The upper part he gets from his father. McKinley is an early riser and a hard worker. He has his breakfast every morning at 7:45 o'clock, and then works until 11 o'clock, when, if the weather is suitable, he goes driving with Mrs. McKinley. After luncheon he takes a walk, a short siesta, and then works until 6 o'clock.

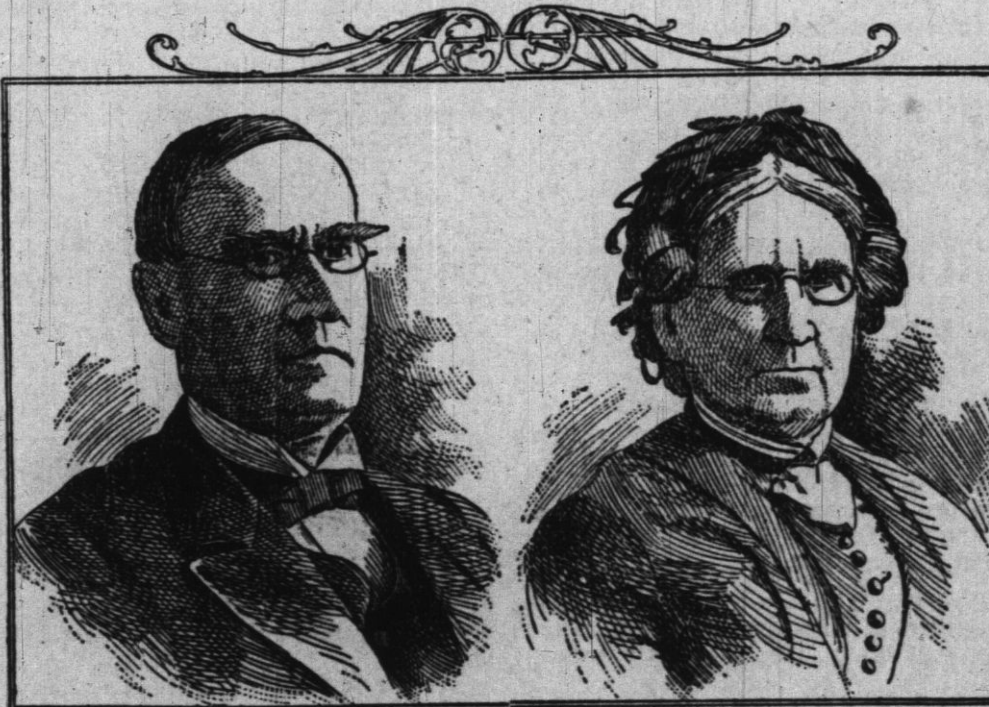
Fond of Smoking.

His evenings he devotes to his family and friends. He does not care for wine or liquor, but is fond of smoking. He is 52 years old and is in excellent physical condition, though rather inclined to corpulence. That is the reason he takes a walk daily. Major McKinley is fond of dancing, and, in spite of his weight, is light and graceful on his feet. McKinley has had the advantage of having good advisers in his youth. His father and mother were people of sterling worth, and when he was a boy soldier in the army he was fortunate enough to attract the attention of officers like Hayes and Crook, who did much to guide and advise him. General Hayes especially took a deep interest in the young man's welfare and had him on his staff for awhile.

No doubt General Hayes had a large part in shaping the career of McKinley and in forming his character.

Having entered the house of representatives at an early age (he was only 33 when elected) and having served so long in that body, he has an intimate knowledge of all the machinery of legislation. He is not an ornate speaker, but is clear, logical and forceful. His speeches are all prepared with great care.

He says: "When I have an important



MAJOR McKINLEY'S FATHER.

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MAJOR McKINLEY'S MOTHER.

Talk With McKinley's Mother.

The McKinleys had had six other babies before William was born. The bright and sweet-mannered woman, who bears her eighty-seven years with easy grace, when approached on the subject by the writer, repelled with something like indignation the suggestion that perhaps William was a little better or maybe a little worse than the other babies. To her the babies as such were all alike. They were pretty good

thoughtful, loving, dutiful child. He was scarcely more than a child when he came to his parents, then living at Poland, to propose the enlistment in the Union army.

He was a serious child, a thoughtful lad and an earnest student. He preferred his books to ball. He early began to read "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson" and the rest, and went to his lessons with patience. He had to strive hard for all he learned.

TROLLEY TO THE LAKES.

Electric Line from Chicago to Lake Zurich, Wauconda and the Wisconsin Lakes.

The trolley is to pierce the northern lake region. Two hundred and twenty-five miles of electric road has been projected to haul sweltering Chicagoans to summer resorts in the torrid season and cart Wisconsin ice here when the mercury lingers around the bottom of the thermometer. The deeds for the right of way from Evanston to Wilmet, Wis., are in the vaults of the Chicago and Inland Lakes railway, in rooms 621 and 623 Stock Exchange building. Negotiations for the remaining portions of the route are being made by the men who are pushing the scheme.

Besides touching eighty-one lakes and coming near a score of others it is planned that branches of this newest venture in Chicago railroad building will touch Madison, Milwaukee and Lake Geneva. The road will traverse three counties in Illinois and seven in Wisconsin, and will at no point be less than two miles and at most points ten miles from competing roads.

Aside from the places mentioned the new electric road will bring into direct communication with Chicago the following important Wisconsin towns: Watertown, Waukesha, Burlington, Oconomowoc, Elkhorn, Delavan and Whitewater. Of the cities to be reached by the new lines only, Milwaukee, Madison and Waukesha now have direct lines to Chicago.

Plans of the New Company.

The route as now surveyed will run from the heart of Chicago to Evanston. From that point the road runs in a northwesterly direction to Wheeling, Lake Zurich and Wauconda. On either side of Wheeling an old grade twenty-three miles in length has been secured for the road-bed. From Wauconda, Ill., the route stretches through the lake region to Wilmet, Wis., on the Fox river. Here the road branches; one line continuing to the northwest and tapping Geneva, Elkhorn, Whitewater, Cold Spring, Jefferson and Watertown, the latter being the terminus. At Geneva a branch is planned to run through to Delavan and at Whitewater another branch will be constructed to Madison.

From Wilmet the other line is to take a northeasterly direction and reaches Milwaukee. Near Wind lake a branch to Waukesha leaves the main line. From Burlington, Wis., to Milwaukee an old grade of thirty-five miles has been secured, and the road will use most of this as a portion of its roadway. The road from Chicago to Wilmet will be rock-ballasted and double-tracked. From that point to the terminus of the several branches the road will be single track. The falls of the Fox river at Wilmet, it is announced, will furnish power for the entire plant and all the current will be generated there.

Seven miles of the road—that in Chicago—it is said, will be elevated. The remaining 218 will be surface road and on this section trolley wires will be used.

