

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

Vol. 11. No. 18.

BARRINGTON, ILL., SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1896.

\$1.25 A YEAR.

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Geo. Barnett is visiting his mother.
Full cream cheese at A. W. Meyer & Co's.
Miss Edna Hawley visited Chicago Tuesday.
F. E. Hawley was a Libertyville caller Tuesday.
Dr. Clausius made a trip to Chicago Tuesday.
H. D. A. Grebe transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.
Mrs. Wm. Young was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.
Rev. Henry Meier visited in Chicago Tuesday.
Miss Olga Waller was the guest of Chicago friends Tuesday.
Geo. Hume of Chicago is stopping at the home of Geo. Burtis.
Charles Harrower returned to Campaign to resume his studies.
E. J. Heimerdinger of Chicago spent Sunday with his parents.
I will sell grapes for 1 1/2 cents per pound. **GEORGE BEELER.**
Mrs. August Wessel was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.
Miss Grace Otis is attending school in Chicago.
Mrs S. Gillette visited relatives here this week.
Clayton Peebles returned from his New York trip Thursday evening.
Misses Ethyl Robertson and Leila Lines are attending school at Mayfair.
A new lot of boy's knee pants at A. W. Meyer & Co's.
Will Weinert returned home Monday, after a pleasant visit with friends.
George Stiefenhofer and Enoch Landwer were Elgin callers Tuesday.
Miss Nellie Dawson is attending the Cook county Normal school.
Miss Hinsdell of Elgin visited at the home of Rev. T. E. Ream this week.
Miss Gertrude Meyer spent Monday at Wheeling.
J. E. Heise, accompanied by his son, returned from his trip to Canada Saturday.
We would like to know who won that race the other night, Newton or Abram?
M. Richmond and family of Palatine spent Sunday at the home of J. E. Heise.
Dr. Dornbusch and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Zimmerman Sunday.
A dance will be given at Foreman's pavillion this evening. Good music has been engaged for the occasion and a good time is promised to all.
R. Burton, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was a pleasant visitor here during the past week.
Miss Rose Roloff returned to the city yesterday after a visit with her parents.
Mr. and Mrs. Silas Robertson left Thursday evening for Colorado Springs, Colo., where they will spend the winter.
H. G. Miller spent Labor Day in Chicago, where he heard Candidate Bryan make a speech.
Rev. Wm. T. Ream, pastor of the Plano Congregational church, will preach at the M. E. church tomorrow.
Mrs. Jas. Grace and daughter, Florence, visited friends in Barrington Tuesday, leaving Wednesday for a visit with relatives in Chicago.
The Woman's Missionary society of the Salem church met at the home of B. H. Landwer Thursday.
J. Clinton and Miss Jennie Paul of Chicago visited with Mr. and Mrs. H. Boehmer Sunday.
Miss Gusta Wagner and George Golden of Elgin were guests at the home of E. Rieke Sunday.
Rev. Hinze of Chicago will conduct the quarterly services at the Zion's church on Friday and Saturday, and will also conduct the Sunday services. All are invited.

Most any style you may wish in ladies' fine shoes at A. W. Meyer & Co's.
Miss Frances Wheeler of Irving Park spent Sunday with Miss Esther Elvidge.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Applebee of Denver spent Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kingsley.
Henry Hachmeister and wife are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hachmeister.
Miss Lillian Allerson, who has been visiting at the home of Wm. Thorpe, returned to Chicago Sunday.
George Cogswell was a guest at the home of H. Hachmeister the latter part of this week.
Miss Katie McCullough, accompanied by Master Willie and Miss Dottie Webbe, spent Monday in Chicago.
A very important business meeting of the Epworth League will be held at the home of Miss Laura Wilmer next Monday evening. All members are requested to be present.
Dr. Kuechler, the Chicago dentist, will be at the Columbia Hotel next Thursday, where he will be pleased to see all who are in need of the services of a first-class dentist. His rates are reasonable, and his work here for the past month has given entire satisfaction. Give him a call.



PROF. F. E. SMITH,
PRINCIPAL OF THE BARRINGTON SCHOOLS.
Few educators have risen to the front in their respective vocations as rapidly as the subject of this sketch. Prof. Smith was born in Burlington, this state, on June 11, 1865, on a farm. When but fifteen years of age he entered the Elgin Academy where he graduated with the class of '84, after which he engaged in the hardware business in Hampshire for one year. After disposing of his business he attended school at Beloit. He accepted a position as teacher of the grammar room in the Hampshire Public schools after concluding his studies at Beloit, which position he held for two years, at the end of which time he was offered and accepted the principality of the public schools of Grants Park, Kankakee county, Ill., where he remained for four years, when he came to Barrington and took charge of her public schools, and a great share of the credit for the high standard our schools have attained in the last three years is due to his untiring energy and brilliant qualifications.
Prof. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Maude Ganong of Hampshire on Christmas Day, 1888, and their happy home life is evidence that marriage is not a failure, in their case at least.
Prof. and Mrs. Smith have made many friends during their stay in Barrington, all of whom firmly believe that the Professor will surely attain the highest success in the educational field, in which THE REVIEW heartily joins.
E. M. Blocks is general agent for the American Contract Co., a firm that will pay up your insurance policy at the same price you are now paying. It is a good substantial company, and their scheme, while new, is profitable to both the company and their customers. It will bear investigation.
Master Albion Scotson, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Webbe, gave a party Thursday afternoon to a few of his young playmates, the occasion being his 6th birthday. Presents were distributed to the little guests, and a most enjoyable time was spent by them.

For children's school shoes go to A. W. Meyer & Co. Their prices are the lowest.

Have you blue eyes? No? Then your chances for becoming president of the United States are small, for, with the single exception of William H. Harrison all our presidents have had blue eyes.

A number of our small boys as well as a goodly number of older inhabitants listened to a vocal selection by a man loaded with too much fire water Saturday noon. After one or two numbers Marshall Sandman joined the audience, and after listening a moment decided to "cage" him.

A unique and pretty party was recently given at the summer home of W. E. Webbe near Lake Zurich. The grounds were illuminated by Chinese and colored lights. The program consisted of songs, recitations, etc., and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The party was opened with a march by the entire cast, including Misses Katie McCullough, Rieke Wienecke, Cora and Myrtle Burtis and Dottie Webbe, and Masters Louis, Charles and Fred Wienicke and Willie and Albion Webbe.

The adjourned meeting of the Village Board Monday evening was attended by all the members with the exception of Trustee Willmarth. The village attorney was present, and advised the board how to proceed in the Station street matter. A committee composed of Trustee Robertson, President Boehmer and Village Attorney Redmond, was appointed to conclude the necessary details to opening the street. No other business was transacted with the exception of discussing the street and sidewalk grade, of which we shall speak more fully next week.

AN OFFER—We have made an arrangement with the Publishers of Demorest's Magazine whereby we are able to offer our readers De Longpre's water color study "Chrysanthemums," at the ridiculously low price of 10 cents per copy. The picture is 12x28 inches in size and is printed in twelve colors. The art publishers both of this country and Europe vie with each other every fall in producing elegant colored art studies but none of them has equalled De Longpre's "Chrysanthemums," which every reader of this paper can now have by cutting out this slip and sending it to the BARRINGTON REVIEW with ten cents.

The Children's Day exercises at the Salem church Sunday morning and evening were extra fine. The beautiful church edifice was decorated in a very appropriate manner. The altar was surrounded by a circle of fragrant flowers, while on each side a blue canvas was supported by two columns draped in the "Red, White and Blue." Through the center of the canvass a light was thrown on a fountain which played in the center of the altar. The fountain was as pretty a piece of work as we have seen for a long time, and was constructed by Carl Naehner. The program of the small children in the morning was very fine, and deserves special mention, while at the evening service the older people also rendered a good program. It was an event that drew an immense audience, all of whom were well pleased with the day's exercises.

ADVENT OF FOOTBALL.—The football season was ushered in at Barrington Saturday afternoon by a well-played game between the Palatine and Barrington teams. The Palatine aggregation, consisting of the players and a large number of "rooters," arrived on the 2:10 train during a drenching rain, which, however, soon subsided, enabling the boys to commence the game. During the first half Palatine scored two touchdowns but kicked only one goal, making the score 10 to 0 at the close of the half. In the last half Palatine gradually worked the ball towards the Barrington goal, scoring another touchdown, but again failed to kick goal. The gains were made almost entirely by "line bucking," very few attempts at end runs being made. The one-sided result was clearly owing to lack of practice on the part of the Barrington team. Score, Palatine, 14; Barrington, 0. Referee, Filbert. Umpire, Danielson.

A. W. MEYER & CO.

Combination Prices Go to Pieces on **FLOUR** OUR BEST, per bbl. only \$3.50

The large combination formed a few months ago by all the leading flour millers throughout the Northwest to maintain and advance prices on flour has gone to pieces. Each miller has decided to run his own business. Again we have honest competition, and for cash we bought a car of flour that enables us to quote you these low figures.

SNOW FLAKE, the best family flour, per barrel, only \$3.35

Try Angel Food Pastry Flour.

Groceries always the cheapest at

The Busy Big Store.

A. W. MEYER & CO., Barrington

A. KATZ, Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he has purchased the business formerly conducted by J. Jappe, and is now conducting the same as a

First-class Jewelry Store

With a Fine Stock of

JEWELRY and WATCHES

to select from at the Lowest Prices.

For the Next 60 Days Only

A SPECIAL SALE BY ORDER.

Elgin or Waltham movement in silver case, screw, dust-proof case, \$6.50; in solid silver case, open face, 8.50; in solid hunting case \$9.50; G. M. Wheeler or H. H. Taylor 15-jeweled movement in 10-k gold-filled case, hunting or open face, \$12.00; same in 14-k case \$13.50; B. W. Raymond movement in a 14k case, warranted for 20 years, \$18.00; Hampden 17-jeweled movement in 14k case \$20.00; 15-jeweled movement in 14k case \$16.00; Hampden movement in 10k case \$13.00; mantelpiece clocks, latest style \$6.00, bronze trimmed \$7.00; Alarm clocks 90c. All goods worth double. Orders filled out immediately. Great reduction in chains, charms, and rings. P. S.—All the movements sold in my place are warranted to keep time for three years. Call and give me a trial. Respectfully, A. KATZ.

Protect Your Homes!

Insurance is a good investment. The expense is very small. To get insurance in the best companies at the Lowest Rate call on

M. T. LAMEY, BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Barrington Review.

H. T. LAMBY, 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.

Gen. Walker and staff headed the parade of the G. A. R. at St. Paul Wednesday. It consisted of eight divisions. The first division, led by the veteran signal corps, included the departments of Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. The parade was two miles in length.

Batson, Baldwin & Estel, lumber dealers of Moundsville, W. Va., failed. Assets, \$12,000; liabilities, not given.

J. E. Thompson, proprietor of a general store in Griswold, Iowa, failed. Liabilities, \$4,000; assets not known.

C. E. Capps & Brother, dry goods merchants of Vandalia, have assigned to Joseph A. Gordon. Assets and liabilities, \$9,000 each.

Closser Brothers, general merchants of Kingsbury, Ind., made an assignment to J. Vene Dorland. Assets, \$2,500; liabilities, \$3,500.

Examiner Stone has ascertained that the defunct Sioux National bank of Sioux City, Iowa, has on hand \$100,000, more than will be needed to pay all depositors.

Morris, Ill., observed Labor day with B. Berlyn of Chicago as the orator.

Thomas I. Kidd of Chicago delivered the Labor day address at Green Bay, Wis.

Times were considered too hard to undertake any celebration at Menasha, Wis.

A large parade was the feature of Menominee, Mich., where the address was delivered by M. K. Dayle.

All the mills at Marshfield, Wis., were closed in honor of Labor day. Gov. Upham was present.

One thousand men were in line at Kenosha, Wis., and three picnics were held, but no speeches were made.

Labor day was celebrated by 3,000 people at Sturgis, S. D. Judge A. J. Plowman delivered the address.

Mr. Stackpole of Pullman and Max Kahn spoke at Rockford, Ill. Business was only partially suspended.

Labor day was observed for the first time in the history of Baraboo, Wis. There was a German picnic at Devil's lake.

The Trade and Labor congress had charge of the celebration at Dubuque, Iowa. Charles Dold of Chicago was the speaker.

