

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

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BARRINGTON, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

\$1.25 A YEAR.

M. W. A. ENTERTAINMENT NEIGHBORS ENTERTAIN IN A LAVISH MANNER.

One of the most successful entertainments given this year was the one given by the Barrington Camp No. 809, M. W. A. at Stott's hall Friday evening of last week.

About 400 invited guests assembled at the hall at 8 o'clock, and were comfortably seated by an efficient corps of ushers.

The walls of the hall had been beautified by wreaths of evergreens, while the flag captured by the camp at the Woodmen picnic at Wauconda last summer occupied a prominent part over the platform.

Prof. F. E. Smith opened the entertainment with a neat little speech, and at its conclusion introduced Attorney A. J. Redmond, who was booked for the opening address. Mr. Redmond's remarks were well chosen, as the little anecdotes and jokes he narrated kept the audience in a continual laughing humor. He closed his address with a cordial invitation to every young man to hand in his application at once and affiliate himself with the noble Order.

An orchestra from Chicago, especially engaged for the occasion, then rendered a beautiful selection which was highly enjoyed.

"My First Music Lesson" sung by little Miss Esther Kampert was an excellent selection and rendered in a perfect manner.

Miss Leila Lines entertained the audience with a recitation entitled "The Culpit," which was recited very charmingly.

A male quartet composed of Messrs. P. A. Hawley, F. J. Hawley, F. H. Plagge and Dr. C. H. Kendall sang a selection which was highly pleasing to the audience.

Miss Olga Waller executed a beautiful instrumental selection on the piano with rare skill.

"Kentucky Bell," a recitation rendered by Miss Florence Smith of Gary was given in an entertaining manner.

A vocal selection by Miss Annie Krahn, rendered in her usual captivating manner, which was highly enjoyed by those present.

A solo by Mr. George W. Patterson of Chicago was next on the program and was sung in a very creditable manner.

Mr. Reuben Plagge executed a selection on the violin very creditably, and was accompanied in an able manner on the piano by his sister, Miss Luella.

Little Miss Gladys Lines was very winning in her song "The Little Rag Doll."

The next on the program was a selection by the orchestra.

The Ladies' Quartet, composed of Misses Carrie Kingsley, Mary Frye and Alvina Myers and Mrs. Herman Clute, was greeted with a round of applause as they ascended the platform to give the "Cuckoo Song."

The greatest hit of the evening was made by Mrs. M. C. McIntosh in her sermon, "The Harp of a Thousand Strings." Mrs. McIntosh kept the house in a continual roar of laughter during the delivery of her "sermon."

Messrs. H. A. Drewes and Coping, accompanied on the piano by Miss Nellie Lines, entertained the audience with a pleasing selection on mandolins.

Rev. T. E. Ream was next on the program for some remarks. He said that when he extolled the merits of the order, the M. W. A., he knew what he was talking about, as he had tried it. He spoke in high terms of the objects of the Order and advised all men to join.

"The Yankee in Love," by Mr. T. R. Hawks was a decided success. Mr. Hawks' enthusiasm was amply shared by his listeners.

"In a Stage Coach" was a beautiful solo delivered in a captivating manner by Dr. C. H. Kendall.

Prof. J. I. Sears scored a well-deserved triumph in a selection on the piano.

After another beautiful and captivating solo by Miss Annie Krahn, Mr. Geo. Patterson, champion club swinger of the State of Illinois, gave an exhibition of his skill, which was

watched with much interest. The gentleman possesses unusual skill.

After selections by the orchestra, and also by Messrs. Drewes and Coping on mandolins, a committee distributed apples and bananas in plenty to the guests, after which the floor was cleared of chairs and the hall was turned over to those wishing to "trip the light fantastic," in which the major portion of the audience took a lively interest.

On the whole, the entertainment was a huge success, and was a credit to the noble Order that chaperoned it.

The piano used at the entertainment was one of the celebrated Reed pianos, of which there is no superior. It was kindly loaned to the M. W. A. by Mr. Bryant, who represents the company which manufactures it.

DARK INSINUATIONS.

VILLAGE BOARD PROCEEDINGS IN FULL.

The Village Board met Wednesday evening.

After roll call, which showed Trustees Peters and Colleen absent, the following bills were allowed;

H. Sandman, \$35.00.

A. S. Henderson, \$47.50

J. Palmer, \$2.00.

M. T. Lamey, \$17.76.

The street committee reported that the job of painting the names of the streets on signs was let to L. Krahn for 20c for each sign, and the work was now being done.

After some random discussion on various subjects, President Boehmer asked the gentlemen present if they had anything to bring before the Board.

George W. Foreman, who acted as spokesman for a delegation of saloonkeepers, asked the Board if they were going to compel the saloonkeepers to put up their \$500 license money in advance in a lump. He was told that that matter would rest with the Board to be elected in April, for the reason that the new Board might be temperance advocates. To this last remark the saloonkeepers made prompt reply that that would make no difference and would suit them all right as all they would have to do is to put in a small stock of drugs, and they would not need licenses.

No further business being before the Board, a motion to adjourn was made and seconded, and carried unanimously.

Don't forget to call on THE REVIEW when you want printing done.

Mortuary Record.

DORA A. PEDLEY.

Dora A., wife of Mr. G. M. Pedley, died at her home, 425 Madison street, Waukegan, on February 28th, aged 28 years 4 months and 27 days.

The funeral services were conducted at the Christian church, corner Utica and Clayton streets, Waukegan, of which she was an active member, on Tuesday, March 2d, at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. J. N. Lester officiating. The remains were shipped via the C. & N.-W. railroad to Barrington, where interment took place in White's cemetery. The funeral was attended by many relatives and friends from Chicago, Elgin and Waukegan.

The deceased was the daughter of J. F. and C. A. Hollister, and was born at the old homestead, 2 miles north of this place, on October 1st, 1868.

On December 16th, 1890, she was united in marriage to G. M. Pedley of Waukegan, one son, Clarence, blessing the union.

Mr. Pedley is a member of the city council of Waukegan and has held the position of agent at that place for the E. J. and E. railroad, and at the present time holds a responsible position with the Washburn-Moen Mfg. Co.

The floral tributes consisted of an anchor, from the employees of the Washburn-Moen Co., cross and bouquet of lilies sent by the Waukegan City Council, crescent from the W. R. C., wreath sent by C. & N.-W. and E. J. & E. railroad employees and a pillow was the tribute from the aunts of the deceased, while many bouquets of roses pinks and lilies were contributed by cousins and friends.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE.

Lambert Listharke, an old-time resident of this community, died at his residence in Ela township, one and one-half miles east of Barrington, Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, from a paralytic stroke which came upon him a little over a week ago.

Mr. Listharke was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Jan. 4, 1816, came to America in 1843, settling near Barrington, where he married Wilhelmina Miller, who bore him nine children, four of whom survive him. Mr. Listharke was a little over 81 years of age, and was one of the pillars of the Zion's church, being a member thereof for 48 years.

He was a man of benevolent disposition, one of the last acts of his life being a donation to the Zion's church association of \$200, and \$200 more for benevolent purposes.

Mr. Listharke leaves a wife and four children, one sister, Mrs. John Landwer, and a number of grand and great grandchildren to mourn his loss. The children are: Mesdames Fred Wiseman, David Wilmer, Wm. Gieske and George Bauman.

The funeral services were conducted yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the Zion's church, Bishop Escher officiating, assisted by Presiding Elder Schmus and Revs. Hintze and E. R. Troyer.

Interment took place in Deer Grove cemetery.

The deceased was held in high esteem by his neighbors and acquaintances, as the large funeral procession testified.

PALATINE LOCALS.

Charles Yates was a Chicago visitor Thursday.

Harry Oleott of Chicago was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Converse is entertaining her mother from Minneapolis.

Attorney F. B. Bennett of Woodstock was in town Thursday.

Chas. Lytle visited relatives in Barrington Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. Salmon will move his family to the Schaeffer house which he has rented.

Henry Klehm of Arlington Heights was here on business several days during the past week.

The gun club will hold a free-for-all clay pigeon shoot this afternoon commencing at 2 o'clock.

Fred Hoyer's little boy fell out of the wagon while riding with his father on Monday, breaking his arm in the fall.

Mrs. F. E. Hawley and her two boys of Barrington visited with relatives here Wednesday and Thursday.

Dr. Alverson and family started for Wisconsin on a visit Tuesday, the doctor returning Wednesday.

The school children were treated (?) to a 10 ct show in Hartlett's Hall last Friday night by two roving tricksters.

Will Brockway has been sent to Hartland, a station between Woodstock and Harvard, where he will act as operator for the Northwestern.

Henry Harmenting and wife, and Mrs. Henry Schierding and daughter, Tillie, started for New Orleans Friday of last week, to be gone for several days.

Chas. Wehrenberg went to Chicago Saturday to spend a few days. He took his wife along to keep him "straight."

If you have a bicycle to sell, or wish to purchase a second-hand wheel, call on A. G. Smith.

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

We understand that the Cook County Herald edited by W. C. Williams of this place has been sold to an Arlington Heights party who will conduct the paper at that place hereafter.

Will Schering has purchased the blacksmith establishment owned by John Torgler, who has been occupying his building, and has left the post-office to work at the anvil which is not a new trade for him. Mr. Torgler has cancer of the stomach and is unable to do any work.

A. W. MEYER & CO.

2,770 Rolls of

WALL PAPER

at less than Wholesale Prices

We made a large purchase of Wall Paper containing pretty patterns for bed rooms, halls, kitchens, dining rooms and parlors at a large discount on the wholesale price, and we are able to sell you wall paper at less than the wholesale prices of today.

Now is an exceptionally good time to do your cleaning and paperhanging, at the extremely low prices at which we are offering Wall Paper. We must make room for our large spring stock; besides, you can get the paperhangers to do your work now without any trouble, as they are not busy.

Bring the sizes of your rooms and let us show you how cheap we can furnish you paper.

Carpets

Here is the place to buy your Carpets, as we save you the waste in cutting, and our prices are 20 to 25 per cent lower than those of other dealers. Come and get our prices.

Curtains

We have a special bargain in Lace Curtains, and ask you to call and investigate, as prices are very low.

Window Shades

We fit them to your windows.

The very best goods and the lowest prices

are found in every department.

The Busy Big Store.

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

NOW IN PROGRESS,

REVELL'S

MARCH

SALE

BARGAINS IN

Furniture, Carpets,
Curtains, Draperies, Rugs, Etc.

Corner Wabash Ave. and Adams Street.

Chicago

House-cleaning Time

Beginning with March the housewife is preparing for a grand old house-cleaning. To do this in a thorough manner she will want some new

Wall Paper, Carpets, Rugs, Window Shades,

Draperies, etc.

We have in our store as large a stock of Wall Paper as can be found anywhere, and we are selling the prettiest patterns at 3 CENTS A ROLL and upwards. Our stock of Carpets, Draperies, Rugs, Window Shades, etc., is simply perfect, and will be sold at prices that will be found the lowest in this vicinity. We invite you to call at our store, inspect goods and let us give you prices.

Wolthausen & Landwer,

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 Accident Record.

D. M. Elling, cashier of the Citizens' bank, Higginsville, Mo., was shot and instantly killed in the bank by Irvin Seeber, assistant cashier. Seeber is in jail.