Trains to Move a Mile a Minute.

There will be no grade crossings and the projectors claim that their trains will be sent over the rails at the rate of a mile a minute. The heaviest rails and most modern construction will be used and the equipment will be the same as that now in use on the Metropolitan elevated in Chicago.

Just how they will enter Chicago from Evanston the projectors refuse to say. They insist they will have a downtown terminus. It is suggested that the Northwestern elevated and Union loop will be used and that Charles T. Yerkes is behind the enterprise. One of the present officers says that the present company was only preliminary. When the right of way is secured, he said, a local company will take up and construct the line. An officer of the company said that the Lake street "L" offered to sell the new road its right of way on Artesian avenue from Logan square to Lake street and trackage facilities from that point downtown, but the deal fell through. The Metropolitan "L" company, it is asserted, has made offers to furnish a downtown terminal.

The officers of the company are: Alfred E. Case, president; S. Marcus Rothschild, vice-president; G. D. Green, secretary; F. Bolden, treasurer, and A. J. Toolen, general manager.

FOR RENT—House containing nine rooms, and nearly an acre of land. Apply to M. T. Lamey, Barrington.

LAKE ZURICH

June.

Play ball, boys.

Dance Sunday evening at Kreuger's. Always read THE REVIEW for news.

J. H. Forbes was at Roselle recently.

C. L. Day went to Chicago Monday.

"Dick" Kreuger was here Tuesday.

The Golfer's played Saturday and Sunday.

Fred Seip returned to Chicago Sunday.

Luther Clifford has invested in a new buggy.

Mrs. H. Schaefer is catering to the golfers.

R. Lincoln of Palatine was on our streets Sunday.

Appl. banan, orang at John's, in the green house.

John Dickson is now in the employ of C. H. Patten.

Mr. and Mrs. Oaks of Wauconda were in Zurich Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemke were Dundee callers Monday.

Henry Pepper now brings his milk to the Lakes Corner creamery.

Banker Charles Patten of Palatine was in Zurich Sunday.

Louis Collen and Frank Klinek were callers here Sunday.

George Harden of Rockefeller was on our streets Wednesday.

The Elm House has received a new coat of paint.

Fred Gasswille of Long Grove was in Zurich this week.

Wm. Buesching entertained some friends the first of the week.

Spinner Bros. shipped a car-load of live stock to Chicago Monday.

H. Branding is having his house treated to a new coat of paint.

A petrified turtle can be seen at the Exchange corner. Ask Lou about it.

Herman Weidenhager, of Chicago called on friends here this week.

Al R. Ficke and L. Lemke were callers at Dundee Friday of last week.

Leave your subscription for THE REVIEW with Al R. Ficke.

Miss Delia Seip is home from Chicago for a visit to her parents.

Our band boys furnished music at Wauconda Decoration Day.

H. Hillman will receive another car-load of sheep this week.

Courtney Bros. shipped a car of live stock to Union markets Wednesday.

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

Clarence Beckley and wife of Pittsburgh, Pa., are guests of the latter's parents, Mrs. I. W. Fox.

Our band boys are being covered with glory, owing to their rapid progress in music that they are making.

A car-load of sheep was received here last week, and are pasturing in one of Wood's subdivisions.

Frank Wagner, accompanied by friends, were guests of A. Fiedler the first of the week.

Don't forget the baseball game. Married men vs. the single men, on local ball grounds tomorrow.

A goodly number from Barrington witnessed the game of ball here Sunday afternoon.

Horrace Alverson is doing a job of painting at Arlington Heights this week.

Fred Huntington and Louis Tuggle were at Barrington Sunday on their bikes.

The Metropolitan String Band furnished the music at Foreman's pavilion Saturday evening.

Bert Seip has a very sore hand. He received his injuries Thursday of last week while assisting in loading some machinery at the depot.

John Blaine was quite badly scalded at the Creamery Saturday. Medical aid, which was summoned from Wauconda, did all in their power to relieve his suffering.

A game of baseball was played between the Pickups and Lakes Corner's last Sunday, resulting as follows: Pickups.....0 1 0 3 1 0 3 4 8—20 Lakes Corners...1 0 4 0 0 0 2 8 6—21 Home run, C. Giyens. Batteries:

Pickups, Al R. Ficke and L. Seip; Lakes Corners, Broncheon and Davis. Umpire, J. C. Meyer.

Read the advertisement of M. W. Hughes, the new Wauconda furniture man. He will give you bargains.

Oh, say! do not fail to witness the game of ball tomorrow between the married men and the single men on Zurich ball grounds. Entrance fee, 10 cents.

As I have sold my entire stock of merchandise I kindly request all persons knowing themselves indebted to me to call and settle at once.

E. A. FICKE.

It pays to buy your painting materials of J. D. Lamey & Co., Barrington. They are selling Shipman's strictly pure white lead at \$5.40 per hundred pounds, and the best linseed oil at 45 cents per gallon.

While riding a bicycle yesterday a man bit a piece out of his tongue. This will do more to deter the bloomer girl than most any thing except a pair of five-yard sleeves.

HOW TO TREAT A WIFE.

(From the Pacific Health Journal.)

First get a wife; second be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore, carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom.—To this we would add always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

CHURCH NOTICES.

THE EVANGELICAL SALEM.—Rev. T. Suhr, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:00 a. m. Teachers' meeting Sunday at 6:45 p. m. Children's Mission Band meets every first Sunday in the month at 2:30 p. m. Young people's meeting Tuesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meetings Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Choir practice Friday evening at 7:30. On Saturdays the pastor holds school for the children of the congregation. Young People's Missionary Society meets first Tuesday in the month at 7:30 p. m. Women's Missionary Society first Thursday of every month 1:30 p. m. Mission Prayer meeting first Wednesday of every month at 1:30 p. m.

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

ZION'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Rev. E. R. Troyer, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. A. meeting every alternate Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Singing Friday evenings. Catechism Saturday morning at 9:00 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9:15 a. m.

BAPTIST.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath school at 12 m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S.—Rev. E. Rahn, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. T. E. Ream, pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath school at 12 m.; Junior League at 3 p. m.; Epworth League at 6:15 p. m.; Sunday school teachers' meeting Fridays at 7:30 p. m. at the parsonage; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. in the church.

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RUTHVEN'S WARD

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT.



CHAPTER IX.

Instead of answering the boy, Ruthven turned to the girl and asked: "Is this true?" "Yes, Mr. Ruthven," she replied, with downcast head.

He did not make any comment at the intelligence so abruptly communicated to him for a few minutes, and then he said:

"This is very sudden, Hamilton." "Sudden, do you call it, uncle? You forget it is six weeks since you left us here, with one another for company. How could I have any choice but to fall in love with her, unless, indeed, I had taken up with old Garrett, and that would scarcely have pleased you better?"

