

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 11. No. 36.

BARRINGTON, ILL., SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1897.

\$1.25 A YEAR.

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Miss Mary Heise is ill.

Mrs. George Wagner is on the sick list.

A. Horn made a short visit this week at Harvard.

D. H. Haeger of Elgin was the guest of Fred Reese Tuesday.

H. A. Drewes is organizing a dancing school at Dundee.

George M. Wagner made a trip to Woodstock Monday.

Mrs. George Burtis, who has been ill, is much better.

California Smelt for sale at George M. Wagner's meat market.

John Robertson made a business trip to Chicago Monday.

The Knights of the Maccabees installed officers Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Goethe of Milwaukee was the guest of Mrs. Mary Gibney the past week.

William Brockway of Palatine visited at the home of Ezra Cannon Wednesday.

The St. Paul's church congregation held a business meeting Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Esther Eageschulte and Mrs. Samuel Gieske were Chicago visitors Monday.

A. D. Church attended the installation of officers of the Maccabees at Dundee Monday evening.

"White Swan" flour is sold by A. W. Meyer & Co. Try it. It is of a superior quality.

Miss Emma Jahnke visited with the Misses Cora and Myrtle Burtis Saturday and Sunday.

R. C. Comstock returned home Tuesday evening from a visit to his farm in the southern part of the state.

Charles Nathan of Chicago spent a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rachow the past week.

Miss Nelson, accompanied by Mr. Anderson of Chicago, was a guest at the home of Charles Rachow the first of the week.

Lost—A new umbrella near L. F. Schroeder's hardware store. Finder will confer a favor upon owner by returning same to THE REVIEW office.

Misses Nellie and Leila Lines entertained a number of friends at their home, in Grove avenue Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kitson, accompanied by their children, Lloyd and Ethel, visited at the home of Mr. Kitson's brother, Joseph, at Palatine, Sunday.

A masquerade on roller skates will be given at the Oakland hall, Wauconda, this (Saturday) evening. A prize will be awarded to the one wearing the most comic costume.

Mrs. Hans Westphal left Tuesday for Belvidere, to spend the week with her aunt, Mrs. John Regdel.

L. Q. Long, operator at Cuba has been succeeded by Mr. Wademan, who has been night operator at Cary. Mr. Long is transferred to Chicago.

W. C. Fowler, special agent for the German American Fire Insurance Co., called upon their local agent, M. T. Lamey, Monday.

Now is the time that the pushing business man crowds his business to the front while others may be resting on their oars.

THE PALATINE REVIEW, published by M. T. Lamey of the BARRINGTON REVIEW, comes to our exchange table this week. * * Brother Lamey is a hustler.—*Lake County Independent*. Much obliged.

Cards are out for the observance of the twenty-fifth marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hawley at their residence on Hough street Tuesday evening, January 26th.

Lost—Saturday evening,—in Barrington, a pocket book containing some money. Finder will receive a suitable reward by returning the same to THE REVIEW office.

Frank B. Solt left yesterday for Oswego, where he will assist his brother for a few weeks.

THE PALATINE REVIEW succeeds the Palatine Independent. Supervisor M. T. Lamey of the BARRINGTON REVIEW having purchased the same. Brother Lamey will give the people of Palatine a good paper, and should receive a good support.—*Autoch News*. Thanks.

J. M. Thrasher, formerly a resident of Barrington, was recently elected to the highest office. Venerable Counsel, of the camp of Modern Woodmen of America at Chenoa, Ill. We congratulate Mr. Thrasher upon his popularity, and we are confident that the camp has made no mistake in selecting Mr. Thrasher as their leader.

Engagement cards are out, wedding cards are being printed and wedding bells are getting ready to ring. We have the pleasure of announcing the engagement of Miss Sophie Eggers of this place to Mr. O. Tegmeyer, of Lake Zurich. Also of Mr. J. Paukonin to a lady of Arlington Heights.—*Gilmer correspondent in Lake County Independent*.

The Elgin butter market on Monday stood as follows: Butter gave evidence of being in demand at the opening of the Board of trade, and the market closed steady at 19 cents. Biddings commenced at that figure and advanced a half cent, three sales being recorded at 19½. Offers then dropped off to 19c uniformly, and the remaining sales were made at the latter price.

How WAS IT DONE.—The problem crank has broken loose again, this time seeking a solution to the following: "A man purchased groceries to the amount of 34 cents. When he came to pay for the goods he had only a dollar bill, a three-cent piece and a two-cent piece. The store-keeper had a half dollar and a quarter. They appealed to a bystander, but he had only two dimes and a penny. After some perplexity the change was made to the satisfaction of all."

It is a noticeable fact that many good items are lost to the newspapers every week by the modesty of the people who hesitate to tell the reporter matters concerning themselves. The right thing to do is to stop the newspaper man on the street, or any other place you happen to meet him, and tell him you have been on a visit, have relatives visiting you, that your wife entertained friends, or anything that is in any way a matter of news. If you have done anything mean, of course keep that to yourself, for there are others who will make it their business to tell that.

The numbering of the residences has been commenced. Nearly every residence along Hough and Cook streets is now numbered, and these thoroughfares now present quite a city-like appearance. The owners of residences on the other streets should fall in line and have their houses numbered, then it will be the proper thing for the Village Board to have the names of the streets placed on the lamp posts, which will not only add much to the appearance of our city but will quite often be found very convenient. Push the good work along. The expense of having the work done is small.

A pleasant gathering of friends of Miss Emma Rachow took place Saturday evening at the home of that young lady's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rachow on Ela street. The evening was most agreeably spent in playing popular social games, and the elegant luncheon served during the evening did its share in keeping the company of young people in a jolly and good-natured mood. Those present were: Charles Nathan and Mr. Anderson of Chicago, William Meier, John Brasel, John Dockery, Herman and Louis Reese, Harry and Emil Frick, Herman Miller, John and Fred Rachow; Misses Nelson of Chicago, Emma Meier, Emma Spiegel, Louise Pingel, Hannah Miller, Ida Reese, Emilie Pawelski, Minnie Meier, Sophia Pingel, Mary Spiegel, Minnie Brasel, Minnie Spiegel, Gusta Nitz, Lillie Jacobs and Bertha Rachow.

Peter Heise is on the sick list.

Mrs. Mary Gibney is steadily improving.

Mrs. F. L. Waterman, who has been quite sick, is some better.

Mrs. H. Williams of Chicago is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Wagner.

Great Big Dakota Jack rabbits 25 cents a piece at Wagner's meat market.

Lawyer McIntosh attended the banquet of the Chicago Athletic club Tuesday evening.

Mrs. E. H. Solt of Oswego, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Church.

A masquerade ball will be given in the Bohemian National hall, January 30th. Everybody is invited to attend and enjoy a pleasant evening.

The Ladies' Thursday Literary club met at the home of Mrs. Flora Lines, who served an elegant lunch at the close of a well arranged and well executed literary and musical program.

Sunday services at the Baptist Church. Topic for morning, "The Withered Hand." For evening, "A Correct Inventory." All are welcome.

Gertrude Davis, daughter of Henry M. Davis, died yesterday at the home of her father, near Wauconda. Aged 20 years.

Miss Nellie Donlea is the happy possessor of a handsome new piano which was shipped from Chicago this week.

Albert Briggs, late member of Ivanhoe camp M. W. A., died at the home of his brother-in-law, James Gainer, yesterday morning. The funeral will be held at Wauconda to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 o'clock. The funeral services will be conducted by Ivanhoe camp, M. W. A. All members of the Modern Woodmen of America who can possibly attend are requested to meet at the M. W. A. hall, Wauconda, at 1 o'clock p. m.

But few realize the magnitude of literature, etc., distributed by the different parties during the last presidential campaign.

The reports of the secretary of the Republican State Central committee shows that in Illinois, they alone, distributed: 3,364,895 pamphlets, 5,458,910 leaflets, 122,305 lithographs, 125,625 posters, 364,925 buttons, at a cost of \$26,531.30. 8,074 packages were required and 5,815 shipments were made to make the distribution. The report of the committee on speakers showed that the number of speakers assigned was 288, number of speeches made or arranged for, 4,130; number of letters received, 8,400; number of letters written, 6,800; number of telegrams sent, 2,840; number of telegrams received, 2,315; number of cards sent out, 8,000; number of cards received, 4,500.

The average cost of the speeches made was about four dollars each—the small amount being due to the fact that very few of the speakers charged the committee for their services, and also owing to the railroads running out of Chicago in furnishing transportation for the speakers.

A Rare Musical Treat.

THE PALATINE REVIEW has the following to say of the entertainment to be given by the Epworth League at Palatine next week:

The Epworth League will open their course of winter entertainments next Thursday night, when Prof. Chas. Sherman with some talented assistants will give a concert in the church. Mr. Sherman played here at the High school graduating exercises and those who heard him at that time will be sure to attend.

If our people turn out and make this entertainment a success, they are assured of some more good ones in the series. Let everyone turn out.

The following program will be carried out:

Duo—Piano and Violin—Prof. Sherman and Miss Ida Hallowell.
Vocal solo—Miss Anna Voll.
Reading—Miss Clara Rhoads.
Piano Solo—Miss Ida Hallowell.
Violin Solo—Prof. Chas. Sherman.
Reading—Miss Clara Rhoads.
Vocal Solo—Miss Anna Voll.
Piano Solo—Miss May Hollowell.
Violin Solo—Prof. Chas. Sherman.
Reading—Miss Clara Rhoads.

A. W. MEYER & CO.

CLEARING SALE

Men's Fur Overcoats

Men's Overcoats

Boy's Overcoats

Men's Suits

Boy's Suits.

Ladies' Jackets

Ladies' Capes

Misses' Jackets

Children's Cloaks

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

If you want any of the above articles don't miss this sale, as we want the money, and winter goods must be sold regardless of their cost price. It will pay you to make your purchases at our store at these genuine bargain prices.

Men's Hats and Caps

Men's Gloves and Mittens

We have a very large stock and are making special prices in order to reduce stock.

MEN'S SHIRTS, both wool and cotton.

Prices are always the lowest at

The Busy Big Store.

A. W. MEYER & CO., - - Barrington.

For Juicy and Tender

ROASTS

.....CALL ON.....

GEO. M. WAGNER,

BARRINGTON, ILLS.

OYSTERS and VEGETABLES In Season.

Highest Price Paid for Hides and Tallow



This Is No Fake But Real Bargains.

A 20-year 14 karat gold filled case with Elgin or Hampden movement.....\$12.00
18 Size 14 karat gold filled case with Elgin or Waltham movement.....\$12.00
17-jewel Hampden movement.....\$9.50
G. M. Wheeler 17-jewel movement.....\$10.00
Nickel, 3-oz screw case. Elgin or Waltham movement.....\$4.50

I have no Trenton movements in my stock.

Hair Chains Made to Order on Two Day's Notice.

A. KATZ, - Barrington, Ill.

Barrington Review.

M. T. LANEY, Ed. and Pub.
BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

THE NEWS OF SEVEN DAYS UP
TO DATE.

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

The definite announcement is made
that Count Mouravieff, Russian minis-
ter to Denmark, will succeed the late
Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky as Russian
minister of foreign affairs.

Lady Henry Somerset has suffered
a severe contusion of the forehead in
a carriage accident at Westminster.

An open air mass meeting was held
at San Francisco to celebrate the de-
feat of the funding bill. Fireworks,
oratory and pyrotechnics were the
features of the jubilant celebration.

General Horace Porter, chief marshal
of the inauguration day parade, has
decided that no drill figures shall be
performed by organizations in the pa-
rade while the procession is moving.
This is in conformity with Major Mc-
Kinley's wish.

Ten head of valuable Durham and
Jersey cattle were killed on the farm
of John H. Gentry, near York, Pa., by
Deputy State Veterinarian Hendren,
on account of tuberculosis.

Brock Jacque, living eight miles
west of Alma, Mich., during a fit of
temporary insanity attacked his son
Robert with two axes, a blow from
one of which caught him in the back,
severing the spine and spinal column.
The victim cannot live. The father
had been for three days violently in-
sane.

Labor Commissioner Morse of Mich-
igan has prepared an interesting chap-
ter on the eight-hour day which will
be incorporated with his report to the
legislature.

Henry C. Peglow, ex-city treasurer
of La Porte, Ind., a well-known bank
official, is dead.

At Burlington, Iowa, Daniel Fritz, a
prominent farmer, was fatally shot by
a companion while hunting.

William L. Woods, a prominent citi-
zen of Princeton, Ind., aged 76, is dead.
He was born upon the farm upon which
he died.

The Clarke building, a large tenement
house on the levee at Cairo, Ill.,
was completely destroyed by fire. The
tenants escaped.

John Griffin, a horseman of Albia,
Iowa, was struck by a train while walk-
ing along the track and was instantly
killed.

Charles Barrett, colored, who disap-
peared from Columbia, Mo., some days
ago, was found frozen in the ice in
Hinkston creek.

W. C. Smith, a Big Four conductor,
whose home is in Anderson, Ind., was
instantly killed while trying to board
a train at Niles, Mich.

At Decatur, Ill., Mrs. Isom Waller,
sitting in her room, was shot in the
head by T. W. Fletcher, who was firing
at a pigeon. She will die.

Matthew Peterson, one of the pion-
eers of Janesville, Wis., died, aged 73
years. He came here from Scotland
forty-six years ago.

James L. Berry, a switchman, had a
leg crushed. Mr. Berry is master of the
Brotherhood of Trainmen of Princeton,
Ind. Amputation of the leg will follow
the injury.

George B. Woodworth, aged 59 years,
father of S. F. Woodworth, hardware
merchant, committed suicide at Chat-
anooga, Tenn. Temporary insanity,
brought on by business troubles, was
the cause.

Andrew G. Sollman of Princeton,
Ind., was found with a bullet hole in
his brain. He had taken his gun to
kill a hawk, and in getting over a fence
the gun was discharged.

While attending a dance, in Rowan
county, Ky., Gus Springer and Mack
Mullen got drunk and engaged in a
fight with knives. When the fight was
over both men lay exhausted, terribly
mutilated and almost dead.

Postal Inspector Dunham of Burling-
ton, Iowa, received word from Luray,
Mo., that thieves had entered the Keokuk
& Western depot there and rifled
the night mail pouches. The extent of
the loss cannot be ascertained.

An attempt to wreck the Chicago-St.
Paul through limited express on the
Chicago & Northwestern road was made
at Tiffany, a small station, ten miles
south of Janesville, Wis. A piece of
rail five feet long was wedged in be-
tween the main track and a switch.

Three sons of Frank Bradford of La
Prairie, Wis., went out to shoot rabbits.
The boys were walking single file, Jay,
aged 11, being in front. His brother,
aged 14, was behind him with the gun.
He stumbled and fell, the gun being
discharged. The shot entered Jay's
leg, severing an artery, and he bled to
death in two hours.

Sergeant of Police Amer Keller is
dead at Dayton, Ohio, from concussion
of the brain received by a ladder fall-
ing upon him at a fire.

CASUALTIES.