The international monetary conference bill is now a law. President Cleveland signed it Wednesday. He also signed the bill permitting spirits to be bottled in bond.

Governor Bradley has appointed Major A. T. Wood of Mount Sterling as United States senator from Kentucky to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn.

Miss Ina Webb of Glenville, Ky., committed suicide last night by taking strychnine. She was to have been married next week, and left no word concerning her deed.

Ruined under promise of marriage, Miss Hattie Reed of Paducah, Ky., crossed the Ohio to Metropolis, Ill., and took morphine. She was found on the street in a dying condition.

Burglars entered the store of Hull & Finn at Kell, Ill., securing a small amount of money and \$400 worth of dry goods, cutlery and firearms.

General Gutierrez, a prominent political leader, and candidate for president of Costa Rica for the term beginning next year, is dead.

The secretary of war has sent to congress a recommendation for the extension of navigation from the Illinois river to Lake Michigan by the upper Illinois and lower Desplaines rivers near Chicago, to cost \$75,000.

Work in the Globe shipbuilding yards, Cleveland, Ohio, was suspended by reason of the strike of the unskilled workmen. The strike of the helpers has made it necessary for the company to lay off between 300 and 400 skilled workmen.

Nelson Wheatcroft, instructor of the Empire theater, New York, and dramatic schools, who has been a prominent actor for many years, is dead.

Ten days ago Miss Martha Moore left Richmond, Ind., for Indianapolis, where she was to take a position. It develops that she never reached her destination and that her whereabouts is a mystery.

Governor Mount of Indiana has appointed Senator La Follette judge of the Jay Circuit Court, established by the present legislature. Senator La Follette championed the bill and led the opposition to the governor's veto of the measure.

The legislative assembly of Norway has unanimously decided to appoint a committee of nine to consider the question of entering into treaties of arbitration with foreign countries and to submit proposals.

The first paper-making machine ever shipped to Japan from this country will be sent from this city by the Beloit, Wis., iron works March 15. It goes to the Yokkaichi Paper company. This company withholds the price of the machine.

Fruit growers from all parts of America were in attendance upon the second annual convention of the American Fruit Growers' union. President F. D. Cunningham of Marietta, Ga., presided. Delegates were present from the Missouri, Michigan and Indiana state associations.

Benjamin Richards, Richard Luke and Thomas Jewett were blown to atoms by an explosion of dynamite at the Cundy mine at Quinnesec, Mich. The men were in one of the shafts close to the dynamite. Richards and Luke were single men. Jewett was married. He was a nephew of Superintendent Cundy of the mine.

The Rainy Lake, Minn., gold fields are enjoying another boom. Large crowds of prospectors have been pouring into that section. Numerous rich finds have been reported and ore in paying quantities has been found in several sections adjacent. As soon as spring opens it is thought that a large amount of work will be done.

The Rev. Robert McIntyre, D. D., has accepted the invitation of the executive committee of the Galena (Ill.) Grant Memorial Association to deliver the annual address at the Grant birthday celebration in that city on April 27.

At Dayton, Ohio, Edward F. Fries tried to slide down a rope, fell seven stories and is dead.

Harry Weidle was killed by a train at Dayton, Ohio. Two boys with him in the wagon were not hurt.

The conference of the supreme council of the Young Men's Institute (Roman Catholic) closed its deliberations at Cincinnati, Ohio, to meet at the call of the chairman. All the deliberations were informal and all the acts of the council were advisory.



CHAPTER VII.—(CONTINUED.)

But that day, and other days, passed without my seeing a sign of him. I spent nearly all the hours of daylight on the coast. Again and again I went through the scene which I had pictured. I stood a few paces from him on a stretch of sand. I reproached him, and exulted in the vengeance which I was about to take. I could see myself raise my right hand, and fire. I could see the man fall lifeless. Over and over again during those weary hours of waiting I acted my part in this drama.

I gloried in the thought that he was now famous that life held great prizes which his hand could grasp. He had cut short my dream of joy. I could do even more to him. I could kill him when the ball of success and ambition was at his feet. In the first flush of his triumph he would find me waiting for him. Oh, it was well I had been tardy in my acts! I could now take far more than life from my foe!

So day after day I sat or lay on the coast, full of such thoughts as these. Except when looking for my foe, I spent all my time in my own room. Day after day went by, but we met not. I supposed him to be away from home. No matter. I could wait a month, a year, ten years. Had I not sweet thoughts wherewith to while away the time? I made no more inquiries about him. I was afraid he might hear of them, and guess who wanted him. I waited calmly and patiently.

CHAPTER VIII.

NE morning I stayed later than usual in my room. Glancing through my window, which looked upon the broadest part of the dusty road running through the village, I saw that St. Seurin was in such festive guise as it could assume. Men, women, and children were standing about, dressed in holiday clothes. Then I remembered that the girl who waited upon me had said something about to-day being a great festival of the Church. I had given little heed to her words. I watched the crowd for a few minutes, and presently saw a sight which, had my mood been happier, would have delighted me. Girls and boys came, bearing tall wicker baskets full of leaves, pulled from various flowers and green shrubs. The sandy space in front of me was cleared. A young man ran nimbly from point to point, tracing as he went lines in the dust. Then, seizing the baskets, one after another, he distributed their glowing contents in such a way that in less than twenty minutes what looked like a carpet of a variegated pattern, formed of flowers, covered the dusty space.

As he hastily threw the last splash of crimson roseleaves into its place, the procession of priests, acolytes, and choristers appeared. It paused on the fair carpet, and some ceremony, such as blessings, was gone through. Every hat was doffed, every knee was bent—all save one. There, on the outskirts of the crowd, with head uncovered, in deference to others, but standing erect, I saw the tall form of Eustace Grant. He had returned! A thrill of delight ran through me as I gazed on the hated features of the man who had robbed me of all I cared for. I drew back into the room, and watched him through my window. My time had come! The procession resumed its march. The people followed it: most likely to the church. The space was all but deserted. The various hues of the flower carpet were now blended together without order or pattern. Grant replaced his hat, crossed the road, and struck down a path which could only lead to the sea. I laughed as I saw him disappear.

With a grim deliberation I threw open the barrels of my pistols, and loaded them afresh. No lack of precaution on my part should aid the escape of my enemy. Then I sat down and waited. I wanted him to have a fair start, so that our meeting might take place as far up that deserted coast as possible.

When I thought I had given him sufficient grace, I sallied forth in pursuit. I turned down to the sea as he had turned. I rounded the foot of the hill which sheltered St. Seurin from the nor'-west winds, then stood with the unbroken cliff on my right hand, and the sand stretching away in front of me for miles and miles. In the distance I could see him—a white spot on the yellow sand. The heat was great; so he had clothed himself in dazzling

white garments. He was, perhaps, half a mile in front of me, walking near the edge of the sea. I quickened my steps and rapidly diminished the distance between us.

I did not want to get so near, if he turned, he might recognize me. I did not mean to overtake him. I meant to follow him until he turned to retrace his steps, then, as soon as he liked, he might discover me. My only fear was that some path up the cliff might, unknown to me, exist—a path that he might take, and so go home across the table-land.

Grant walked leisurely, so I was soon within three hundred yards of him. I noticed that his head was bent forward, as is natural to those who think as they walk. His hands were behind him, and he paced the coast with a slow, but lengthy stride. Little he guessed who was upon his traces!

Suddenly he turned aside, and struck up the beach toward the cliff. I stood still and watched him, I saw him reach the top of the beach; then, as it were, disappear into the face of the cliff. I doubled my pace and hurried on, laughing in vengeful glee. I had him now! For by this time I knew every foot of that coast line. I knew that at the spot where Grant had vanished some convulsion of nature had torn the rocks apart; that entering through what looked like a narrow fissure, you came upon a straight smooth space, bounded by unscalable crags, and carpeted by a soft white sand. Not a cave, because it was open to the heavens; but all the same a natural cul de sac.

I had found this place. I had explored it. I had even longed that Eustace Grant might be in there, while I stood at the entrance and held him like a rat in a trap. And now the thing I longed for had come to pass. Perhaps to escape from the heat of the sun my enemy had chosen the one place in which I wished to meet him. I was right in saying that fate was shaping everything to my hand. Here I should face him, force him to fight, and slay him! I had him now!

Strange to say, no thought of an issue adverse to myself entered my head. So confident, so certain I felt, that I paused for a while at the entrance of the trap, and steeled my heart by recalling all the wrongs which I had suffered. I stood there until the sun made the barrel of the pistol, which I had drawn from my breast, as hot as fire.

Then I crept between the two rocks, and went to reckon up with Eustace Grant!

The change from the brilliant sunshine to the cool gloom of the grot, or whatever it should be called, was so sudden that for a moment I could not distinguish objects. When my eyes grew accustomed to the shade, I saw that Grant was lying on a heap of sand at the farthest end of the ravine. His broad-brimmed hat was by his side, and he seemed fast asleep. I crept toward him. My feet made no sound as they trod on the soft dry sand. I stood over him and looked down on his powerful face, strong, sun-burned neck, and large, muscular limbs. He looked the type of manhood. Ah! no wonder he could win a woman's love if he strove for it!

A note book lay near his left hand. Most likely he had been jotting down something which struck his fancy, when the grateful shade and the murmur of the distant sea had lulled him to sleep—a sleep from which he would awake only to sleep again forever! Nay, I might have placed the muzzle of the pistol next his heart, and have sent him, without awakening, from one sleep to another. But I had no intention of murdering the man in cold blood; nor would it have suited me for him to die without knowing to whom his death was due. Besides I meant it to be a fair duel—a duel to the death—between us. So I stooped, and I laid one of my pistols near his right hand; then I walked back toward the mouth of the grot, leaned against a rock, and waited for him to awake.

Not for a moment do I attempt to disguise the devilish, vengeful feelings which could urge me in this calm manner to plan and compass this man's death. Now that years have passed since that day, I do not even ask you to bear in mind the wrong that had been done me. I simply relate what I did, and shall not murmur at the blame which I know will be meted out to me.

The man slept soundly. I waited; but no thought of foregoing my purpose entered into my brain. I waited until the dread that we might be disturbed struck me. I had gloated over

my promised victim long enough. Now let me act the crowning act.

I detached a loose morsel of rock, and tossed it toward the sleeping man. It fell on his outstretched hand. He started, rose to a sitting posture, rubbed his eyes; then, looking round, saw me, and knew why I was there. He saw the look of triumph and fell purpose on my face; he saw the pistol in my hand; he sprang to his feet, and took a step toward me.

I raised my hand and covered him with the pistol. He must have looked almost down the muzzle. "Stand still," I said, "or I fire!"

The bravest man may well hesitate ere he rushes on certain death. Eustace Grant stopped short. My voice, my look, must have told him that my threat was no idle one. The steadiness of my hand told him that I should not miss my mark.

"You have come to murder me!" he said, in a deep voice.

"No; to kill you, not murder you. Look on the ground behind you; take the pistol which lies there, then we are equal. Take it, I say, and face me like a man. Fire when and how you choose; I can wait my turn."

He turned and saw the pistol, but did not possess himself of it. He faced me steadily, although my weapon was still aimed at his broad breast. Deadly as my hate was I was fain to admire his courage.

"I think you are mad," he said; "but listen, I have something to say."