"I did not say I was displeased, Hamilton." "Oh, sir! I hope you are not," interposed Margaret.

"But I must take time to consider your request, and this is not the moment for discussing it. I have just come off a long and fatiguing journey, and you ought to be at your lessons."

The disappointed man of the world could not resist the temptation of giving his boy-rival that unworthy little out. But Hamilton received it with his usual equanimity.

"My studies, you mean, uncle. All right, we won't say anything more about it till the evening, then, when you will be rested, and I shall be at leisure. Good-bye till dinner-time. Ta, ta, Pearl!"

And he ran away as hastily as he had entered.

Ruthven prepared to quit the room. Margaret approached him timidly.

"You are not angry, Mr. Ruthven?"

"Of course not, my dear. What have I to be angry about? Only this proposal of Hamilton's is far too serious a matter to be settled in a moment. I do not wish to disappoint either of you, but I really do not see my way to accede to his wish at present."

Margaret began to cry.

"Would it be so great a trouble to you to give up the idea of marrying my nephew?" he inquired, seeing the tears upon her cheek.

"Oh, yes, Mr. Ruthven! We love each other so very, very much. And Hamilton says he will never marry any one but me. And I would die rather than marry any one but him."

Ruthven recognized the childishness of the expression, but set a higher value by the reasoning than it deserved.

He sighed deeply, and turned away.

"I promise you one thing, Margaret. I will do what appears to me to be the best and wisest thing for both you and Hamilton, and if your attachment is sincere, I will put no obstacle in the way of your future union. I can say no more than that."

It was a great deal for him to say so much. If the girl had fully read the sacrifice his great heart made in saying it, she would have knelt down and worshiped him as something more than man. But she had no idea of the pain she had inflicted.

Meanwhile, Ruthven found his way up to his own room, and summoned Mrs. Garrett to a conference.

"How much have you known of this confounded piece of folly between Hamilton and Margaret O'Reilly?" he demanded of her.

"Lor bless you, sir! don't call it by such a name. Of course I saw the young creatures were taking to each other from the beginning. I'm not blind. But I never imagined you'd take on about it. It seems the natural thing in the world to me."

"It may be natural enough; but it is highly inexpedient. Hamilton's age renders it absurd, in the first place; but were he nine-and-twenty instead of nineteen, he has no money to marry on."

"They don't think of being married yet awhile, sir, surely, the young rogues."

"They want to be 'engaged,' which means the same thing. And then, though Margaret is everything we could wish now, we mustn't forget what she was."

"Lor, sir! You wouldn't go to cast that at the poor child, would you?"

Ruthven winced. He felt his words to have been very unfair. How could he honorably say such a thing, when

he had wished to marry the girl himself?

"Well, putting that aside, Garrett, the whole business is foolish and impracticable; and I'm sorry you didn't look better after your charge during my absence."

"I don't think you ought to blame me for it, Mr. James. If you put fire to wood, you must expect it to catch alight, and any one who saw you deliberately leave them two together for six whole weeks, would have thought as I did—that you wanted them to make a match, and did it on purpose."

"Oh! very well. It can't be helped now; that will do."

But, left alone, the man suffered bitterly, and none the less that, by want of forethought, he had brought it on himself. The housekeeper was right, and he was wrong. If he wished to win Margaret he should have remained upon the spot, and not let his smooth-tongued, fair-haired, audacious nephew walk over the course in so aggravating a manner. If he gave a decided denial to his suit, Margaret would learn to look upon him as her enemy and the opposer of her happiness; but if he sanctioned their engagement, and it ended in marriage, Ruthven was certain she would be a very miserable woman. For he had cause to distrust Hamilton Shore, to consider him weak of purpose, and he knew he was not the man to make a good, honorable husband.

How much his own grievous disappointment had to do with his decision it is impossible to say, for the best of men are frail where their feelings for a woman are concerned; but he resolved that, at all events, the engagement should be but nominal until both parties concerned had arrived at a true estimate of their own powers of fidelity. So that when Hamilton, confident of success, found himself alone with his uncle that evening, he was rather taken aback at being told that his marriage with Margaret O'Reilly was for the present an impossibility, and that Ruthven would not even consent to the engagement being considered a settled event.

"You are far too young to think of such a thing, even were you the possessor of a thousand a year; but under existing circumstances, I can not understand how any one with a particle of sense could wish to draw a young girl into an engagement which has no prospect of being ended."

"Oh! come, uncle, I think that is putting it a little too strong. Why shouldn't it end as other engagements do?"

"How are you to support a wife, and when?"

"Well, I suppose my profession will bring in money some day, and then I thought—"

"What?"

"That you would help us, uncle."

"Exactly so. That I should supply a suitable income for your housekeeping. Why don't you say so at once? But you may dismiss that idea from your mind. I have no intentions of helping you in any way."

"I think it's precious hard," grumbled the young man.

"You can think what you choose. I adopted and reared you for your mother's sake, and I mean to put you out in the world, but further than that I do not see that I owe you any particular duty. And I certainly will not help you to make a fool of yourself (and perhaps mar all Margaret's chance of happiness in this life) one day sooner than is necessary."

"Why should I mar her happiness?"

"Because you are not steady nor reliable, nor always truth-telling. If you outgrow these propensities, which I sincerely hope you will, you may be ready to take the duties of marriage upon yourself. But at present it is utterly out of the question."

"But you cannot prevent our being engaged to each other, uncle."

"Nor do I wish to prevent it, so long as it is distinctly understood that it fetters neither party. If you continue constant to Margaret until you become of age, I will talk to you on the subject again. But, meanwhile, I shall send you abroad."

"Oh, I say!" said young Shore, deprecatingly.

"Excuse me, I say," retorted Ruthven, dryly, "you have never attended as strictly to your studies in London as you should have done. Now we will see what a less exciting place, and the ambition of working for Margaret, will do for you. I have an English friend established at Rouen, who is as capable of directing your work as your present tutor. I shall send you to him as soon as the preliminary arrangements are made. Meanwhile, you will oblige me by spending the entire day with Mr. Longdale, as we first agreed upon, and not run backward and forward between his house and mine, as Garrett tells me you are in the habit of doing."

"In fact, uncle, it amounts to this, that I am not to marry Margaret at all."

"I did not say so. Are you afraid of your own strength of purpose?"

"No, I shall be all right, of course; but Margaret may see somebody she likes better. Girls are such strange creatures—you never know when you've got them—and she'll be going about with you, I suppose, whilst I shall be cooped up at Rouen."

"Oh, it's Margaret's constancy you doubt? Well, as I'm older than you, my boy, let me give you one piece of advice: Never try to detain a woman against her will. If she loves you she'll stick to you. If she doesn't love you, best let her go."