Delegations from Duluth, Superior, Washburn and Bayfield joined in the Labor day celebration at Ashland, Wis. Attorney General Mylrea and William O'Keefe were the principal speakers.

There was no procession at Oshkosh, Wis., but 3,000 persons celebrated Labor day at the fair grounds, where addresses were delivered by Victor S. Berger of Milwaukee and Peter Grimes of Chicago.

Labor day was celebrated at Dubuque, Iowa, by the united labor and fraternal organizations of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline. A mass picnic at Schuetzen park was addressed by L. H. Negele of St. Louis and Geo. W. Scott of Davenport.

All the offices and nearly all the business houses were closed at Council Bluffs, Iowa. The feature of the exercises was a discussion of the financial question between Emmett Tinley, member of the sound money state committee, and C. J. Smythe, silver candidate for attorney general of Nebraska.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher, recently released from Portland prison, England, became violent and was taken to the sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., known as the Long Island Home.

A Vienna dispatch to the London Chronicle says: "It is stated that Peter Count Kapnist, Russian ambassador here, will succeed Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky as Russian minister of foreign affairs. Count Kapnist goes to Paris to meet the czar."

A steam yacht containing twelve people was swamped off Elmwood Beach, N. Y., in the Niagara River, during a squall this afternoon. William G. Farthing, aged 45, and Miss Lou Gilbert, 36, were drowned.

At the annual meeting of the Indiana State Labor day officers Muncie was selected as the place for next year's celebration. Final vote: Indianapolis, 31; Muncie, 34; Elwood dropped out.

Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne suffered a stroke of paralysis at Cleveland, Ohio, last Wednesday and has been unconscious most of the time since. Little hope is entertained for his recovery. He is nearly 90 years old and is one of the wealthiest men in Ohio.

The Italian government has demanded an indemnity from the porte for the massacre of Italian subjects in Constantinople.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Peary steamer Hope was sighted by many Newfoundland fishermen along the coast of northern Labrador about July 20. Everything appeared to be right with her, and no ice floes was in sight.

While boring a well on J. G. Weisjohn's premises in Wanatah, Ind., the workmen struck oil and gas at a depth of 116 feet. It burns with a steady flame and the belief prevails that an important discovery has been made. Petroleum oil is known to exist in appreciable quantities only a few miles south of Wanatah.

The failure of the First National bank of Helena, Mont., was announced Friday by the posting of a notice that the bank was unable to meet withdrawals demanded of it. The depositors will be paid in full.

Lloyd Brice has sold the North American Review, one of the oldest magazines in the United States. David A. Monroe, who is the new editor, president and treasurer, was for a number of years connected with the literary department of Harper & Brothers. He became general manager of the Review in May, 1889.

Grape rot has made its appearance in the vineyards of Hancock county, Illinois, and much damage is being done.

Judge Henry W. Scott of the Oklahoma supreme court, who resigned some time ago, has gone to New York with his family.

The Mexican government is making an effort to extradite Santa Teresa, the Mexican "faith healer," from El Paso, Tex.

Members of the Newhouse family from Rush, Marion, Henry, and Madison counties, Indiana, held a reunion at Rushville Friday.

While workmen were boring for water on Henry Wojohn's farm at Valparaiso they struck a flow of natural gas at a depth of 114 feet.

The Jerseyville, Ill., Journal has been purchased by J. M. Page, proprietor of the Jersey County Democrat, who will discontinue its publication.

The Cincinnati conference of the Methodist church held its fifty-fifth session as Piqua, O.

The Jefferson County Sunday School association held a two-day session at Mount Vernon, Ill.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union of the nineteenth Illinois district held a four-day session at Charleston.

The thirty-second annual convention of the Cass County Sunday School association was held at Virginia, Ill.

At Dayton, O., sessions were held by the Evangelical Lutheran church, the United Brethren church and the Baptist Western Union association.

The old settlers of Montgomery county, Illinois, held a meeting at Hillsboro and listened to an address on early Illinois history by Nicholas Perrin of Lebanon.

Pioneers of Dakota county, Nebraska, held their fifteenth annual reunion at Dakota City, with an attendance of over 5,000. Speeches and games made up the programme.

Red River Baptists, in session at Quincy, Ill., elected the following officers: Moderator, Rev. J. F. Thomas of Chicago; assistant moderator, Rev. S. H. Green of Paris; clerk, Rev. W. E. Helm of Champaign; corresponding secretary, Rev. R. De Baptiste of Chicago; executive board, Rev. James Thomas of Peoria, and Rev. T. C. Fleming of Braidwood.

The Northwestern Millers' association, also known as the flour trust, with headquarters at Chicago, has gone to the wall. It was organized a year ago to maintain a uniform price of flour and to do away with competition.

John E. Carland has been appointed United States judge by President Cleveland to succeed A. J. Edgerton at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Miss Laura Millson, a niece of William Jennings Bryan, nominee for president, was married to John L. Martin in Jeffersonville, Ind., by Squire Hause. Both are from Salem, Ill., from which place they eloped.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
Cattle—Com. to prime	\$.120	@ 5.15
Hogs—All grades	1.50	@ 3.35
Sheep and lambs	1.25	@ 4.60
Wheat—No. 2 red	.60	
Corn—No. 2	.20 1/2	@ 20 1/2
Oats—No. 3 new	.12 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Rye—No. 2	.30 1/4	
Eggs	.11 1/2	@ .12
Butter	.10	@ .16
Potatoes	.18	@ .27
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 2 spring	.54 1/2	
Corn—No. 3	.23 1/2	
Oats—No. 2 white	.18 1/2	
Barley—No. 2	.34	
DETROIT.		
Wheat—No. 1 white	.60	
Corn—No. 2	.22	
Oats—No. 2 white	.19	
Rye—No. 2	.32 1/2	
NEW YORK.		
Wheat—No. 1 hard	.69 1/2	
Corn—No. 2	.26	
Oats—No. 2	.19 1/2	
Butter	.08 1/2	@ .16 1/2
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Cash	.63 1/2	
Corn—No. 2	.23	
Oats—No. 2	.17	
Rye—No. 2	.23	
Cloverseed—October	.420	

POINTER TO FARMERS.

WHY THE PRICE OF PRODUCE IS SMALL.

Statement by a Practical Farmer Which Is Worthy of the Consideration of Every Tiller of the Soil—Condition and Theory.



This subject may be answered to perfect satisfaction, if people will only look at facts. A practical farmer once said he would rather own a good farm in the vicinity of a mine than to own the mine. He said if the mine was worked he could make more money selling produce to the miners than the owner of the mine could make; that if the mine was not worked it was not worth anything, and he could always make a living out of his farm.

This statement of this practical farmer is worthy of serious consideration. The farmer can always do well if there is a demand for his produce. When he makes a crop he wants somebody to buy it. Look now at the facts; if the mills and factories are not running, the mines are less worked. If the mills and factories are idle many other industries stop. Activity in manufacturing begets activity in many other things; railroads, steamboats and wagons all have more to do; merchants have more to do; everybody has more to do. The more there is to do the more people are employed to do it. All who are employed get wages. What they get they can pay out for what they want. The more people there are at work and getting pay the more money is in hand ready to be expended for the farmer's produce.

But some one will say all these people have to live anyway and have to be fed. Yes but this difference appears: People may live very economically and cheap; they would like to live better, but they have no money unless they have work, and they do on just as little as possible. A family can live, if one member gets as much as a dollar a day, but if two or three members of the family each gets two dollars a day that family will live just that much better.

Some will now say it is extravagant for people to live liberally—that they ought to be economical and all that. Let the man who says this reflect on how much his family expends. He perhaps thinks his income of one, two, or three, or five thousand dollars a year is little enough. Why does he not live on a dollar a day?

The truth is it is but a natural privilege that a man wants when he wants to live better than merely keeping alive. If the people can get good pay it is their privilege to want to use it for home comforts. A man naturally wants his wife and children to have some of the good things of life—a carpet, rocking chair, some books, some nice clothes. Nobody wants to be cramped down to the bare necessities of life.

If people have work they will live more liberally and in greater comfort, and thereby they will spend more money, and the farmer will have more people to sell to, and get more money for what he has to sell.

Now, we had just as well try to make water run up hill as to try to have busy factories in the country without protection to our American industries. Free trade says the people of the old world can make all sorts of goods and bring them to this country free of duty. If that is done of course the people of this country will be out of a job. What our people want is the job. They want the work.

Free trade says let any man have the job, no matter what country he lives in. Protection says we will give work to our own people. We will run factories and mills in this country, and this will open the mines, and this will make work for railroads and steamboats and wagons, and everybody else will have more to do. Men will have to be employed and they will get pay, and they will have money to spend for the farmer's produce.

The pitiful cry of the free trader is that a man ought to be allowed to buy his clothes for just as little as possible. Suppose it would be true that protection would cause a man to give a little more for his coat, and cause a farmer to give a little more for his plow, or a rake, what does this amount to when a man has work at good wages and the farmer has somebody to sell his stuff to?

Is it not perfectly plain that the interests of the farmer and the mechanic are just the same. The farmer wants more money for his wheat. Why does not somebody say the mechanic wants to buy his flour just as cheap as he can get it? What comfort is that to the farmer?

The farmer wants good prices, the manufacturer wants good prices, the mechanic wants good prices, everybody wants good prices. Free trade, by taking the work out of our own hands, strikes a blow at all alike.

Put protection duties on foreign manufactures and give our own people a chance to work is the policy of protection. We want division of labor in our country. While some raise crops, others want to work in factories. This will make a home market, and it will not only give work and employment to our people, but raise the price of produce. The whole case lies in the simple fact that free trade gives the work to the hundreds of people who live in the old world and takes it away from our own people.

It was the free trade vote of 1892 that caused what the platform adopted by the recent convention in this city called "cessation of our prosperity." Instead of that condition being traceable to any conduct of the republican party it is traceable directly to the panic produced when this country voted for free trade. It is part of the work of the republican party to rectify that tremendous mistake.—Louisville Commercial.

British Prosperity.

Great Britain is enjoying an era of unexampled prosperity. The mills and workshops of England are ablaze with activity and wage-earners are contentedly employed. We hear no more of bread riots on Trafalgar square and the walking delegate has been silenced.

The transition from pinching want and spiritless idleness to copious plenty and lively employment is coincident with the gradual operation of the Wilson free trade bill. Although it may be entirely unrelated to it, the fact is, that English mills were closed and English workmen idle while the McKinley bill was on the statute book; now the mills are going and the workmen are employed and we have the Wilson bill and general stagnation.

Give the English manufacturer a free and practically unrestricted market in this greatest and most voracious consuming country and he will keep his workmen busy. By the same license the American manufacturer is

A POSER FOR GROVER.



LI HUNG CHANG—But why shut out Chinese labor at one door and admit the products of Chinese labor at the other door?

forced to close his mills and throw out of employment his workmen. This is not a theoretical platitude; it is a ponderous verity which is being illustrated most vividly by contrast between England and America at this writing.

What has the silver question to do with the premises? Absolutely nothing. Industry has revived in England because England has found a market for her wares and manufactures. Industry is paralyzed in this country because England is making and selling here the wares and manufactures we ought to make for ourselves. It is as plain as the alphabet and yet the silverites are yelling for more free trade and for free coinage of silver in the same breath.

It is not pleasant for an American to contemplate this marked condition with the condition presented in 1891 and 1892. He feels like kicking himself and everybody else for being deceived by the free trade cry of '92 and opening our markets to Great Britain to our everlasting injury. To him the tariff is the great issue in this campaign, notwithstanding the emotionalists are barking up the free coinage tree. Therefore he will vote for a return of the industrial prosperity which in 1892 he helped to give to our great rival across the sea.—Detroit Journal.

Assertions.

The populists continue to assert that there was bimetalism and the co-equal circulation of gold and silver as legal tenders down to "the crime of 1873." Yet in all that time only 8,000,000 silver dollars were coined, and in 1873 not a silver dollar was in circulation. The act of 1873 simply recognized the fact of its non-existence as currency. Since that act upwards of 400,000,000 silver dollars have been coined, and they are kept in circulation by the device of silver certificates and the promise of the government to maintain them at a parity with gold. But with the free coinage of silver on private account this obligation would cease, and those who should receive the silver dollars in payment of wages or salaries or debts would have to look out for themselves.

Many a democrat says the tariff is not an issue, but none of them tells us why.

FREE COINAGE.