I stamped my foot: "Coward! villain! take that pistol or I swear I will shoot you as you stand!"

He stooped and picked up the weapon. A wave of fierce delight ran through me. The moment of reckoning was at hand.

Yet he balked me. He held up his hand, and fired both barrels in the air. I uttered a cry of rage.

"You are a man of honor, I suppose?" he said. "You cannot slay a defenseless man."

I thrust my left hand into my pocket and threw a handful of cartridges toward him. He should not escape me.

He hurled the pistol from him far over the top of the rock. My hope of killing him in fair fight was gone. I gritted my teeth, and swore that nevertheless he should not escape. "Coward!" I shouted, with my finger trembling on the trigger.

He was bold, for he still stood erect and faced me. His face grew pale. No wonder, for death was close at hand. He spoke; his voice was clear and distinct.

"Listen," he said, "one moment before you stain your soul with this crime. Viola, your wife—"

He said no more. The sound of her name roused in me a burst of mad fury; all my enforced calm left me. "Silence, you hound!" I shouted.

Grant must have seen the change in my face, and guessed what it presaged. Doubtless life was dear, very dear to him. He sprang toward me. My finger pressed the trigger, and the report rang out. My hand as I fired was as steady as a rock, and before I saw the effect of my bullet I knew that it had done its work.

The smoke cleared off. Grant was staggering to and fro. His hand was pressed to his right breast, and the red blood was creeping through his closed fingers and dyeing his pure white coat. Suddenly he fell, and lay like a log at my feet. The thing which I had for nights and days sighed for, had come to pass.

But not with the effect I had pictured. Instead of the exultation which I had promised myself, a tide of utter horror swept through me. One, only one, thought filled my brain—I had taken this man's life, and was a murderer.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

His Brother's Revenge.

We are all more or less familiar with that exasperating class of individuals who seem to feel that the simple common sense of the world is centered in themselves and that the rest of us are in need of guidance and direction in the simplest duties of life.

Mr. B— was a young man of this class. He was always painfully profuse in details regarding anything he wished done. He had a parrot, of which he was excessively fond, and when he was about to go abroad for a few months, leaving his bird behind, he bored and exasperated his family and friends with senseless details regarding the care of the parrot and his last words, screeched from the deck of the steamer that bore him away, were: "Hi, Jim!"

"What?" shouted the brother on the pier.

"Look out for my parrot!" came faintly over the water.

As if this was not enough he had no sooner reached Liverpool than he sent the following cablegram to his brother, who had assumed the charge of the parrot:

"Be sure and feed my parrot."

On receipt of this the infuriated brother cabled back at his brother's expense:

"I have fed her but she is hungry again. What shall I do next?"—Harper's Magazine.

Humors

Run riot in the blood in the Spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels every trace of humor, gives a good appetite and tones up the system.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Her Version of It.

Mr. Porkchops—Mrs. Wabash has a very graceful carriage.

Mrs. Porkchops—If that's the case, William, I must have a new carriage exactly like it, the one we have now is antique.

THAT SPLENDID COFFEE.

Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a pound."

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice. w.n.

The Thames of England is 220 miles long. The river of the same name in Canada is 160 miles long.

"TIS LOVE THAT MAKES THE WORLD GO ROUND."



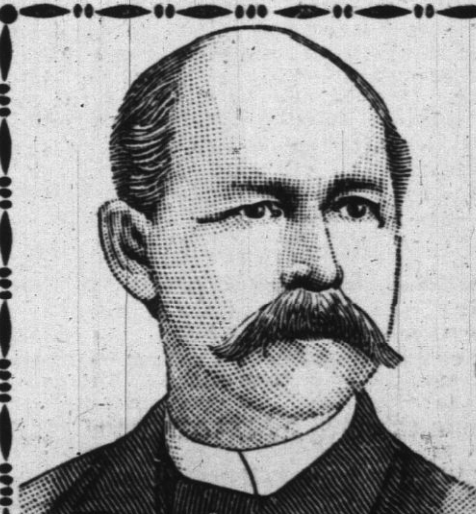
Some people think money is a greater power than love. Oh! What a mistake! See how the great money kings are controlled by the little boy Cupid! See how the great soldiers and men of power are twisted around his little fingers!

A woman's most precious possession is the capacity for awakening pure and noble love. More potent than wit or intellect is the womanly capacity for happy wifehood and motherhood.

A woman who is weak or diseased in the special organism of her sex is deprived of the power and prestige which naturally belong to her. Such troubles are not a necessity. Perfect health and strength of the feminine organism is insured by proper care and the aids afforded by enlightened medical science. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weaknesses and diseases of woman's special organism.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NATION.

Upon Taking the Reins of Government He Discusses Various Subjects of Importance—Favors a Peace Treaty and International Bimetallism.

President McKinley's inaugural address, delivered immediately after he had taken the oath of office, is as follows:

Fellow Citizens:—In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for these arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.

With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, can we enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be sure we are right and "make haste slowly."

If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the President it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties who will command public confidence, both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

International Bimetallism.
The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals the value of the silver already coined and of that which may hereafter be coined must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness, not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the last two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation the gov-

ernment is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption—and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation.

There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is zealous care for the American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative, and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people.

To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency which has been heavy and well-nigh constant for several years.

Reciprocity.
In the revision of the tariff special attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

The depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to the producer is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease rather than increase our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising.

It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, so far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

Duties of Citizenship.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the one hundred and eight years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed today than ever before.

These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swayed from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violates the laws, whether individuals, corporations or communities; and as the constitution imposes upon the President the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Naturalization and Immigration.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate the great value and benefit of our constitutions and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none under the authority of any rule or custom who is inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor, until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and

lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency.

Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual difference. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the forty-ninth congress, in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the senate and house of the fifty-first congress, in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British house of commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind.

The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people and every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

Extra Session of Congress.

It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, so far as possible, the convening of congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty.

I do not sympathize with the sentiment that congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action.

and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question.

In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as President to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect today, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The north and south no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit: it is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country.

It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old and the antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe:

"I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord most high. To keep it will be my single purpose; my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

Vice-President to the Senate.

As the chaplain closed Vice-President Hobart addressed the senate for the first time, speaking in strong, well-modulated tones. He said:

Senators: To have been elected to preside over the senate of the United States is a distinction which any citizen would prize, and the manifestation of confidence which it implies is an honor which I sincerely appreciate. My gratitude and loyalty to the people of the country to whom I owe this honor and my duty to you as well demand such a conservative, equitable and conscientious construction and enforcement of your rules as shall promote the well-being and prosperity of the people, and at the same time conserve the time-honored precedents and established traditions which have contributed to make this tribunal the most distinguished of the legislative bodies of the world.

In entering upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen I feel a peculiar delicacy, for I am aware that your body, with whom for a time I will be associated, has had but a small voice in the selection of its presiding officer, and that I am called upon to conduct your deliberations, while not perhaps your choice in point of either merit or fitness.

It will be my constant effort to aid you, so far as I may, in all reasonable expedition of the business of the senate, and I may be permitted to express the belief that such expedition is the hope of the country. All the interests of good government and the advancement toward a higher and better condition of things call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands. To obstruct the regular course of wise and prudent legislative action, after the fullest and freest discussion, is neither consistent with true senatorial courtesy, nor conducive to the welfare of the people nor in compliance with their just expectations.

While assisting in the settlement of the grave questions which devolve upon the senate it will be my endeavor to so guide its deliberations that its wisdom may be made fruitful in works, while at the same time exercising such fairness and impartiality within the rules of the senate as shall deserve, at least, your good opinion for the sincerity of my effort.

Unfamiliar with your rules and manner of procedure, I can only promise that I will bring all the ability I possess to the faithful discharge of every duty as it may devolve upon me, relying always upon your suggestions, your advice and your co-operation, and I should feel unequal to the task did I not trustfully anticipate that indulgent aid and consideration which you have at all times given to my predecessors and without which I could not hope to acquit myself to your satisfaction or with any degree of personal credit.

It shall be my highest aim to justify the confidence the people have reposed in me by discharging my duties in such a manner as to lighten your labors, secure your appreciation of my honest efforts to administer your rules with an eye single to the public good and promote the pleasant and efficient transaction of the public business.

I trust that our official and personal relations may be alike agreeable; that the friendships we may form here may be genuine and lasting, and that the work of the senate may redound to the peace and honor of the country and the prosperity and happiness of all the people.

Navigating the Air.

Among the novel ideas in aerial navigation is the coupling together of a number of balloons in what might be called a tandem form. In the foremost is a machine which is supposed to do the propelling. These balloons are umbrella-shaped, and contain hydrogen gas. The car is suspended a long distance below the balloon proper, and is connected with it by a frame of aluminium. The relative positions of car and balloon would be not unlike a very long-handled umbrella fully spread, the car being attached to the lower end of the handle. The motive power is an engine operated by liquid fuel. The experiments with this form of navigation are being conducted at Montgomery, Ala., by men who are fully abreast with the best scientific ideas of the day.



industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower, both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the civil war.

Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

Foreign Policy.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprives congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views—and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it.

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Overdone.

In one year lately one of the departments at Washington printed documents aggregating 10,512 pages. Of these documents 3,169,310 copies were published. Has anybody ever read them all through—anybody except the proof reader who was paid for it, that is? It is more than doubtful. As a matter of fact it would be a task that deserved to be well paid for to read them through.

The whole business of printing public documents, reports, proceedings of commissions, etc., is grievously overdone. We ought to have reports and documents, no doubt—it is likely we must have some—but in the heart of every intelligent person there is a deep seated conviction that a little of them goes a long way. Even when the earnest student of a subject with which they profess to deal undertakes to glean from one of them useful information, he is generally obliged to give it up. Life is too short to wade through them. Such information as they contain is so dribbled over their heavy, muddy, maddeningly dull pages that it is impossible to collect it in handy shape. The eyes become weary in the attempt, the mind is filled with a sense of rage at the imbecility of those who prepare public documents and reports.

The thing ought to be reformed altogether. The documents in question can be condensed to a quarter of their present dimensions and be the better of it. A common newspaper writer who could not take one of these heavy reports, boil it down three-fourths and put some life into what was left, making it clear and readable, would deserve to starve. As it is, many of those who prepare public documents know not even the first principle of successful writing, which is to know what to leave out.

The Copper Trade.

If there were any investors in copper stocks who had faith enough to hold on to their properties when the great trust in that metal went to pieces half a dozen years ago and bankrupted so many people, particularly in France, those investors have had their faith fully justified by recent events. The copper market is at last on the boom, a big boom.

The sales for export to Europe of copper from our mines have been tremendous since the beginning of this year. During the first week of February one sale was made for export of 4,000,000 pounds, at 11 3/4 cents a pound. It was in January, 1893, that the market began to recover substantially from the effects of the crash of the trust. Then the price was 9.87 cents a pound. By December it had risen to 11.28 cents. By that time the 1893 panic in this country struck it, and it declined temporarily. During 1894 the price averaged 9.56 cents. Again in 1895 it started up hill and went rapidly, reaching 12 1/2 cents in September. Since then it has fluctuated in the neighborhood of 11 and 12 cents, but there is no sign of its decline.