Still the boy hummed and hawed and grumbled; but Ruthven was firm, and he saw that his word had no effect upon him, and what seemed harder was, that although Margaret received her gaudian's decision with a burst of tears she would not admit that it was unfair.

"No, Hamilton; you mustn't say so. Remember what I was—and from what Mr. Ruthven rescued me. Surely, he has the right to determine my fate, and no one can say he is unjust. And, perhaps," she added timidly, "he thinks I am not a fit wife for you."

"It's no such thing, Pearl! It's all his cross-grained nature. If ever I wanted a thing in this life he opposed it. And as for your fitness, I believe you're as such of a lady as any girl in London."

"Oh, Hamilton."

"I do. Look at your hands and feet and your beautiful face. My belief is that you're a duke's daughter in disguise, or that some wicked nurse stole you away from your home and substituted her own brat instead of you."

The girl blushed and smiled at her young lover's far-fetched fancy, but was very pleased at it all the same, and mingled her lamentations freely with his over their coming separation, although he could never induce her to join in his abuse of her guardian.

Ruthven's plans on behalf of his nephew thrived, however, without an obstacle, and, some few weeks after his return from Paris, he had first the pleasure of witnessing a tearful and passionate farewell between Hamilton and Margaret, and secondly, the satisfaction of conveying the lad to Dover and shipping him off to Calais.

As the boat steamed off from the pier, and Ruthven acknowledged the last wave of his nephew's hand, he felt a glow steal over him in the conviction that it was the finest day's work he had done for a long time.

And then he returned to the little house in Kensington and Margaret O'Reilly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Indian Privilege in Maine.

There is trouble among the Penobscot Indians at Indian island, Oldtown, twelve miles from Bangor, the home of the largest and most important Indian tribe in Maine, over an order of the Maine Central railroad, just issued, that they must pay full fare when traveling on that road.

For sixty years the Indians have been allowed to pay the same fare as children, the custom having its origin here. When the Bangor & Vesle, the first railroad in Maine, was built, the road carried many Indians up river and Gen. Samuel Vesle of this city, then the wealthiest man in Maine, who was president of the road, allowed the Indians to ride at children's rates and for the sixty years since the custom has continued.

The Indians declare that if the Bangor & Aroostook railroad follows the example of the Maine Central they will bring suits for heavy damages against the company. They claim that the road, formerly the Bangor & Piscataquis, was allowed to cross Orson and Black islands without paying damages, provided Indians were allowed to ride for half fare forever.—Boston Herald.

Hatching Eggs on a Fire Engine.

A good story is told concerning the members of a fire brigade in a certain town not far from Hastings. On one occasion it appears a fire broke out in the town and a rush was naturally made for the fire engine, which was always kept on the premises of one of the inhabitants. When the men attempted to take the engine out, however, they were met with the exclamation from the custodian:

"Hi! ye can't take that out. I've got a hen sitting there and you'll break her eggs."

Tradition avers that the men, seeing the force of this argument, instantly withdrew and the fire was put out by means of pails of water drawn from a neighboring well.—Pearson's Weekly.

Her Crumb of Comfort.

"What are you writing, James?" she asked, as she critically examined her bicycle tire.

"A novel of home life, dear," replied her husband.

"Never mind," she said, soothingly. "I know it's novel to you now, but all that will wear off in time."—Atlanta Constitution.

Heart Disease from Childhood.

From the Journal, Quincy, Illinois.

Paul Gross, of 624 South Third street, Quincy, Ill., is well known to many of the Journal readers. He is twenty-nine years old, was born and almost raised in Quincy. At present he is watchman on the "People's" ferry boat.

Many who have known Paul since infancy know that he has been near death's door several times. Seeing him strong and vigorous, the writer asked him the other evening what physician had cured him. His reply astonished us. This is what he said:

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are my doctor. They beat all the physicians in the country."

When asked if he would object to the Journal publishing an account of his case, Mr. Gross replied:

"Not a bit. I would be glad if you would tell what Pink Pills did for me—it might be the means of relieving others who suffer as I suffered."

"I had heart disease; of course you know that. When a child I had palpitation of the heart, and in after years all the complications that heart disease produces. At first the palpitations were not serious, for they would last only a few seconds, but as I grew older the palpitations gradually grew worse until they would completely prostrate me. These palpitations would sometimes last thirty minutes, the blood would rush to my head, and I would become so dizzy and my sight become so dimmed that I could not define any object before me. I could hardly get my breath, and it seemed to me that my heart would burst. At times I thought that I was dying. When my heart failed to do its work properly my blood became impure and that caused other troubles."

"I doctored with first one physician and then another, but the doctors only aggravated the disease. One day, two years ago, I saw an article concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a newspaper, and I made up my mind to try them—I thank the Lord that I did. I took three boxes of the Pink Pills. They not only relieved me, but completely stopped the palpitations and restored me to a state of general health of which I was proud."

"I believed that I was entirely cured, but after about eighteen months I noticed a slight fullness of the heart. I at once got a box of the Pink Pills which effectually removed this trouble, and I firmly believe that had I taken six boxes of the pills instead of three in the first place, I would never have experienced this 'fullness.' As a blood purifier and as a tonic, I know of nothing that can equal these pills."

"You can say in the Journal that Paul Gross desires all people to try Pink Pills, for I would be glad if others could be blessed as I have been blessed."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Folly of Giddy Youth.

A venerable citizen of Moscow, named Kusmin, has begun to drink whisky at the age of 134 years. When a man starts in to "booze" at that time of life there is not much hope for him.

SENT TO FORTUNE

Mrs. Alice Dover of Kenwood Now a Wealthy Widow.

PALMISTRY IS PRACTICAL

Frank T. Dover Notified of His Impending Death by Sir Henry Onequi of 39 Congress St., Chicago.



Frank T. Dover had faith in a professor of palmistry, acted on his advice and, as a consequence, left his widow with \$50,000 life insurance instead of being a pauper. Mr. Dover was mortally injured in a street car accident and died from his injuries on Wednesday night at his home on Forty-third street.

Mr. Dover was an inventor who came to Chicago from the west six months ago to interest capital in one of his inventions, but met with poor success. He lost all his money and went to work in an office. A week ago he had a windfall which he thought would be sufficient to put his scheme on its feet. He was a little skeptical on account of previous failures and consulted Sir Henry Onequi, a palmist. Sir Henry made a careful study of the case, encouraged Dover in his project, but told him he had not long to live; that he was destined to be killed in an accident within five days. He urged the inventor, therefore, to insure his life for an amount that would leave his widow comfortable.