Rev. Dr. Buckley Quotes His Experience as an Illustration.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, in conducting a "Question Drawer" at the Lake Chautauqua Assembly a day or two ago grappled with the silver question. Following is the question sent to him and his answer:

Q.—What would be the probable effect on missionary enterprises if free coinage of silver were to become a law of the United States?

A.—It would instantly or very speedily reduce the incomes of the foreign missionaries or it would compel the raising of a vast amount more money. The salaries of all foreign missionaries have to be paid in gold. Recently in India the silver rupee has diminished in value to such an extent that one denomination has been compelled to make great additions to its budget in order to equalize the salaries of missionaries in that country. I know of a denomination with whose affairs I am familiar that sends about \$800,000 in gold from this country every year to foreign missionaries. Under free coinage, if silver became more and more our money, and we had to take contracts on a silver basis, you can readily see what the effects would be. When I first went to Europe, it was during the civil war; I had to go, and I said to a man, go to Boston and buy me six hundred dollars worth of gold. He went and came back. Had not bought any. He said that gold had gone up to 1.20 and that he did not want to waste my money like that. I said to him, go and chase it and get it. He went, and the next night came back and reported that it had gone up to 1.35, and that he certainly did not want to waste my money at that rate. I said I must have it, even if you can only bring back one hundred dollars, bring it. By that time it had gone up to 1.50. When I got over to the other side I discovered that gold had not risen at all, but that greenbacks—the legal tender in this country—had gone down. [Voice in the audience—that is right.] While there I had to borrow some money, and I made the contract to pay it back in gold after I had re-

Sound Sense About Sound Money.

No matter how sound our money may be it will not conduce to our prosperity so long as its principal mission is to pay the foreign manufacturers for goods that ought to have been manufactured in our own country; so long as the chief avenue of its expenditure points away from instead of towards home. Four years ago our money was also active. It paid to American workmen the highest average wage they had ever received; it kept our industries busy turning out the largest production they had ever known; it moved the wheels of commerce in all directions, caused the largest known consumption of the products of our farms and, in short, brought to every legitimate interest in the United States a degree of prosperity without previous parallel. This it did because it was backed by systematic and uniform protection. We need to get back those favorable conditions. We shall not be prosperous until we do.—The Scranton (Pa.) Tribune, July 29, 1896.

How Bimetalism is Sustained.

From the Courier des Etats Unis: An illusion made by Mr. Bryan to France is noteworthy. The democratic candidate says that the Bank of France reserves to itself the right of paying its notes in either gold or silver, and for all that, he adds, gold and silver have the same value in France. Mr. Bryan omitted to say that if the French five-franc piece has a value equal to that of gold it is because since 1873 five-franc pieces are no longer coined in France. It would be impossible to do in Paris that which Mr. Bryan would like to see done in Washington. One cannot bring to the mint pieces of silver worth 2 francs 50 centimes and have them transformed into five-franc pieces. Bimetalism exists in name only in France. In reality gold is the only metal that the public can get coined in the French mints.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"FULL CORN-CRIBS" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text: "And Juda Spoke Unto Him Saying, the Man Did Solemnly Protest Unto Us Ye Shall Not See My Face"—Gen., 43:3.



NOTHING to eat! Plenty of corn in Egypt, but ghastly famine in Canaan. The cattle moaning in the stall. Men, women and children awfully white with hunger. Not the falling of one crop for one summer, but the

falling of all the crops for seven years. A nation dying for lack of that which is so common on your table, and so little appreciated; the product of harvest field and grist mill and oven; the price of sweat and anxiety and struggle—Bread! Jacob, the father, has the last report from the flour bin, and he finds that everything is out; and he says to his sons, "Boys! hook up the wagons and start for Egypt and get us something to eat." The fact was, there was a great corn crib in Egypt. The people of Egypt have been largely taxed in all ages, at the present time paying between seventy and eighty per cent of their products to the government. No wonder in that time they had a large corn crib, and it was full. To that crib they came from the regions around about—those who were famished—some paying for the corn in money; when the money was exhausted, paying for the corn in sheep and cattle and horses and camels; and when they were exhausted, then selling their own bodies and their families into slavery.

The morning for starting out on the crusade for bread has arrived. Jacob gets his family up very early. But before the elder sons start they say something that makes him tremble with emotion from head to foot, and burst into tears. The fact was that these elder sons had once before been in Egypt to get corn, and they had been treated somewhat roughly, the lord of the corn-crib supplying them with corn, but saying at the close of the interview, "Now, you need not come back here for any more corn unless you bring something better than money—even your younger brother Benjamin." Ah! Benjamin—that very name was suggestive of all tenderness. The mother had died at the birth of that son—a spirit coming and another spirit going—and the very thought of parting with Benjamin must have been a heart-break. The keeper of this corn-crib, nevertheless, says to these elder sons, "There is no need of your coming up here any more for corn unless you can bring Benjamin, your father's darling." Now Jacob and his family very much needed bread; but what a struggle it would be to give up this son! The Orientals are very demonstrative in their grief, and I hear the outwailing of the father as these elder sons keep reiterating in his ears the announcement of the Egyptian lord, "Ye shall not see my face unless your brother be with you." "Why did you tell him you had a brother?" says the old man, complaining and chiding them. "Why, father," they said, "he asked us all about our family, and we had no idea that he would make any such demand upon us as he has made." "No use of asking me," said the father, "I cannot, I will not, give up Benjamin." The fact was that the old man had lost children, and when there has been bereavement in a household, and a child taken, it makes the other children in the household more precious. So the day for departure was adjourned and adjourned. Still the horrors of the famine increased, and louder moaned the cattle, and wider open cracked the earth, and more pallid became the cheeks, until Jacob, in despair, cried out to his sons, "Take Benjamin and be off." The elder sons tried to cheer up their father. They said, "We have strong arms and a stout heart, and no harm will come to Benjamin. We'll see that he gets back again." Farewell! said the young men to the father, in a tone of assumed good cheer. "F-a-r-e-w-e-l-l!" said the old man; for that word has more quavers in it when pronounced by the aged than by the young.

Well, the bread party, the bread embassy, drives up in front of the corn-crib of Egypt. Those corn-cribs are filled with wheat and barley and corn in the husk, for modern travelers in those lands, both in Canaan and in Egypt, tell us there is corn there corresponding with our Indian maize. Huzza! the journey is ended. The lord of the corn-crib, who is also the Prime Minister, comes down to these newly-arrived travelers, and says, "Dine with me to-day. How is your father? Is this Benjamin, the younger brother, whose presence I demanded?" The travelers are introduced into the palace. They are worn and bedusted of the way and servants

come in with a basin of water in one hand and a towel in the other, and kneel down before these newly-arrived travelers, washing off the dust of the way. The butchers and poulterers and caterers of the Prime Minister prepare the repast. The guests are seated in small groups, two or three at a table, the food on a tray; all the luxuries from imperial gardens and orchards and aquariums and aviaries are brought there, and are filling chalice and platter. Now is the time for the Prime Minister, if he has a grudge against Benjamin, to show it. Will he kill him, now that he has him in his hands? O, no! This lord of the corn-crib is seated at his own table, and he looks over to the tables of his guests; and he sends a portion to each of them, but sends a larger portion to Benjamin, or, as the Bible quaintly puts it, "Benjamin's mess was five times as much as any of theirs." Be quick and send word back with the swiftest camel to Canaan to old Jacob, that "Benjamin is well; all is well; he is faring sumptuously; the Egyptian lord did not mean murder and death; but he meant deliverance and life when he announced to us on that day, 'Ye shall not see my face unless your brother be with you.'"

Well, my friends, this world is famine-struck of sin. It does not yield a single crop of solid satisfaction. It is dying. It is hunger-bitten. The fact that it does not, cannot feed a man's heart was well illustrated in the life of the English comedian. All the world honored him—did everything for him that the world could do. He was applauded in England and applauded in the United States. He roused up nations into laughter. He had no equal. And yet, although many people supposed him entirely happy, and that this world was completely satisfying his soul, he sits down and writes:

I never in my life put on a new hat that it did not rain and ruin it. I never went out in a shabby coat because it was raining and thought all who had the choice would keep indoors, that the sun did not come out in its strength and bring with it all the butterflies of fashion whom I knew and who knew me. I never consented to accept a part I hated out of kindness to another, that I did not get hissed by the public and cut by the writer, I could not take a drive for a few minutes with Terry without being overturned and having my elbow broken, though my friend got off unharmed. I could not make a covenant with Arnold, which I thought was to make my fortune, without making his instead, than in an incredibly short space of time—I think thirteen months—I earned for him twenty thousand pounds, and for myself one. I am persuaded that if I were to set up as a baker, everyone in my neighborhood would leave off eating bread.

I want to make three points. Every frank and common-sense man will acknowledge himself to be a sinner. What are you going to do with your sins? Have them pardoned, you say. How? Through the mercy of God. What do you mean by the mercy of God? Is it the letting down of a bar for the admission of all, without respect to character? Be not deceived. I see a soul coming up to the gate of mercy and knocking at the corn-crib of heavenly supply; and a voice from within says, "Are you alone?" The sinner replies, "All alone." The voice from within says, "You shall not see my pardoning face unless your divine Brother, the Lord Jesus, be with you." O, that is the point at which so many are discomfited. There is no mercy from God except through Jesus Christ. Coming with him, we are accepted. Coming without him, we are rejected.

Am I right in calling Jesus Benjamin? O, yes. Rachel lived only long enough to give a name to that child, and with a dying kiss she called him Benoni. Afterward Jacob changed his name, and he called him Benjamin. The meaning of the name she gave was, "Son of my Pain." The meaning of the name the father gave was, "Son of my Right Hand." And was not Christ the Son of pain? All the sorrow of Rachel in that hour when she gave her child over into the hands of strangers, was as nothing compared with the struggle of God when he gave up his only Son. And was not Christ appropriately called "Son of the Right Hand?" Did not Stephen look into heaven and see him standing at the right hand of God? And does not Paul speak of him as standing at the right hand of God making intercession for us? O, Benjamin—Jesus! Son of pang! Son of victory! The deepest emotions of our souls ought to be stirred at the sound of that nomenclature. In your prayers plead his tears, his sufferings, his sorrows, and his death. If you refuse to do it, all the corn-cribs and the palaces of heaven will be bolted and barred against your soul, and a voice from the throne shall stun you with the announcement, "You shall not see my face except your brother be with you."

The world after that was a blank to me. I went in search of my brother, but found no peace.

into society, but I found no peace in society. There has been a horror hanging over me by night and by day, and I am afraid to be alone.

How many unutterable troubles among you! No human ear has ever heard that sorrow. O, troubled soul, I want to tell you that there is one salve that can cure the wounds of the heart, and that is the salve made out of the tears of a sympathetic Jesus. And yet some of you will not take this salve; and you try chloral, and you try morphine, and you try strong drink, and you try change of scene, and you try new business associations, and anything and everything rather than take the divine companionship and sympathy suggested by the words of my text when it says, "You shall not see my face again unless your brother be with you." O, that this audience to-day might understand something of the height and depth and length and breadth of immensity and infinity of God's eternal consolations.

I go further and find in my subject a hint as to why so many people fall of heaven. We are told that heaven has twelve gates, and some people infer from that fact that all the people will go in without reference to their past life; but what is the use of having a gate that is not sometimes to be shut? The swinging of a gate implies that our entrance into heaven is conditional. It is not a monetary condition. If we come to the door of an exquisite concert we are not surprised that we must pay a fee, for we know that fine earthly music is expensive; but all the oratorios of heaven cost nothing. Heaven pays nothing for its music. It is all free. There is nothing to be paid at that door for entrance; but the condition of getting into heaven is our bringing our divine Benjamin along with us. Do you notice how often dying people call upon Jesus? It is the usual prayer offered—the prayer offered more than all the other prayers put together—"Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." One of our congregations, when asked in the closing moments of his life, "Do you know us?" said, "O, yes, I know you. God bless you. Good-by. Lord Jesus, receive my spirit;" and he was gone. O, yes, in the closing moments of our life we must have a Christ to call upon. If Jacob's sons had gone up toward Egypt, and had gone with the very finest equipage, and had not taken Benjamin along with them, and to the question they should have been obliged to answer, "Sir, we didn't bring him, as father could not let him go; we didn't want to be bothered with him," a voice from within would have said, "Go away from us. You shall not have any of this supply. You shall not see my face because your brother is not with you." And if we come up toward the door of heaven at last, though we come from all luxuriance and brilliancy of surroundings, and knock for admittance and it is found that Christ is not with us, the police of heaven will beat us back from the bread-house, saying, "Depart, I never knew you."