The reason for this substantial and apparently permanent rise in the beautiful red metal may be summed up in one word—electricity. Electrical railways, trolley or otherwise, are grid-ironing the continents of Europe and America. There is no metal that can be utilized as copper can for the many purposes which electricity is called to serve. The use of electricity will increase and widen for many years. So will, therefore, the use of copper.

We perceive that another railway invention has been made which purports to be able to propel a train of cars at the rate of two miles a minute; that, too, without any jolting or discomfort. Trains are to be run by electricity, and the cars are to be cigar shaped, like a fast ocean steamer. The inventor of this new device is Colonel Brott. We hope there is something in it. Still, we should like to see the thing proved before being advertised so much. The patent office at Washington is full of perpetual motion machines that will not go, flying machines that will not fly and cheap gas manufacturing formulae which nobody has opportunity to take advantage of. Will the two mile a minute railway train take its place among them?

Evangelist Moody thinks the world is growing worse. But Brother Moody is very much mistaken. Why has not Christianity been at work for 2,000 years?

An Old Man's Health Rules.

L. N. Fowler was one of the founders of the phrenological cult in America. After many years of service here in the cause of which he was so able a champion he went to London about 25 years ago to spread phrenology there. He believed in it with all his soul and made others believe in it too.

Soon after going to London he established a magazine of health there and continued its publication till his death, which, strangely enough, occurred while he was on a visit to his native land, at the house of his sister, Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, head of the house of Fowler & Wells in America. Mr. Fowler was 85 years old when he died and had worked very hard ever since he was old enough. He never "retired"—never thought of doing so.

In the last number of Borderland, W. T. Stead mentions Mr. Fowler as "one of the few men that have made phrenology respected and respectable." He also says that no other English speaking man of our time has addressed so many English speaking people in so many different places as Fowler did. Perhaps Stead does not know of the records of our own W. J. Bryan and D. L. Moody. Stead appears to think it was greatly owing to Fowler's rules of health that he was able to stave off death so long, and infirmity altogether.

Here they are:

First.—Work hard, but easily.
Second.—Avoid worry and chafing.
Third.—Approach as near your ideal as possible and use the talents given you.
Fourth.—Do not live at too high pressure.
Fifth.—Keep within your income and your strength.
Sixth.—Eat three meals a day, and let these consist largely of fruit, nuts, cereals, eggs and milk.
Seventh.—Be a total abstainer.
Eighth.—Never snore, chew or take snuff.
Ninth.—Take regular exercise.
Tenth.—Remember that cleanliness is next to godliness.
Eleventh.—Avoid strong tea and coffee.
Twelfth.—Sleep the sleep of the just when you retire, and take one day in the week for rest.

New York City's Electric Roads.

The rest of the country, particularly towns of the wild and woolly west, congratulate New York city on her prospect of getting some time during 1897 the improved electrical system of street car transit, such as they themselves have enjoyed almost from the time they were blocked out. New York is slow, but she generally gets into line with modern improvements some years after the small country towns have proved their worth.

Thus it is with the lines of cars propelled by electricity. Electricity on several of the New York lines will be furnished, not from trolley wires overhead, but from apparatus buried underground, beneath the surface of the street. The Metropolitan Street Railroad company have experimented with this underground furnishing system till they are sure it will go. It is already in successful operation on one of their lines.

The railway company are also fully persuaded from experimentation that electricity as a motive power is superior either to compressed air or to steam as utilized in the cable car system.

One of the immediate happy effects of thus changing to the electrical system of propulsion will be the releasing from slavery of some thousands of horses, for New York has obstinately clung even to this day to the ancient horse car on many of her streets. Again the thousands of country towns will congratulate the big city on the added cleanliness and space and the decreased noise the change will bring. They have tried it, and they know.

How do the young gentlemen scholars of this nation relish the fact that a woman was the only applicant who could pass a recent civil service examination for a clerkship in the adjutant general's office in Washington? Besides a knowledge of typewriting and French, German, Spanish and Italian, the clerk had to know how to read proof and prepare manuscript for the press as well as to index and catalogue books and documents, and likewise to be well up in military history and the technical terms of military service, and a girl was the only one who knew all this. The fact seems to show that, while college boys are away on sporting tours, playing baseball, football, cricket and other athletic games and training for oarsmen, the girls are quietly getting in their work at school and stealing away the laurels for scholarship. How is it?

One dispatch makes the pope very weak and ill from a fainting fit in which he had fallen. The next one says he had no fainting fit at all, and that he never was in better health. We have at length thought out the reason for these lying cable dispatches that come as regularly as a man's breakfast. The cable companies and the correspondents mutually plan to send them in order to make business for the ocean telegraph, and then the two whack up the proceeds.

For Good Goods Cheap

Call at S. PECK'S CASH STORE

Stott's Block Barrington, Ill.

where you will find a large stock of GROCERIES, the very best. DRY GOODS, full line. SHOES, the latest styles. CLOTHING, all styles. Hats and Notions in all grades and kinds. Do not fail to call and examine our stock and get prices. CALL OFTEN. No trouble to show goods and give prices, as I am here for business.

S. PECK

C. & N.-W. R. R.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY TRAINS--NORTH.

LV. CHICAGO.	AR. PALATINE.	AR. BARR'TN.
3 00 A. M.		4 00 A. M.
7 30	8 32 A. M.	8 50
8 15		9 11
9 10	10 19	10 30
10 50	11 58	12 10 P. M.
1 30 P. M.	2 45 P. M.	3 00
3 30	4 47	5 02
5 00	5 57	6 09
6 01	7 08	7 20
6 35	7 42	7 55
11 35	12 42	12 55

* Saturdays only.

WEEK DAY TRAINS--SOUTH.

LV. BARR'TN.	LV. PALATINE.	AR. CHICAGO.
6 10 A. M.	6 19 A. M.	7 25 A. M.
6 45	6 55	7 55
7 10	7 22	8 20
7 55	8 09	9 15
9 10	9 20	10 20
9 52	10 02	11 00
12 25 P. M.	12 34 P. M.	1 40 P. M.
3 08	3 19	4 30
5 02	5 12	6 15

SUNDAY TRAINS--NORTH.

LV. CHICAGO.	AR. PALATINE.	AR. BARR'TN.
4 00 A. M.		5 02 A. M.
9 10	10 19 A. M.	10 30
1 30 P. M.	2 45 P. M.	3 00 P. M.
4 45	6 00	6 12
6 35	7 42	7 55
11 35	12 42	12 55

SUNDAY TRAINS--SOUTH.

LV. BARR'TN.	LV. PALATINE.	AR. CHICAGO.
7 10 A. M.	7 19 A. M.	8 10 A. M.
7 55	8 09	9 15
12 25 P. M.	12 34 P. M.	1 40 P. M.
5 02	5 12	6 15
4 25	4 35	5 45
9 10	9 23	10 35

M. C. McINTOSH,

Estate and Commercial Lawyer

Office, Room 22, 55 Washington St. - Chicago

Residence, Barrington, Ill.

DR. KUECHLER, DENTIST

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

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

....Will be in....

Barrington Every Thursday

at the office of the Columbia Hotel

Save Pain and Money

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

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

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

GEO. SCHAFER,

Dealer in

Fresh and Smoked Meats.

Fish, Oysters, Etc.

Barrington, - Ills

H. Branding. R. R. Kimberly.

BRANDING & KIMBERLY,

General Auctioneers

Merchantile and Farm Work Solicited.

Lake Zurich, Ill.

J. P. LINDSTROM, Merchant Tailor

Repairing, Cleaning, Dyeing and Altering. First-class Work Guaranteed

....OFFICE AT....

COLUMBIA HOTEL, - Barrington, Ill.

The Columbia Hotel

H. A. DREWES, MANAGER.

Everything First-class

Barrington, - Illinois

THE OAKLAND HOTEL, WAUCONDA, ILL.

J. W. MULLEN, Proprietor.

Special attention given to the accommodation of fishing parties.

Rates, \$1 a day

When in Wauconda give us a call.

Everything first-class.

When You Want Ornamental Glass Window Glass and Plate Glass

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

J. D. LAMEY & CO. Barrington

and get their prices.

They sell Mason's and Painters' Materials, too.

The Barrington Bank

SANDMAN & CO.

John Robertson, Pres.
A. L. Robertson, Cashier.
John C. Plagge, Vice-Prest.
.....H. G. P. Sandman.

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

Barrington, - Illinois

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,500 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Place your

Fire Insurance

—WITH—

Miles Lamey,

Barrington.

LAKE ZURICH.

David Laufner moved to Barrington Monday.

Lou Peters was a Chicago visitor Monday.

L. Wolf was an Elgin visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. A. Mitchell visited in Barrington Tuesday.

Ang. Kane moved to Ontarioville Wednesday.

Mike Witts of Ivanhoe was a visitor here Monday.

Charles Grom of Rockefeller was in Zurich Monday.

John Dickson is now employed by the Golf club.

Al R. Ficke is confined to the house with lung fever.

Henry Seip and Henry Branding were in Chicago Friday.

John Sheehan of Waukegan made Zurich a call Sunday.

J. H. Forbes and Lou Seip were Barrington visitors Monday.

C. W. Kohl made a business trip to Lake's Corners Tuesday.

One basket at the sociable Tuesday evening was struck off at \$1.65.

Adolph Plote of Plum Grove was visiting friends here this week.

Lawyer McGuffin of Libertyville transacted business here Monday.

Miss Millie Mitchell will play at Prof. Sears' concert at Barrington.

Miss Hattie Gainer entertained friends from Chicago over Sunday.

For feed and mill stuffs call on Henry Seip. He can supply you.

Low Stroker and Charles Seip of Palatine were Zurich visitors Sunday.

Fred Seip and Will Bignis of Chicago spent Sunday with Mr. H. Seip.

Mr. Ahlgrim of Cuba moved onto the Christian Schumacher farm Monday.

Henry Hillman and H. Branding transacted business in Palatine last week.

Herman Arndt and Tony Jansen of Dundee were visitors here Tuesday.

Mr. Neubauer of Fayette county, Iowa, has been visiting old friends here.

Henry Hillman is getting ready to build his meat market and stock up his lumber yard.

John Brandt received the sad news that his only sister, living at Knoxville, Tenn., had died.

Frank Roney shipped a carload of hogs from here last week. Frank is a hustler and will pay you cash for your cattle and hogs.

Work filling the ice-houses was finished Tuesday, unless they intend to start storing out side. The ice harvested this last week measured 15 inches.

It was reported that Prof. Torrance would leave Lake Zurich at the end of this term, but this rumor has no foundation, as he will remain for another term at least.

Representatives of the Lake Zurich Ice Co. arrived here recently from Joliet on a special train over the E. J. & E. railway, to look over their plant here. They had dinner at the Fox House and left for home.

The basket social held in the school-house Tuesday evening, was well attended, considering the inclemency of the weather. Bidders were quite plentiful, and when C. W. Kohl, who acted as auctioneer for the occasion, let his hammer come down at the last sale of the baskets, it was discovered that the social had netted \$15.10. The social was entirely arranged by the pupils of the school and the success they attained speaks well as to their ability as managers. Prof. Torrance desires to thank the public in behalf of the scholars for their aid in making the social a success.

VILLAGE BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

The March meeting of the Village Board was held Monday evening.