With an insurance agent he visited again the office of Sir Henry Onequi. He had not fully decided to do it, but wanted further assurance that it was necessary. The palmist offered to pay the premium for a half interest in the amount of the policy. This decided Mr. Dover and the policy was written up.

The affairs of the company which was to bring out Mr. Dover's invention prospered the next day, and Mr. Dover, somewhat elated, went out with some friends. The party broke up at an early hour, and while on his way home Mr. Dover fell under the wheels of the car he tried to board. He died the next day.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Very Hard.

"The way of the transgressor," said the scorcher as he fell on the asphalt pavement, "is hard."—Minneapolis Journal.

If you accept a substitute, you must not fuss because its not as good as genuine HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 12c. package makes 3 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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OPIMUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book and FREE. Dr. R. E. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.



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BattleAx PLUG

DON'T FORGET for 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other brands for 10 cents.

DON'T FORGET that "Battle Ax" is made of the best leaf grown, and the quality cannot be improved.

DON'T FORGET, no matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax."

DON'T FORGET, "Economy is wealth," and you want all you can get for your money.

Why pay 10 cents for other brands when you can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents?

NEWS OF ILLINOIS.

RECORD OF MINOR DOINGS OF THE WEEK.

Seven Days' Happenings Condensed—Social, Religious, Political, Criminal, Obituary and Miscellaneous Events from Every Section of the State.

The survivors of the Thirteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, held their annual reunion at Dixon last week. Dr. Plummer, of Rock Island, and H. D. De-ment, of Chicago, made addresses. Judge J. D. Crabtree was elected president for next year.

The annual convention of German Presbyterian ministers of the north-west opened at Galena the other evening and continues four days. Sixty ministers from points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota are in attendance. The opening sermon was delivered this evening by the Rev. J. Bentley, D. D., of St. Paul, Minn.

The mysterious disappearance of Mrs. John Saltzer, of Garrett, Douglas county, is creating grave apprehension in that locality. Tuesday night at 8 o'clock she stepped out of the house saying she would return in a few minutes, but up to the present no trace of her has been found. She had a suit for divorce in court, which was to be heard on Thursday, and Mrs. Saltzer's sister asserts that she has been spirited away to prevent her from appearing against her husband.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina is booked to speak to the free-silver democrats of Chicago July 4 at Edison Park. The County Democracy Marching club gives its annual picnic that day. Vice-President R. E. Burke and his friends have no doubt that Senator Tillman will accept the invitation to speak. They admit that for some time it has been known in the inner circle of the silver men that Mr. Tillman has been anxious to appear before a Chicago crowd.

James Towler, of Bloomington, arrived at Urbana a few days ago accompanied by a woman named Alice Trent. He has been arrested and is awaiting examination on the charge of bigamy. The Bloomington authorities have forwarded a warrant sworn out by one Mrs. Minnie Browning, of that city, who claims to have been married to Towler in November last. The Champaign county authorities expect to hold both Towler and the Trent woman to the grand jury.

The recent trouble in the Christian church at Mount Vernon growing out of an attempt to change the time of holding Sunday morning service has resulted in a division of the congregation. One faction, under the regular pastor, Rev. Charles Arthur Burton, holds services in the court house, while the other faction holds services in the church, under various divines secured from elsewhere. There is no apparent present prospects of a reconciliation between the two divisions.

The heaviest fall of rain ever experienced at Galena caused a flood in Galena river that resulted in damage of \$150,000. The lumber and manufacturing districts were swept by the deluge, and the water encroached on Main street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city. Mrs. R. D. Strickland was drowned in her home. This is the only fatality reported, but several are missing. There is great anxiety about a party of sportsmen, including Herman Harle and Frank Soladay, who were encamped on the Mississippi. The storm was general hereabouts and crops are ruined.

Army worms have appeared in great numbers in the west end of Christian county, having completely demolished hundreds of acres of young corn. In one corn field of ten acres the number of worms was so large that it took just fifteen minutes to destroy the entire field. The worms are destroying the blue grass pastures in Hancock county and meadows that were rich in promise ten days ago are now perfectly bare, save that they are carpeted with worms. These worms are also making their appearance in the wheat fields, the yield of which has been already curtailed nearly 50 per cent. by the drouth.

Jacob Goldman, who is said to have confessed that he was implicated in the murder of Elkanah R. Hunter at Chicago, April 12, 1895, and that John Bates did the actual killing, is reported to have a special enmity against Bates, who is a convict now serving a three years' term in Joliet. And it is owing to the efforts of Goldman that Bates is now in jail. About the 20th of last September Goldman reported to Inspector Stuart that Bates was going to attempt to rob the postoffice at Courtland and wanted Goldman to help him. A plan was arranged by which Bates and Goldman were trapped while in the act of committing the robbery, and as a result Goldman was released and Bates sent to Joliet. Bates said at the time of his conviction that Goldman planned the job to get Bates out of the way because he feared Bates would "peach" on him regarding another crime.

Mr. and Mrs. William McConneff, of Aurora, have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

John Lemley, the student on trial at Metropolis for killing Benjamin Ladd at Brooklyn, May 2, admitted the fact and said he killed Ladd on behalf of Nora Lesley, aged 14, who, pursued by Ladd, ran to him for protection. He was put under bond of \$4,000.

Assignee Irvin French has filed a schedule of the Rockford Watch company for record in the County court. The assets are \$265,000. There is a real-estate mortgage on the factory to secure the bonds of the company to the amount of \$150,000, only two-thirds of which have been issued. There are watches in process of manufacture amounting to \$96,899.89, and finished watches to the amount of \$59,599.69. The real estate amounts to \$90,185.14 and machinery to \$81,816.16.

Lincoln Special.—An attempt to circulate a speech by Gov. Altgeld excluded the Lincoln Times, the official democratic organ of this county, from the mails. The governor styles his Chicago speech as a "supplement" and wishes it to be so entered under fourth-class mail matter. The postal authorities decided that it could not go, and in order to prevent discrimination in the classification of his paper Publisher Alexander removed the obnoxious sheet, and the words of John P. will not reach his readers by this route.

On Wednesday Charleston was in gala attire and everybody took a holiday to participate in the laying of the corner stone of the new Eastern Normal. The people worked hard to get the prize and value it accordingly. A programme of some length was carried out as planned, the chief attraction of which was the address of Governor Altgeld, who was the speaker of the day. His oration, though not very long, was to the point, and spoke in glowing terms of the people of Charleston in particular and man's work in general.