If Jacob's sons, coming toward Egypt, had lost everything on the way; if they had expended their last shekel; if they had come up utterly exhausted to the corn-cribs of Egypt, and it had been found that Benjamin was with them, all the store-houses would have swung open before them. And so, though by fatal casualty we may be ushered into the eternal world; though we may be weak and exhausted by protracted sickness—if, in that last moment, we can only just stagger and faint and fall into the gate of heaven—it seems that all the corn-cribs of heaven will open for our need and all the palaces will open for our reception; and the Lord of that place, seated at his table, and all the angels of God seated at their table, and the martyrs seated at their table, and all our glorified kindred seated at our table, the King shall pass a portion from his table to ours, and then, while we think of the fact that it was Jesus who started us on the road, and Jesus who kept us on the way, and Jesus who at last gained admittance for our soul, we shall be glad if he has seen of the travail of his soul and been satisfied, and not be at all jealous if it be found that our divine Benjamin's mess is five times larger than all the rest. Hail! anointed of the Lord. Thou art worthy.

My friends, you see it is either Christ or famine. If there were two banquets spread, and to one of them only, you might go, you might stand and think for a good while as to which invitation you had better accept; but here is feasting or starvation. If there were two mansions offered, and you might have only one, you might think for a long while, saying, "Perhaps I had better accept this gift, and perhaps I had better accept that gift;" but here it is a choice between palaces of light and hovels of despair. If it might say, "I prefer the 'Creation,'" or, "I prefer the 'Messiah,'" but here it is a choice between eternal harmony and everlasting discord. O, will you live or die? Will you sail into the harbor or drive on the rocks? Will you start for the Egyptian corn-crib, or will you perish amid the empty barns of the Canaanish famine?

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.

An exchange heads an item "Congressman Cannon to Labor."

The Mount Carmel McKinley club has appeared above the horizon.

Plano is offering inducements to capitalists to establish a piano plant.

Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, under the auspices of the Aurora Bimetallic club, delivered a well attended lecture last week.

A contemporary heads an item, "Elgin Watch Works Reduces Time." Any old watch works will reduce time if they're not cleaned occasionally.—Ex.

Progressive hammock parties are growing popular at Urbana. Other localities still cling to the good old-fashioned, non-progressive, dark-o'-the-moon kind.

George M. Stretch of Springfield has been arrested for embezzlement. In dealing with funds in his charge he has evidently stretched his authority, so to speak.

The Emerson Piano company of Boston, with branches in New York and Chicago, has made an assignment. Assets are estimated at \$450,000 and liabilities at \$150,000.

Windsor special: Fire broke out in the carpenter shop of Grider & Reber, destroying the shop, two business houses, and part of their contents. Loss about \$2,000, partly insured.

John J. Scanlon of Peoria, guilty of the trifling oversight of failing to procure a license to sell liquor, has been pardoned because, instead of paying his fines, he insisted on boarding them out.

Somebody stole a car load of cattle from the railroad tracks near Champaign, and the Champaign people promptly laid it on a Bloomington man. He has not yet been caught, but orders have gone out to arrest any Bloomington man found hauling a cattle car full of steers down the pike.

H. E. Taubeneck, state chairman of the populist executive committee, issues a manifesto from Springfield in which he says: "There appears to be a misapprehension on the part of some of our voters regarding the ticket to be voted in November. The populist ticket will appear on the official ballot."

A Rockford straw-ballet man has invaded the railroad trains. Even the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army men were unable to escape his pestilent activity, and had to submit to being "polled" before they could enter their special cars. Some one ought to shut him off with a gag of convenient size—a bale of hay, for instance.—Chicago Journal.

Crystal Lake special: A terrific electrical storm passed over this place at 6 o'clock the other evening, ripping the wire from the armature at the electric light plant and leaving the town in darkness. Barns were fired by lightning and horses and other animals killed, while the sky is illuminated by the light from burning buildings in the surrounding country.

Mexico, Mo., special: A valuable find of money is reported twelve miles northeast of Moberly. The finder is Patrick Henry, who was moving from Springfield, Ill., to Kansas. While in camp and cutting a stick of wood his ax slipped and struck something in the ground, which proved to be an old tea-kettle containing \$4,000 in gold. The dates on the coin are prior to 1860.

Miss Lucy Page Gaston, the temperance advocate of Harvey, gathered a good crowd together last Thursday night and delivered a vigorous reply to the address of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who spoke at the recent rally. At that time Mrs. Foster called upon the prohibitionists to support McKinley, arguing that there was a great issue to be met which should outweigh all other principles. Miss Gaston took exception to her ideas, and Mrs. Foster was the brunt of not a little "hot talk." "If the liquor sellers of this country," said the speaker, "had J. Ellen Foster in their employ they would find it one of the most profitable investments they could make." Both are members of the W. C. T. U.

Rockford special: Papers have been filed by the defense in the famous "Oh, Promise Me" breach of promise case of Minnie Blough versus George Bennett, which gave a new turn to the affair. They admit that an engagement of marriage existed between them and set up that the fair plaintiff released defendant from his promise prior to the beginning of this suit. The defendant up to this time has strongly maintained that he had never asked Miss Blough to marry him. The case was to have come to trial Tuesday, September 8, but affidavits filed by young Bennett and his father, accompanied by a statement by a Rockford physician, state that he is ill of hay fever and catarrh and that he had been obliged to go away for his health. The court accordingly put the case over to the December term.

Neoga, Ill., special: Robert Lacy, a pioneer of this county, died and was buried to-day. He left a large amount of property.

W. W. Twist of Toluca has declined a nomination for the legislature tendered him by the democrats a month ago, because he is a gold man.

Governor Algeid has accepted the resignation of F. D. Radeke of Kankakee as a member of the board of trustees of the eastern hospital for the insane, located at Kankakee.

Mrs. Ina Armstrong has brought suit against the city of New Albany for \$20,000 damages, claiming that the city has permitted the dumping of garbage on a vacant lot by her home, through which members of the family are prostrated by disease.

Kankakee objects because Dr. Gapen pays \$12 a quarter more for the support of each insane patient in the asylum than the superintendents of other asylums. Kankakee should remember how badly it wanted the asylum, and much more money circulates through Dr. Gapen's administration than would circulate under a more economical one.—Ex.

Springfield special: Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state for the organization of the St. Louis and Belleville Rapid Transit company. It is proposed to construct and operate a railroad from East St. Louis to Belleville. The first officers are: President, George Silsby; vice president, Daniel P. Alexander; treasurer, William F. Stevens; secretary, George H. Welton; auditor, John H. MacDonald.

Tuscola special: After three months, during which the officers have worked every clew, four of the men who, it is thought, robbed George Kolb, a wealthy farmer, last June, have been landed in jail. They are Tom, Dan and James Hinds, and John Swift, all of Lovington. On the occasion referred to six masked men entered the house at night and after beating the family of seven persons and binding and gagging them robbed the farmer's safe of a large sum of money.

Oscar W. Neebe, one of the anarchists sentenced as a result of the Haymarket riot, is again brought to notice. It was given out at Chicago last week that Neebe's application for a license to run a saloon at No. 113 West Thirteenth street had been refused. When seen at this saloon, Neebe absolutely denied the report. "I have heard nothing of the kind," he said, and the wide open doors of his saloon seemed to prove his words. Outside a policeman passed at intervals more or less regular and seemed to be unburdened with any orders compelling him to interfere.

Owen Moran, 22 years old, was badly mutilated in a thrashing machine while at work near Half Day, Cook county, the other morning, that he died three hours after the accident. Moran was at work on Charles F. Arnold's farm. A cylinder on top of the separator was open. Moran, in climbing over the machine, stepped into the opening. His leg came into contact with a number of sharp steel teeth and was instantly ground off at the knee. The wounded laborer was carried to the home of Mr. Arnold. Messengers were sent for a physician, but Moran was dying when one arrived.

Miss Maria Waite, until recently assistant to the principal of the Hyde Park schools, was married last week to Rufus Baldwin of Minneapolis, Minn., at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, the Rev. C. H. Bixby officiating. Miss Waite, nearly a year ago, wrote to a Chicago newspaper describing an "ideal husband," and it is said, based her description on a certain lawyer of that city, a deacon in the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church. Mr. Baldwin read the article, took it to exactly fit himself, wrote to the popular little teacher, and finally came to see her. An engagement and the wedding yesterday were the result.

Wyoming special: Louis Wilson, a prominent young farmer, living in the northeast part of Stark county, killed his wife and four-year-old daughter and himself the other afternoon. The hired man found the three dead bodies in the barn when he returned from his work. As Wilson was insane some years ago, it is supposed he committed the deed while deranged. When found Wilson still held a revolver in his hand, and there appears to be no doubt that he used the weapon to shoot his wife, child, and himself. Wilson was about 35 years old and his wife about 40. The coroner has ordered an inquest to be held.

There was disappointment last Tuesday night at Bradley, a suburb of Kankakee, over the hypnotist, W. S. Ferris, and his assistant, W. F. Honan, whom he was to have hypnotized and buried alive. The open grave yawned before the spectators and Mr. Honan had stretched himself out and prepared to fall into the hypnotic sleep and then sink into his ghastly resting place. But this was as far as the experiment was destined to proceed. The mayor of Bradley came to the conclusion that something horrible was going to be done. So in he marched and commanded Ferris to go no further with his experiment. Ferris had to yield.

Barrington Review.

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—BY—

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The County Board on Tuesday reconsidered its action of a week ago and to all practical purposes killed the proposition to submit the question of township abolition to the people of Cook county at the coming election.

With only two months of the fiscal year the United States treasury is \$25,000,000 short of the necessary revenues for the running of the government. The readjustment of tariff schedules alone will correct this condition.

THE COUNTY BOARD AND TAXES.

Thanks to the lawbreaking county board, the people of Cook will have an opportunity to vote this fall on a proposition to add three stories, costing \$600,000, to the county building.

Thanks also to the county board, the people of Cook will not be permitted to vote on a proposition to discontinue the corrupt township system, destroy the plundering gangs attached to the town offices and institute fair and honest methods of taxation.

So long as we have a county board held together by the cohesive power of public plunder taxpayers will have every opportunity to increase their taxes and not at all to reduce them. It is fortunate for the public that most of the cheap political camp followers who compose the present board will be relegated this fall to a retirement which will never again be disturbed.—Times-Herald.

The editor of the Times-Herald seems to be suffering from a severe case of melancholy, and his whimperings are enough to give one the same sensations that a boy experiences after partaking of too many green apples. There never was a more nefarious scheme concocted than that of abolishing township organization. We believe that the towns within the corporate limits of Chicago had better be abolished, but when it comes to inflicting a great injustice on the inhabitants of over a score of towns in order to remedy an evil in three towns it is time to call a halt. The day following the action of the board deciding to leave the question of abolition of the towns to a vote of the people, the Chronicle had this to say:

DISCONTINUING THE TOWNS.—The board of county commissioners has adopted an order that the question of abolishing the township organizations in Cook county shall be submitted to the voters the day of the general election, Nov. 3. The necessary petition has been filed.

Under the statute and the proceedings that have been adopted all the towns in the county must be abolished or none. There is a statute providing for uniting towns, under which all the towns within the city might be consolidated as a single town.

But this would not be desirable. It would create a township with limits co-terminous with the city limits and a separate government. It would be a gorgeous establishment, probably as expensive as the aggregate of the existing towns. But this proceeding has not been adopted.

If there was some way to separate the question, so that the country towns would not be disturbed, while the city towns would be abolished, the case would be simplified. But it is impossible. The seven townships and the odd fractional townships in Chicago cannot be abolished without abolishing the twenty-six townships outside of the city.

There is another peculiarity of the case. The township system of Cook county is different from that of other counties. The constitution provides that the government of Cook county shall be by a board of commissioners, not by a board of supervisors elected from the several towns. The commissioner system would continue if the towns should be abolished.

There is still another difficulty. The members of the park board are to a certain extent officers of the towns. A plan of park management is provided for if all the city towns should be consolidated. But no such proceeding is pending. Legislation on this subject and on others would be necessary if the towns are discontinued.