The roll call by Clerk Kohl showed the following members present: H. Seip, H. Prehm, W. M. Eichman, F. C. Kuckuck and Wm. Buesching, Trustee Whitney being absent. In the absence of President Clark, H. L. Prehm was elected president pro tem.

The minutes of previous meeting

were read and on motion of Trustee Kuckuck, they were approved.

Trustee Kuckuck requested that the deed of the lot to be used for a gravel pit purchased from Clark be read.

Moved by Trustee Seip, seconded by Trustee Buesching that the clerk be instructed to write to the county surveyor requesting him to survey the lot purchased from Clark before the deed be accepted.

It was also moved and seconded that heavy sheet iron be used between the floors of the jail building.

The following bills were allowed:

John Dickson.....	\$ 6 00
C. W. Kohl.....	3 95
F. C. Kuckuck.....	7 07
Henry Seip.....	3 50
H. L. Prehm.....	1 11
A. L. Hendee.....	4 42
L. Clifford.....	1 50
E. Branding.....	1 50
G. Waltz.....	1 50
John Dickson.....	1 50
C. T. Heydecker.....	45 00
A. B. Mitchell.....	7 29
F. C. Kuckuck.....	200 00

WAUCONDA.

R. C. Hill was a Chicago visitor Thursday.

E. L. Harrison was a Diamond Lake visitor Sunday.

Philip Maiman returned to Waukegan Monday.

Will Wragg is out from the city to spend a few days on the farm.

L. C. Price and Clyde Golding are reported ill with the mumps.

Fuller & Wentworth transacted business in the city Thursday last.

E. A. Golding and A. Cook made a trip to Libertyville Saturday.

Miss Beulah Dixon of Chicago is spending a few days with her parents.

C. L. Pratt is repairing his house, and getting ready for spring.

Quite a number of our young people attended the dance at Gould's Monday evening.

Abner Potter has sold his house and lot to Emerson Cook and will follow the profession of farming this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr of Deadwood, S. D., spent the first of the week with the former's brother, Editor F. L. Carr.

P. J. Giesler traded horses with A. C. Stoxen Monday. Mr. Giesler now has a well matched team of ponies.

The dance at the Oakland last Friday evening was very poorly attended, but the few present enjoyed themselves hugely.

The masquerade skate Tuesday evening was fairly well attended although not as large as had been expected. The crowd was very social and everyone had a good time.

L. E. Golding acts as clerk in the postoffice now, taking his brother's place until he will be able to get out again.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Freund of Dighton moved to our village Tuesday, occupying rooms in the house of T. V. Slocum. Mr. Freund intends to start into business here May 1st.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the dime social at the home of F. Hammond last Saturday. The main feature of the evening was the sketching of certain animals on a chart which had been prepared for the occasion. There were two prizes given, one for the best sketching, and one for the poorest. John Blanck won the first prize, which was a neat little looking glass. The booby prize was won by Mrs. F. Hammond and was a small jewsharp. There will be another dime social given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hubbard Saturday evening, March 13th, for the benefit of the M. E. church. All are cordially invited to attend.

SPRING LAKE.

James McGraw has moved to Cuba.

March 1st was a general moving day for our renters.

J. Steimock has leased P. Kvidera's place.

There was a dance at the hall Saturday night.

C. Albright has moved on the Wm. Brandt farm.

J. Martin and sons have leased the D. H. Haeger farm.

Fred Estergreen has leased the dwelling of J. Martin.

Rudolph Suchy will move from the Adameck place to the old Suchy place,

while P. Kvidera will run the farm vacated by Mr. Suchy.

C. Crawford is working in the Miller's Grove factory.

Joe Martin was a Barrington caller one day last week.

Mr. Heileman will occupy the Kirby farm, vacated by Mr. McGraw.

Joe and John Dvorak have returned from the city. Just ask John how he liked the masquerade ball in the city.

K— says he has not received any answers to his advertisement in last week's issue of THE REVIEW. K—, remember "Faint heart never won fair lady."

Last Wednesday night the friends and neighbors marched to the home of Charley Albright and surprised him. The guests amused themselves by playing progressive dominoes until called to the dining room where a dainty lunch was served. After the refreshments were disposed of games and social chats were the order until the wee sma' hours. Among those present were Messrs. and Mesdames. Wm. Gibson, J. C. Bratzler, S. Jayne, Fred Goldiman, Fred Estergreen; Misses Hattie Mitchell, Cecelia Monroe, Mary Albright and Emily Estergreen, and Messrs. C. Bratzler, C. Pfiffum, A. Martin, Frank Meier, T. Gibson, Harry Robinson and C. Peebles.

LANGENHEIM.

Ed Riley was a Cary caller Monday.

Jos. Bloner was in town Sunday.

Chris Sommerfield of Cuba passed through here Thursday.

Wm. Sandman of Honey Lake made a business call here Saturday.

Mr. McGraw has moved his household goods into Mrs. Strobach's residence.

Mr. Schwemm of Spring Lake passed through here Thursday on his way to Wauconda.

Harry Frick transacted business in Chicago Thursday.

Miss Minnie Ahlgrim of Barrington is visiting a few days with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Kelsey were callers here Sunday.

Mrs. Strobach called on Mr. and Mrs. C. Kraus Monday.

Mrs. Schultz of Chicago is visiting with her friend, Miss Dora Langenheim.

Mr. Eichler has accepted a position in the city.

WANTED—Situation by man and wife on farm. Address T. REVIEW office.

GREAT GIRL.

She Pleases the Men at the Boarding House.

"Greatest girl at our boarding house you ever saw," declared Quirky, with a giggle, according to the Detroit Free Press. "Never says what you expect her to say, and you'd be disappointed if she did, after hearing her. Dry-goods clerk sits opposite her and asked the other day if she really thought there were bargains in the matrimonial lottery. 'Of course there are,' she answered, with a laugh. 'I myself have been marked down from 38 to 25.' Old bachelor that sits next to her at the table spilled his ice cream in her lap. She never screamed nor ran away, but effusively took him by the hand and congratulated him on the coolness of the entire proceeding. Dude boarder had the nerve to propose to her and she took half an hour explaining to him how it was all she could possibly do to support her mother and herself. When she thought of taking on any more obligations she would certainly have another talk with him. The chump went around telling it, proud as a turkey gobbler. Real estate fiend wanted to sell her a lot for twice what it was worth. She closed the deal by offering to take half his commission and give him a quit claim to the lot. Hhe still scratches his head and looks at her from the corners of his eyes. Think of laying my own fortune at her feet. Haven't the slightest idea that she will accept and for that very reason am inclined to think that she will."

FREE LAND—The Marlowe Townsite Co. are about to inaugurate a novel and mammoth advertising venture by giving FREE to every applicant (as long as they last) a lot in their beautiful new townsite of MARLOWE, situated in a sunny land, rich in products and minerals, possessing vast undeveloped resources and wonderful opportunities for investment. Send for full particulars. THE MARLOWE TOWNSITE Co., 617 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

Are you doing any Business ?

Nearly every business man has had cause to complain of hard times for the past two months. The months of January and February are naturally dull months. One reason for this is that every head of a family expends every cent that he absolutely does not need, to purchase gifts for his loved ones on Xmas, and it naturally makes him figure very economically for the two months following the Holidays.

By the first of March times become better with the people. They have recuperated the amount of their expenditures, and begin to look around for the place where they can purchase

The Finest and Best Carpets
Prettiest Wall Paper
Light Underwear
Spring Clothing
Etc., Etc.

For the Least Money

The merchant that offers them the best bargains in these articles naturally also sells them their groceries, boots and shoes, etc.

An advertisement in

The Review

reaches nearly 1000 families, and in that advertisement you can let the people of your vicinity know just what you got to sell and what bargains you can offer them.

JUST GIVE THE REVIEW COLUMNS A TRIAL.



A few minutes after one o'clock Thursday afternoon (as certified by the Postal Telegraph Company) Major McKinley, with bare head raised his right hand and swore before God to defend the constitution of the United States, as the chief executive officer of all this people, for the next four years. Chief Justice Fuller, who administered the oath of office, appeared more solemn than on any previous occasion, he having officiated in 1889 and 1893. Every word of the oath was read and uttered in clear, distinct tones that were plainly heard several hundred feet away. Mr. McKinley was calm and collected. This was the occasion to which he had looked for many years. Now the moment was at hand when he was to assume the highest office ever created by man. He bowed his head slightly as the chief justice read. As he pronounced the words of the oath assigned to him he raised his eyes slightly heavenward. There was something in it all that marked the occasion as severely solemn. The effect was not lost on 50,000 people that thronged the vicinity of the historic east portico of the capitol. The cheer that went up as President McKinley lowered his hand began with a low sound which raised from the extremes like the rolling of distant thunder. As it burst at its highest pitch it almost shook the capitol. It is always customary to cheer the new executive as he concludes the oath of office, but no president was ever inducted into office with such manifestations of joy. As the cheers died away the new president turned toward the throng, and, with bible still in hand delivered his address to the people.

THE DAY'S CEREMONIES.

How President McKinley Was Inducted Into Office.

Washington Special: There have been many inaugurations in Washington but in many respects that of March 4, 1897, will go down in history as exceeding all that have gone before.

The citizens of the capital city worked to that end with a degree of energy unknown even in this ceremony-loving community and the great popular demonstration of today was a unique and shining success in every particular. In beauty, in taste, in novelty the decorations of the city were incomparably superior to anything ever seen in Washington; the magnificent body of regular United States troops was more numerous than any gathered since Grant's great display at the close of the war; seventeen sovereign states had their citizens in the line of parade and over sixty civil organizations helped to swell its magnificent proportions.

Along the broad avenue, on every open space, were erected grand stands that, instead of being disfigurements to the scene, as has been the case in days gone by—mere scaffolds of rough boards—were not only comfortably covered and of pretty architectural design but were most appropriately and substantially decorated.

The citizens had spent money with a liberal hand to beautify their houses and with the aid of the thousands of flags of every kind loaned by the national government Pennsylvania, the great artery avenue of the city, was turned into a rainbow of bright color, in which Old Glory predominated.

The line of march of the parade was longer than usual—full four miles in fact—made so to ease the pressure of spectators upon the line in the central section of the city and to insure the maintenance of the line unbroken. Gen. Horace Porter, the grand marshal, reviewed the parade from a point on Vermont avenue and K street well along toward the place set for disbanding.

The rain of yesterday was followed by a northwester which, while sweeping away the heavy clouds, also attained at times almost the proportions of a gale. This moderated, however, during the night and as the sun rose this morning there remained only a smooth, steady breeze straight out from the northwest, which held the myriad of

flags flying over the city out at their full length and brought just enough frost in it to stimulate the circulation of the early risers.

Everybody agreed that it was an ideal inauguration day as far as the weather was concerned, for those who expected to march in the parade, while the increasing warmth of the sun as it mounted higher in the blue sky reassured in the persons who feared for their comfort in the covered grand stands.

At five minutes to 10 o'clock Senator Sherman and Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin of the senate committee appointed to conduct the inauguration appeared and announced that they had come to escort the president-elect to the capitol. Five minutes after 10 o'clock the president-elect emerged from his reception-room on the arm of Senator Sherman. He looked calm and walked firmly. Just behind him came Secretary Porter, with Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, Capt. Heistand of the army, with Abner McKinley, brought up the rear and kept back the people who pressed upon the party, even in the hotel corridors.