Alfred Rank was drowned in the
Kinnickinnic river at Milwaukee while
skating.

Dora, the 1-year-old daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Elsie Brown, living east of
La Grange, Ind., died from the effects
of swallowing chewing gum.

Thomas Reynolds, 21 years old, was
drowned while skating on the bay at
Sturgeon Bay, Wis. He was a school
teacher in Hainesville and a nephew of
Charles Reynolds, member of the re-
publican state central committee.

The Reichert flour mill, the oldest
and largest in St. Clair county, was
totally destroyed by fire at Freeburg,
Ill. The loss is estimated at \$50,000,
which is fully covered by insurance.
The owners of the plant say it will be
rebuilt.

The five-story brick building on the
corner of Ellicott and Seneca streets,
Buffalo, N. Y., occupied by Altman &
Co., wholesale and retail clothiers,
was badly damaged by fire. Mr. Alt-
man estimates the loss at \$150,000. The
firm carried an insurance of \$175,000.

Fire which broke out in the Anchor
flour mill, Minneapolis, at 1 o'clock
Sunday morning threatened for a time
the entire milling district. The en-
tire fire department was called to the
scene and succeeded in confining the
flames to the packing department of the
Anchor establishment. The loss
will reach \$10,000; fully insured.

Frank Borden, aged 40, head miller
at the Zenith mills, Princeton, Ind.,
was caught in a belt and mangled so
that it is not possible for him to live.

At Houghton, Mich., Con Driscoll,
aged 50, was killed by striking a pro-
jecting timber in the Franklin mine.
Driscoll's son and son-in-law were
killed in the mine last summer.

At Lima, O., Thursday a pet bulldog
owned by John Mann went mad while
in the house and attacked three chil-
dren. One was frightfully mangled be-
fore the father could kill the animal.

FOREIGN.

The Russian academy has elected as
honorary members Lord Kelvin of
England and Dr. Simon Newcomb of
Washington.

The London Standard's Rome corre-
spondent asserts that the pope has de-
cided to notify Austria, France, Spain
and Portugal that the powers will not
be allowed to exercise a veto at the
next papal election.

The Queen has donated £500 to the
India famine fund which has been
opened by the lord mayor of London.

It is stated that Baroness Hirsch
will give another 2,000,000 francs (\$400,-
000) to build a hospital for consump-
tive children on the Riviera.

Bishop Keane, who was formerly the
director of the Catholic university in
Washington, has been appointed canon
of St. John Lateran and nominated
bishop assistant at the pontifical
throne.

Yellow fever has again appeared in
Rio Janeiro. Thirteen cases have been
reported.

The British board of trade returns
show that the total imports for 1896
have increased £25,117,677 over 1895.
The exports have increased £14,032,193
over those of 1895.

The Paris Petite Republique says
that the government has no faith in
the duration of peace, as evidenced by
the fact that it has addressed to the
officers on the frontier a series of spe-
cial questions relative to the eventual
mobilization of the forces.

Maximo Gomez, the insurgent lead-
er, has crossed the military line of
Puerto Principe, which extends from
Jucaro, on the south coast, to Moron,
in the northern part of that province.

CRIME.

An unsuccessful attempt was made
at Green Bay, Wis., to wreck the north-
bound Chicago & Northwestern rail-
way. Ties and cedar posts were piled
on the track within the southern city
limits. The obstruction was struck
by a freight train, fortunately with
little damage.

Washington Cox, aged 60 years, com-
mitted suicide at Martinsville, Ill., by
shooting. Ill health and despondency
were the causes. He left a widow and
seven children.

The Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, pastor of
the Second Universalist church of
Rochester, N. Y., who was arrested
some days ago, charged with impersonat-
ing an officer, has been unanimously
acquitted by jury trial.

John M. Gossler, aged 40 years,
cashier of the Lebanon, Pa., national
bank, attempted to commit suicide by
shooting himself in the head. He will
die. For some time past his health has
not been good and this, it is believed,
prompted him to end his life.

Thomas G. Conkling, local superin-
tendent of the Pinkerton detective
agency at Kansas City, committed sui-
cide by firing a bullet into his brain.
His dead body was found in a chair in
his office.

William Devine, a farmer near
Shakertown, Ky., returning home found
his wife murdered. Two infants were
clinging to the dead body of their
mother.

Lizzie Knotek, living near River-
side, not far from Washington, Iowa,
loved a man living at Lone Tree. Her
mother opposed the match, and Lizzie
killed herself with a revolver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mary J. Hawley, an old pioneer wide-
ly known, fell dead from heart disease
on the street while returning from
church at West Branch, Iowa.

E. A. Shores, Sr., and E. A. Shores,
Jr., each made an assignment to Gov.
W. H. Upham of Marshfield of their
individual property. This assignment,
it is said, in no way affects the stand-
ing of the Shores Lumber company,
the Shores Mining company, or the
Shores Building association.

The First National bank of Alma,
Neb., was closed by order of the com-
ptroller of the currency, and is now in
the hands of the bank examiner. Li-
abilities are \$125,000, with assets at
about the same amount. The chief
item of indebtedness is a state deposit
of \$40,000.

Milburn & Bell, implement dealers
at Winterset, Ia., have assigned. As-
sets \$20,000. Liabilities \$13,000. An
attachment by the Studebaker Wagon
company was the cause for the assign-
ment.

The Electric Grain Elevator com-
pany of Buffalo has been incorporated,
with a capital stock of \$350,000, to op-
erate grain elevators.

Ensign N. T. Coleman, who has been
detailed for steel inspection duty at
Harrisburg, Pa., will be court-mar-
tialed on charges of neglect of duty.

The suit for divorce and alimony
brought by Mrs. Emma Cecil against
her husband, Granville Cecil, was com-
promised at Danville, Ky. Mrs. Cecil
surrendering all claims on her hus-
band's estate in consideration of \$25,-
000 cash and an annuity of \$2,000.

Henry M. Clapp of Ohio, stenog-
rapher in the office of the secretary of
the treasury, has been appointed ex-
aminer of the mint at a salary of
\$2,500 per annum. This position has
been vacant since the appointment of
W. E. Morgan to be coinier of the mint
at Philadelphia in June, 1895.

H. G. Simmons, for several years
past master workman of District as-
sembly 66, Knights of Labor, the head
of the knights in Washington, D. C.,
has been expelled from the order by
the executive board for alleged viola-
tion of its rules. Simmons announced
that he would sue the board for dam-
ages for defamation of character.

On application of the depositors the
Commercial bank of Eau Claire, Wis.,
was placed in the hands of C. M. Buf-
fington as receiver.

It is not practically certain that it
will be impossible for the committees
of the Wisconsin semi-centennial to
raise the sum of \$400,000 before Jan.
16, but \$200,000 will be pledged.

William E. Drew, formerly a wealthy
carriage and wagon manufacturer of
La Porte, Ind., died in the poorhouse.
Drew's wife died, his fortune dwindled
away, and in his friendless poverty he
was obliged to become a public charge.

H. Stearns, president of the New
York Western Veterans' association, is
missing. He has long been com-
mander of Shiloh post, Grand Army of
the Republic, of Elkhart, Ind. His wife
blames a woman named Scott, but be-
lieves Stearns will return.

W. C. Creede, the millionaire miner,
whom the town of Creede, Colo., is
named for, and his wife have separat-
ed. A stipulation has been drawn up
and signed by which Mrs. Creede ac-
cepts \$20,000 and surrenders all fur-
ther claim upon her husband.

The Democrats of the Missouri sen-
ate and house met in joint caucus Fri-
day night and nominated George G.
Vest for United States senator for the
fourth term.

The Van Tassel school at Milwaukee
has been closed by order of the health
department. The janitor's wife has
diphtheria.

The Commercial bank of Eau Claire,
Wis., capital \$30,000, closed owing to
the suspension of the Allemania bank
of St. Paul. President Allen says that
depositors will be paid in full.

Word has been received at Peoria,
Ill., of the death at Denver, Colo., of
James Millard, city collector, who had
been a sufferer from bronchial troubles.
He came to Peoria in 1853 and engaged
in the coal business at Wesley City.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.

Cattle, common to prime	1.85	@ 5.75
Hogs, all grades	1.75	@ 3.55
Sheep and lambs	2.10	@ 5.30
Corn, No. 2	.23	@ .23%
Wheat, No. 2 red	.90%	@ .91%
Oats, No. 3	.15%	@ .16
Eggs	.16%	
Rye, No. 2	.38%	
Potatoes	.17	@ .23
Butter	.08	@ .19

DETROIT.

Wheat, No. 1 white	.93%	
Corn, No. 2	.22	
Oats, No. 2 white	.20	
Rye, No. 2	.37%	

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle, all grades	1.55	@ 3.95
Hogs, all grades	3.05	@ 3.40
Sheep and lambs	2.10	@ 5.10

ST. LOUIS.

Cattle, all grades	1.75	@ 5.15
Hogs	3.15	@ 3.45
Sheep	2.50	@ 3.85
Wheat, No. 2 red	.92	
Corn, No. 2 cash	.20%	
Oats, No. 2 cash	.17%	

PEORIA.

Rye, No. 1	.39	
Corn, No. 2	.20	
Oats, No. 2 white	.18	@ .19%

WORK OF CONGRESS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Long Bill Amending Postal Laws Passed
by the House—Pacific Railroad Fund-
ing Bill Decisively Defeated—Senator
Mills Wants Recognition of Cuba.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Loud bill to amend the law re-
lating to second-class mail matter was
passed by the house after two days of
debate by a vote of 144 to 105. The
most important provision of the bill
denies to serial publications admission
to the mails at 1 cent a pound rates.

The day in the senate was chiefly
taken up by a speech by Senator Call
of Florida on Cuba. He advocated in-
stant intervention on the part of the
United States.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Pacific railroad funding bill
came up in the house under a special
order. Mr. Powers (rep., Vt.) the
chairman of the Pacific railroad com-
mittee, opened with an exhaustive ar-
gument in support of the bill. Mr.
Hubbard (rep., Mo.) the minority mem-
ber of the committee, who has charge
of the opposition, and Messrs. Grow
(rep., Pa.) and Bell (dem., Tex.) spoke
respectively for and against the meas-
ure. Mr. Powers gave a history of
the Pacific lines, in the course of which
he said: "They strung towns along
their lines like beads; they made the
states of the west. If the government
should lose every dollar of the debts
of these roads, it could credit itself
and the American people with ten
times as much in dollars and cents as
they aggregated."

The senate had a long and busy ses-
sion, passing a number of bills on the
calendar, including several amend-
ments to the law of navigation. The
Cuban development of the day was a
joint resolution offered by Mr. Mills
(dem., Tex.) declaring that the power
of recognizing a new republic resides
in congress, recognizing the independ-
ence of Cuba and appropriating \$10,-
000 for a United States minister to the
republic of Cuba. The senate ad-
journed over until Monday.

Friday, Jan. 8.

Friday, Jan. 8.—The second day's
debate on the Pacific Railroad funding
bill developed by far the most sensa-
tional incident of this session of con-
gress. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.), the
only member of the California delega-
tion who favors the funding bill, took
occasion to make a remarkable person-
al attack on Editor Hearst of the San
Francisco Examiner. When Mr. John-
son concluded his speech Mr. Cooper
(Rep., Wis.), one of the strongest foes
of the Pacific bill, took the floor. Mr.
Arnold (Rep., Pa.), followed in favor
of the bill, and Messrs. Parker (Rep.,
N. J.), Bell (Pop., Col.) and Shafroth
(Rep., Col.) against it. Mr. Hepburn
(Rep., Iowa) supported the measure in
an extended argument, as the only so-
lution of the problem at this juncture.
He argued that government ownership
of railroads was bound up in the de-
feat of the pending bill.

Monday, Jan. 11.

The Pacific railroad funding bill was
decisively defeated in the house. The
Bell substitute provided that if the
Union Pacific and Central Pacific would
clear off the first mortgage and ad-
vance the government lien the govern-
ment would extend the indebtedness
at 3 per cent. It was defeated 110 to
158. The Harrison substitute provid-
ed for a commission to negotiate a
settlement of the debt. It was rejected
by the house by a vote of 55-214. When
the vote came on the main proposition
the whole opposition swung into line
and crushed it by an adverse vote of
102 to 168. An analysis of the vote
shows that eighty-six republicans and
sixteen democrats voted for the bill,
and ninety-nine republicans, fifty-eight
democrats, six populists and five inde-
pendents against it.

Senator Mills made an impassioned
speech in the senate in favor of the
resolution introduced by him to de-
clare recognition of a foreign govern-
ment a congressional prerogative and
to recognize the independence of Cuba
and appropriate \$10,000 for the salary of
a minister.

WORKMEN TO BUILD MILLS.

Carnegie Employees Plan Co-operative
Plant at Port Angeles, Wash.

Mill workers at the Carnegie plants
at Braddock, Homestead, Duquesne and
Pittsburgh, and employees of the West-
inghouse works at Tuttle Creek and
Wilmerding are forming a joint stock
company to build a \$2,000,000 iron and
steel plant at Port Angeles on Puget
sound. Twelve hundred prominent mill
workers of Braddock have in the past
fortnight subscribed for about \$1,000,-
000 worth of stock. The plant will em-
ploy 2,000 men and will cover thirty
acres of ground.

Sherman for Secretary of State.

It is understood that Mr. Sherman
has received an invitation to visit Maj.
McKinley at his home. There is an
idea that the senator will be formally
tendered the state portfolio, and the im-
pression about the senate is very strong
that he will accept.

GOLD DEMOCRATS MEET.

Middle States Represented at a Banquet
in Chicago.

Gold Democrats assembled at Chica-
go in the banquet hall of the Audi-
torium Friday night to celebrate Jack-
son day. President Cleveland express-
ed his regret at being unable to accept
the invitation to this banquet. He sent
a letter declaring that a reunion of
those who are Democrats for the sake
of principle and the good of their coun-
try could not fail to be inspiring and
useful.

The toast list was as follows: "The
Future of Democracy," Henry Watter-
son; "Our National Administration,"
Charles S. Hamlin; "The Presidency,"
John P. Irish. "The National Demo-
cracy" was responded to by the follow-
ing: Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky;
Washington Irving Babb, Iowa; Ed-
win F. Conely, Michigan; John McD.
Trimble, Missouri; Timothy J. Mahon-
ey, Nebraska; Virgil P. Kline, Ohio,
and Hugh Ryan, Wisconsin. Senator
John M. Palmer sent his regrets in a
letter.

INTERVENTION ACCEPTED.

Spain Willing to Give Cuba Autonomy
Under American Guaranty.

A cable dispatch from Madrid to
the New York Journal says that Prime
Minister Canovas del Castillo has defi-
nitely accepted Secretary of State Ol-
ney's proffer of American interven-
tion, as well as the terms which his
excellency President Cleveland and
Mr. Olney prescribe as the price for
their interference and the use of their
prerogative in attempting to bring
about a state of peace in the island of
Cuba.