The township organizations within this city ought to be abolished. The town governments are nests of partisanship, favoritism, extravagance in expenditures and in some cases, no doubt, of corruption. They are rings

within the county ring and the city ring which the taxpayers are compelled to support.

But whether the change would bring any relief to the taxpayers is uncertain. A change would merely result in putting in a different crowd of tax eaters.

This might be a disadvantage. The present tax eaters are gorged. The new crowd would come in hungry. The last state of the tax payers might be worse than the first.

If the vote should be in favor of extinguishing the towns and if necessary legislation should fall endless confusion would be produced. There is a provision of law for continuing the assessments. But there is none providing for other emergencies that would be created.

It is evident that this proceeding began wrong. Necessary legislation should have been procured first to separate the question as to the city towns from that of the outside towns. Then a vigorous campaign should have been started to extinguish the city towns, leaving the people of the exterior towns to act for themselves.

A PRETTY GOOD RECORD.

The Board of Town Auditors met at the town house Tuesday to audit the town accounts and levy the amount necessary for town and road and bridge purposes. It was decided to raise Two Hundred Dollars for town purposes and Five Hundred Dollars for road and bridge purposes. Last year \$450 was raised for town purposes and \$600 for road and bridge purposes. The amount raised for town purposes in 1894 was \$600 and \$1,100 for road and bridge purposes. The present town officers can surely claim a record for economy and a large saving for the tax payers. In 1893 the amount raised for town purposes \$450 and \$1000 for road and bridge purposes. The above makes a saving to the town of \$1,400 for the past two years over the corresponding period of 1893-94.—Antioch News.

We would like to ask Brother Burke what kind of roads they have in Antioch township. They must be perfect. If they are anything like the roads we have around these woods we don't consider it a very creditable showing to economize in this line, for good roads are of the greatest importance, and are the most profitable investment for the tiller of the soil. What kind of roads have you, Brother Burke?

Gold and Silver Production.

A bulletin from the United States treasury department gives information in regard to the production of gold and silver the world over. The table showing the world's gold and silver product goes back to the discovery of America. Up to 1520 there was nearly twice as much gold as silver mined, estimated by the value of the two metals. With the discovery of the silver mines of America, however, the silver ratio began to encroach steadily on the gold until in 1820 the amount of silver mined was three times that of gold. But the discovery of new gold mines brought another revolution. By 1850, when the great gold stores of California began to swell the world's stock, gold had begun to gain on silver once more. Gold production compared to that of silver reached its highest mark in the period from 1851 to 1855, when of the total of the two metals gold amounted to 78.3 per cent, silver to 21.7 per cent. Gold production considered alone reached its highest mark previous to 1896, in the period between 1856-60. Then it began to decline and continued to do so till 1887, when it amounted to only \$105,774,900. There were American millionaires who could have bought the whole world's production of gold that year. In 1888 South African mines gave the yellow metal another boom. Its production began to increase year by year. For 1896 the estimated value of the amount dug is \$220,000,000. That would be a little over \$3 to every man, woman and child in the United States. Our country produces somewhat more than one-fifth of the world's total gold yield. Last year our gold product was valued at \$46,610,000; silver product at \$36,415,000, commercial estimate.

When interest rates go up, the price of stocks goes down. When, on the other hand, money is plenty and interest is low, then people invest their surplus in stocks, and this active demand again brings up the price of stocks.

Li Hung Chang is as rich as any two Vanderbilts or Astors of them all. He is worth \$350,000,000. The old fellow could give American financiers lessons in sharp practice that would make them open their eyes.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain denies that he is here to talk over the Venezuelan settlement with Secretary Olney. He says he merely came to see his father-in-law.

The man or woman who is willing to be ruled by other people always will be ruled by them.

MODERN METHODS

In Merchandising at the Dundee Cash Store of C. F. Hall.

An Attractive List of Cash Bought Merchandise at Prices Lower Than the Lowest.

No Such Values Ever Offered

In This or Any Other Community—Read and Get the Benefit.

During the more quiet months of summer we have put in our time and energies, to a certain extent, repainting, putting in additional shelf room and otherwise improving and making ready our store for its new fall stock. We now have, we think, the lightest, the cleanest and best arranged store in this or any other section, and to this attractive store with its attractive prices and large stock, we ask you to come and make it your headquarters. We are ready for you.

DRESS GOODS OFFERINGS.

No department of our business has received more attention than this and we regard our stock as complete. We offer you two cases all wool dress flannel and tricots, 34 in. wide, regularly sold at 35 cents, for 22 cents per yard; 42 in. dress flannel, all shades made, regularly 45 cents, at 29 cents a yard. Brocades, cashmeres and fancy novelties 19, 29, 33, 37, 39 45, 49, 59 and 69 cents, regularly sold at 25, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 87 cents. Special offering of 75 pieces heavy dress plaids, all colors at 6 1/2 cents a yard, regularly 12 1/2 cents. Fine dress plaids, regularly 15 cents, 9 cents a yard. 2000 yards heavy duck, dark colors, regularly 12 1/2 cents, 5 cents a yard. Dress cambrics for linings, 3 cents per yard. Our dress goods stock is well worthy of your attention.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

In this as in all departments we will lead. Underbuying, underselling, and selling in large quantities, enables us to strike cash lots, big lots, job lots and our outlet is such that we can handle the merchandise. Note the prices: standard gingham 5 cents a yard; outing flannels 5 cents a yard; extra heavy shirtings 8 cents a yard; 4 1/4 extra fine sheeting 5 cents a yard; Coats thread 3 cents a spool; extra cotton flannel, regularly 12 cents, 8 cents a yard; heavy domest flannel 5 cents; all wool western made flannel, 25 cents a yard.

PRICES ON STAPLE NOTIONS.

Scissors, all sizes, 25 cents a pair; hand brushes 3 cents each; Windsor ties 4 cents each; elastic, 4 cents a yard, all kinds; fancy hair pins 1 cent each; hair pins three for 1 c; curling irons 3 cents each, worth five times the price; pins 1 cent a paper; Kirk's toilet soap 2 cents a cake; gents ties, 50 dozen, at 9, 19, 25 and 29 cents, one-half less than regular rates; 100 gross of buttons at 4 and 5 cts a doz; very fancy dress buttons, regularly \$1.50 a dozen, our price 29 cents; shelf paper, full count, 3 cents; common thread, 2 cents.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

Full weight underwear for children, all sizes, 10 cents; Ladies' fall weight underwear, all sizes 12 cents. Very special things in mens' fall weight underwear at 25, 35 and 39 cents. Special offering in ladies' underwear at 19, 29 and 39 cents. Handkerchiefs at 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10 cents each, no such values ever offered. Children's and misses heavy ribbed hose fast black, 10 cents each. Fancy jewelry—rings, pins, collar buttons at one-half regular rates. The celebrated Imperial watch, imitation gold case, full Hunter case, for ladies and gentlemen, \$2.69. Celluloid collars 8 cents.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

We offer 3,000 pairs of men's boy's and youth's pants at less than cost of manufacture. These are from the celebrated manufacturers of Rockford, Beloit, DeKalb, Streator, and include all this season's jobs. Pants at 49, 59, 69, 79, 98, 1.29 and 1.49 worth 75 cents, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00. On the values we offer you, you can afford to stock up a year in advance. Goods absolutely the best as to make, style and quality. Boy's clothing in seemingly endless variety. Knee pant suits at 69, 79, 89 and 98 cents, \$1.29, 1.49, 1.98 and up. Long pant suits \$2.98, 3.69, 3.98, 4.25, 4.69 and 4.98. Men's suits complete line, popular prices, all wool, at \$4.50. Elegant dress suits at \$6.50 and 7.75. Have largely increased our facilities and offer a stock unsurpassed. Come and see us on clothing and we will convince you that we are the people. One price always.

SHOES FOR ALL AGES.

We think we have established the fact in the past that we are the shoe people of this section. If we haven't, there will be no question now. We offer boy's shoes, sizes 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 absolutely solid, in grain and calf, at 49 cents per pair; 500 pairs placed on sale. We have purchased from Fargo stock and offer standard made goods at unheard of prices, viz: Men's heavy and fine congress and lace shoes, absolutely solid, at 98 cents a pair—all styles of toe. Extra dress shoes, pointed toe, at 1.10; very fine dress shoes, 1.29. We offer these in all widths and styles, congress and lace. Men's patent leather shoes at 1.69, regularly cost 3.50. The same result

is to be obtained in ladies' shoes which we offer at 98 cents, 1.29 and 1.49. Misses shoes, sizes 12 to 3, at 29 cents—lace and button. Children's shoes at 19, 29, 39, 48, 59 and 69 cents. You will note we are offering shoes for ladies, for men and for misses at less than the price of infant's shoes. We make a specialty of fine slippers. The best evidence of the amount of shoes we are selling is the number of cases received. We are doing the shoe business of this section and the prices make it possible. See us.

OUR GROCERY BUSINESS.

Twenty pounds of granulated sugar for 1.00; 5 pounds of roasted coffee for 1.00; first-class shoe brush 10 cents; best full cream cheese 10 cents a pound; brick cheese 10 cents a pound; 8 bars laundry soap for 25 cents; very fancy olives and mustard 10 cents a can; pickles 5 cents a dozen; sweet corn 5 cents a can; 3 pounds pure leaf lard in pall 25 cents; lard compound 7 cents a pound; toothpicks two for 5 cents; picnic hams 7 1/2 cents a pound; crushed Java coffee 24 cents. Full line enameled ware—tea kettles, bread pans and all the items generally found on 3, 5 and 10 cent counters. Flower pots, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 13 cents; 6 loaves of bread 25 cents; ginger snaps 6 cents a pound; soda crackers 4 1/2 cents; by the box 4 cents; mustard sardines 6 cents; oil sardines 4 cents; 3 pound can of gloss starch 14 cents; one pound corn starch, best, 4 cents; corn and gloss starch in bulk 3 cents a pound—best goods made; chocolate 4 cents a cake; oatmeal, best, 14 cents a pound; Fairbanks gold dust, three packages for 50 cents.

HEAR THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

Later we will offer you the finest line of ladies' and misses' cloaks,

jackets and skirts ever seen in this section, due announcement of which will be made. We shall cut prices early. Our disposition is to sell and we shall make prices do it. We pay fares to parties coming within a radius of twenty miles and showing round trip ticket and trading \$5. Remember round trip tickets are absolutely essential in securing this and you can get it in no other way. Parties will be taken to and from the depot. Parties from Genoa Junction, Wis., Richmond, Ringwood, McHenry, Harvard and Woodstock, Illinois, will be allowed their fare if they trade \$10 and show round trip tickets. Heavy goods will be shipped to buyers free of cost in the event of large purchases. We want to see you in your own interest, for we know that we are so situated as to do you good. One price, cash always, no misrepresentation, money, refunded on all unsatisfactory purchases, where merchandise is not cut off. The extent of our business, the size of our store and stock is the best evidence we can offer that we can, will and are doing the business of this section. We want the trade not naturally coming to us and will make extraordinary efforts to secure it. Come. We look for you.

Very Truly Yours,
C. F. Hall Co.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

M. C. McIntosh has for sale a few good notes of \$100 to \$500 each, well secured, which will net the investor 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.

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.

When in Barrington stop at The Barrington House.

C. C. HENNINGS, Proprietor.

A First-class Hotel in Every Particular

OPPOSITE DEPOT. BARRINGTON, ILL.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM

in connection, where only the best of imported and domestic Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobaccos are kept. Give us a trial.

PABST Milwaukee Beer on Draught.

The Columbia Hotel

Is the place to make your home when in Barrington.

H. A. DREWES, MANAGER.

Everything First-class

Barrington, Illinois

Everybody is Looking

for the place where they can buy good, reliable goods for the least money. It is right that they should.

The extreme low price we have placed on D. B. Shipman's strictly pure White Lead and the Best Linseed Oil is bringing good results. Our large sales in Barrington and the surrounding country break the record, as do also our prices.

Do you remember the time when you could buy as cheap as now? You will have to answer in the negative. We are selling

D. B. Shipman's Strictly Pure White Lead at \$5.40 per hundred

AND THE Best Linseed Oil at 45c per gallon

Heath & Milligan's Prepared Paint

is without question the leading paint on the market. It is a painter's paint and is well known all over the country for its high-grade qualities. For durability, spreading qualities and beautiful finish. It is not excelled by any paint in the market.