The Chicago branch of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of Missions held its annual meeting and election of officers last week in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. The old board was re-elected as follows: President, Mrs. D. B. Lyman; first vice-president, Miss C. Arnold; second vice-president, Miss Stahl; third vice-president, Mrs. D. S. Phillips; recording secretary, Mrs. S. K. Monroe; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. O. Meecham; treasurer, Mrs. J. T. Hoyne. The reports of all the officials were read and accepted. The report of the treasurer showed that the cash receipts for the year amounted to \$17,122. Of this amount all but \$122.08 has been expended for missionary work during the year. A woman's mission was established to work among the women in the Bridewell, and \$600 was appropriated for this purpose. At the conclusion of the day's business meeting the Rev. Joseph Rushton, city missionary, addressed the meeting on the need of women's work in the city missions.

Venice, a little town of a few hundred people, by the unfortunate circumstance of wreck and ruin elsewhere is made for the passing time a sort of metropolis. All west-bound passenger trains are obliged to pass through this small hamlet, switching with enormous trouble on their way to the Merchants' bridge across the Mississippi river; all the telegraphic business of newspapers published east of the same river is transacted through the medium of the railroad office, and expert telegraphers are crowding one another in the small compass of station intended for only the smallest fraction of the work forced into it by the falling of the eastern end of the Eads bridge and the destruction of the telegraph lines into St. Louis from the east. For the time Venice may be considered the whole thing of the outside connection with the devastated cities of St. Louis and East St. Louis. Messengers in skiffs, on horseback and on wheels ride regularly between the main office of the telegraph company in the Missouri city, and in this way only is communication maintained.

The hanging of John D. Jones, who stamped to death in a fit of brutal anger Mrs. Mendenhall, at the Anna, Ill., fair last fall, at Murphysboro last week ended a peculiar career. He admitted the righteousness of his conviction and professed repentance for the bad life he had led, and asked the living to take warning from his fate. Mrs. Mendenhall, who had cooked for him at the fair, was killed because she demanded money she claimed to be due her. Jones knocked her down and in his rage stamped her body under his feet so that she died. He twice escaped from jail, and the last time was captured by the police in St. Louis, while looking for his little girl. Many believed he was a victim of a terrible temper and signed a petition for a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment. His oldest son was slain in a quarrel; his father died by a runaway, another one was shot, and the father hung. The last time Jones escaped from jail he wandered through Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri and came very near to death as the result of a fight at Pine Bluff. He was supplied with money by friends in Illinois. Jones formerly was city marshal of Anna.



Gladness Comes

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

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

Sunday Rest.

Let all workmen and their friends combine to protect the Lord's day against any influence which will rob it of its sacredness. Let them strike against any Sunday work. Strike against Sunday desecration. Strike for Sunday rest and worship.—Rev. C. A. Hare.

"Er—I want some sort of a present for a young lady." "Sweetheart or sister?" "Er—why—she hasn't said which she will be yet."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TIRED SALESWOMEN

Employers Should Be More Considerate of Their Health.

Interesting Statement by a Young Lady in Brooklyn.

In the vast retail establishments of large cities, many women are employed as saleswomen.

Men formerly held the positions that



women now hold, and while women's organization is less strong than men's they are expected to do the same work. Their duties compel them to be on their feet from morning to night, and many of them, in a short time, contract these distressing complaints called "female diseases."

Then occur irregularities, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, indigestion, leucorrhoea, general debility and nervous prostration.

They are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness.

In such cases there is one tried and true remedy: Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. The following is a sample:

"My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—After writing you, and before your answer came, I was too miserable to go to the store, and so lost my position. That was five weeks ago. I am now back again in my old place, and never felt so well in all my life. The bearing-down pains and whites have left me, and I am not a bit nervous or blue. Life looks brighter to me. I don't get tired, my temper is real sweet, and I could scream right out sometimes for joy. Your Vegetable Compound is my standby. You don't know how thankful I am to you for saving me from suffering. Every woman in my position should know of your wonderful remedy. I never saw you, but I love you for being so good to me."—

Editor—W 6th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rutabagas for Fodder.

It is gratifying to see so many American farmers putting their waste places or spare pieces of land into rutabagas and turnips for early fall or long winter feeding. They are getting the European idea of root crops. There the turnips and rutabagas are sown broadcast as are almost all grains, and if not desired as roots, the foliage then is used for green food. Just imagine the results of a twenty-acre outpatch treated in this way! Think of the tremendous amount of green fodder, magnificent fodder too, coming into full play during hot August and September. Why, a field of rutabagas and turnips, there, for cattle food is worth almost as much as the oats gathered therefrom! Another good plan is to sow rutabaga seed, especially the variety known as Salzer's LaCrosse, Wis., Mammoth Russian variety, or his Milk Globe turnip sort, at the rate of one-half pound per acre, into the cornfield, just before the last cultivation. This will give you two good crops—one of corn, the other of roots from the same land! One advantage of the rutabaga is that it can be sown at any time of the summer for green food, while a sowing the latter part of July is the best in northern states for big, sweet, juicy roots for winter storage and use.

A Gown to Be Sighed For.

A striking dress is in sky-blue silk, checked with black velvet lines in keeping with the high collar and fan-shaped platings. Cuirass front and belt in blue silk set off with fancy buttons. Back bow in kilted cream muslin; wrist ruffles in cream lace. Florian's blue felt hat, relieved with a sparkling diamond buckle, flanked on either side with black ostrich tips.

The Glorious Fourth.

The C. & E. I. R. R. are making elaborate preparations for a grand celebration on the 4th of July at their beautiful picnic grounds, Island Park.

A rate of \$1 for the round trip will be made from Chicago. Excellent boating, fishing and plenty of room for everybody makes this one of the most popular resorts near Chicago.

Profits of a Steamship Line. The Cunard company's profits for the year just closed were \$50,000 (\$250,000) more than for the previous year.

If the Baby Is Cussing Teeth, Be sure and use this old and well-tried remedy. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

A salmon has been known to produce 10,000,000 eggs. Some female spiders produce 2,000 eggs. A queen bee produces 100,000 eggs in a season.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The excessively weak condition of Voltaire prevented his being baptized for several months after his birth.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chills, Piles, etc. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

It would take 27,000 spiders to produce one pound of web.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

There are 9,000 cells in a square foot of honeycomb.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Nervousness, Trembling and all other fits free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send to Dr. Kline, 233 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Man's heart beats 92,160 times in a day.



"Pretty Pill" says "Pretty Poll"

She's just "poll parroting." There's no prettiness in pills, except on the theory of "pretty is that pretty does." In that case she's right.

Ayer's Pills

do cure biliousness, constipation, and all liver troubles.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. XI, NO. 23.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Columbia Bicycles

Facts

Popularity does not come without cause. Nothing but the standard quality that is invariably maintained in Columbia Bicycles could secure such indorsement as comes unsought to Columbias.

EVERYBODY'S CHOICE

When The New York Journal offered the choice of the ten leading makes of bicycles recently to the ten winners of a guessing contest, every one of the ten selected Columbias. And The Journal bought ten Columbias at \$100 each.