The conditions mean perfect and
complete autonomy for Cuba. They
provide for home rule for Cuba as
thorough as Canada under the British
North America act enjoys. If Spain
puts Cuba on this footing the adminis-
tration promises in negotiating peace
to secure for Spain a sum in the neigh-
borhood of \$100,000,000. Within the
next two weeks formal announcement
of this offer may be expected from the
Spanish government.

DEFENDS TREASURY NOTES.

Senator Sherman Opposes the Proposi-
tion to Retire the Issue.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio re-
cently wrote the following letter to
Albert H. Walker of Hartford, Conn.:
"My Dear Sir: I do not sympathize
with the movement proposed to retire
United States notes from circulation.
I believe it is easy to maintain a lim-
ited amount of these in circulation
without danger or difficulty. The
maintenance in circulation of \$346,-
000,000 United States notes, support-
ed by a reserve of \$100,000,000 gold,
not only saves the interest on \$246,-
000,000 of debt, but is a vast conveni-
ence to the people at large. The best
form of paper money is that which is
backed by the government and main-
tained at the specific standard."

TRIUMPH FOR PEACE.

Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty
Signed—To Last Five Years.

Secretary of State Olney, on behalf
of the United States, and Sir Julian
Pauncefote, on the part of Great Brit-
ain, on Monday affixed their signa-
tures to a new treaty, by which for a
term of five years the two English-
speaking nations agree to abide in
peace and without resort to arms, all
possible questions of controversy be-
ing referred to a court of arbitration,
with the single exception that neither
nation surrenders its honor or dignity
to the judgment of arbitration. Later
in the day President Cleveland sent
the treaty and a message earnestly
approving it to the senate.

TAYLOR WARNS SPAIN.

Reported Threat of Recognition of the
Cubans.

A dispatch to the New York Journal
from Madrid says that a bold and ex-
traordinary letter has been addressed
to the Spanish government by Minister
Taylor, which said to the Spanish min-
ister of foreign affairs that unless
Spain offers clear and reasonable terms
as a basis of peace in Cuba before
President Cleveland goes out of office,
the question remaining to be settled by
the United States would be the imme-
diate and unconditional recognition of
the Cuban republic.

Carlyle Case Is Appealed.

The suit of W. H. H. Nichols and
daughter Louella Irwin against the
widow and heirs of the late Illinois
State Treasurer Ramsay has been ap-
pealed by the defendants. The plain-
tiffs allege that Ramsay's bank was in-
solvent, therefore the money paid out
by him as premiums on his life insur-
ance should revert to his creditors.
Judge Wilderman, in a recent decision,
gave judgment against the defendants
for \$3,000. The case will go to the Ap-
pellate Court at Mount Vernon.

Weyler Will Not Be Recalled.

The Madrid Epoca publishes a formal
denial that the government has any
intention of superseding Gen. Weyler
as Captain-General of Cuba.

Governor Altgeld's Retiring Message.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Worthy Republicans Appointed.

Governor Altgeld, in his biennial message presented to the legislature of Illinois, says:

The policy adopted at the beginning of the administration, in the matter of making appointments, when other things were equal, was to give preference to men who were politically in sympathy with this administration, but in all cases where, by reason of some special fitness or some peculiar condition, it was believed that the state could be best served by the appointment of a republican, such appointment was promptly made. The superintendent of the deaf and dumb asylum at Jacksonville, and the superintendent of the reformatory at Pontiac are republicans. In a number of cases women were appointed to important offices because they were believed to be peculiarly fitted for the duties to be performed, and some republicans were appointed on most of the important boards of the state, such as the West Park board, the Lincoln Park board, the state board of health, the state board of charities, the state board of education, the various boards to locate institutions, etc. In regard to attendants in state institutions, the rule enforced was to keep every competent man and woman so long as they did their duty.

Altgeld's Own Rules.

The following instructions were given to all appointees for their guidance:

1. Do not put a man upon the payroll who is not absolutely needed.
2. Do not pay higher salaries in an institution than the service or ability which you get would command outside.
3. Do not keep a man an hour after it is discovered that he is not just the man for the place, no matter who recommended him, or what political influence he may possess.
4. Require vigilance and careful attention of every employe, and promptly discharge any attendant who is guilty of brutality to patients, or who is guilty of any serious neglect of duty, and remember all the time that the institutions were founded and are maintained for the care and comfort of the unfortunate, and not for the comfort of the management.

These instructions have been vigorously insisted upon, and I believe have, in general, been observed.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Not Self-Supporting.

Owing to the severe business depression great difficulty has been experienced in all of the states in managing the prisons because of the difficulty of finding a market for the product of prison labor. The system of contracting out the labor of convicts having been abolished by our constitution, the state was practically forced to work the prisoners on its account as soon as the contracts which had been formerly made expired. The prison at Joliet has been brought to a point where it is absolutely self-sustaining under the new system. The report of the commissioners herewith submitted shows that the deficit for the last two years was only \$6,387, and they are convinced that even if times should remain as they are there will be no deficit whatever for the future, and that the penitentiary requires no appropriations of any kind or character and asks no money whatever at your hands. Not only this, but there is a balance of \$50,000 on the old appropriation that has not been drawn and that can lapse into the treasury.

Prison Labor.

I believe that the time has come when this state, which is now in many ways the leading state of the union, must take another step forward in the matter of prison labor. There is a principle involved here which rises above all consideration of small economies, and that principle is that the state ought not in any manner to enter into competition with those who have to make their living by the sweat of their brows, and therefore the prisoners should be taken out of all employment in which they directly affect the wages of free laborers, and I recommend legislation that will bring about this result. Under this system the prisoners would not be self-sustaining, but it is not clear that in the long run it would cost the state much more money than it does now. Just what the prisoners should work at under such a system will perhaps be impossible to prescribe by law, and will have to be left largely to the judgment of the warden and commissioners from time to time.

Pardons and Commutations.

So malicious and persistent an effort has been made to misrepresent the facts and make a false impression upon the public mind in regard to granting pardons and commutations by this administration that justice requires a statement of the figures as shown by the records. During the four years just closing the average number of pardons and commutations per year has been 75; the average number, per annum, of convicts in the two penitentiaries during that time has been 2,201; consequently the pardons and commutations amounted to 3.5 per cent of the convicts in prison; and for the twenty years preceding the beginning of this administration the average number of pardons and commutations per annum was 83.2-3 and the average number of convicts in the penitentiaries per annum during that time was 1,988, so that there were 4.2 per cent of the prisoners pardoned or commuted, on the average, each year. In other words, considering the number of convicts in prison, the number of pardons and commutations granted for each year on the average for twenty years prior to the beginning of this administration was 25 per cent greater than has been the number of pardons and commutations granted by this administration. While this administration has been much more conservative in this regard than former administrations, it is not a matter for which it should receive either credit or blame, for the granting of pardons and commutations is somewhat judicial in character and requires the executive to act conscientiously on the merits of each case.

Parole.

The system of paroling prisoners which was provided for by the last legislature, and which has just been established in our penitentiaries, will, I believe, for the future relieve the executive of the great labor and respon-

sibility of considering the almost innumerable applications for pardon. If this system is conscientiously carried out it will release and find homes and employment for the young after they have undergone the minimum punishment required by law, and will, on the other hand, retain in the prison the hardened offenders and those who have shown themselves to be vicious and dangerous.

Insurance Department.

The insurance department of this state now stands at the head of all similar departments in this country, and it is believed that our people are better protected against the operations of dishonest and worthless insurance companies than those of any other state. Formerly this department contributed scarcely anything to the state treasury from the large amount of fees which it collected. During this administration the sum annually turned into the treasury by the insurance department is very large, and for the year 1896 will amount to over \$170,000, which is the result of a strict enforcement of the law.

ARBITRATION AND LABOR.

The Law Inadequate.

For a number of years the conviction has been deepening in the minds of patriotic and intelligent men that some more enlightened and just method of settling labor disputes should be found than a mere resort to brute force, which in the form of strikes and lockouts frequently disturbs the peace of society, destroys property and do great injury to noncombatants who are dependent upon the regular operation of the industries involved. The conviction has grown that these disputes, like all other disputes between citizens of a civilized community, should in some way be decided by an impartial tribunal, representing at least in some degree the state. Apparently insurmountable difficulties are in the way of universal compulsory arbitration of these troubles, but experience in other states has demonstrated that a board of arbitration, with somewhat limited powers, could adjust many difficulties, and has been of great service to the public.

LANDLORDISM IN ILLINOIS.

Vast Estates Accumulating.

The principle of self-protection and self-preservation requires this state to adopt some reasonable legislation for the purpose of guarding against the evils of landlordism. In the past, land was plentiful and no notice was taken of this system, but now its evils are daily becoming more apparent. There are sections of the state where whole townships, and in some cases nearly half a county, are owned by one individual, and are occupied by tenants who feel no interest in the soil and have no inducement to make improvements. The landlord, on his side, has no interest in our institutions or state except to get money out of it, and as improvements would increase the taxes to be paid neither landlord nor tenant will make them, and the result is that some of the best sections of the state are arrested in their development and must fall behind in civilization.

Wipe Out Landlordism.

The American Republic has depended largely upon the intelligent and patriotic yeomanry of the land, who, as a rule, owned the soil they cultivated. There seems to be a tendency now to wipe this out, to allow the land to pass into the hands of men who live in cities and feel no interest in it except to get money out of it, and as population and the consequent demand for land increase the condition of the tenant will be constantly lowered and in time this must produce a lower class of citizenship that will in no way be equal to the independent farmers that have been the boast of our country. It is far better for the state that the farmer should own his own land, even though he be in debt for it, than that he should feel no interest in the soil and see all of his earnings go to the landlord.

I do not venture to make any suggestions as to the best method of dealing with the subject, farther than to say that nothing should be done that would impair the value of the lands in the hands of the present owners, but some reasonable time in the future should be named after which every individual will be limited in the quantity of land which he may own in this state.

THE STATE TREASURY.

A Prosperous Condition.

Owing to the fact that it required nearly \$600,000 to pay the expenses of the national guard during the riots of 1894 and to rebuild the Anna Insane asylum, which burned down, both being matters which were unforeseen and for which, therefore, no taxes had previously been levied, the funds in the treasury ran short last winter, and some of the institutions had to make temporary arrangements for money, but all bills have been paid and several hundred thousand dollars which had been appropriated for the purpose of erecting buildings and which were to come out of the taxes to be collected next year, have been advanced because the state was needing the buildings, and, owing to the low price of material and labor, it was better for the state to build at once than to wait, and there are now over \$300,000 in the treasury, and as soon as the taxes are collected there will again be a surplus. The tax levy had to be increased for two reasons. One was the extra expenditure already named and the other was the remarkable fact that the assessments of property in this state are constantly growing smaller. For example, the total assessed value of property in the state for the year 1896 is \$16,508,847 less than it was for the year 1895, and is less than it has been since 1890.

REVENUE SYSTEM.

The Tax Dodgers Scored.

Every governor for more than twelve years has urged a revision of our revenue laws and pronounced the existing system a gigantic fraud. The facts have been so frequently stated that it seems almost a mockery to repeat them, and yet nothing has been done. Great concentrations of wealth and unscrupulous individuals possessed of large fortunes in many cases contribute nothing to the support of the govern-

ment, while men of moderate means and those men of large means who refuse to resort to corrupt methods, are obliged to bear burdens that belong to others. It is no longer a secret that the machinery of the whole system, especially as it applies to large cities, and to the assessment of some corporations is thoroughly corrupt and should be wiped out. Corporations in this respect fare like individuals; those corporations whose officers refuse to resort to dishonest methods and who endeavor to meet all questions openly and fairly, are loaded with unjust burdens, while other corporations contribute little or nothing, and frequently it is found that the men who resort to dishonest means in these matters are the ones who have the most to say about patriotism.

The Pullman Company, Dodgers.

Corporations are assessed chiefly by the state board of equalization, and here the greatest inequality has arisen. Most of the corporations of the state, doing a legitimate business, pay their full share of taxes, and, in some cases, perhaps more, while other very large concerns pay almost nothing. A sleeping-car company, whose office and headquarters are at Chicago, and which has over \$60,000,000 worth of property—whose stock sells in the market at figures which aggregate that sum—whose annual dividends that amount to a high rate of interest on that sum, and which by reason of the fact that it is located in Chicago, should, under the law, pay taxes there on all its personal property, especially on such as is not assessed elsewhere—is assessed in our state at only \$1,561.955. Correspondence with the officials of all the other states in this country, and of Canada, shows that all the taxes it pays on this continent, Illinois included, do not amount to a fair rate of taxation on \$20,000,000, and that consequently it has over \$40,000,000 that should be taxed in Chicago, upon which it does not pay a cent. As a rule, other property is assessed at from one-fourth to one-fifth of its market value. If this corporation were assessed in proportion, its additional assessment would amount to in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000, and its annual taxes on this sum in Chicago would be considerable over half a million of dollars. This money, although in a sense belonging to the public, is pocketed by the owners of that corporation. Two years ago it cost the state a large sum of money to guard the property of this corporation, yet when it comes to bearing the burdens of the government it manages to shift them on to the shoulders of others.

Effect of Dividing Responsibility.

Experience has shown that division of responsibility in public bodies is productive of corruption and unjust measures; that when the public can put its finger upon the individual and hold him responsible, he will be more careful and circumspect in his actions and will make more effort to keep up, at least, a semblance of fairness than he will if there is a large number of others to share the responsibility with him. It rarely happens that the mayor of a city is charged with corruption, while the charges against city councils is very common. These considerations, taken in connection with the experience of this state, as well as other states, show that a board of equalization, composed of twenty-two members, as ours is now, for the purpose of assessing corporations, will never be useful or satisfactory, and is almost certain to continue to be the constant subject of scandal and its work to be tainted with the greatest injustice.

CHILD LABOR.

The Law of Great Benefit.

With the invention of machinery came great factories and great concentrations of populations, and as in many cases physical strength was not necessary to attend a machine, factories were soon filled with women and with children, because they would work for less wages than had to be paid to men. These women and children stood on their feet and worked long hours, and the result was that in time the factory population was found to be stunted and weak, physically and intellectually. In many cases dangerous machinery was not properly guarded, and the sanitary conditions were indescribably bad. To remedy these evils an act was passed in 1893 which was far less stringent and less comprehensive than laws which were already in force in some of the older states, and which had been held constitutional there. The act was limited to factories and shops. Under this law the abuses of child labor in the factories of our state were greatly reduced, and an attempt was made to enforce the provisions of the law which forbade the employment of women for more than eight hours a day in shops and factories. But the interests which were coloring the lives of women and children into dollars, and which wanted to escape the paying of the wages of men, were powerful. They combined to resist its enforcement, and the supreme court has held a portion of the law to be unconstitutional; and the decision leaves the whole of the act in such a condition as makes it difficult to enforce any of its provisions, and including those not employed in factories there are in Chicago alone over fifteen thousand children working long hours daily, many of them becoming stunted, physically and intellectually and weakened morally, and what is known as the "sweatshop" evil is spreading at an alarming rate.

NEWSPAPERS AND LIBEL.