It is put up in barrels, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints and half-pints,

making it very convenient to meet the wants of the public. We also carry a large stock of Varnishes, Hard Oils, Colors, Wood Stains, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, etc. There is nothing in the paint line but what you can buy at our store.

We sell our stock in any quantity to suit the purchaser.

J. D. LAMEY & CO.,

BUILDING MATERIAL,

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

FATAL LOVE.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA
INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER II.—(CONTINUED).

But he had not rightfully calculated the extent of his father's hatred. He made himself the evil genius of his disobedient son; and, in consequence, nothing Hubert touched prospered. Mr. Trevlyn destroyed the confidence of his friends in him; he circulated scandalous reports of his wife; he made the public to look with suspicious eyes upon the unfortunate pair, and took the honestly earned bread out of their very mouths. From bad to worse it went on, until, broken in health and spirits, Hubert made an appeal to his father. It was a cold, wet night, and he begged for a little food for his wife and child. They were literally starving! Begged of his own father, and was refused with curses. Not only refused, but kicked like a dog from the door of his childhood's home. There was a fearful storm that night, and Hubert did not come back. All night his young wife sat waiting for him, hushing the feeble cries of the weary infant upon her breast. With the dawn, she muffled herself and child in a shawl and went forth to seek him. Half way from her wretched home to the palatial mansion of Mr. Trevlyn she found her husband, stone dead, and shrouded in the snow—the tender, pitiful snow, that covered him and his wretchedness from sight.

After that, people who knew Mr. Trevlyn said that he grew more fretful and disagreeable. His hair was bleached white as the snow, his hands shook, and his erect frame was bowed and bent like that of a very aged man. His wife, Hubert's mother, pined away to a mere shadow, and before the lapse of a year she was a hopeless idiot.

Helen Trevlyn took up the burden of her life, refusing to despair because of her child. It was a very hard struggle for her, and she lived on, until, as we have seen, when Archer was nine years of age, she died.

When all this was known to Archer Trevlyn he was almost beside himself with passion. If he had possessed the power, he would have wiped the whole Trevlyn race out of existence. He shut himself up in his desolate garret with the tell-tale letters and papers which had belonged to his mother and there, all alone, he took a fearful oath of vengeance. The wrongs of his parents should yet be visited upon the head of the man who had been so cruelly un pitying. He did not know what form his revenge might take, but, so sure as he lived, it should fall some time!

CHAPTER III.

FIVE years passed. Archer was fourteen years of age. He had left the street sweeping business some time before, at the command of Grandma Rugg, and entered a third-class restaurant as an under waiter. It was not the best school in the world for good morals. The people who frequented the Garden Rooms, as they were called, were mostly of a low class, and all the interests and associations surrounding Archer were bad. But perhaps he was not one to be influenced very largely by his surroundings. So the Garden Rooms, if they did not make him better, did not make him worse.

In all these years he had kept the memory of Margie Harrison fresh and green, though he had not seen her since the day his mother died. The remembrance of her beauty and purity kept him oftentimes from sin; and when he felt tempted to give utterance to oaths, her soft eyes seemed to come between him and temptation.

One day he was going across the street to make change for a customer, when a stylish carriage came dashing along. The horses shied at some object, and the pole of the carriage struck Archer and knocked him down. The driver drew in the horses with an imprecation.

Archer picked himself up, and stood recovering his cattered senses, leaning against a lamppost.

"Served ye right!" said the coachman roughly. "You'd no business to be running befront of folks' carriages."

"Stop!" said a clear voice inside the coach. "What has occurred, Peter?"

"Only a ragged boy knocked down; but he's up again all right. Shall I drive on? You will be late to the concert."

"I shall survive it, if I am," said the voice. "Get down and open the door. I must see if the child is hurt."

"It's no child, miss; it is a boy older than yourself," said the man, surlily obeying the command.

Margie Harrison descended to the

pavement. From the sweet voice, Arch had almost expected to see her. A flush of grateful admiration lit up his face. She beamed upon him like a star from the depths of the clouds.

"Are you hurt?" she asked kindly. "It was very careless of Peter to let the carriage strike you. Allow us to take you home."

"Thank you," he said. "I am close to where I work, and I am not hurt. It is only a trifling bruise."

Something familiar about him seemed to strike her; she looked at him with a strangely puzzled face, but he gave her no light.

"Is there nothing we can do for you?" she asked at length.

A great presumption almost took his breath away. He gave it voice on the moment, afraid if he waited he should lose the courage.

"If you will give me the cluster of bluebells in your belt—"

She looked surprised, hesitated a moment, then laid them in his hand. He bowed, and was lost in the crowd.

That night when he got home he found Mat worse. She had been falling for a long time. She was a large girl now, with great, preternaturally bright eyes, and a spot of crimson in each hollow cheek.

It was more than three months since she had been able to do anything, and Grandma Rugg was very harsh and severe with her in consequence. There were black and blue places on her shoulders now where she had been beaten, but Arch did not know it. Mat never spoke to him about her sufferings, because it distressed him so, and made him very angry with the old woman.

He went in and sat down on the straw beside Mat, and before he knew it he was telling her about Margie Harrison. He always brought all his joys and sorrows to Mat now, just as he used to carry them to his mother.

The girl listened intently, the spots on her face growing deeper and wider. She looked at the bluebells wistfully, but would not touch them. Arch offered her a spray. She shook her head sadly.

"No," she said, "they are not for me. Keep them, Arch. Some time, I think, you will be rich and happy, and have all the flowers and beautiful things you wish."

"If I ever am, Mat, you shall be my queen, and dress in gold and silver," answered the boy warmly, "and never do any more heavy work to make your hands hard."

"You are very good, Arch," she said. "I thank you, but I shall not be there, you know. I think I am going away—going where I shall see my mother, and your mother, too, Arch, and where all the world will be full of flowers! Then I shall think of you, Arch, and wish I could send you some."

"Mat, dear Mat! don't talk so strangely!" said the boy, clasping her hot hands in his. "You must not think of going away! What should I do without you?"

She smiled, and touched her lips to his hand, which had stolen under her head, and lay so near her cheek.

"You would forget me, Arch. I mean after a time, and I should want you to. But I love you better than anything else in all the world. And it is better that I should die. A great deal better! Last night I dreamed it was. Your mother came and told me so. Do you know how jealous I have been of that Margie Harrison? I have watched you closely. I have seen you kiss a dead rose that I knew she gave you. And I longed to see her so much, that I have waited around the splendid house where she lives, and seen her time and again come out to ride, with her beautiful dresses, and the white feather in her hat, and the wild roses on her cheeks. And my heart ached with such a hot, bitter pain. But it's all over now, Arch. I am not jealous now. I love her and you—both of you together. If I do go away, I want you to think kindly of me, and—"

—good-night, Arch—dear Arch. I am so tired."

He gathered her head to his bosom, and kissed her lips.

Poor little Mat! In the morning, when Arch came down, she had indeed gone away—drifted out with the tide and with the silent night.

After Mat's death the home at Grandma Rugg's became insupportable to Arch. He could not remain there. The old woman was crosser than ever, and though he gave her every penny of his earnings, she was not satisfied.

So Arch took lodgings in another part of the city, quite as poor a place, but there no one had the right to grumble at him. Still, because she was some relation to Mat, he gave Grandma Rugg full half of his money, but he never remained inside her doors longer than necessity demanded.

In his new lodgings he became acquainted with a middle-aged man who represented himself as a retired army officer. His name was John Sharp—a sleek, keen-eyed, smooth-tongued individual, who never boasted or blustered, but who gave people the idea that at some time he had been a person of consequence. This man attached himself particularly to Arch Trevlyn. With insidious cunning he wormed himself into the boy's confidence, and gained, to a certain degree, his friendship. Arch did not trust him entirely, though. There was something about him from which he shrank—the touch of his white, jeweled hand, made his flesh creep, like the touch of a serpent.

But Mr. Sharp had an object to gain, and set himself resolutely to work to carry his point. He made himself necessary to Arch. He bought him books, and taught him in the evenings, when neither were engaged otherwise. He had been well educated, and in Arch he had an apt scholar. Every spare moment of the boy's life was absorbed in his books.

By and by Sharp learned the whole history of the wrongs inflicted on Arch's parents by old Mr. Trevlyn. He snapped at the story as a dog snaps at a bone. But he was cautious and patient, and it was a long time before he showed himself to Arch in his true character. And then, when he did, the revelation had been made so much by degrees, that the boy was hardly shocked to find that his friend was a housebreaker and a highway robber.

Long before he had formed a plan to rob the house of Mr. Trevlyn. It was a field that promised well. Mr. Trevlyn, with the idiosyncrasy of age, had invested most of his fortune in diamonds, and these he kept in a chamber in his house. His chief delight consisted in gloating over these precious stones. Night after night he would sit handling his diamonds, chuckling over his wealth, and threatening imaginary plunderers with destruction.

So, his servants said, and Sharp repeated the story to Arch with sundry variations and alterations suited to the case. He had a persuasive tongue, and it is little wonder that the boy, hating his grandfather as he did, and resolved as he was upon revenging his father's wrongs, should fall into the snare. He wanted Mr. Trevlyn to suffer—he did not care how. If the loss of his diamonds would be to him a severer blow than any other, then let it fall.

Sharp used many specious arguments to induce Arch to become his accomplice in robbing the Trevlyn mansion, but the only one which had any weight was that he could thus revenge his father's wrongs.

"Only assist me, and secure your revenge," said the wily schemer, "and I will share the spoils with you. There will be enough to enrich us both for life."

Arch drew himself up proudly, a fiery red on his cheek, a dangerous gleam in his dark eye.

"I am no thief, sir! I'd scorn to take a cent from that old man to use for my benefit! I would not touch his diamonds if they lay here at my feet. But if I can make him suffer anything like as my poor father suffered through him, then I am ready to turn robber—yes, pickpocket, if you will!" he added savagely.

Sharp appointed the night. His plans were craftily laid. Mr. Trevlyn he had ascertained would be absent on Thursday night; he had taken a little journey into the country for his health, and only the servants and his ward would sleep in the house.

Thursday night was dark and rainy. At midnight Sharp and Arch stood before the house they were to plunder. No thought of shame nor sin entered Archer Trevlyn's heart; he did not seem to think he was about to disgrace himself for life; he thought only of Mr. Trevlyn's dismay when he should return and find the bulk of his riches swept away from him at one blow.

"He took all my father had," he said, under his breath; "he would have sullied the fair fame of my mother, and if I could take from him everything but life, I would do it."

Sharp, with a dexterous skill, removed the fastenings of a shutter, and then the window yielded readily to his touch. He stepped inside; Arch followed. All was quiet, save the heavy ticking of the old clock on the hall stairs. Up the thickly carpeted stairway, along the corridor they passed, and Sharp stopped before a closed door. "We must pass through one room before reaching that where the safe is which contains the treasure," he said, in a whisper. "It is possible that there may be some one sleeping in that room. If so, leave them to me, that is all."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Russian Doctors.

One of those painstaking persons called statisticians has been turning his attention to the position of Russia in regard to its supply of doctors. The country has produced a number of eminent chemists, but medical men are somewhat scarce. In all Russia there are only 15,740 qualified practitioners, of whom 553 are women.

An Indian Trained Nurse.

The distinction of being the first Indian woman to graduate as a trained nurse is due Miss Nancy Cornelius of the Oneida tribe of Wisconsin. She has made for herself a most enviable reputation in this work. She was one of the most promising pupils in the school on the Oneida reservation, and was sent from there to the training school at Carlisle, Pa. After spending a few years there she entered the Connecticut training school and graduated from it in 1889. She says she sees no good reason why she should return to the reservation, especially when circumstances are so unfavorable.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of September 15th and 29th, to the south for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local agent or address:

The more questions a child asks the more he will be able to answer.



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.

Health Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is impossible without pure, healthy blood. Purified and vitalized blood result from taking Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels. 25c.

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

DROPSY

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

ITCHING, BLIND, and BLEEDING PILES

Fistula and all Diseases of the Skin absolutely cured by the use of **ROSSMAN'S Pile Cure.**
At all druggists or A. MCKINSTRY & SONS, HUDSON, N. Y.