As the president-elect emerged from the private entrance of the Ebbitt on 14th street, beside the tall form of Senator Sherman, there was a roar of applause that shook the buildings. The street was packed with a solid mass of people, through which the carriage that was to convey the president-elect to the

Mr. Porter occupied the front seat. At 10:10 the start was made for the white house amid renewed cheering by the crowd.

Troop A of the Cleveland crack cavalry troop, comprising about 100 men, splendidly mounted on black chargers, opened the way through the mass of people, with a line stretching almost across the street; the coachman gave the word to his horses, the carriage fell in behind and the way was taken down 14th street to Pennsylvania avenue and to the white house.

All along the line of march to the capitol the crowds cheered Mr. McKinley with great outbursts of popular approval. He lifted his hat at intervals. It was twenty minutes past 11 when the head of the parade approached the Peace monument on Pennsylvania avenue, below the steps to the west front of the capitol. The parade was twenty-five minutes passing the monument, and the manner in which the regulars executed the difficult movements required to make the double turn about the corners was decidedly brilliant.

Grand Marshal Porter, waiting at the top of the hill, signaled to the Cleveland troop escorting the Presidential carriage. They wheeled into the capitol grounds and scampered to the front of the steps of the senate wing, the carriage following at a brisk gait. General Porter swung from his horse and stood at the door of the carriage. Senator Mitchell first alighted,

board the Presidential train from Canton, with the McKinley party, whose names have not appeared in the published lists. They were two of the shrewdest detectives in the country, who, almost unknown, even to the members of the party, accompanied the President-elect and his family to Washington and insured safety to the coming executive.

Not a movement was made that escaped their vigilant watch, and, while no danger was apprehended from any source, the precaution was taken to avoid against any possible contingency which might arise. Of course nothing transpired to need the services of the men, but they were there and ready in case they should be required to act. These officers did not allow themselves to get far away from Mr. McKinley until after he had taken possession of the White House.

There were all told nearly one hundred out-of-town detectives in Washington from all of the larger cities of the country, who augmented the local force, and not only aided in protecting the President, but assisted in picking up crooks who were there in droves to ply their "profession."

President McKinley's carriage, in which he rode to the capitol to be sworn in, was guarded on each side by two mounted officers, detailed for the purpose. The entire length of the avenue was picketed by the best men on the force, while a large detail of officers were stationed about the capitol grounds.

INSTALLED IN OFFICE.

Formal Inaugural Ceremonies in the Senate Chamber.

Washington Special: The senate chamber was the center of attraction and early in the day the galleries presented a picture to which an artist's palette alone could do justice.

The diplomatic corps entered the chamber at 11:45, followed a moment later by the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court. They filed slowly down the aisle in gorgeous regalia and silken robes, the crowds on the floor and in the galleries standing respectfully until they were seated. The members of the house of representatives, headed by Speaker Reed, with Mr. Dingley, the tariff leader, near at hand, then entered the chamber.

There was a stir of interest when senate officials announced the Vice-President-elect. Mr. Hobart entered from the right door, bowed slightly to the standing senators and officials, and stepped to the seat near the presiding officer's desk.

All this was but accessory to the main scene which had been so eagerly awaited, the arrival of President Cleveland and President-Elect McKinley. It was just 12:20 when they entered the main doors, facing the Vice-President, and attention was riveted at once on these two central figures. As they moved down the middle aisle Mr. Cleveland was a trifle in advance, stepping haltingly and with a suggestion

embroidery, from which hung many court decorations.

The members of the house of representatives filled the entire body of the hall on the right side and on the opposite area of the chamber sat the senators and senators-elect.

As the presidential party took their seats Vice President Stevenson rose and invited his successor to step forward and take the oath of office. Mr. Hobart advanced to the desk, raised his right hand and took the oath in accordance with the constitution.

Mr. Stevenson then delivered his valedictory address, speaking hoarsely, as a result of a recent strain.

Mr. Hobart then for the first time exercised his official functions by calling the senate to order. Mr. Hobart moved aside for the blind chaplain of the senate, Rev. Dr. Milburn, who, in impressive voice, delivered the first invocation to the new senate.

As the chaplain closed Vice President Hobart addressed the senate for the first time, speaking in strong, well-modulated tones.

The proclamation of the outgoing president calling an extra session of the senate having been read, Vice-President Hobart requested the new senators to advance and take the oath of office. No exact order was observed, the oath being given to four senators at one time.

Meantime, while the oaths were being administered, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley sat talking in a low tone. It was clearly a most agreeable exchange, for the old president and the new smiled every now and then as they nodded acquiescence to each other. It was noted that Secretary of State Olney and Secretary Lamont were not among the cabinet officers present.

It was 1:05 p. m. when the last oath was administered, and then the formal exit began, the supreme judges going first, then Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley and the other officials following.

Just before the official party withdrew Mrs. McKinley and the mother of the president were escorted from the gallery to the east front of the capitol, where the oath of office was about to be taken by the new president. The occupants of the public gallery were held in their places for some time in order not to block the procession of officials. Gradually the chamber was deserted and the scene of action removed to the east front of the capitol.

Inaugural Ball Details.

The inaugural ball closed the celebration of Mr. McKinley's induction into office. The great court of the pension office, in which the function took place, was gorgeously decorated with flags and bunting and forests of tropical plants and potted flowers. The arched galleries had been hidden by greens and superb designs in lights and flags.

The ball proper opened with the arrival of the President at 9:30, and as he entered with Mrs. McKinley and the Presidential party the full Marine band announced it with the opening march. After disposing of their wraps the President with Mrs. McKinley made the tour of the ballroom, leading the grand promenade. This was his only public appearance at the function, as he then retired to the suite of apartments set aside for his use, and there received a few friends and the most distinguished guests. Vice-President Hobart accompanied the President to the ball, this arrangement having been made to facilitate the reception of the privileged guests.

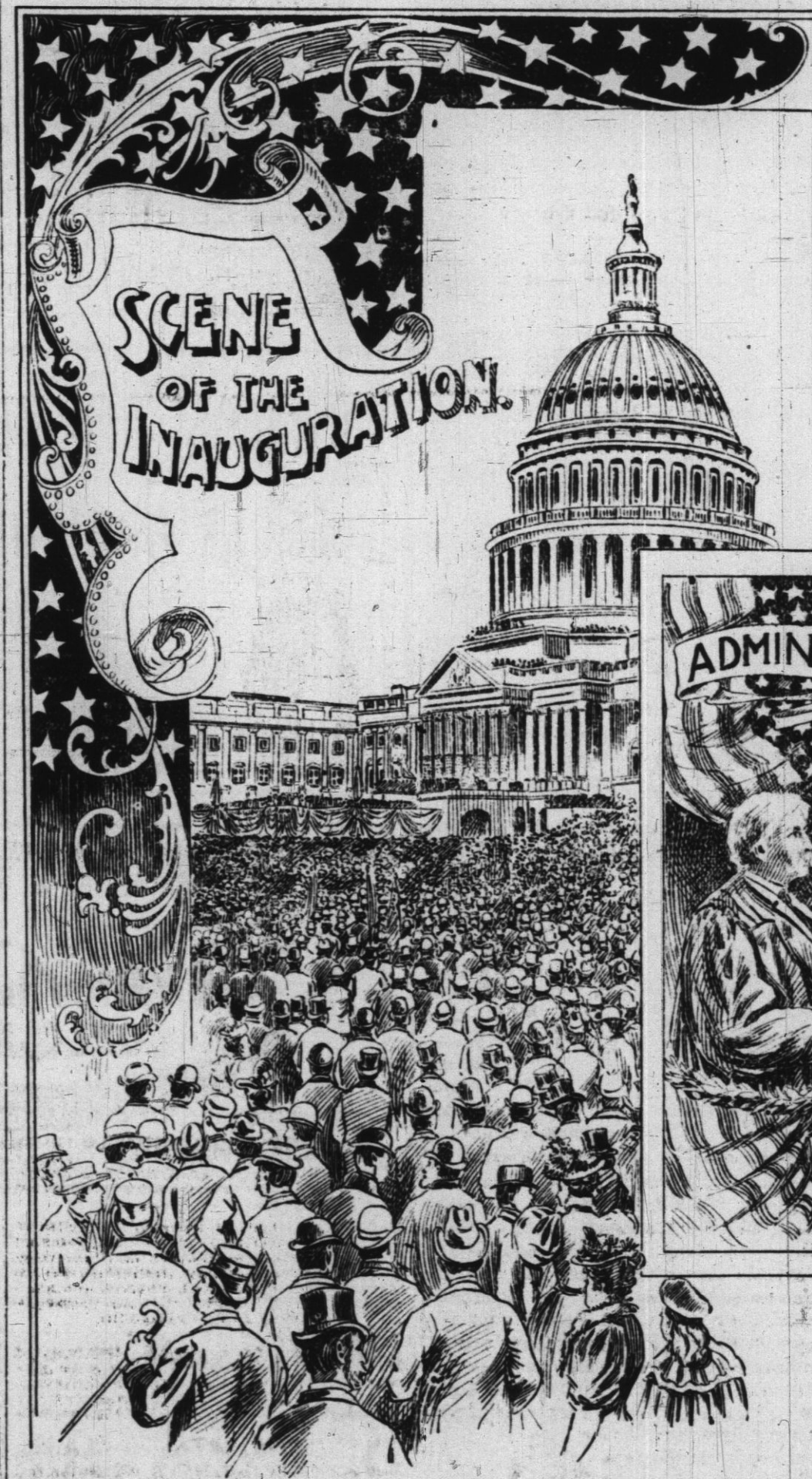
Insanity from Shock.

The pathetic recital of the experience of the engineer whose reason was shattered by his train running over and killing two men, leads thoughtful persons to the contemplation of the exceeding frailty of humanity and the awful consequences to the sensitive mind of such an accident as that which was the real cause of the collision of two trains.

Of a highly nervous temperament, the engineer, while he felt himself guiltless of murder, was yet so overcome with the knowledge that he had taken two lives that he was wholly unbalanced, and probably in the most mechanical way, with his hand on the lever, sent his train along the tracks, completely oblivious of the danger that threatened him. The piteous appeal to his fellows, asking them if he really was to blame, is one of the most pitiful incidents in the affair. Experts say that an engineer can only pass through a given amount of strain, and that once having passed this point he is scarcely accountable for what he may do. There is a great difference in people, however, as to the effect which such calamities have upon them. People of stolid and unimpressible temperaments may pass through such experiences and be but slightly overcome by them, but it is a dangerous thing for the sensitive, highly organized mind to be placed in such an awful position.

Twisted.

Johnny—It was a wintry day the last time I went to grandma's. It blowed and it—Mother—it blowed is not proper. Say it blew. Johnny—it blew and it snowed awful.—New York Tribune.



white house could scarcely be driven.

While the police struggled to clear a passage through the crowd the president-elect stood at the head of the granite steps and bowed his acknowledgments. The applause became deafening as he crossed the sidewalk and mounted the carriage step, so great that he stopped again, while the horses reared and champed uneasily in the din, and turned from side to side with uncovered head, his face expressing the appreciation he felt of this great manifestation of popular esteem.