License of Wealthy Publishers

The legislature owes it to the people of this state to devise some reasonable protection against the outrageous newspaper license on the part of great journals, of which the people are now victims. Newspaper abuse terrorizes the people and deters many of our best citizens from taking part in public affairs. Men have a right to look to the government for protection, for a government is unworthy of respect that simply imposes burdens on its people and then leaves their lives or their reputations at the mercy of those who shoot from ambush. No measure can be considered which will in any way interfere with the fullest publication of the news or with full comment on current events, and there must be reasonable allowance for mistakes honestly made. What should be aimed at is to do away with the anonymous and dark-alley features of modern newspaperism. This is where cowards roost and where sneaks take refuge. As yet there are but few great journals in the United States that meet the definition of a newspaper. Many of them are personal and partisan organs, often used maliciously, and instead of publishing the news fairly they make it

their daily business to garble and misstate it. This in itself is perhaps not a proper subject for legislators, but when men who are ashamed to give their names hide behind a newspaper hedge and throw mud at people who are walking on the highway, then the public has a right to complain, and has a right to insist that this be stopped, or, if it is impossible to stop it, that then it should be known to the world who are the offenders.

Time to Call a Halt.

It has been urged that this species of journalism brings its own punishment; that anonymous abuse reacts on the author and weakens his character and destroys his manhood; that early in our history, when every newspaper writer had to face his fellow men and be personally responsible for his utterances, the profession produced some of the greatest men in the land, who exerted a powerful personal influence on the nation, while since anonymous writing has become the rule on great journals the profession seems to be blighted; that all are reduced to the same level and are swallowed. Even if this were so, it does not justify continued license. It has also been urged that public good is promoted by anonymity. It may be a strange coincidence, but the marauding whitecaps in neighboring states have likewise defended their cowardly operations on the ground of public good.

Delays in Prosecuting a Case.

There is a principle involved here, and that is, that no man can be permitted to set himself up as a public censor and proceed to wrong those whom, for many reasons, he does not like. The mere fact that a man is able to buy presses and hire a lot of men who must do his will does not give him any more rights than are possessed by other people. The existing statute is comprehensive in defining libel, but it can only be enforced through a prosecution or a law suit which will last years, and not only subject the individual to additional notoriety, but will wear him out; so that for the average citizen there is no protection whatever against newspaper abuse.

Two years ago an act was passed which provided that when, in cases of libel, it is sought to punish an editor, in addition to making him pay damages, that then he should be permitted to show the facts in the case. This principle is correct, for when a man is to be punished he should be permitted to show all the facts connected with the act for which he is to be punished; but the trouble with all existing legislation is that an individual is worn out with delay and expense before a case reaches the point where sentence is to be imposed.

Names Should Be Signed.

It is doubtful whether the possibility of collecting damages furnishes any practical protection to the public. In my judgment the public would be much better off if there were no provisions for ultimately getting damages, except in rare cases, provided the authorship of every abusive article were at once known, for in that case the article would receive such credence from the public as the character and standing of the author would secure for it, and no more. This would tend to secure accuracy of statement. It is the anonymous article which is careless and reckless—which is full of insinuation and invention.

Country Papers All Right.

At present there is but little complaint about the country weeklies and small papers, because generally the authorship of every article is known. Even when such a paper resorts to vilification, it makes no impression except what is secured for it by the character of the writer. It is clear that the public does not want damages so much as it wants a preventive. It wants less firing from ambush. Any measure that will stop this will be beneficial, and if no other remedy is practicable I believe that a measure which would grant reasonable immunity to the writer in all cases in which an article was signed, while it provided for summary penalties where the authorship was not disclosed, would at least tend to limit existing abuses.

THE TRUSTS.

Trusts Real Enemies of the Republic.

In a monarchy government can be maintained for a time by brute force, but in a republic government can be maintained only by justice. Those men and those policies which beget injustice are mortal enemies of republican institutions. No government was ever overthrown by the poor, and we have nothing to fear from that source. It is the greedy and the powerful who pull down the pillars of state. Greed, corruption and parasitism are to-day sapping the foundations of government. It is the criminal rich and their hangers-on who are the real anarchists of our time. They rely on fraud and brute force. They use government as a convenience and make justice the handmaid of wrong. We are developing a kind of carbonated patriotism which seems to derive its most sparkling qualities from respectable boodlesism. Our country has great vitality, but these conditions must be arrested or else we are lost. Only those nations are great which correct abuses, make reforms and listen to the voice of the struggling masses.

Destiny of Illinois.

Illinois is yet in the morning of her career. Seated at the heart of the continent, the centuries are before her. Excelling in resources, in enterprise, in achievement and in the spirit of her people who must lead the way. Destined to be the center of intellectual activity, her genius must guide the republic. Directed along the paths of justice and humanity, not even the stars can measure her glory.

This is the state which I commit to your care. Again: "Let us build for the centuries."

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Changed for the Better.

Dr. Howley, archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1814, upheld the dignity of his position in the fashion deemed necessary. One day he drove up to the door of the house of lords in a coach and four, with liveried coachmen and two footmen. A quaker who knew him addressed him: "Friend Howley; what would the Apostle Paul have said if he had seen these four horses and the purple liveries and all the rest?" The archbishop, who was seldom flustered, replied with a benignant smile: "Doubtless the apostle would have remarked that thinks were very much changed for the better since his time."—Youth's Companion.

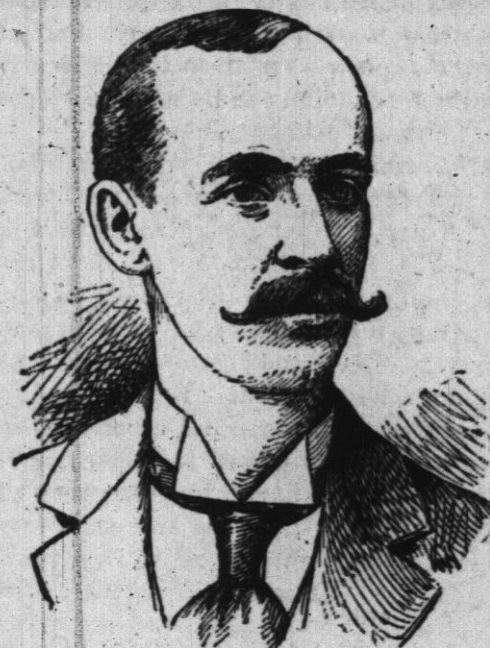
ILLINOIS NEWSLETS.

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.

Speaker of the House.

Edward C. Curtis, speaker of the Illinois house of representatives, is in his second term of service at Springfield. He has just turned 31 years of age, and has been looked upon as a very interesting and promising young legislator. He was a vigorous and active antigang man at the regular and extraordinary sessions of the last general assembly. Mr. Curtis' home is Grant Park, Kankakee county, and he is a native of the district that he represents. He was sent over into Indiana for his education. After spending a few years in study at De Pauw he returned to Illinois and gave the finishing touches to his training at the Northwestern university. His father is a banker, and after leaving college the young man entered his parent's bank and began the study of practical finance. He became interested in politics while at college, and ever since he attained his majority he has taken an active part in all campaigns. He is popular in his county, and during his career in the legislature he has shown a special interest in matters calculated to establish uniform text-books in the



SPEAKER CURTIS.

schools. Mr. Curtis is a man of capacity. He has been ambitious for political preferment, and is destined to play an important part in state politics during the next few months.

It took a Macomb jury three days to find out whether a man was sane or insane.

Two pretty French girls, Lotta and Lola Chickin, are making a small fortune at frog-catching industry, which they practice along the ditches and streams of the southern district of Chicago.

"Let the blizzard bliz and let the snow fall until it's twelve feet deep if it wants to," said Manager Belden of the Aurora Street Railway Company. "We've just received a patent applicable, self-adjustable snow plow that is warranted to knock an iceberg to smithereens or to drill a hole through a Siberian snow bank. Let 'er snow." And having thus delivered himself Mr. Belden passed on.

Last week traveling fakes attempted to sell George Briney, of Sheldon Grove, a Home Comfort cooking stove. They left the stove on trial, and returning the next day requested George to sign a contract or note. This he refused to do, and the next day one of the fellows returned again and produced a note for the price of the stove with Mr. Briney's name signed to it. It is clearly a case of forgery and an attempt will be made to prove the guilt of the parties committing the crime.

That their pretty daughter was under the influence of her hypnotist husband when she was married and therefore was not responsible for her action, is the ground upon which the parents of Mary T. Whitman, of Jamestown, N.Y., will bring suit for her for divorce from Berton T. Main. So much are they in earnest that Main has been arrested under that section of the penal code which classes a fortune teller as a disorderly person. Before Main arrived in Jamestown from Sheldon, Ill., Miss Whitman, who is very clever and very popular, was engaged to a prominent young man there. They were remarkably devoted to each other, and their early marriage was looked forward to.

Congressman Aldrich, Chicago, who went to Washington to spend New Years with his family, found on his desk a large number of letters from Chicagoans asking him if he intended to enter the mayoralty race, many of the writers urging him to enter and promising him support. "Why should I want to be mayor of Chicago?" said he, with some show of impatience. Don't you know that place has been a political graveyard for nearly every one who has occupied the position for the last decade? Oh, yes, the honor is a great one, as men say, and I suppose a man who could get into the office unhandicapped by pledges or obligations might have some show for a successful administration."

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BARRINGTON, ILL., JAN. 16, 1897.

A Real American Gentleman.

Jan. 17, 191 years ago, was born in Boston one of the first gentlemen of America and of the world. His name was Benjamin Franklin. His ancestors had been gentlemen in England for 200 years before his birth. They were first class blacksmiths in the parish of Eoton, Northamptonshire. While they were hammering at their anvils they were hammering into themselves the hard common sense, sturdy independence and strength of mind and muscle that helped make their illustrious descendant the greatest philosopher of America or of his time. The word Franklin means freeman, and Franklins the family had been from the days when surnames were assumed, in Queen Elizabeth's time.

Benjamin's father had in his day 3 wives and 17 children. Benjamin belonged to the second family. Naturally the old man had not much money or power to give this enormous batch of children a respectable education. What Benjamin got he mostly picked up for himself. His mind was thus not dwarfed by being trimmed in according to approved principles of pedagogy, if there was such a word in his time. Part of his boyhood was spent in the honorable work of soap and candle making before he became a printer and editor.

It is time Americans, young and old, were becoming better acquainted with the history of that great man, Benjamin Franklin. The reason he is less before us than some of the other men of the Revolution is that he was an old man when it began, and there was no hope of his being president. But he had a more renowned name in Europe than in his own country before the Revolution. He had already made his discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity and invented lightning rods. His experiments and discoveries in regard to the electric fluid were published in every language of Europe and won him honors from all. This was why when he went abroad, to plead the cause of the struggling colonies he was welcomed, listened to. If men like the politician statesmen of our day had been sent, they would have been ignored, and there would have been no American republic, at least not so soon. But Franklin's great knowledge, statesmanship and massive brain power drew from Louis XVI of France the recognition of our independence.

When he was postmaster general of the colonies, in 1753, Franklin devised and laid the foundation for our present postal service. He founded the first fire company in the country. He was a member of the Continental congress that promulgated the Declaration of Independence. He was the chief framer of the treaty signed at Paris in 1782, whereby England let us go free and recognized as a separate nation the United States of America.

He remained as minister to France till 1785. Then he returned home, and in 1787, then 81 years old, he helped to prepare the final constitution of the United States as it now stands. Volumes—no, a whole library—would not contain the good this great American achieved for his country and for mankind. And he was a merry old boy all through. Here is the set of maxims by which he squared his daily conduct of life:

1. Temperance. Eat not to dullness; drink not to elevation.
2. Silence. Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.
3. Order. Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.
4. Resolution. Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.
5. Frugality. Make no expense but to do good to others for yourself—that is, waste nothing.
6. Industry. Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.
7. Sincerity. Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly, and, if you speak, speak accordingly.
8. Justice. Wrong none by doing injuries or omitting the benefits that are your duty.
9. Moderation. Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries so much as you think they deserve.
10. Cleanliness. Tolerate no uncleanness in body, clothes or habitation.
11. Tranquillity. Be not disturbed at trifles or at accidents common or unavoidable.
12. Chastity.
13. Humility. Imitate Jesus and Socrates.

Outside of the great cities the population of this country is densest in the District of Columbia, which contains 3,839 inhabitants to the square mile. This can be accounted for when we remember the government clerks.

Only 5 per cent of the business of banks is transacted in actual money. The rest is effected by the interchange of checks, drafts and other paper.

Our Foreign Trade.

The year 1897 ought to be a prosperous year for Americans. The failures of a number of banks and business firms at the close of 1896 was only the going to pieces of various enterprises that were too weak to hold together and in the nature of things tumbled and fell. Business in general will be the better for it. For the month of December, the first time in several years, the United States treasury shows a small gain instead of a deficit. Our export trade for 1896 was something enormous. It was of such dimensions that it ought eventually to spread a large amount of money through the country, particularly in the agricultural sections, where it is most needed.

Breadstuffs and cotton exported from the United States during November were worth \$16,500,000 more than they were in the same month of 1895. That alone makes us \$16,500,000 to the good. During 1895 we shipped almost no bicycles abroad. During 1896 up to Oct. 1 the shipments reached a value of nearly \$3,000,000. The export of cotton cloth is a trade comparatively new with us, England having hitherto had almost a monopoly of that business. But for the first ten months of 1896 we exported \$5,661,859 worth, and it nearly all went to Canada and China. Our export trade altogether from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1896, increased over that of the corresponding period of 1895 \$156,340,350. Thirty per cent of the increase was due to the immense shipments of wheat in consequence of failures of the crop in India and in various parts of Europe. But altogether it is a wonderful increase. The gain of some of our articles of export amounted to 300 per cent. All this means that good times are coming back to America as fast as they can travel. Look out for them and catch on when they come your way.

Electoral Vote a Century Ago.

The approach of February, the month for the counting by congress of the electoral vote, recalls the curious scene enacted just a century ago at the same ceremonial. The original wording of the United States constitution was that of the candidates for president and vice president the one having the largest number of electoral votes should be president; the one having the next highest number should be vice president. The sharp division of voters into opposing political parties was not foreseen when the constitution was drafted. Accordingly, in 1797, the man who had received the most votes was John Adams. He was a Federalist. The man who received the second highest number was Thomas Jefferson, the Democrat, Adams' bitterest political opponent. A man of one political party was therefore president; a man of the opposite party was vice president.

Here was a snarl indeed, one that no wisdom of the constitution makers had foreseen. The result was the passage by congress of the twelfth amendment to the constitution, providing that the candidate for president should thereafter be distinctly voted for as such and the vice president should likewise be distinctly voted for as such. The man who received the highest number of votes as president was to be declared elected president, while the candidate for vice president with the greatest number of votes should be declared elected to this office.

At that time in the whole country there were only 138 electoral votes. There are now 447.