TIFFANY'S CHOICE

When Tiffany & Co., the famous jewelers, desired to make an experiment with elaborate decoration of bicycles, they of course first selected a Columbia—and paid \$100 for it. They have decorated other bicycles since, but Columbia was first choice.

CHOSEN by the GOVERNMENT

When the United States Government recently asked for proposals for furnishing five bicycles, it received bids from other makers of from \$50 to \$85 and our bid of \$100 each for Columbias, their invaluable price. And the experts selected Columbias, as in their opinion Columbias were worth every dollar of the price asked.

If you are able to pay \$100 for a Bicycle, will you be content with any but a Columbia?

POPE MFG. CO., Makers, Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity let us know.

Dr. Kay's Renovator

enriches the blood giving new life and vigor to the whole body. It is the VERY BEST NERVE TONIC known. Very pleasant and easy to take. It is made from pure concentrated extracts, in tablet form and has 2 to 4 times the doses that liquid remedies have. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price \$2.00 and \$1.00. STAMP FOR FREE SAMPLE AND OUR BOOKLET. It treats nearly all diseases and has many valuable receipts. Many value it worth \$2.00 if they could not get another. Address our Western Office, Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

ILLINOIS STATE SANITARIUM OF CHICAGO.

277 and 279 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois. Best resort for the cure of Chronic and Blood diseases of men and women. Separate building for ladies before and during confinement, with home comfort. In seventy one years old and I shall recommend it to others for private. Monthly irregularities cured without pain and danger.

PISO'S CURE FOR COLIC WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. One in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

CARY WHISPERINGS.
School closed Wednesday. Hurrah for a long vacation!
Frank Tomisky was home on a visit this week.
E. E. Rowell was a Chicago visitor Wednesday.
L. R. Lines was seen on our streets Thursday.
Frank Breene spent Monday and Tuesday at Huntley.
Dr. Ballou of Nunda made a pleasant call here Thursday.
Allie Miner is spending a few days with relatives here.
Fred Ketchum is visiting friends here this week.
The Algonquin band played here on Decoration Day.
Miss Jennie Brown of Chicago visited at Nish's last week.
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Sprague are now settled in their new home.
We hear that a number of bicycles will soon be seen on our streets.
Miss Dora Sterling of Elgin is visiting with Mrs. G. F. Sprague this week.
Mr. L. Burton and family of Nunda visited relatives here Sunday.
A very fine program was given at the school house Wednesday afternoon.
A bus load of Good Templars attended the exercises at Algonquin Saturday afternoon.
Guy Crabtree and Harry Newbold attended the War Song concert at Algonquin, Thursday evening.
Mr. J. F. Baldwin and family of Nunda, were seen on our streets Sunday.
A number of our young people attended the dance Monday night at John McManaman's.
Miss Lawson, accompanied by the Misses Munshaw drove to Ringwood Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. Dell Heath spent Wednesday and Thursday at Janesville.
Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Seebert of Barrington were pleasant callers Thursday.
Mrs. John McMillan of Woodstock spent a few days with Miss Anna Nish.
Mrs. G. F. Sprague and mother, Mrs. Nish, were Chicago visitors Monday.
Will McNett is home from school, the Evanston schools closing Wednesday.
A number of our young people attended a strawberry social at Barreville, Tuesday evening of last week.
Mrs. Lowell Blaisdell, who has been living here for some time, departed Tuesday morning for her new home in Tennessee.
Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree, Guy Crabtree and Miss Heath attended the funeral of Master Roy Lawson in Elgin, Sunday.
The Misses Louise and Fannie Munshaw, Ada and Edna Smith, and Mr. Louis Smith visited Woodstock last week.
It pays to buy your painting materials of J. D. Lamey & Co., Barrington. They are selling Shipman's strictly pure white lead at \$5.40 per hundred pounds, and the best linseed oil at 45 cents per gallon.
The I. O. O. F., I. O. G. T., Royal Neighbors and Juvenile Temple Lodges; marched in a body in the procession on Decoration Day. The following program was rendered: Song by Choir; Invocation, Rev. Hall; Speaking, Mrs. G. F. Sprague; Song, by Choir; Address, Rev. Hall; Song, Choir.
Sunday evening while Floyd Weaver, Maude Osgood, and Nellie Tomisky were out driving, the horse got to kicking and the reins broke. Nellie Tomiskey jumped and escaped with some bruises and severe scratches; the others were thrown out and Miss Osgood's knee was dislocated by the fall. Another carriage happening to come up, took the girls home. We are glad to say both are doing well.

WAUCONDA.
J. Golding was a Chicago visitor Thursday of last week.
Gilbert Hubbard of Nunda was on our streets Thursday.
A. R. Johnson made a trip to Chicago Tuesday.
George Hapke was a Waukegan visitor Friday last.
F. W. Kingsley of Mayfair visited with J. A. Brand a few days last week.
Mr. Whitcomb of Chicago spent Saturday with Robert Harrison.
George Freye of Nunda was on our streets Tuesday.
L. M. Hill of Evanston spent Sunday with his parents.
Seth Turner took a load of hardware to Nunda for Freye Bros. Tuesday.
G. W. Pratt has improved the appearance of his hotel building with a