The president-elect was seated with Senator Sherman, sitting on the rear right seat, and Senator Mitchell and

then Senator Sherman, and General Porter gave a helping hand to President Cleveland, who stepped out next, and then to the President-elect. Senator Caffery, a Democrat, escorted President Cleveland, and President-elect McKinley walked after, beside his secretary of state, who towered above him. Thus they entered the senate wing of the capitol. President-Elect McKinley went at once to the Vice-President's room and President Cleveland and cabinet to the President's room.

Detectives on Guard.

There were at least two men on

of his recent rheumatic trouble. His face looked grave. Mr. McKinley followed closely, his poise being easy and dignified. He bowed to the presiding officer and, with Mr. Cleveland, was seated immediately in front of the platform, facing the senate and the crowds.

On the left, sat Major General Miles, commanding officer of the army, and Admiral Brown, senior officer of the navy, both in full uniform. The members of the outgoing cabinet were in a semi-circle to the left, facing the outgoing and incoming presidents. On the opposite side of the center aisle, in a semi-circle, were Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices, wearing their long silk robes, the circle of silver heads and strong faces making a picture of dignity and force. Back of the supreme court judges were the ministers of foreign countries, wearing their rich uniforms of black and red, the breasts resplendent with gold and

The Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.

A New Botanical Discovery.—Of Special Interest to Sufferers from Diseases of the Kidneys or Bladder, Rheumatism, etc.—A Blessing to Humanity.

A Free Gift of Great Value to You.

Our readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, from the wonderful Kava-Kava shrub has proved an assured cure for all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disordered action of the kidneys or urinary organs. The Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper Methysticum*, grows on the banks of the Ganges river, East India, and probably was used for centuries by the natives before its extraordinary properties became known to civilization through Christian missionaries. In this respect it resembles the discovery of quinine from the peruvian bark, made known by the Indians to the early Jesuit missionaries in South America, and by them brought to civilized man. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria. We have the strongest testimony of many ministers of the gospel, well-known doctors and business men cured by Alkavis, when all other remedies had failed.

In the New York Weekly World, of Sept. 10th, the testimony of Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., was given, describing his years of suffering from kidney disease and rheumatism, and his rapid cure by Alkavis. Rev. Thomas Smith, the Methodist minister at Cobden, Illinois, passed nearly one hundred gravel stones after two weeks' use of Alkavis. Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel of thirty years' service, was struck down at his post of duty by kidney disease. After hovering between life and death for two months, and all his doctors having failed, he took Alkavis, and was completely restored to health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties as minister of the gospel. Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years standing, by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by all his home physicians without the least benefit, and finally completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis. The testimony is undoubted and really wonderful. Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis and was promptly cured of kidney disease and restored to health. Many other ladies also testify to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in the various disorders peculiar to womanhood.

So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 422 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of this paper who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

Athletic.

Maude—Do you know, Mr. Jenkins faintest last night at the dance, and would have fallen if I hadn't caught him in my arms?

Alice—Yes, I met him to-day, and he told me he had been suffering from the effects of the grip.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,

LUCAS COUNTY, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1888.
(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Hair-Raiser.

May—Did you know that Pamela is raising a mustache?

Nell—What!

May—Yes, she raises Harry's every time she kisses him.

1667 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 Stamps 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.

Not on the Right Side.

"Does Jones stand in with the land-lady?"

"Yes, I think about three months' board."

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.

Two rabbits and one glass of beer are at part in Fredonia, Kas.—Kansas City Star.

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

As soon as a man falls in love, everything conspires to punish him.

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.

The Y. M. C. A. of Galesburg is to have a woman's branch.

Rock Island young ladies are arranging to give a minstrel show.

John W. Whipp, aged 73, died in Bloomington Monday afternoon.

Joliet has a little boodle sensation in regard to the high school site.

Bloomington business men have taken steps to inaugurate a civic federation.

A shortage is claimed in the accounts of ex-Treasurer Dowell, of La Salle County.

Catholics and Lutherans of Quincy are objecting strenuously to the free text book law.

The State Camp of Patriotic Order Sons of America was in session at Monmouth last week.

Mrs. Wheeler of Kendall County accuses Dr. Freeman of Millington of having assaulted her and using hypnosis in order to accomplish his purpose.

Springfield sporting men had a novelty Saturday night in the shape of a rat-killing match, in which the winning dog dispatched seven rats in thirty seconds.

There are five candidates for the office of postmaster in Maroa and they are talking of submitting their claims to the patrons of the office at a primary meeting.

The Wier Ploy Company has not yet decided whether to remove from Monmouth to East Moline. A compromise between the parties in dispute is now under way.

That winter wheat has been badly killed is no longer a matter of speculation, so far as western Illinois and northwestern Missouri are concerned, and thousands of acres will be redrilled with spring wheat. Northern spring seed wheat is being shipped in large quantities.

The cost per capita of keeping the paupers of Livingston County the past year was \$2.44 per week. The cost of the year 1895 was only \$1.80, but it is explained by the fact that last year the cholera killed the hogs, making it necessary to buy meat, which ordinarily is produced on the farm. The average for twenty years has been \$2.30, which includes everything but interest on investment.

At the election held in Arrowsmith, Saturday, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to succeed Mr. J. A. Pittsenberger, there were only three candidates in the field, two having withdrawn. The contestants were A. G. Barnes, Frank E. Weber and Miss Ora Cline. Miss Cline was chosen by an overwhelming majority. The vote as given was: Barnes, 34; Weber, 34; Miss Cline, 99. This settles a question which has been agitated for several months.

The contention for the postoffice appointment at Mt. Zion, Macon County, has just been settled in an amicable manner. There were four candidates, one woman and three men. By mutual agreement, the matter was left to a vote of the patrons of the office. The result was that Mrs. George Vermillion received 87 votes; H. G. Scott, 43; J. F. Harbert, 26; D. F. Hickey, 24. Under the agreement the woman will be postmistress under Major McKinley.

To establish in Chicago a community based in part upon the theories of Bellamy, as well as the ideas of the Duncards and other kindred organizations, is the plan of L. R. Miller, No. 15 Jackson street. It is not a part of the plan, however, that members of the community shall take up pastoral pursuits, or confine themselves to any particular calling. On the contrary, they will continue in the vocations which have occupied them heretofore in Chicago.

A mortgage for \$50 has been filed in the recorder's office at Joliet, Ill., in favor of Russell Sage, the New York millionaire. Russell has a brother, Elzsur Sage, who, with his family, has lived in the village of Channahon for several years. Russell recently loaned his brother \$50. The loan was evidenced by a promissory note drawing 6 per cent interest, due May 10, 1897. This note is secured by a mortgage on Elzsur Sage's homestead in Channahon, which, after being recorded, will be sent to Mr. Sage in New York.

Mrs. Dr. De Juster, wife of "Count" De Juster, who was recently released by the Chicago police, who were unable to prove many charges they had against him, arrived in Chicago Monday morning from Philadelphia. She claims to be the legal, original wife of the "count," and has expressed herself as having come from her home in Philadelphia to prosecute him for bigamy. "Count" De Juster, two months ago, married Belle Cutts in Chicago, alleging at the time he was a single man. Mrs. De Juster No. 1 is the daughter of a wealthy retired merchant named Oppenheimer in Philadelphia.

BRYAN'S PAPER.

The Editor Again Restored to Health.

Mr. George W. Hervey, editor of the Weekly Omaha World-Herald, is a perfect picture of health and looks more like the Hervey of other days. To see him now, one can hardly believe that he has been such a great sufferer. He writes of his failing health and recovery in his characteristic way as follows:

"For several years I was troubled with indigestion so severe as to make it impossible to take more than two meals a day without intense suffering. I grew worse gradually until July, 1895, I was suddenly attacked with increased pain and soreness over the pit of my stomach and sharp pains in my right side, which rapidly increased until I could scarcely get my breath. A physician was called for immediate relief and hypodermic injections of morphine were resorted to for relief. I was able to be out in about a week, but had a second attack the following August, more intense than before. I was reduced from 156 to 134 lbs. in nine days and left wholly unable to take any nourishment. I lived on lime water and a very little milk for several days after. For one year I carried morphine pellets in my pockets ready for an emergency. All this time my stomach was sore and very sensitive. I discovered that what would agree with my stomach this week would probably not next week, and that I was getting nearer and nearer to a final collapse. I consulted three of the best physicians in the state and two agreed fully as to my ailment, but failed to give me relief. Having utterly failed to obtain relief, I finally made arrangements to go to Chicago to be treated when my little boy chanced to get a sample package of Dr. Kay's Renovator, which he brought to me. I was induced to try it, not having the least faith in its virtues. I thought this sample relieved me, and I purchased a 25-cent box. Before it was all used I had so improved that I was taking three meals a day, which I had not done for years. I then used one package of the large Dr. Kay's Renovator and one more of the small size. It is eight months since I commenced using Dr. Kay's Renovator and I now have no symptoms whatever of my old trouble. I have recommended it to many of my friends for stomach trouble and I think all have reported relief." George W. Hervey, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 17, 1897. Dr. Kay's Renovator is sold by druggists or sent by mail for 25 cents and \$1. Booklet free. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

Very old people need from a third to half as much food as when in their prime.

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

We can read of banquets that cost \$20 per plate, and then in the same hour turn to a jug of sweet cider and a bag of ginger-snaps and feel real happy and contented.—West Union (Ia.) Gazette.

A Philadelphia groceryman complains loudly to the courts that he can sit in his window and count dozens of people on bicycles riding merrily by while they owe him grocery bills.

The custom of donating hot coffee to the Bath (Me.) street railway men is still in vogue on inclement days.

THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

Intelligent Women Prepare for the Trying Ordeal.

A Time When Women Are Susceptible to Many Dread Diseases.

The anxiety felt by women as the "change of life" draws near, is not without reason.

When her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, it is at this period likely to become active and with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden. Cancer often shows itself, and does its destructive work.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, headache, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, dizziness, etc., are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life where woman's great change may be expected. Thousands at this critical time consult Mrs. Pinkham, and conduct their habits according to her advice, and with the Vegetable Compound go through that distressing time with perfect safety and comfort. Mrs. W. L. Day, of Bettsville, Ohio, says:—

"When all else failed, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life. It carried me through the change of life all right, and I am now in good health. It also cured my husband of kidney trouble."

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One Less Host.
Jenks—Brobson makes hosts of friends.

Filkins—Yes; I've noticed that. But the next time he comes here to dinner, I'll bet you he finds the door locked.

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.

A farmer of Ozella, Fla., recently found a hairpin made of something like gutta percha four feet below the surface in an Indian mound.

"STAR TOBACCO."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure use Star. It is not only the best but the most lasting, and, therefore, the cheapest.

The remains of an Indian village have been discovered near Pomona, N. J. Huts and other things were uncovered by the finder.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, La., August 26, 1895.

The thieves of Great Britain steal about \$40,000,000 worth of property every year.

Make Ten Thousand Dollars by chewing PASTEURINE GUM. For particulars write JOHN T. MILLIKEN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Scandinavian sailors are said to predominate on vessels of nearly all nationalities.

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

A man who amounts to anything never receives any "encouragement."

Coe's Cough Balsam Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

A St. Louis negro bell-boy returned a lost pocket-book containing \$40,000.

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

A fat man is all right so long as he is not in his own way.