The crash of a very large proportion of the banks that have recently failed was owing to the withdrawal of deposits. This was true of them from the dime savings institutions up to the large national ones holding deposits amounting to hundreds of thousands nominally. It merely shows on what a slender thread the average bank hangs its large business transactions. If the money on deposit in all the banks of the country should suddenly be demanded on the same day by its owners, every bank in the Union would be wrecked and there would not be more than quarter enough money to supply the demand. Luckily, however, all the depositors do not want their money on the same day. There could be precious little banking done on the present basis if they did.

The year 1897 will see a larger number of American boys and girls and men and women, old and young, taking a systematic training in physical culture than was ever the case before, and it is a pleasant fact to record. The national militia companies have set a good example to the rest of the American people by establishing gymnasiums in their armories and putting themselves through an athletic as well as military drill.

In an argument few people know the difference between discussion and controversy.

In 15 days, beginning Dec. 21, 28 American banks failed. All of these except three were in the northwestern part of the country. Six of them were in Chicago, 7 in St. Paul, 6 in Minneapolis, 3 in Superior and West Superior, Wis., 3 in Iowa and 1 in North Dakota. Of the other three 1 was in Auburn, Me., another in Roanoke, Va., and another in Selma, Ala. The bank failures in Chicago dragged down 7 business firms that had dealings with them, 5 in Chicago, 1 in Batavia, Ill., and 1 in Van Northwick, Ill.

Business Notices.

Have money to loan in amounts to suit up to \$2,000. M. C. MCINTOSH, Barrington, Ill.

FOR SALE—House and lot in Main street owned by Mrs. Luella Austin. For particulars, call at this office.

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Good of Strikes.

From the standpoint of strikers and trades unionists Mr. M. E. J. Kelley sums up in *The North American Review* the beneficent effect of labor strikes. According to him, they are a great moral engine, shoving on the millennium. From the striking workman's point of view he declares all strikes are beneficial to the working people whether they succeed or fail. They set people to thinking, and when that is accomplished the victory is already won. Labor leaders are firm in the conviction that "all the improvements which have been brought about in labor's condition, all the factory laws and boards of arbitration and conciliation, bureaus of statistics, are indirectly due to strikes." A strike may be for the particular men who originate it a miserable failure, yet at the same time a great success for the working people as a whole. Mr. Kelley mentions a number of strikes, successful and otherwise, in illustration of his arguments.

One of his points is this, "The employer will only consent to settle peaceably all future differences after he has been thoroughly whipped or at any rate made to take a leading part in a long and expensive strike." It is unfortunate that the employer and employed should thus be pitted against each other as mortal enemies in the discussion of such matters. The interest of both will be best served when they are the best friends, and not till then.

Summing up, Mr. Kelley says:

The labor movement is simply the struggle upward to the light of the wage-earning class—the struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat, the socialists call it. All emancipating movements have begun in insurrection. Strikes are the insurrections of labor. There has come, in all emancipating movements, the taking up of the cause by disinterested outsiders. This, too, has happened to labor. It marks the step beyond the strike stage of the labor agitation, and that, too, is one of the benefits of strikes. Strikes mean progress.

How a Panic Started.

Doubtless people have wondered exactly how the financial panic of 1893 started. They know in a vague way that it began with the failure of the Earing Bros. in London in 1890, but that is not precise information. This is how a business crash comes: Much the greater part of the world's commercial business is transacted on credit. Banks lend money as far as they dare in order to get a high rate of interest. The Baring bank had allowed loans to go out on South American securities that were not good. When the bank wanted the money returned, it could not get it because the money had been lost. The Baring bank had not, therefore, any money it could spare to loan to any other creditors and not enough to pay what itself owed. It was so great a financial institution that when it became embarrassed other and weaker banks naturally became frightened. They stopped lending money as freely as they had done. In some cases they curtailed loans from 25 to 50 per cent. When they could no longer borrow money, thousands of weak business men failed. Again, the curtailment of bank credits reduced greatly the number of checks, drafts, certificates and other kinds of paper that people are accustomed to use instead of money. This required the use of more actual money, and that made money scarce and hard to get. Then more business men failed, and the panic went all over.

A French dramatist, M. Brieux, has written a play to prove there is no such thing as heredity and that doctors and men of science have built up a gigantic scarecrow out of it which takes in the mind of the people the place of the fear of hell in the middle ages. Brieux calls his play "The Escape" and shows how two strong and loyal souls defied hereditary disease and insanity and were happy and good and prosperous ever after. "There is no such thing as heredity," cries M. Brieux, "and we must set humanity free from the reverential terror which the ignorance or the knavery of physicians has substituted in our materialistic and infidel society for the religious terror of hell."

Railroads throughout the country will take notice that they may be held liable for all damages due to fire from their engines along tracks or elsewhere. Missouri passed a law making them liable in that state. The roads fought the law on the ground that it was unconstitutional. The supreme court of the United States decided that it was constitutional. Other states, therefore, may safely pass similar laws, knowing they will be effective, and railroad companies may begin to be a little careful how the sparks fly.

If congress decides to create that national monetary commission to study the science of finance, let it be careful not to put too many of its own members on the board.

First English in America.

All of us but some bright young school boys and girls have doubtless forgotten that the first English settlement in America was made in 1585, 312 years ago, and that it was not at Jamestown at all, but on Roanoke island, on the North Carolina coast. North Carolina was not even a colony then, however, for it belonged to Virginia. Almost everything in that region was included in the grant which Queen Elizabeth made to the romantic and handsome Walter Raleigh, and which he named Virginia in her honor.

Raleigh sent out a colony of settlers to Roanoke island in 1585. They remained a year, became discouraged and returned to England. The next year—1587—he sent out another lot. These built Fort Raleigh on the island, and in the fort Virginia Dare, the first child of English speaking parents on this continent, was born. The outline of Fort Raleigh still remains, and the Roanoke Colony Memorial association is building a monument to mark the site.

The point of interest to all Americans is, however, the following: When those first disheartened Roanoke colonists returned to England, they took back with them some leaves of a strange weed that the Hatteras and other Indians in the vicinity of Roanoke island set fire to and smoked. The weed was tobacco, and that was its first introduction to civilization. The Roanoke Colony Memorial association asks the users of that delightful weed to each contribute a sum, however slight, to aid in suitably marking and beautifying the spot notable alike because the first English colony in America settled there and because the use of tobacco was first known to white men there and thence spread over the world, savage and civilized.

The president of the memorial association is Mr. Graham Davis of Newbern, N. C.

Trouble of Being Rich.

One morning the newspapers of a large city announced that a nice girl of 20 had inherited a fortune of \$1,500,000 from a rich old Cuban planter to whom she had been polite and courteous and who had taken a fancy to her in consequence. At half past 8 o'clock her doorbell began to ring. As the day wore on it rang faster and more frequently. By afternoon the crowd that assembled spilled over upon the sidewalk and out into the street. All this was composed of beggars and beggars who wanted to get the girl's money away from her. Most of them displayed their character plainly in their appearance. There were cranks, tramps, drunken old women and seamy loafers. If she had given even for that one day as much money as they asked for to all these excrecences, she would not have had 1 cent of her \$1,500,000 left by night.

Second only to this annoyance was that of the letters that poured in by mail. They seemed to come from everywhere. One poor man wanted money enough to take him and his little family back home to Switzerland. A woman wanted to become the manager of her estate. Most astonishing of all, however, was the number of ardent admirers who sprang up among the masculine sex. They represented themselves as the flower of all creation, and they were willing to marry her on sight. There was no false modesty or hesitancy about them.

Among the achievements which the close of the nineteenth century has witnessed may be counted the photographing of sound waves. The photograph can capture motions too swift for the eye to see. A bullet rushing through space compresses the air ahead of it, and the photograph shows a dark line in front of the bullet caused by the increased thickness. As the ball flies by it throws a series of vibrations out sideways. These vibrations cause the air to break into arrowheaded waves. The arrowheaded waves are what causes the "ping" of a bullet as it flies through the air. The faster the ball moves the sharper are the arrowheads. The air waves always move in curves, but the sharpness of the curve varies with the swiftness and nature of the motion. The waves of a rumbling, roaring sound are cast off in the shape of huge rings. In the Krakatoa eruption it was calculated that the sound waves passed quite around the globe, although their force died away so that they could not be heard outside of a limited distance.

Here is a good idea from *The Baptist Watchman*: "You have heard many sermons on the perils of youth, but did you ever hear one on the perils of old age? The pride, the cynicism, the self-indulgence, of old age are not to be forgotten. We shall never outgrow the pertinence of the command to keep our hearts with all diligence."

A Philadelphia Market.

Philadelphia is considered by New York and Chicago a slow old town, yet in some things she gives lessons to these frisky cities that they might learn with profit. It is known that Philadelphia poultry and dairy products bring a higher price the country over than those of other places. It is because of the clean, honest and thorough German and Quaker element still in the Philadelphia atmosphere.

One of the Quaker City's large markets may be classed as a model of what such places should be. The building is clean, high and airy to begin. It has underneath its whole length and breadth cold storage rooms, with ample arrangements to make the storage effective. The dealer who cannot dispose of his perishable goods in one day can therefore easily keep them till the next.

A unique feature of this market is its stalls for farmers. The farmer has mostly disappeared from the markets of other large American cities, more's the pity, both on his own account and that of the consumer. But in the big Philadelphia market house are stalls reserved especially for him. Wednesday and Saturday are his days in his stall. Several neighbors club together frequently and bring their products to the same stall, attending the market in turn. Poultry, dairy products, fruits and vegetables are the articles thus sold all from the same stall frequently. The country people secure their own customers and keep them year after year and get the profits on sales themselves, while the customer, on the other hand, is sure of getting his goods fresh.

The California Redwoods.

The ruin and mutilation wrought by lumbermen of California among the magnificent redwood trees will probably be remedied in part at least. Although the redwood grows to such immense size that when lying down one of its logs is as high as an ordinary house, and though it lives for many centuries, it has the advantage of also growing rapidly and being easily sprouted. When a redwood forest is cut down and even burned over, it is not killed. There is vigor left in the old roots. They send out shoots which in time become saplings, and if they are not disturbed in after years a new redwood forest covers the ground even more thickly than the old one did.

Fortunately the soil in which the marvelous redwoods grew in California is not easily cultivable. While it is very rich, it is mountainous and inaccessible. Not till our population is as thick as that of Europe will the mountain sides be terraced and cultivated. That will be at least 50 years yet, and meantime the young redwood sprouts that have grown in place of the giants destroyed will have time to grow. In lands denuded of the beautiful trees 20 years ago the young trees are already 18 and 20 inches in diameter.

All the same, public sentiment throughout the country demands that a sufficient number of the full grown trees which are left shall be kept in government forestry reservations to show this and future generations what the wonderful redwood trees are like in the glory of their perfection.

Various signs on both sides of the water indicate that the agriculturist is at last learning a lesson from the great trusts and combines of the time and beginning to practice co-operative schemes for himself. The times are even harder with British farmers than with those of America. The English agriculturist must cut down expenses of all kinds to the lowest notch. In his extremity he has been induced to try the plan of partnership horse owning. The men believe that by working together and accommodating one another they will be able to get on with considerably fewer horses apiece than have been hitherto thought necessary to a farming outfit. At the same time California winemakers and raisin growers have combined to fix their own prices of sale instead of letting these be fixed for them, and their organization has had the effect to raise the prices in their respective lines. Lima bean growers in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties have also effected a combination and are ready to contract for the sale of their product by the carload at a given rate. Many of the orange and lemon growers will do the same.

The 35 bank and business firms all tumbling and falling together in two weeks, one house going down because it leaned upon another that had failed, shows that no man liveth to himself alone.

Costa Rica and Guatemala, the two countries yet remaining outside the Central American union, are the richest and most progressive of the states of the isthmus.

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Our prices are cheerfully furnished, as they will do more towards soliciting your work for us than all the drummers we could send out. The prices are **AS LOW AS THE LOWEST**.



CHAPTER I.

AS the tale which I am about to tell is my own; as I myself am the hero—a pitiful enough hero—of these pages, I shall, by and by, be forced to say so much about my own affairs that I may well begin by sparring a few lines to those of another man, a man on whose grave the grass has been growing for many a long year.

His name was Julian Loraine. His home, from the day when I first knew him to the day of his death, was Herstal Abbey, a fine old house in that part of wooded Somersetshire where railways have not yet come.

Although Mr. Loraine was a man of wealth, and, moreover, by education, and, I believe, family, fully entitled to take a high social position, Herstal Abbey was not his ancestral home. He had acquired it by simple right of purchase, having bought out an old, improvident, but popular county family—bought it out so completely that if he did not literally step into its shoes, he sat in its very chairs and used its very tables.

Such a wholesale buying up of one of their own class by an unknown man always annoys, perhaps frightens, county people, and Julian Loraine's neighbors for some time looked at him askance. He took none of those steps by which a new-comer may occasionally gain access to the magic county circle. He brought no introductions. He gave no large subscription to the hunt—indeed, there was not much hunting in that part. He did not, in a covert way, let his willingness to give grand entertainments be known. He simply completed the purchase of Herstal Abbey and its contents; took up his abode in the old house, and troubled nothing about his neighbor, which no doubt annoyed them all the more.

Little Julian Loraine cared for this. The truth is he was one of the most unsocial men alive, and his cynicism, if distributed through the county, would have made Somersetshire a region in which life would have been unbearable. He was—I pen the words reluctantly—an utter disbeliever in humanity. Perhaps the life which he had hitherto led brought him to this state of mind.

For in a very short time his neighbors found out that he was by no means the unknown man they thought him. People who knew London life had much to say about this Julian Loraine. It was soon made clear to the country-side that the new man's social claims to the right hand of fellowship were indisputable; but other things were also made clear.

Loraine had led a terrible life—the very fastest of the fast. The wonder was that he was still wealthy. At one time it was thought he had run through everything, for he had disappeared, and no one saw anything of him for two years. But it turned out he had only been leading a roving life in far countries. Repenting, let us hope—No; Julian Loraine was not a nice man.

But, nice or not, no one had any longer the wish to keep Mr. Loraine at arm's-length. Had he cared for it, he might have enjoyed mixing with the pick of the county society. But he treated civility almost as he treated coldness, with complete indifference; and it soon became understood that the owner of Herstal Abbey was a man who no longer cared to mix with his kind.

It was, of course, incomprehensible that any one should buy a fine property and settle down to the life of a recluse; the more so as the man was still in the prime of life, handsome and wealthy. But Julian Loraine was an incomprehensible man. I, for one, have never been able to determine his true character. Perhaps I have shunned investigating it. Perhaps, had I tried, I should have been unable to gather trustworthy information as to his true nature, from the fact that tales afloat concerning his early life would reach me last of all.

When he bought Herstal Abbey he was a widower with one son, a boy of seven. This boy he petted and neglected alternately. There were days when the child was with him from morn to eve; there were weeks in which he never saw him from Sunday morning to Saturday night; there were months during which Mr. Loraine went wandering off, Heaven knows where, leaving the child to the care of servants.