new sign. Hereafter it will be known as the Lakeside hotel instead of the Pratt house.
Vernie Ford of Chicago visited with relatives Sunday.
George Ponsot of Elgin, our former jeweler, was here last Saturday.
A. J. Raymond of Volo was on our streets Wednesday.
Wm. Tecombe made a business trip to Waukegan Friday of last week.
Miss Lulu Oaks of Chicago spent a few days with relatives and friends in our village last week.
Read the advertisement of M. W. Hughes, the new Wauconda furniture man. He will give you bargains.
Miss Florence Ruggles went to Chicago Wednesday to purchase a new line of millinery goods.
Misses Roney and Grace of Chicago visited with friends and relatives here Friday and Saturday of last week.
M. W. Hughes went to Lake Zurich Wednesday after another load of furniture.
Waukegan barbed wire is the best wire made. 308 pounds to the mile. Price \$2.70 per hundred pounds. Sold by J. W. Gilbert, Wauconda.
Dr. Dawson has changed his office rooms. Hereafter he will be found in the Bangs building above the millinery shop.
Mrs. H. Maiman, who has been spending the past seven weeks in Iowa, has returned home much improved in health.
An ordinance has been passed to the effect that no more wire fences shall be built along the highways, and that all hedge fences along the line of sidewalks within the village shall be removed.
The May party given at the Oakland hotel last Friday evening was not largely attended, but a social good time was enjoyed by all present. We hope that there will be a larger attendance at the party given this evening.
F. J. Weiser of Geo. P. Bent's establishment, Chicago, was here Friday tuning pianos. From all reports he is the best piano tuner that ever visited our burg.
A. North, who has been traveling through several of the eastern states during the past six weeks, is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. North at present writing.
It pays to buy your painting materials of J. D. Lamey & Co., Barrington. They are selling Shipman's strictly pure white lead at \$5.40 per hundred pounds, and the best linseed oil at 45 cents per gallon.
Rev. P. O'Neil preached his farewell sermon at the Catholic church Sunday, previous to his departure for Europe, where he will spend about two months. Rev. O'Neil is well liked by the members of the parish and they hope he will return to Wauconda.
An account of our proposed railroad is given in another column of this paper. We are still in hopes of seeing a road built through here in the near future, and it certainly looks as though we will not be disappointed.
The Alumni association held their annual meeting Saturday evening. They have decided to give a banquet Thursday evening, June 11th. The committees were instructed to make the necessary arrangements and report at a meeting which is to be held this evening.
The commencement exercises will be held at the Baptist church, Wednesday evening, June 10th. An exceedingly fine program has been prepared and will be executed in a most excellent manner.
Memorial Services were held here Saturday under the auspices of the G. A. R. Post, assisted by the W. R. C. The procession formed at the G. A. R. hall at 1.30 p. m., then marched to the cemetery where the graves of dead comrades were strewn with flowers. The procession then marched to the Oakland hall, where the addresses were delivered. Rev. H. H. Satterfield delivered the address of the Day. Music was furnished by the Wauconda and Lake Zurich Military bands and the Wauconda choir. The services were attended by the largest crowd of people that ever observed the day in Wauconda.
Oh, say! do not fail to witness the game of ball tomorrow between the married men and the single men on Zurich ball grounds. Entrance fee, 10 cents.

PEOPLE PRAISE CEREAL WINDSOR COFFEE.
Why? It goes farther, costs less and agrees with the most delicate stomach. Has all the healthful qualities of coffee and none of its bad effects. Ask your grocer. In orange red tin cans.

BARRINGTON LOCALS.
George Humes is doing carpenter work on the farm of W. E. Webb.
The Honey Lake school closes June 10th. The scholars will give a short program on that day.
T. H. Stuart was a visitor at the home of G. Burtis Tuesday.
Justice J. W. Bennett was a Chicago visitor Thursday.
Miss Mollie Burtis was a visitor at the home of her brother, George, this week.
The Honey Lake school is the proud owner of a bell and tower.
Mrs. Mary Gibney was a visitor at her farm this week, shaking hands with neighbors and friends.
Spinner Bros. have purchased a farm near Libertyville.
Miss Dunklee has gone to Iowa, to visit parents and friends.
Miss Estella Grace is the owner of a high grade bike.
Raymond, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hager, is on the sick list.
Mrs. Sam Gieske was a Chicago visitor Monday.
C. Dunn of Chicago was a pleasant caller Saturday.
Miss Baecher of Wauconda was a Barrington visitor Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vermilya visited at Crystal Lake Sunday.
Mrs. Reynolds, sr., of Chicago visited relatives here this week.
Eli Abbs and daughter of Chicago were Barrington visitors Sunday.
Miss Ella Wolf of Chicago visited Barrington friends Saturday and Sunday. Her sister, Miss Laura, accompanied her home.
Miss Ida Gieske, accompanied by her brother, Bert, visited over Sunday with her brother, Frank, at Libertyville.
Dr. and Mrs. Dornbusch of Des Moines were guests at the home of J. Zimmerman Sunday.
Miss Julia Lamey of Chicago, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Lester, spent Sunday with her parents.

A CURE FOR MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. R. L. Lamson, of Fairmount, Illinois, says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have seen." For sale by A. L. Waller, Druggist.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
FOR SALE OR RENT—House and two lots in Parker's subdivision, cheap. Apply to M. T. Lamey, Barrington. Will not sell property should I find a tenant.
FOR RENT—Business building with adjoining property. For particulars call or address, H. DIEKMAN, care Review.
M. C. McIntosh has for sale a few good notes of \$100 to \$500 each, well secured, which will net the investor 6 to 6½ per cent.
FOR SALE—Monarch wheel, model of 1895. Only used three months. For particulars call at this office.
FOR SALE—Farm containing 40 acres, owned by James Jones, and situated two miles east of Barrington and four miles west of Palatine. For particulars call on or address M. T. LAMEY, Barrington, Ill.
For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to change it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by A. L. Waller, druggist.

HENRY HILLMAN
cannot and will not be undersold in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, ETC.
YARD AND RESIDENCE:
Lake Zurich, Illinois.

Good Fit.
Best Material.
At the Lowest Prices.

These three points are essential when you want to buy Footwear. The store that combines these three points gets your patronage—or it ought to. Our constant aim is to serve our customers with Shoes that are a Good Fit, made of the Best Material and to sell them at the Lowest Prices. Call in and see whether we are doing this. It costs you nothing to investigate.

Wolthausen & Landwer,
BARRINGTON.
Dealers in General Merchandise.

Bargains —

Having purchased a line of Gents' Furnishing Goods at a tremendous low figure we are enabled to offer the following bargains:

Sweaters. We have an unusually fine assortment of good serviceable sweaters from **25c** up.

Stockings and Socks It takes just double the money to buy them elsewhere **4c** up.

Neglige Shirts, 40c Just what you want for summer

Dress Shirts, 48c Laundered, with collars and cuffs attached, that usually retail at \$1.00 and upwards, we sell for **48c** and our 78c shirts are too good values to remain long in our store, so come early and secure a bargain.

Handkerchiefs, 4c They are made of good white linen.

Neckties of every description. Windsor ties that usually retail at 15c, must go at **4c** Embroidered Silk are a little more.

These goods we have bought to sell, and being comparatively a new firm, we are striving to make your acquaintance, and in order to make it an object for you to call will slash prices right and left.

CARMEL & LIPOFSKY, Barrington, Ill.

THE OAKLAND HOTEL,
J. W. MULLEN,
Proprietor.
WAUCONDA, ILL.
Special attention given to the accommodation of fishing parties.
Rates, \$1 a day —
When in Wauconda give us a call. — Everything first-class.

Remember
That we are also
HEADQUARTERS
for the Celebrated
Jewel Gasolene Stoves

If you need a Stove of any kind, or anything in the Hardware line, give me a call. I'll give you figures that will make other dealers throw up their hands in amazement.

H. D. A. GREBE,
BARRINGTON, ILL.

GEO. M. WAGNER,
—DEALER IN—
Fresh and Salt Meats
Vegetables, Poultry and Fish in Season.
I respectfully solicit a trial order from the residents of Barrington and vicinity
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
BARRINGTON, ILLS.