"THE MIDDLE SOUTH"

A handsomely illustrated 16 page Monthly Journal describing the development of the Middle South, the farmer's paradise. Price 10 cents per year. Send 25 cts. at once mentioning this paper and you will receive "The Middle South," for one year, postage free, or if you secure four subscribers and send us \$1.00 we will send you paper one year free of charge. Address **Middle South Pub. Co., Somerville, Tenn.**

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Ask your dealer for it.
EXTRA STRONG, GALVANIZED INSIDE AND OUT, THREE TIMES MORE METAL PER WATER THAN ANY OTHER POINT MADE.
"MORRIS" MARK MANUFACTURING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

STEADY WORK

WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to SELL STARK TREES—millions test "absolutely best." Superb outfits, new system. STARK BROTHERS, LOUISIANA, MO., ROCKFORD, ILL.

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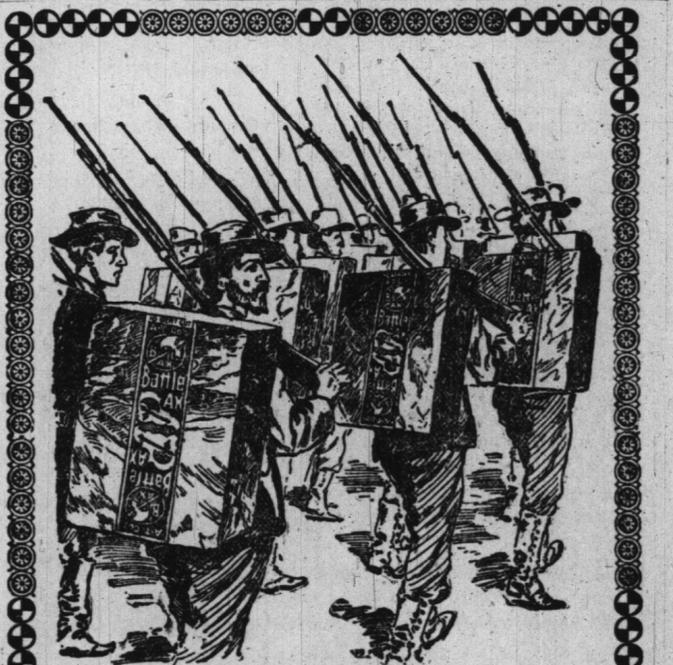
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Habit Cured. Est. in 1871. Thousands cured. Cheapest and best cure. FREE TRIAL. State case. DR. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.
20 years' experience. Send sketch, name, and address. (E. Deane, late prin., examiner U.S. Pat. Office) Deane & Weaver, McGill Bldg., Wash. D. C.

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BEST CURE FOR ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



"The Old Soldier's Favorite."

Battle Ax PLUG

A little bit of pension goes a long way if you chew "Battle Ax." The biggest piece of really high-grade tobacco ever sold for 5 cents; almost twice as large as the other fellow's inferior brand.

IN LINE ONCE MORE.

G. A. R. VETERANS PARADE AT ST. PAUL.

Gen. Walker and Staff Lead the Magnificent Procession — Major Thaddeus Clarkson Elected Commander — The Other Officers Chosen.

The feature of Thursday in the Grand Army encampment was the annual address of the commander-in-chief, Gen. Walker. The general gave the correspondence he has had with Charles A. Dana relative to the proposed grand reunion of union and confederate soldiers in New York city, in which the general refused to allow members of the G. A. R. to march in a procession with either the confederate flag or ex-confederate soldiers clad in gray uniforms.

The report of Adjutant General Irvin Robbins contained the following:

"The report that my predecessor showed that June 30, 1895, our membership in good standing was 357,639, distributed among 7,303 posts, with 49,600 members on the suspended list, making a total of 407,239 on the rolls. June 30, 1896, there were 7,302 posts, containing 340,610 comrades in good standing, with 42,661 carried on the rolls suspended. The amount expended in charity for the year was \$211,949, an increase of \$12,000 over the preceding year."

John H. Mullen of Wabasha, Minn., senior vice-commander-in-chief.

Charles W. Buckley of Montgomery, Ala., junior vice-commander-in-chief.

A. E. Johnson of Washington, D. C., surgeon-general.

The Rev. Mark B. Taylor of Massachusetts, chaplain-in-chief.

The Women's Relief corps elected Mrs. Agnes Hitt of Indiana, president. The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic re-elected Mrs. C. E. Hirst, Louisville, Ky., president. The Daughters of Veterans elected Miss Alice Ingram of Chicago president.

The encampment next year will be held at Buffalo.

Double Murder and Sale.

Wednesday afternoon Llewellyn Wilson killed his wife, three-year-old son and then ended his own life. When the hired man came in from the field he discovered the bodies of the three in the manger of a cow stable near the house. A revolver in the hand of the dead man told the story.

The inquest was held Thursday afternoon and the people for miles around the country attended. Witnesses said that Wilson was insane. The Methodist minister of this place, Mr. Adams, cautioned the friends of the Wilsons that he was crazy and that he should be put somewhere where he could do no harm. Mrs. Wilson left his church offended and did not attend again. Evidence before the coroner's jury went to show that the man was in financial trouble. He came

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half rates for round trip will be made to points in the south by the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. F. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

She'll Hit 'Em Hard.

"I suppose, Miss Starleigh, during your stay abroad you secured several new attractions for the theatrical public next season?"

"Oh, yes; four of the loveliest gowns ever worn on or off the stage."—Philadelphia North American.

The North American Review for September opens with a most interesting paper by His Excellency, Sir Alfred Moloney, Governor of British Honduras, entitled "From a Silver to a Gold Standard in British Honduras," wherein is described a financial transaction unique in the history of currency, and the material benefits derived from an establishment of a country upon a gold basis.

Didn't Want to Labor.

Farmer's Wife—Why did you get up and leave that piece of steak?
Tramp—I didn't ask for work, ma'am; I asked for something to eat.—Comic Cuts.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The nickel cent was authorized February 21, 1857, and its coinage was begun the same year.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. KLINE, 201 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

People acquire a little more pride as they grow older but they are as weak as ever.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

No one can go out in what is called society without being somewhat of a gad.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

The standard dollar weighs 412½ grains; the half-dollar 208.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, Etc. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

No one has ever attempted to pull teeth by Christian science.

AN OPEN LETTER.

What Mrs. I. E. Bressie Says to American Women.

Speaks of Her Melancholy Condition After the Birth of Her Child.

"I feel as if I was doing an injustice to my suffering sisters if I did not tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me, and its worth to the world.

"From the birth of my child until he was four years old, I was in poor health, but feeling convinced that half of the ailments of women were imagined or else cultivated, I fought against my bad feelings, until I was obliged to give up. My disease baffled the best doctors.

"I was nervous, hysterical; my head ached with such a terrible burning sensation on the top, and felt as if a band was drawn tightly above my brow; inflammation of the stomach, no appetite, nausea at the sight of food, indigestion, constipation, bladder and kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, attacks of melancholia would occur without any provocation whatever, numbness of the limbs, threatening paralysis, and loss of memory to such an extent that I feared aberration of the mind.

"A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and spoke in glowing terms of what it had done for her.

"I began its use and gained rapidly. Now I am a living advertisement of its merits. I had not used it a year when I was the envy of the whole town, for my rosy, dimpled, girlish looks and perfect health.

"I recommend it to all women. I find a great advantage in being able to say, it is by a woman's hands this great boon is given to women. All honor to the name of Lydia E. Pinkham; wide success to the Vegetable Compound.

"Yours in Health, Mrs. I. E. BRESSIE, Hepcataneum, Jefferson Co., Mo."

LI HUNG CHANG AND GENERAL GRANT.



One incident in the career of Li Hung Chang which has endeared him to the American people is his meeting with Gen. Grant. It was in 1879 that Grant visited the Viceroy. They became fast friends. Royal honors were paid the American General by order of the Chinese mandarin. They were born in the same year. Both had won fame in the suppression of rebellions. There was genuine admiration on the part of each man for the other. As already told, it was Grant who gave Li Hung Chang the sobriquet of the Bismarck of China. The most interesting day of the Chinaman's sojourn in this country was that of his visit to the mausoleum overlooking the Hudson.

The papers have also told of Li

Hung Chang's great wealth; of the fact that he travels with his coffin; that his daily food, prepared for him by his own cook, consists in great part of things that Occidental civilization has not as yet recognized as either toothsome or nutritious, and a hundred or more of characteristic details. All this has whetted public curiosity and increased public interest. If that were not enough there is the reflection, as an English writer has expressed it, that the man who is now touring our country and receiving our welcome is "the powerful, the dreaded and obeyed arbitrator whose word is law to four hundred and fifty millions of human beings." The picture representing Li Hung Chang and Gen. Grant was taken in 1879.

The report of A. J. Burbank, quartermaster general, showed receipts of \$30,354 and expenditures of \$19,779, leaving a balance on hand of \$10,575. The assets are \$12,131 and the investments \$16,000.

Major Thaddeus Clarkson of Omaha, Neb., was elected commander of the G. A. R. Friday. The election, was made unanimous. The other elections resulted as follows:

here last winter from Bradford, Stark county, and bought 120 acres of land when the snow covered the ground.

The day before the murder he went to Kewanee and bought the revolver. His wife asked him what he had bought and he replied that he had got some staples for a wire fence. For several weeks she has lived in dread of meeting death at his hands, the neighbors say.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO HAHNEMANN.



In 1892 the American Institute of Homeopathy decided to erect in Washington a monument to Hahnemann, the founder of this school of medicine. The clay model of this work of art is now finished and the monument is to be made and will be unveiled some time next year. Charles B. Niehaus, the New York sculptor, was given the contract, and his model is in every way pleasing to the committee of judges. Mr. Niehaus has made a figure of the great pathologist, heroic in size. He is pictured seated, and his attitude and face full of strength, dignity and ruggedness. The figure rests upon a pedestal of granite, against a wide, open niche, in the middle of a

circular wall forming the background of the platform. Above the figure is a tablet inscribed, "Hahnemann," and on the base is the motto of the school, "Similia Similibus Curantur." The curved wall is to be decorated with panels symbolic of the art of medicine. Four bronze tablets on the wall represent four epochs in the life of Hahnemann. The monument will be erected in an open square and an effort has been made to have the obverse interesting. In the center filling the tympanum of the arch are two figures symbolic of the art and science of medicine. The dimensions of the monument are forty-six feet broad, thirty feet deep and twenty feet high.

Forced to Admit It.

When Miss Elizabeth L. Banks, an American correspondent, was granted an interview with Li Hung Chang, in London, the latter opened a rapid fire of questions that rather disconcerted the lady. He asked how much she earned by writing, how old she was, why she wasn't married, etc. When Miss Banks got her innings, finally, the most important inquiry she had to put to the great statesman of the east was what women he considered the most beautiful and clever. At first he assured Miss Banks that all women were lovely. When cornered the old fox admitted, of course, that the American women were unapproachable in beauty, wit and niceness.

Extremely Literal.

No Christian sect, perhaps, is more strict in accepting the bible literally than the dunkards. The Living Church says that the question was once submitted at a dunkard meeting whether it was lawful for the brethren to patronize or establish high schools, and the answer was in the negative, on the ground that the bible tells Christians to mind not high things, but to condescend to men of low estate.

Fine Lines.

Buzzfuzz—Are there any fine lines in Smither's new play? Sizzletop—If you refer to the curves of the chorus girls, they were never excelled.—Joker.

A distinguished feature of the September North American Review, is an open letter addressed to Senator John Sherman by the venerable Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, founder of Robert College at Constantinople, in which under the title of "America's Duty to Americans in Turkey," he protests against the lax protection bestowed by the American government on American missionaries in connection with the present troubles in America.

France has more money in circulation in proportion to its population than any other country.

Poor Pilgrims,

there is no need for you to contemplate a wig when you can enjoy the pleasure of sitting again under your own "thatch." You can begin to get your hair back as soon as you begin to use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Nothing

so Clean,
so Durable,
so Economical,
so Elegant

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

You have to pay the same price for the "just as good." Why not insist on having what you want—S. H. & M.

If your dealer WILL NOT supply you we will.
Samples mailed free.
"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.
S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. XI, NO. 37.

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YOU SEE THEM EVERYWHERE
BICYCLES
POPE MFG. CO.
HARTFORD CONN.