Whether at home or abroad, he kept up the establishment in a lavish, waste-

ful manner. He threw his money about in a cynical way, as one who cared not how it went. He expected his servants would rob him—no doubt they did. This he considered but human nature, and troubled nothing about it; but woe to the man or woman who in the slightest degree neglected anything which his comfort or whim demanded! His dependents soon understood their master's peculiarities, and by the exercise of due care managed to keep their places for years and years, and no doubt grew rich upon the money he wasted.

As will soon be seen, I have related all, or the greater part of the above, from hearsay. The following incident in Mr. Loraine's life I can vouch for, as I heard it from his own lips.

In the year 1853 he was returning from Australia. He did not tell me what had taken him there, but I suspect he went in search of health. He was in a sailing vessel—the "Black Swan" was her name. There were other passengers—men, women and children. One night there was a crash, a horrible grinding sound, a recoil, and the "Black Swan" quietly settled down to the bottom of the ocean. Whether the disaster was due to a collision or to a sunken rock was never known. All was over in five minutes, and Julian Loraine found himself swimming for life, yet without a hope of saving it.

In swimming, as indeed in every manly exercise, Loraine was all but unaided. He was alone, and he appeared, was gone when he felt a hand on his collar and was pulled all but insensibly into a small boat, which, it appeared, was the only one lowered, or, at any rate, was the only one that had succeeded in getting away from the wreck.

The sea, fortunately, was comparatively smooth or the tiny boat could not have outlived the night. When the morning broke Julian Loraine saw all that survived of the ship and her freight.

Himself, four sailors, three women, and a baby in arms!

The sailors were pulling, not from the hope of reaching land, but to keep the boat's head to the waves. The mother, with her child clasped to her breast, and the two other women, were crouching in the stern sheets.

In the boat were a dozen biscuits and a small keg of water.

With the light all turned to Loraine for advice and aid. He was a man of commanding presence, to whom people of a lower organization would naturally turn in difficulties. He assumed the responsibility.

He told the men to step the mast and hoist what sail they thought safe, and then to steer as close to the wind as possible. He assured them that land was not far off. His only reason, he informed me, for taking this course, was that he hated the labor of rowing. Any hope of their lives being saved he scouted.

However, before night-fall, they did reach land—a bare rock, but land.

By this time one of the women was lying in the bottom of the boat, moaning, like one in agony. Her companions of the same sex were exchanging frightened glances. The poor thing was carried ashore, and the true state of affairs communicated to the men. A tent or screen was by the aid of the sail and the oars hastily rigged up, and in an hour's time there were ten human beings instead of nine on that barren rock. But not for long. Before morning the number was the same as when they landed, only that the place of one of the women was taken by a crying, prematurely born infant.

The rough men and women did what they could for the poor little wretch. The woman with a nursing baby gave it a portion of what was rightfully her own child's.

This, in Julian Loraine's opinion, was the most rash and misplaced expression of false sentiment he had ever met with.

Toward the evening of that day they scaped a grave for the mother. They did not fill it up at once, thinking that by and by the child must be laid in her arms.

At one time it seemed that it must be so. The sailors and the women, no doubt, thinking that a gentleman is nearer heaven than themselves, brought the poor little wailing atom to Loraine, and asked him to christen it.

With death so close at hand to all, it was not worth while making any demur; but I can fancy the man's cynical smile, as he sprinkled water from a large shell on the child's head. He, Julian Loraine, doing a priest's duty, and doing it for the pleasure of other people.

However, so far as he knew how, he baptized the child, and thinking that a name was indispensable, with a kind of grim humor, christened him, for it was a boy, Julian.

After all, no one else died, not even the strangely born baby. The next day a sail hove in sight. Such signals as the shipwrecked party could make were seen, and men, women and babies were soon in safety on board a homeward-bound ship.

No one, not even her fellow passengers, knew the name or anything about the woman who had died. Her clothes, such as she wore, bore no mark. Her husband, if on board, had gone down in the "Black Swan." What was to become of the child?

Loraine settled this. Perhaps he thought the child had a certain ridiculous claim upon him. He was no niggard with his money. He told some one—he would not have taken the trouble to see about it himself—to find a comfortable home for the child, and to apply to him when money was wanted. Then he went his way, and lived for years as he chose.

Every now and then, when her paymaster was in town, the woman who had charge of the child ventured to bring him to see his benefactor. Sometimes the benefactor scowled, sometimes smiled his cynical smile and took notice of the little boy, who was called by his baptismal name, Master Julian. When the boy was seven years of age, Julian Loraine sent instructions that he was to be forwarded to Herstal Abbey, Somersetshire. Having been told by the good people about him that the grand gentleman he now and again saw was his father, he addressed him by that endearing term. Julian Loraine, no doubt, stared and laughed, but he said nothing forbidding the appellation being used. So to himself and the world the boy was Master Julian, only son of Julian Loraine, of Herstal Abbey.

What strange freak induced the man to present a nameless child, of humble and unknown parents, to the world as his son I shall never know. I have tried to think it was from affection toward the child—from the need even his own nature felt of something he could love and call his own—but I cannot think so. It may have been pure cynicism. He may some day have wanted to turn round and say, "What is birth? See, I take this low-born brat, bring him up as a gentleman, and every one thinks him born to the station!" It may have been a baser motive, that of revenge. I shall never know.

The boy grew up. He passed from the stage of Master Julian to that of Mr. Julian, or young Mr. Loraine; yet his reputed father kept the secret—kept it until the boy was nineteen, and like many other boys of that age who are only sons of rich fathers, began to give himself airs. Then one summer's evening, when the man and the boy were sitting over their claret, Julian Loraine thought fit to relate, more fully than I have given it above, the story of the wreck and the history of the child born on that rock.

And I—for I was the boy to whom he told it—turned deadly pale and gasped for breath. I believe I had never really loved the man whom I supposed to be my father; his was not a lovable nature. Often and often I had reproached myself for lack of filial affection. But now, as I turned my dazed eyes to his face, and saw the satirical smile with which he regarded me, I all but hated him. I rose unsteadily.

"I must go and think all this over," I stammered out.

"Certainly, go and think it over."

He spoke carelessly and returned to his claret, while I rushed wildly from the room.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Queen with Scientific Tastes.
Queen Amelie of Portugal, to the great delight of the king and her court, has discontinued experimenting on them medically, in order thoroughly to study the Roentgen light, and now her majesty spends her time in photographing King Carlos and the attendants, in order to discover what their skeletons are like. The queen, as is well known, has during the last two years devoted herself to the study of medicine and has shown herself an apt pupil; but, unfortunately, her majesty is too enthusiastic in the pursuit of medical science, and by her experiments has reduced some of her ladies-in-waiting almost to death's door, so that now the queen has a new hobby the Portuguese court rejoices, especially the king, as the queen was always insisting upon his trying new methods discovered by herself for reducing his growing corpulency. It is even said—perhaps maliciously—that in consequence of the king's gratitude to Roentgen, the professor is to be invited to the court at Lisbon and will receive a high order from his majesty.—The Gentlewoman.

Quite Natural.
Maud—I like George Richards to call on me.

May—I don't.

Maud—Of course not, dear. You'd rather have him call on you.—Truth.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

YEAR 1897 BEGINS WITH GOOD PROSPECTS.

Unsound Business Concerns Have Been Swept Out of the Way—Feeling in the West Is that Trade Is Now on a Firmer Basis.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The year 1897 begins with one clear advantage—the last year has swept out of the way a great number of unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business. Of the 15,286 commercial and banking failures in 1896, with liabilities of \$276,815,749, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years, or the violence of speculative storms in 1895 or the first half of 1896, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado last fall. Banking failures amounting to \$50,718,915 during the year averaged \$156,156 each, and were 145 per cent larger than in 1895.

"The commercial failures amounted to \$226,096,834, a little over \$1,000,000 having been added by the last day of the year, but the average of liabilities, \$14,992, was smaller than in some years of great prosperity.

"The failures of brokerage and other commercial concerns averaged \$58,418 each and increased 183 per cent over 1895; manufacturing failures averaged \$28,808 each and increased 34 per cent; trading failures increased 18 per cent and averaged only \$9,606 each.

"Over four-fifths of the increase in manufacturing and trading failures was in: Lumber and manufacturing, which was 170 per cent; dry goods, 50; woolen manufacturing, 161; clothing trade, 20; shoe trade, 87; leather and shoe manufactures, 167; grocery trade, 33; machinery, 70; milling, 117; furniture, 90, and printing, 97 per cent. In ten other branches the increase was moderate in amount, and in five, with the unclassified manufacturing and trading failures, the liabilities were smaller than in 1895.

"While banking failures have not ceased in the west, apprehension about them has almost wholly subsided, and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to a disregard of law and of banking sense.

"It is felt in the west that all business will be the sounder after its purging. The return of money to New York has exceeded shipments to the interior by \$2,000,000 for the week.

"Wheat rose to 92 cents on Monday, but has declined again to 89.25 cents. The western receipts were 1,000,000 bushels smaller than last year, while the Atlantic exports, flour included, were 2,037,900 bushels, against 2,337,936 last year. The trade accounts indicate a great quantity in the farmers' hands, enough to permit more than 100,000,000 bushels to be exported in the remaining six months.

"Cotton started up a shade, but the receipts from the plantations are still too large for low estimates, and the condition of the cotton mills foreshadows a curtailment rather than a large consumption.

"The prices of wool are a shade lower. In woolen goods the only change is a reduction of 7½ cents in Clay worsted, and mixtures, and orders are not frequent.

"The orders for boots and shoes have almost ceased, except for a few qualities, which have been advanced, only 2½ to 5 cents in price, but peddlers are buying a little more as stocks run low. Leather is stiff and hides a shade stronger.

"The aggregate of the gross earnings of all the railroads in the United States reported for December, or a part of the month, is \$86,437,085, a decrease of 2.4 per cent, compared with last year, and 8.9 per cent compared with the corresponding time in 1892. Compared with 1892, the roads reporting for the month show reduced earnings, the greatest loss being on grangers and other western roads. As a whole, the return so far made for December compares much more favorably with preceding years than the first complete report for November."

HONOR JACKSON'S MEMORY.

Illinois Silver Democrats Attend a Banquet.

Silver democrats gathered at the Tremont house, Chicago, Thursday evening from many far places for a midnight mass in honor of Andrew Jackson. The banquet was attended by every prominent silver democrat in the state.

Mr. Bryan's toast was "Andrew Jackson." Gov. Altgeld followed Mr. Bryan, and responded to the toast, "The Character and Mission of a Minority Party." John W. Tomlinson spoke on "Memories of Heroic Conduct." Ex-Postmaster Ridgely made an address on "Civil-Service Reform." Judge Ambrose's address was on the "Past and Future of the Allied Silver Forces," and William Prentiss spoke on "Bimetallism." In the course of his speech, Mr. Bryan strongly opposed any compromise with the gold democrats.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents, and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention this paper, and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Baths.

Baths in which herbs and spices are bruised and macerated have become more and more popular in Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other large cities abroad. In Paris, at the newest bathing establishments, almost any kind of bath can be had. The lemon juice bath, pine bath, milk bath, salt, barley, rose water, rice, cologne and wine baths may be indulged in, and are said to be far more enjoyable and beneficial than massage treatments.

1897 BUS. POTATOES PER ACRE.

Don't believe it, nor did the editor until he saw Salzer's great farm seed catalogue. It's wonderful what an array of facts and figures and new things and big yields and great testimonials it contains.

Send This Notice and 10 Cents-Stamp to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for catalogue and 12 rare farm seed samples, worth \$10, to get a start.

W.N.

Stole Church Carpets.

Two churches of Jasper county, Mo., have been visited by thieves, who stole even the carpets of the aisles and pulpit platform.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The house fly makes 310 strokes a second with its wings; the bee 190.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There are now 181 creameries and cheese factories in South Dakota.

Wheat bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

The sun's bulk is 1,300 times that of the earth.

True Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

John Breider, Mishicot, Wis., astonished the world with a yield of 113 bu. of Salzer's Silver King Barley per acre. Don't you believe it? Just write him. In order to begin, in 1897, 100,000 new customers we send on trial 25c. DOLLARS' WORTH FOR 10c.

25 pgs. of new and rare farm seeds, including above Barley, Toothbe, Giant Spurry, Sand Vetch, "40c. Wheat," and other novelties, positively worth \$10, to get a start. All postpaid. Including our great seed catalog, for 10c.

Largest growers of farm seeds and potatoes in the world. 35 pgs. earliest vegetable seeds. \$1. Catalog tells all about it. Gladly mailed to intending buyers. Send this notice.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE, WIS.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSER'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE

Prepared by C. C. KRAUSER & BRO. MILTON, PA.

LADY

Manager and Agents wanted for Dr. Kay's Uterine Tonic, no money required until goods are sold. "Womanhood," a valuable booklet on female diseases, free. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

SOME HOROSCOPES.

FEATURES OF LIFE INDICATED BY THE PLANETS.

Some Instructions to Applicants for Free Readings—Full Name and Address Must Accompany Every Letter—Private Readings.

THE Astrologer insists that every applicant for a free reading in these columns must give full name and address. The answer will be by initial unless some other means of identification is adopted by applicant. If you do not know the exact date or hour of birth send TWO two-cent stamps for special instructions. Every request for a horoscope will be answered in its turn. Several hundred have already been filed. Persons wishing private readings by mail, at once, must inclose TWELVE two-cent stamps. Address all letters to Prof. G. W. Cunningham, Dept. 4, 194 South Clinton street, Chicago, Ill. This week's horoscopes are as follows:

X. Y. Z., Crete, Neb. You are a mixture of the signs Aries, which Mars rules, and Taurus, which Venus rules, and therefore Mars and Venus are your ruling planets. You are medium height or above; medium to light complexion; the eyes have a peculiar sparkle and sharp sight and are of a medium to light color. You are very active and energetic and quite ambitious to push business; yet, if this time is correct, you have no constitution that will allow you to carry out your ambitions, and your worst ailments will be in some way connected with your head. You have a great love for the beautiful in art and nature; you are possessed with a great ability to talk, write and work fine embroidery and paint; you have natural ability in some of the fine arts. However, only those that know you well will fully appreciate you, and the first half of life will be uphill work, the last half will be some better. Marriage is unfortunate for you.

"Flax," Smithboro, Ill. Data proclaim you a mixture of the signs Libra, which Venus rules, and Scorpio, which Mars rules, and, therefore, Venus and Mars are your ruling planets. You are medium height; well-set figure; medium complexion; hazel eyes; hair was flaxen when young, but has been getting some darker as you have grown older. If you had been born a few minutes earlier there would be indications of a dimple in your chin. You are endowed with the indications of both the gentle, confiding, modest Venus; also the bold, aggressive, refractory, warlike Mars, and you will act in accordance with whichever one of these happens to be called forth. You are fond of anything that relates to chemistry and mystery; also the beautiful in art, such as music, painting, drawing, sketching, etc. You need some special instructions or you will get rid of all the money you can make and have nothing left to show for it. Marriage fortunate.

"Mrs. Helena," Cairo. According to data, the sign Sagittarius, which Jupiter rules, was rising at your birth, and, therefore, Jupiter is your ruling planet or signifier. You are medium height or above, with a well-set figure. The complexion very clear and healthy; the hair medium to light; eyes light; you are noted for being of a cheerful, happy disposition; you do not allow anything like the blues to come near you; you are also noted for being fully appreciated by all, and you can secure and hold a good position at any time you wish; you have had a very eventful life and have been a great traveler, and the last half of life has been the most fortunate; you can always command a good salary if you wish, and will make and handle large sums of money during your life, yet will meet with many losses. You are a great lover of horses. You have great ambition for a large business. You have a remarkably strong constitution.

Helen, Dubuque, Iowa. You have the zodiacal sign Libra rising, and therefore Venus is your ruling planet. You are medium height or above; slender figure; medium to light complexion, hair and eyes. If born four minutes earlier you have Uranus also for ruling planet, and that would denote a little darker shade to the eyes. You are cheerful and happy most of the time, yet will be subject to short spells of the blues, and if anyone does you an injury you are not apt to forget it very soon; yet you will forgive them and be very just to them if you had any dealings with them, for you are a lover of justice, and have also a great admiration for the fine arts. You will have very strong intuitions at times, yet this will only be spasmodic in its actions. Marriage will be more than average fortunate for you.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

January 6. The biennial session of the Illinois Legislature was called to order Wednesday at noon.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor offered the opening prayer, and then the roll was called. All of the members responded except Lawrence Y. Sherman of the 28th district, D. R. Webb of the 46th district and William B. DeWoody of the 50th district. August W. Nohe was the first member to make a motion. He introduced a resolution which provided that the members immediately proceed to elect temporary officers. It was adopted.

Then came the election of the speaker, George W. Miller of the 3d district placed Edward C. Curtis of Kankakee county, the republican caucus nominee, before the house.

Michael Stoskopf of the 12th district placed Isaac B. Craig, the democratic caucus choice for speaker, in nomination. James E. Sharrock, who is William G. Cochran's colleague, and who fought Cochran so bitterly in his attempt to be chosen speaker, seconded Mr. Curtis' nomination. Close on Mr. Sharrock's effort came William A. Compton of McDonough county with a speech seconding the nomination of Isaac B. Craig. Chairman Allen lost no time when Mr. Compton finished in ordering the roll to be called. Clerk John Reeves had taken his place at the desk, and the house began to assume the aspect of business. The vote stood exactly on party lines. The populists voted with the republicans.

Temporary Chairman Allen declared Mr. Curtis the speaker of the XLth general assembly, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Cochran, Schubert, Selby, Craig and Morris, was appointed to escort Mr. Curtis to the chair. If the amount of cheering Curtis received can be considered as an indication the speaker is very popular with the members of the house irrespective of politics. He bowed modestly to the noisy welcome, and then thanked his supporters.

Speaker Curtis appointed a committee consisting of David E. Shanahan of Cook, A. G. Murray of Sangamon and John P. McGoorty of Cook to wait upon Gov. Altgeld and inform him that the house was organized and ready to receive any communication which he might have to present. Private Secretary Dose at once presented the governor's message.

The senate wasted no time in frills and furbelows, but started its part of the legislative machinery as though it had been stopped over night instead of two years. Lieut-Gov. Gill walked through the doorway exactly at noon, and with a nod of the head and two raps of the gavel called the senate to order. In less than three-quarters of an hour the senate had completed its day's work, and then it adjourned without failing to learn whether Gov. Altgeld had a message or not.

The committee on elections, consisting of Senators Crawford, Putnam, Baxter, McCloud, Dunlop, Fisher, McKinley, Leeper, Mahoney and Mounts, met after the senate adjourned and took up the Berry contest. The certified papers were not on hand, so the committee adjourned until Thursday.

January 7. Thursday's session of the legislature was a mere formality. Neither branch was long in session and both adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning. In the house Speaker Curtis appointed Rev. David G. Bradford of Peotone as chaplain. Mr. Allen introduced the usual appropriation bills, fixing the expense of the session and the pay of employees at \$68,000. In the senate these bills were introduced by Mr. Dunlap appropriating \$50,000 to pay the assembly employees; by Mr. Templeton appropriating money to cover all the expenses of the session. In joint session the vote on state officers in the late election was canvassed and the Republican nominees formally declared elected.

Pigmy Races. There are several pigmy races varying very little in size, and ranging from three and a half feet to four and a half feet in height. Among others are the Itas of the Philippines, the Andaman Islanders, and the Akkas of Central Africa. Of the African dwarf races, Emin Pascha states that the tribes near Lake Akkas average four feet one inch. Dr. Parke, who in 1886 discovered the Batwa, gives their average height as four feet three inches, but places them intellectually above the Nubian negro. These races are regarded by some anthropologists as survivors of a race that may have once occupied a much wider region, extending, it is suggested, over India, North Africa, the Pyrenees, Switzerland and Central America.

Fiery Serpents. The fiery serpents mentioned as having been sent to bite the Jews during their wandering in the wilderness are said by some commentators to have been so called, not from their appearance, but because their bite occasioned high fever and intense inflammation. There is a common species of sand viper in parts of Arabia whose biting occasions the same symptoms to-day.

A HAPPY WIFE.

SHE RELATES TO A REPORTER THE SECRET OF HER JOY.

For Many Months She Was Sad and Worried Because of Illness—She Gives Thanks for the Discovery to Which She Attributes Her Present Good Health.

(From the Chronicle, Chicago, Ill.) Eleven years ago there came to Chicago from Toledo, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Sanders. They had been hard working and industrious people but had met with serious trouble. Mr. Sanders was a blacksmith, but was obliged to give up his work at the forge owing to the loss of an eye, from a spark from the anvil. Mrs. Sanders, like many another woman, became broken down in health by hard work. She was a seamstress, and careless of her health, sewed early and late. The confinement and the stooping incident to such work broke down her health, and it was thought she was going into quick consumption. Instead, she developed a violent case of typhoid fever, to which, by the way, any one is liable whose system is run down and whose vitality is depleted. This confined her not only to the house but to her bed as well. When she finally rallied, it was to find herself so weak and debilitated that for six long months she was barely able to crawl about, and her physicians could not restore her strength. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not eat, could do no work, and as she expressed it, she could not have endured this much longer.

This description of the after effects of typhoid will be recognized as faithfully true by any who have had the disease; and it is these after effects to which a physician must give faithful attention. His patient is not out of danger until the strength and appetite return.

Mrs. Sanders, however, became convinced that her physicians were not helping her to mend, and sought other means.

She came to the conclusion that a preparation which would enrich the blood, would build up her health. She accordingly made use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, now extensively used as a blood purifier. The effects were satisfactory. They were more than that, they were wonderful. She began to mend almost at once; her pains decreased, her strength and weight and appetite came back, and she became robust. To anyone suffering from the effects of over-work or worry, or from a debilitated state of the system from whatever cause, this article will be of interest, and these pills a welcome remedy. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders live at 1155 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, and to prove the accuracy of the statement and her honesty of purpose she swore to the facts as below:

(Signed) "Mrs. S. J. SANDERS." Sworn to and subscribed before me this fifth day of October, 1896.

A. F. PORTMAN, Notary Public. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mohammed's Tomb. The most costly tomb in existence is that which was erected to the memory of Mohammed. The diamonds and rubies used in the decorations are worth \$10,000,000.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggists to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles, 25 cents and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Dice almost exactly similar to those now used have been discovered in Thebes and other Egyptian cities.

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.

Illinois spends at least \$2,000,000 a year in punishing criminals. It spends scarcely anything for their reform.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

It robs the world for a man of ability to live in idleness.

No cough so bad that Dr. Kay's Lung Balm will not cure it. See ad.

The entire coast line of the globe measures 136,000 miles.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, the finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Cream is an important article of commerce.

A CRY OF WARNING.

"I suffered for years and years with womb and kidney trouble in their worst forms.

"I had terrible pains in my abdomen and back; could hardly drag myself around; had the 'blues' all the time, was cross to every one; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me of all my pains.

"I cannot praise it enough, and cry aloud to all women that their suffering is unnecessary; go to your druggist and get a bottle that you may try it anyway. You owe this chance of recovery to yourself."—Mrs. J. STEN-AND, 2218 Amber St., Kensington, Pa.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm for coughs, colds, and throat disease.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Unfortunate. "I've promised to go in to supper with some one else, Mr. Blaque, but I'll introduce you to a very handsome and clever girl." "But I don't want a handsome and clever girl; I want you."—New York Truth.

YOU WANT A FARM and we have, 50 miles west of Houston, at Chesterville, the best tract in Texas. Land high prairie and well drained, abundant rainfall, good soil, low prices and easy terms. Don't fail to post yourself. Write and receive "Fertile Farm Lands" free and information as to cheap excursions and free fare. Address, Southern Texas Colonization Co., JOHN LINDERHOLM, Mgr., 110 Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

Water color drawings will, it is said, last four hundred years if they are protected from direct sunlight.

NO-TO-BAC FOR FIFTY CENTS. Over 404,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

Judge Torrey has put up over 10,000 tons of hay on his Embar ranch, in Big Horn county, Wyoming.

FIVE stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 32 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Huns number in their annals four great kings—Attila, Bleda, Ellac and Dengizic.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '93.

There are about 15,000 bales of 1895 hops stored in Puyallup, Wash., warehouses.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm is the safest, surest and pleasantest cure for all coughs.

Of Germany's present population of about 52,000,000, Prussia has about 32,000,000.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

In Germany the census is taken every five years.

10 THESE FIGURES ARE YEARS, YEARS IN WHICH, IN SINGLE INSTANCES, PAINS AND ACHES 15
Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Lumbagic,
20 HAVE RAVAGED THE HUMAN FRAME, ST. JACOBS OIL CURED THEM. NO BOAST; THEY ARE SOLID FACTS HELD IN PROOF. 30

BANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
ALL DRUGGISTS.
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

WORD BUILDING CONTEST.
First Prize.....\$100.00 in Cash
Second Prize.....50.00 in Cash
Third Prize.....25.00 in Cash
Fourth Prize.....15.00 in Cash
Fifth Prize.....10.00 in Cash
The above prizes are offered to those who construct or form the largest number of words out of the letters found in the prize word.
.. PERSONALITY ..
under the following regulations and conditions:
The first prize will be won by the largest list, the second prize by the next largest list, and so on to the fifth. The list of words must be written plainly in ink, alphabetically arranged, numbered, signed by the contestant, and sent in not later than February 20, 1897. The list must be composed of English words authorized by at least one of the leading dictionaries—Webster's, Worcester's, the Century or the Standard. If two words are spelled alike only one can be used.
Abbreviations, contractions, obsolete words and proper nouns are not allowed. The same letter must not occur twice in one word, but may be used in other words. In case two or more winning lists contain the same number of words the nearest and best list will take first place, the others ranking next below in the order of quality. Residents of Omaha and winners of former prizes in WORLD-HERALD contests are not permitted to compete directly or indirectly.
No contestant can enter more than one list of words, and each contestant is required to send, in the same letter with his list, one dollar to pay a year's subscription to the OMAHA WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD.
Every competitor whose list contains as many as twenty-five words whether he wins a prize or not, will receive
THIRTY COMPLETE NOVELS
in one paper covered volume of 192 large quarto pages, among the authors being Marion Harland, Rudyard Kipling, H. Rider Haggard, Wilkie Collins and Miss Mulock. Lists cannot be corrected or substituted after they are received.
The list of words winning first prize will be published in the WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD, together with the name and address of each of the prize winners, as soon after the contest closes as the matter can be decided.
The WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD is issued in semi-weekly sections, giving the news twice a week, and hence is nearly as good as a daily. This is the paper of which W. J. Bryan was editor for about two years prior to his nomination for the presidency, and is the leading advocate of free silver coinage. This ad will not appear again. ADDRESS
WEEKLY WORLD-HERALD, OMAHA, NEB.

NO-TO-BAC FOR FIFTY CENTS.

Millions of men who are daily "Tobacco Spitting and Smoking Their Lives Away" will be glad to learn that the makers of No-To-Bac, the famous guaranteed tobacco habit cure, that has freed over 400,000 tobacco users in the last few years, have put on the market a fifty cent package of their great remedy. This will give every tobacco user a chance to test No-To-Bac's power to control the desire for tobacco in every form and at the same time be benefited by No-To-Bac's nerve strengthening qualities. Every tobacco user should procure a fifty cent box at once from his druggist or order it by mail. You will be surprised to see how easily and quickly the desire for tobacco disappears. Any reader can obtain a sample and booklet free by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York and mentioning this paper.

A company of Spokane, Wash., citizens is organizing to emigrate to Siberia.

A Lost Voice.
Advertising will do a great many things, but it won't bring about the return of a lost voice. The best thing to do is to begin, at once, the use of the sovereign cure for all affections of the throat and lungs—Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. It has a reputation of fifty years of cures, and is known the world over as
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

FARMERS Wanted in every township 3 days a week, to distribute samples, collect names and work up trade for druggists on the three great family remedies—Dr. Kay's Renovator, Dr. Kay's Lung Balm and Kidney-Kidney. Good pay to man or woman. Send for booklet and terms. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS
Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent." O'FARRELL & SON, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS
Cured in 10 to 30 Days. No Pay till Sick. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEANING, OHIO.

SICK FOLKS wanted to cure, with new remedy that kills all disease—gives health and vigor. No "quack," "faith cure" or medicine whatever. Address, with stamp, OXELIC, Bartow, Fla.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, NO. 3, 1897.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

William Eckman of Chicago was here Thursday in the interest of the Elite Custom Pants Co. Mr. Eckman is their traveling salesman, and is meeting with very good success.

The cheapest place to buy flour is at A. W. Meyer & Co. The low prices they are selling Our Best, Snow Flake, Baker's Best and White Swan in face of the large advance of flour, should be taken advantage of by placing an order for your winter supply at these low prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thies, living near Palatine, entertained about forty-five friends at their home Monday evening. Social games and selections of instrumental music was the order of the evening. Refreshments were served, and a most enjoyable time was spent by all. Among those present from Barrington were: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Landwer and Ed Thies.

During the past week meetings of a most interesting nature have been held at the M. E. church. Several have started to live an earnest, christian life, and the church members have been greatly benefitted. Last Sunday several united with the church. Next Sunday, both morning and evening, Dr. Vanhorne of Rockford will preach. All christians should thank God for the christian spirit that now pervades our village.

Mrs. M. C. McIntosh entertained the Thursday club at luncheon Thursday afternoon. Besides the members of the club, Mrs. McIntosh had for her guests Mrs. Hageman, Miss Waller and Miss Harrison. A very fine programme of music was given. Miss Waller and Miss Harrison rendered numbers which were much appreciated and enjoyed by the club.