Burlington Route
HARVEST EXCURSIONS
TO THE FARM LANDS AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE
West, Northwest and Southwest
The Burlington Route and many eastern railroads will sell Excursion Tickets at
VERY LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES
ON
August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29 and October 6, 20
Take this opportunity to go and see the splendid crops that Nebraska, Northern Kansas and other Western sections have produced this year. Ask your nearest ticket agent for particulars, and see that your ticket reads via the BURLINGTON ROUTE. Send to the undersigned for a pamphlet (no charge) about Western Farm Lands.
P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

LAKE ZURICH.

Wm. Prehm is on the gain.
The evenings are growing colder.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Blaine have a very sick child.

Denison Huntington went to Waukegan Monday.

Summer visitors are leaving our resort.

H. Swearman has returned from Roberts, Illinois.

Wm. Schultz of Ivanhoe was on our streets Tuesday.

G. Waltz and J. C. Meyer were Chicago visitors on Wednesday.

H. Hillman has a big sale of cows and bulls today.

Miss Katie Kuckuck is disposing of tickets to raffle a gent's watch.

Willie Herschlagge of Palatine was observed here Sunday.

Piano cheap for cash or on installments at Frank Clark's, Lake Zurich.

How are you betting on the result of today's village election?

H. Hartman of Elgin was in our town on Tuesday.

There were a great number of golfers here Saturday and Sunday.

Fritz Wenzel is learning the blacksmith's trade with F. Sholz.

J. Diekson has taken in some railroad boards.

Work on the large ice houses is being pushed along very rapidly.

Wm. Kuebler and family of Ivanhoe were guests here Sunday.

Wm. Buesching is the proud papa of another baby boy.

J. P. Williams of Libertyville was in town Wednesday.

Herman Arndt of Dundee was observed here several days.

Wm. Feddler and P. Litchfield of Rockefeller transacted business here this week.

If you have anything to sell advertise in the columns of this paper.

E. A. Ficke and wife departed for Phoenix, Arizona, Tuesday.

Miss Lena Eichman has returned to school at Detroit, Mich.

Elihu Hubbard was in our town on Wednesday of this week.

Dr. Wells of Wauconda was in Zurich Wednesday.

M. C. McIntosh has \$6000 to loan in amounts to suit. Call at his Barrington office.

Our station agent says he has three bets on the presidential election. If "Mitch" wins them all he will have hats to give away.

Mrs. Wm. J. Bartholf of Chicago was the guest of her mother, Mrs. L. Ficke, this week.

Apples seem to be plentiful this year, since the farmers cry "Please take them away."

The families of Chas. Patten, John Robertson and Wm. Hicks have closed up their summer cottages at this place.

H. Seip returned from Minneapolis this week and reports a high old time at the G. A. R. Encampment.

There was a dance given at H. Kreuger's last Saturday evening. All report a pleasant time.

Fred Thies and wife of Long Grove were the guests of W. Buesching Sunday.

Wm. Zearson and wife of Diamond Lake were the guests of the latter's parents this week.

Lost—A hat between Quentins Corner and Zurich. Finder kindly leave same with Branding's bartender, and ask Gotfried how it happened.

R. Snider reports that he has lost a good many chickens of late. Look out for chicken thieves.

The railroad company is making big headway at filling in the sink hole at Meyer's slough.

Miss Ella Hicks, daughter of Wm. Hicks, was united in marriage to W. Evanson of McHenry last week. We understand it was a case of elopement of the parties interested.

Saturday night Sept. 12th C. T. Heydecker of Waukegan and Theodore Stemming of Chicago will speak at the town hall for the Republican party.

August Lohman says he knows of no enemy that he should have, to be

mean enough to cut and otherwise damage his top buggy. Information leading to the capture of the culprits will be thankfully received.

The many friends of E. A. Ficke regret his departure here for other parts. Mr. Ficke has been in business here for many years, holding many offices, was one of the leading men, and the people's friend. We hope the southern clime will not agree with him. We may be selfish in this, but then, we do not like to lose so good a citizen.

J. ALEXANDER DEAD.
DIED—At 1439 Montrose avenue, Chicago, on Friday, Sept. 4, 1896, Jonathan Alexander, aged 73 years 11 months and 15 days.
Deceased was born at Wilmington, Mass., Sept. 20, 1822, where he attained to manhood. At the age of 22 he came to Illinois, and soon after located near Lake Zurich. In 1848 he was united to Dora Brittain, who had come with her parents from Vermont in 1843. For thirty-nine years they remained on the farm near Lake Zurich, during which time five children were born, the first two, a daughter and a son, dying in their infancy.
In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Alexander removed to the village of Palatine, where they resided for eight years. During the last year of their residence in Palatine Mr. Alexander was stricken with sciatica, which rendered him unable to perform physical labor. In May, 1895, they moved to Chicago, and from this time on his health gradually failed, terminating in brights disease.
Mr. Alexander leaves a wife and three daughters—Miss Addie M. Alexander, Mrs. Silas Robertson and Mrs. Gurden Chamberlain—besides a host of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.
The remains were brought to Barrington Monday. Interment took place in Evergreen cemetery, Rev. Ailing of Evanston officiating.

Y. P. E. M. S. MEETING.
The regular meeting of the Young People's Evangelical Missionary society, which had been postponed from last week, took place Tuesday evening in the Salem church, and was well attended.
The following program was rendered:
Song service.
Devotional exercises led by Rev. Suhr.
Song by the Society.
Reading—Walter Roloff.
Duet—Misses Sadie Krahn and Carrie Meyer.
Reading—Mrs. J. Kampert.
Reading of letters from Messrs. Woodsides and Rife—Miss Martha Landwer.
Duet—Mrs. Rev. Suhr and Mrs. John Kampert.
Dialogue—Mrs. S. Gieske, and Misses Mary Freye, Anna Schragge and Annie Schaefer.
Miss Gertrude Meyer was elected to membership, and Theodore Suhr, jr., who has left for Dixon, sent in his resignation.
A vote of thanks was tendered the W. F. M. society for their valuable assistance at the picnic given some time ago. It was decided to hand the proceeds of the picnic over to the treasurer of the Camp Ground association.
The sum of \$25 was voted towards liquidating a debt the Salem church had contracted.
No delegate will be sent to the convention of the Keystone League.

M. E. PARSONAGE DEDICATED.
About 150 people assembled at the new parsonage Monday evening by invitation of Rev. T. E. Ream, to witness the dedication services and enjoy a good social time. Dr. Hardin had charge of the services. The program was as follows:
Address of welcome, Rev. T. E. Ream, in behalf of the church, trustees and pastor; song by the choir; Historical statement of the parsonage enterprise by Rev. T. E. Ream; Financial statement by Robert Nightingale; Dedicatory address and prayer, Dr. Hardin; Song by the choir; Piano solo, Miss Maude Otis; Duet, Misses Sadie Krahn and Carrie Meyer; Piano solo, Prof. J. I. Sears; Vocal solo, Miss Carrie Kingsley; Duet, F. E. Lines and Miss Carrie Kingsley; address, A. J. Redmond.
At the conclusion of the program the company was invited to inspect the beautiful home, after which Mrs. Ream and the ladies of the church served a plate of delicious fruit to each of the company. All enjoyed the evening, and were much pleased with the success of the enterprise.
The parsonage was dedicated free of debt, with a balance of \$15.90 on hand towards purchasing a furnace.
There has been weather this summer that makes the weary mortal yearn for a summer hotel at the north pole.

SCHOOL OPENS.

An increase in the Number of Scholars Enrolled.
School opened Monday morning with 254 scholars enrolled. This shows an increase over previous years. The number of scholars that each room now has is as follows: Prof. Smith, 20; Mrs. Sherman, 32; Miss Adams, 43; Miss Myers, 52; Miss Fairchild, 54, and Miss Freye, 55. While the lower rooms were crowded on the first day, Prof. Smith's room was only attended by 12 pupils, but this was quickly remedied by the Board of Education, who promoted some of the 8th grade scholars to the 9th grade. In Miss Freye's room 25 scholars were promoted to Miss Fairchild's room. Miss Fairchild sent 26 to Miss Myer's room, and that lady turned over 22 scholars to Miss Adams. Miss Maude Otis, who had charge of the room Miss Adams now presides over, turned over the largest number of all, 27, to a higher room, while Mrs. Sherman turned over 12 scholars to the high school.

Here is what a cyclist must do and be before he is permitted to ride in Austria: "He must always keep his machine under control and must possess so much skill that in a moment of danger he can instantly bring it to a standstill or dismount."

If some Americans kept their eyes open as much as Li Hung Chang does and asked questions as much to the point as his queries are, they would know more and be better off.

We have good snake stories every summer, and big ones, but 1896 has beaten the record in this respect. When before has anybody seen a sea serpent 850 feet long?

Hon. James W. Bradbury of Maine has been a voter for 73 years.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

WOMEN One month's treatment for one dollar. Sample box 25c. Try it and be convinced.
SAPPHO
PARKHAM CHEMICAL CO.,
Box 468, Station X, CHICAGO.
Ripans Tabules.

In Writing.

A written guarantee of excellence goes with everyone of the



and it's a guarantee you can hold us to.

**Quick Bakers,
Superior Cookers,
Powerful Heaters.**

Ask for the Peninsular brand and be determined to get it.

SOLD BY L. F. SCHROEDER,
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H. F. KOELLING,

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

PURE MILK.

Milk Delivered Morning and Evening.

Fresh Milk can be had at my residence in the Village at any time of the day.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

H. F. Koelling, Barrington

CLARENCE SIZER,

EXPERIENCED

BICYCLE REPAIRER

Work left at my home will receive prompt attention, and work will be done at the lowest possible prices.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES

always on hand, which I will sell at the lowest prices.

CLARENCE SIZER, Barrington, Ill.

For the Best Bargains

In Groceries, Dry Goods, Shoes, and especially Flour, call on

JOHN C. PLAGGE,
BARRINGTON, ILL.

Do you want to

TRADE BAKERY

for a first-class milk cow?
On Friday night, September 4th, we will receive a car load of

Choice Fresh Milch Cows

which will be at our Sale Yards in Barrington for inspection on Saturday, Sept. 5th. If you have any dry cows or stock of any kind that you would like to trade for a fresh milcher come in and tell us what you have and what you want. Fresh Milchers from \$25 to \$50.

PETERS & COLLEN

AUCTIONEERS

BARRINGTON, - ILL.

DR. KUECHLER,

DENTIST

Graduate of the Royal University of Berlin, Germany, and of the North-Western University of Chicago.

Office, 455 W. Belmont Avenue, one block from Avondale Station.

....Will be in....

Barrington

Every Thursday

at the office of the

Columbia Hotel

Save Pain and Money

Teeth extracted without pain. Make no charge for extracting teeth when new set of teeth are ordered. PAINLESS FILLINGS.

Silver Fillings.....50 cents
Gold Fillings.....\$1 and up
SET OF TEETH, fit and quality guaranteed.....\$5 and up
GOLD CROWNS, and TEETH without plate.....\$5
CLEANING TEETH, my own method, 50 Cents to \$1.

It will pay you to give me a call, as I will do you first-class work cheaper than you can get work done elsewhere.

H. J. Lageschulte & Co.

Keep for Sale

FEED, FLOUR, COAL

LUMBER and TILE

Salt, and all kinds of Seeds

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Estate and

Commercial Lawyer

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Residence, Barrington, Ill.

GEO. SCHAFFER,

Dealer in

Fresh and

Smoked Meats.

Fish, Oysters, Etc.

Barrington, - Ills

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.

HENRY BUTZOW,

BAKERY

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CONFECTIONERY.
Fruits, Ggars, Tobacco, Etc.

ICE CREAM AND OYSTER PARLOR
IN CONNECTION.

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**IF YOU WANT
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Buy the Celebrated

Crown Piano

an instrument superior in every particular to other pianos.

**Combines 13 Instruments
in one**

and costs no more than the best pianos of other manufacturers.

Crown Organs

are the best made, elegantly finished and sweetest toned, suitable for church or the family circle.

**The New Wheeler & Wilson No. 9
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sold on easy terms and at lowest living prices.

P. H. MAIMAN,

SOLE AGENT

WAUCONDA, ILLINOIS

and 224 N. Genesee street,
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WM. HOBEIN

has purchased Wm. Hager's

CIDER MILL

and will be prepared to make

cider on and after Wednesday,

Aug. 12th, on the

Fred Pomeroy Farm.

PRICES REASONABLE.

MILES T. LAMEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC and

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

Collections Given Prompt

Attention.BARRINGTON

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....OF....

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

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