GRAND CONCERT.—The chorus of seventy voices, under the direction of Prof. M. R. Harris of Kimball hall, Chicago, will give the closing concert of the first term of the singing school on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27th, in Zion's Evangelical church. The concert will consist of choruses by the large class, solos, quartets, etc.; solos by Prof. Harris, and selections by Mr. Lincoln Higgins, reader and impersonator. This will be a fine entertainment, and all should hear Mr. Higgins, enjoy a laugh, and also hear the large class in its musical selections. Admission 20 cents; children, 12 years of age and under, 10 cents. Tickets may be had of any member of the class.

The following are the officers and teachers of the Baptist church Sunday school for the ensuing year: Supt., Mrs. H. K. Brockway; asst. supt., Rev. S. S. Hageman; sec'y, Miss Emma Jahnke; asst. sec'y, Arthur Gleason; treas., Miss Cora Higley, assisted by George Lytle and Miss Leila Lines; organist, Mrs. Flora Lines, assisted by Mrs. Luella Austin; chorister, Mrs. S. S. Hageman. Teachers—Class No. 1, Miss Nellie Dawson; 2, Miss Dunklee; 3, Mrs. Jahnke; 4, Miss Cora Higley; 5, Mrs. S. S. Hageman; 6, Miss Ella Todd; 7, Mrs. Flora Lines; 8, Miss Lydia Robertson; 9, Mrs. Luella Austin; 11, Mrs. M. C. McIntosh. A cordial welcome is extended to all to attend the Sunday school every Sabbath at 11:45 o'clock.

The installation of officers of the W. R. C. No. 85 took place at Post hall, Wednesday evening. At the conclusion of the installation exercises, the members of the Post gave the ladies a genuine surprise by marching into the hall with baskets filled to the brim with refreshments including a great variety of domestic and tropical fruits, confectionery, etc. After the refreshments had been served, and immensely enjoyed, the remaining hours of the evening were spent in listening to select readings, etc., by members of the corps, interspersed by some of the post choristers choicest songs, which were well rendered and well received.

Mrs. Laura S. Aldrich, brief mention of whose death appeared in our last issue, was born in Bolivar, N. Y., June 10th, 1842, and died Sunday, December 20th, 1896, at midnight. Her remains were brought to this city, and interment made in the Burlingame cemetery on the 23d. Mrs. Aldrich was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Beverly. She was educated in the Cook county, Illinois, public schools and at Wheaton College; was united in marriage to Mr. Henry P. Aldrich, of Tekonsha, Michigan, December 25th, 1861, at Barrington,

Cook county, Illinois. Deceased was a faithful member of the M. E. church for over thirty years. She was kind, generous and sympathetic in her nature and loved her friends with unusual devotion. Everything good and true received her most hearty approval and ardent co-operation. Mrs. Aldrich was for a number of years an active member of the Michigan Womans' Christian Temperance Union and for the efficient services rendered won for herself the highest esteem and confidence of the organization. Mrs. Aldrich was always faithful to her convictions of right and justice, and no loftier eulogy can be paid to any life. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich were formerly residents of Burlingame and the sympathy of this community goes out to the husband, the aged parents, the brothers, sisters and relatives who are now stricken with grief by the death of a loved one.—*Burlingame (Kas.) Enterprise.*

The members of the Yugendverein of the St. Paul's church will elect officers at their meeting tomorrow evening. Every member should make it a point to be present and vote for their choice of candidates for the various offices. The tickets in the field are: For President, Rev. E. Rahn (holds over); Vice-President, Herman Reese and Julius Schauer; Director, H. F. Koelling and Harry Frick; Secretary, Misses Amelia Pawelski and Lizzie Gilly; Financial Secretary, Misses Lillie Jacobs and Emma Spiegel; Treasurer, Robert Frick and Louis Reese; Librarian, Misses Mary Spiegel and Frieda Gottschalk. Turn out and vote.

Are you giving any attention to the clothing of your feet? Do your shoes fit you? Are they easy on your feet? Are they stylish? Do they wear? These are important matters for consideration, and if you buy your shoes at A. W. Meyer & Co's, you can rest assured that their shoes have all these good points. They have the reputation of selling the most stylish men's and ladies' shoes in town—and their prices are also the lowest.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Church went to Dundee Monday evening and witnessed the installation of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Ladies of the Maccabees. An elaborate supper was served, and they report having spent a very pleasant evening.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—The following letters remain uncalled for at the Barrington postoffice on January 15th: Henry Baker; Miss Annie Dampson. Mrs. W. L. Eddy. A. Erlandson, Wm. Hamletton, Wm. V. Mackenzie, John Plote. M. B. McIntosh, P. M.

FOUND.—A watch. Owner can have same by proving property and paying costs.

Town of Cuba Taxes.

The taxes on the property lying within the Village of Barrington, in the Town of Cuba, is \$6.02 on each \$100 as equalized. Outside of the village it will average \$4.60 on each \$100. In the equalization by the County Board they deducted 2 per cent on lands, while lots and personal property was left as assessed. The State Board made a deduction of 10 per cent on lands, 6 per cent on lots and 14 per cent on personal property. The Town Board made a deduction of 10 per cent on personal property and lots from the assessment of the previous year.

The total assessed value of the town (excepting railroads) is as follows:

	Assessed.	Equalized.
Lands.....	\$193,353.00	\$170,556.00
Lots.....	20,290.00	19,057.00
Personal.....	35,882.00	30,841.00
Total.....	\$249,525.00	\$220,454.00

The following is the amount collected by the collector last year and the amount to be collected this year:

	1896.	1897.
\$1,180 89..... State Tax.....		\$1,212 78
1,271 50..... County Tax.....		992 21
522 08..... Town Tax.....		297 50
1,392 69..... Road and Bridge Tax.....		1,793 70
879 47..... Village.....		788 12
2,770 64..... District School.....		2,509 50
129 00..... Dog Tax.....		133 00
\$8,116 27..... TOTAL.....		\$7,696 81

The following shows how the district school tax compares with last year's taxes and how distributed:

	1896.	Schools.	1897.
\$ 49 17..... District No. 2.....			\$ 50 87
190 25..... " " " " " " " " " "			199 78
332 77..... " " " " " " " " " "			216 38
172 65..... " " " " " " " " " "			139 31
200 84..... " " " " " " " " " "			250 43
15 17..... " " " " " " " " " "			15 39
193 27..... " " " " " " " " " "			106 38
1,339 93..... (Union) " " " " " " " " " "			1,238 96
250 78..... District " " " " " " " " " "			251 69
55 81..... " " " " " " " " " "			40 31
\$2,770 64..... TOTAL.....			\$2,509 80

LAKE ZURICH.

Changeable weather.

Woodmen meeting tonight.

Wedding bells are ringing.

Who is to be our marshal?

Fine skating of late on the lake.

We will now have fire protection.

Mrs. McMaster has returned to Indiana.

"Big, fat fello' in town the other day."

Miss Emma Seip is visiting in Chicago.

E. Branding offers his house and lot for sale.

Henry Branding was at Long Grove Wednesday.

When Ray throws his cracker it makes a loud report.

Al R. Ficke transacted business in Waukegan Thursday.

Many buildings are to be erected the coming spring.

For fur "mitts" of all kinds call on George Baecher.

John Forbes was a Palatine visitor Sunday.

E. A. Golding of Wauconda was observed here Monday.

Miss Minnie Steffens is now stopping at Palatine.

C. L. Hokeymeier was a Chicago visitor Monday.

C. Kohl has a big auction sale at his store today.

Henry Seip, the auctioneer, had a sale at Ivanhoe Saturday.

James Dymond of Normal Park called here on business recently.

Lou Seip and Mr. Clifford were Palatine visitors Sunday.

Ben Barker of Wauconda will start a writing school at this place.

Ed Nikoley of Champaign spent his vacation with his parents.

John Cunningham left for Indiana this week to visit with his brother.

The "giddy whirl" of dances is now at its height, since Lent draweth nigh.

Frank Roney shipped one car of swine from here to Chicago Saturday.

Frank Carr and Gus Stoxen of Wauconda were here this week canvassing.

Louis Schroeder of Palatine made a business call here Wednesday.

Henry Wolf died last Saturday at the home of his brother, Albert. The remains were taken to Long Grove for burial.

Wm. Pepper of Jefferson, Wis., was the guest of his cousin, Henry, last week.

The sink hole is again at its old capers. Recently a gang of workmen has again been put to work.

The Town Board met on Monday evening, and a fire engine for Zurich was the result.

John Dickson is reported very low with neuralgia. Dr. Alverson is in attendance.

Some of our young people attended the masquerade ball at Volo Wednesday evening.

They will get married—Miss Sophia Egers to Mr. O. Tegmeyer. Miss — to Mr. J. Ponkainen.

No doubt we will have considerable horse racing on the lake this winter as soon as the ice will hold up. So look for some lively times soon.

A representative of the *Chicago Record* was in Zurich recently. The daily has the largest circulation at this place of any daily paper published.

"Frenchy" is all right. He had the reins and went about a half mile flying through town with Seip's "two blacks" without a pole in the buggy. Damage slight.

It has begun. The ice harvest is in blossom. The congealed water will be consumed next summer, so say our ice men.

Henry Schwerman is now associated with Hockemeyer & Pepper in the creamery at Lakes Corners, and as a result they are enjoying a large increase of business. They are now building an addition 60x32 feet to their creamery.

□ This is one on Al. It occurred Wednesday at the postoffice, when our genteel postmaster told him to take out some of his mail. Well, the box was opened—out came a 5 foot tube containing a map 5x8. It may have

been a "longer surprise." In brief, we will say it only was a remembrance of Hon. George Foss, our representative. Call at the Zurich House and see what came all the way from Washington.

On Tuesday evening the annual banquet of the Lake Zurich Golf club was held at the Chicago Athletic club building and was followed by election of officers for the ensuing year, and other business in connection with the building of a new club house. They have also acquired a long time lease of the marsh land immediately north of Mr. Wood's cottage. The plans for the new club house were submitted and stock subscriptions amounting to \$5,000 were taken, and this sum becomes immediately available for building purposes. The officers elected were practically the same as last year's, being as follows: Horace S. Oakley, president; Charles B. Wood, vice-president; F. L. Jewett, secretary-treasurer; K. P. Chumaseiro, captain of the links. Mr. Oakley delivered a very pleasing address, and was followed by short addresses from Messrs. Devitt, McIntosh and Sellers, who gave the committees advice and instructions in their respective duties in a more or less humorous vein.

CUBA.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love;
Make our earth an Eden
Like the heaven above.

Mr. Wink is on the sick list.

Laura Courtney spent Sunday at home.

Otis Murray of Volo called on his mother this week.

Miss Evelyn Davlin visited friends in Barrington last week.

Robert Reynoldson was a Chicago visitor the latter part of the week.

A literary entertainment will be given in the Oakland hall, Wauconda, on Friday evening, Jan. 22, 1897, at 8 o'clock p. m., by the young ladies of the Catholic church. The proceeds will go towards furnishing the church with vestments. Admission, 25 cents. Rev. Father Meehan of Morris, Ill., will deliver a lecture. Father Meehan is an eloquent and entertaining speaker. In addition to the lecture an excellent program by home talent has been arranged for the occasion. As this is the first effort ever put forth by the young ladies of this parish, to give an entertainment of any kind, and we hope that each and every one in the community will show their appreciation of their efforts by securing tickets and helping the good work along.

WAUCONDA.

Al Coon of Volo was a caller in our village Tuesday.

Masquerade skate at the rink tonight.

William Lamphere returned from Elgin Friday last.

A. W. Reynolds was a pleasant caller in our village Monday.

M. W. Hughes transacted business in the city Thursday last.

George Kern has returned to our village after an extensive visit with his sister in New York.

Mr. Apply of Libertyville, transacted business in our village Tuesday.

James Garland of Chicago spent a few days with relatives in Wauconda last week.

Acie Joyce of Ivanhoe was a pleasant caller here Monday.

The old hotel barn will be sold at auction Saturday, January 16th.

Mr. and Mrs. Ike Foster of Elgin are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Milt Powers.

Georgie Meyers of McHenry spent Sunday with relatives in our village.

Ed Wicke and friend of Desplaines spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hapke.

P. J. Gieseler is the proud father of a son, born Wednesday. Mother and son are doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tekampe have returned home after a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Sid Rommal at Waukegan.

Miss Mary Hornung of Turner Junction is making a short visit with her sister, Mrs. P. J. Gieseler.

The Literary society had a very large attendance last Thursday evening. The program was short, after which the debating took place. The question was, "Resolved, That the Indian has received more ill treatment

at the hands of the white man than has the negro." It seems that the speakers were misinformed in regard to the question and consequently were not prepared to make a good discussion, but now that the society is well organized, hereafter we will expect the speakers will be well prepared on the subjects for discussions.

C. E. Jenks went to the city Monday with a load of goods for his sister, Miss Eloise Jenks, who will make her home in the city in the near future.

C. A. Hapke purchased a fine harp of Mr. Heamann of McHenry last Monday. In the future we will not have to go to Chicago for a harper.

If you desire to subscribe for any newspaper or magazine published in any part of the world, do so through THE REVIEW. We can save you money.

The installation of officers of the G. A. R. was held last Saturday evening. A short program had been prepared which was rendered in a most excellent manner, after which refreshments were served.

A literary entertainment will be given in the Oakland hall by the young ladies of the Catholic church Friday evening, January 22. Refreshments will be served during the evening, and a good social time will be had by all who attend. All are invited. Admission 25 cents.

Albert Briggs, late member of Ivanhoe camp M. W. A., died at the home of his brother-in-law, James Gainer, yesterday morning. The funeral will be held at Wauconda to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 o'clock. The funeral services will be conducted by Ivanhoe camp, M. W. A. All members of the Modern Woodmen of America who can possibly attend are requested to meet at the M. W. A. hall, Wauconda, at 1 o'clock p. m.

The installment of officers of the M. W. A. camp was held Tuesday evening, January 12th. Each Woodman, or Royal Neighbor, had the privilege of inviting one guest. An excellent program had been prepared and was rendered in an excellent manner. At 10:30 o'clock refreshments were served of which all heartily partook—on the whole, it was a grand success, and we congratulate the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors and hope that their respective camps will continue to prosper in the future as they have in the past.

CARY WHISPERINGS.

Miss Blanche Clark is quite sick with quinsy.

Rev. Case of Evanston filled the M. E. pulpit Sunday.

Rev. Hall of Evanston called on friends here Monday.

George Lindgren of Iowa is visiting his parents here.

Misses Lizzie and Belle Rosenkrans spent Sunday with the Misses Munshaw.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sprague are spending a few days with friends in Elgin.

Miss Anna Haeger of Algonquin spent Sunday with her friend, Miss Tena Arps.

Miss Mary Adamick, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to her home in Elgin Sunday.

Several of our Good Templars attended County lodge at Nunda Saturday.

LAKE CO. COURT NOTES.

Transfers.

John Woodbridge and wife to Frank and James W. Horton, lots 10 and 11, block 9, Washburn Park w. d. \$1,000.

Mary E. Howard and husband to John E. Perkins, pt. sw. 1/4, 8-46-10 wd. \$100.

Wm. F. Hogan and wife to Anna C. Seavert, lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 7