A blight to winter comfort is

Soreness or Stiffness

from cold in muscle, joint, or nerve. St. Jacobs Oil warms, relaxes, cures.

ALABASTINE.

IT WON'T RUB OFF.

Wall Paper is Unsatisfactory. KALOMINE IS TEMPORARY, ROTS, RUBS OFF AND SCALES.

ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.

For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere.

FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Book sent free to any one mentioning this paper.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., Established 1780.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

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.

ALL DRUGGISTS

REGULATE THE LIVER

FREE A booklet, handsomely illustrated, describing Nebraska, her farms and the opportunities there for young men and farm renters to become farm owners. Mailed without charge on application to P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent, C. & N. E. R., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Kay's Renovator Guaranteed to cure dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases. At druggists 25c & \$1. Send for free sample and booklet. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, adjudicating claims, atty. since.

\$100 an acre can only be made from one source—poultry. Perhaps you may smile but try keeping hens RIGHT. Told only in Poultry Keeper, 50c a yr. Sample free. Address Poultry Keeper Co., Box 92 Parkersburg, Pa.

PATENTS. 30 years' experience. Send sketch for advice. (L. Deane, late prin. examiner U. S. Pat. Office.) Deane & Weaver, Modill Bldg., Wash. D. C.

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

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Lase'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.

Fourteen balloonists were either killed or badly injured during 1896. Two of these unfortunates were women and both were killed.

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

It is estimated that there are 5,000 men and horses at work on the ice on the Kennebec river.

FITS 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, 531 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Six sets of bag-pipes have been ordered for a French regiment.

"Mend it or End it,"

has been the rallying cry of reform, directed against abuses municipal or social.

For the man who lets himself be abused by a cough the cry should be modified to: Mend it, or it'll end you. You can mend any cough with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, NO. 10, 1897.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

FOR 14 CENTS.

We wish to gain 100,000 pleased customers in 1897 and hence offer:

1 Pkg Blamark Cucumber	10c
1 Pkg Round Globe Beet	10c
1 " Earliest Carrot	10c
1 " Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce	10c
1 " Earliest Melon	10c
1 " Giant Yellow Onion	10c
1 " 14-Day Radish	10c
1 " Brilliant Flower Seeds	10c

Worth \$1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth \$1.00 we will mail you free together with our great plant and seed catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 10c. postage. How can we do it? Because we want new customers and know if you once try Salzer's seed, you'll never, never get along without them!

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Do you keep a DOG?

Send for free pamphlet on feeding, treatment, etc., and catalogue of foods, etc.

To SPRATT'S PATENT Ltd
239 E. 80th St., New York.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm Guaranteed worst cases. Price 5c a tin. 25c a box. Booklet free. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Geo. Wagner was a Chicago visitor Sunday.

Charles Rachow moved on the Sandman farm Monday.

John E. Catlow of Chicago was here Sunday.

Ed. Johnson moved on the Jones farm March 1st.

Miss Nellie Dawson spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Miss Cora Davlin called on Miss Nellie Donlea Saturday.

A little son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Catlow recently.

Fred Beinhoff was the guest of his brother, Henry, over Sunday.

See large posters for the entertainment Tuesday night.

Be sure and hear the graphatone Tuesday night.

John Stempel has moved into Chas. Rachow's residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Powers are the possessors of a new Reed piano.

Elmer Robertson of Palatine was a Barrington visitor Thursday.

Jos. Welch of Chicago visited his mother a few days this week.

Mrs. Samuel Wright visited in Barrington Thursday.

Mrs. L. E. Runyan, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Effelyn, was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

D. H. Haeger transacted business here Thursday.

Eddie Ernst, our popular news agent, is very ill at present writing.

J. W. Bennett transacted business in Waukegan the forepart of the week.

Mrs. M. Schumacher, who has been quite ill, has entirely recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gruber are happy over the arrival of a little son.

Mrs. Fred Reese is slowly recovering from "lagrippe."

John Freye is on the sick list. Chas. Witt has taken his place at the round house.

George Nightingale has been taken off P. Davie's run. Mr. Davie now works with one brakeman.

George Hartjen has rented the Heimerdinger farm, 5 miles northwest from here.

Arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Reese, Tuesday, a little daughter.

Dr. Kirche of Dundee was called in counsel on Tuesday in the case of S. W. Kingsley.

Hear the superhuman voice in Stott's hall Tuesday evening, March 9th.

Miss Beulah Dixon of Wauconda visited her sister, Myrtle, Friday, and Saturday of last week.

Miss Minnie Meyer returned Saturday from a visit with friends in Elgin and Hampshire.

Miss Annie Krahn of Ravenswood visited at the home of her parents during the past week.

Samuel Jayne and son, Samuel, Jr., of Chicago, were guests at the home of Mrs. E. Jayne Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Schoppe of Palatine were the guests of Henry H. Landwer.

Henry Schoemacher has moved on one of the Spooner farms located near Honey lake.

Thomas Catlow of Eyanston, who has been spending a month at Hot Springs, Ark., has returned home.

Misses Tenie and Marie Danielsen of Palatine were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Kitson Friday.

Miss Frida Gottschalk has finished a course in dressmaking at the establishment of Mrs. Lombard.

President McKinley's inaugural speech will be reproduced on the graphatone Tuesday evening, at Stott's hall.

Henry Kublack of Palatine was here Wednesday to make arrangements for an entertainment to be given here Tuesday evening.

FOR SALE—Monarch bicycle, 1896 model. Only been rode 700 miles. For particulars call at THE REVIEW office.

Miss Lillian Ellison returned to Chicago Wednesday evening after a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Thorp.

J. H. Landwer is on the sick list.

How about the cigar candy, Dora?

Frank Walthausen made a trip to Elgin Tuesday.

Geo. Crane of Janesville made this office a visit Friday.

Miss Clara Drewes attended a party at Elgin Wednesday evening.

Fred Vermilya and Otto Sadt were called to work on the Northwestern Wednesday.

Wolthausen & Landwer have an advertisement on the first page of THE REVIEW. Read it.

Rev. Maehl of Elgin, Ill., will preach in the Zion's church tomorrow morning.

Henry Butzow, the baker, is moving into the store room formerly occupied by F. L. Waterman.

Rev. E. R. Troyer leaves today for Chicago, where he will conduct quarterly meetings over Sunday at the Noble street church.

Mrs. Arthur Jayne and little daughters, Ethyl and Alice, visited at Lake Zurich the past week, the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gainer.

Supervisor M. T. Lamey leaves for Waukegan Monday where he will attend the March session of the Lake County Board of Supervisors.

Save your pennies for the "Camp fire," and if you think you did not get your money's worth ask for a return of it at the door.

THE REVIEW, as usual is strictly up-to-date. We this week give our readers a full account of the inauguration ceremonies, together with the address of President McKinley.

Peters & Collen returned Thursday from a trip to Wisconsin where they purchased a lot of choice cows, which they are now selling at private sale.

Next Sunday evening Rev. T. E. Ream will preach on the topic "God Is Light," from the text found in St. John ix, 5: "I am the light of the world."

Married, at the St. Paul's parsonage, Thursday evening, Mr. John Schier of Barrington to Miss Annie Feldenhausen of Genoa, DeKalb county, Rev. E. Rahn officiating.

The American Graphatone Co., will give an entertainment at Stott's hall, Tuesday, March 9th. This will be a grand entertainment for young and old. You should not miss it.

Chas. Schimpf, who lives on the Wm. Gardner farm, 5 miles northwest of Barrington, had the misfortune to lose fifty bushels of oats Tuesday evening. Someone during the night drove up to the granary and carried off the above amount.

Mrs. L. R. Lines of Woodstock is spending a few days at the bedside of her father, S. W. Kingsley, who is still seriously ill from the fall he received about five weeks ago.

Mrs. Dr. N. P. Collins of South Elgin, who has been spending the past three weeks at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rev. T. E. Ream, returned to her home Tuesday.

John Walters, a former news boy on one of the Barrington trains, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Barret, at Western Springs, Ill., of consumption, on January 14th. Interment was at Calvary cemetery, Chicago, on January 16th.

Remember the Camp Fire at the M. E. church March 11th and do not fail to attend, as it will be one of the most interesting events of the season. The literary program, Col. Harding's Lecture, and the banquet, are each alone worth the price of admission.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Barrington, March 5th: Bartrum Blum, John Arndt, Wm. Brandt, Jesse Cadwell, Henry Combard, Chas. A. Colson, August Kruckebach, E. W. Pike, Charles Ross, James Wells, L. N. Wilson. M. B. McIntosh, P. M.

The lowest prices in flour are to be found at A. W. Meyer & Co's. They have just received another car load. Our Best, per sack, \$1.10; Snow Flake, per sack, \$1.05; Baker's Best, per sack, 95 cents. They also sell White Swan flour.

Roloff & Elvidge have the contract to erect the flour mill building. The structure is to be a frame building two stories high. Work is to be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

Abram Combs leaves this morning for Waukegan, where he was called by the death of his grandfather, A. I. Seeber, one of Lake county's oldest residents, who died yesterday at the age of 92 years.

CARD OF THANKS—In behalf of myself, my mother and brother, and G. M. Pedley, I wish to thank the many friends and neighbors for the sympathy expressed, kind assistance, and for their expressions of friendship for my dear deceased sister.

J. F. HOLLISTER.

The leading social event will without doubt be the piano and violin recitals given by Prof. J. I. Sears and class at the M. E. church next Friday. The junior class will hold forth at 4 o'clock, while in the evening at 8 o'clock the senior class will entertain. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

If you attend the Camp Fire on Mar. 11th you will have the pleasure of listening to Col. Harding who led the gallant 38th Indiana in the late war from beginning to the end, and participated in some of the most desperate struggles in which mankind ever engaged. He is very entertaining as his powers of description are simply marvelous.

Here is an opportunity for some good German girl. A German gentleman has authorized THE REVIEW to look around for him and secure him a wife. As a rule we would hesitate before undertaking such a task, but considering the extraordinary qualities of the applicant we have not the heart to refuse his request. There are no restrictions as to size, age, looks or worldly possessions. The gentleman has his own home, and some money, and is of a pleasing disposition. All applications should be addressed to "Z," REVIEW office, and they will be promptly delivered to the gentleman.

The following program was rendered in an entertaining manner at the meeting of the Young People's Missionary Society at the Salem church Tuesday evening: Song by Society; Scripture reading and prayer by the president; double duet, Laura Landwer, Grace Landwer, Luella Meiners and Ida Landwer; accordion solo, Amelia Reinlich; dialogue, "Warum Sollen Wir Beten?" George Lageschulte, Miss Mary Frey and Mesdames John Kampert, Samuel Gleske and George Stiefenhofer; selection by double quartette composed of John Schaefer, Fred Schaefer, John Rieke, Bertha Schaefer, Ella Schaefer and Katie Kampert; dialogue, "Wahre Wohlbefindigkeit," Martha Landwer, Frank Pauman, John Schaefer and Albert Kampert; selection by male quartette composed of Frank Plagge, George Stiefenhofer, Sam Landwer and George Hansen; closing song.

The greatest depth at which a diver may safely work is 150 feet.

EXPERTS AS EGG-EATERS.

Shipwrecked Men Hungrily Ate a Barrel of Men Fruit a Day.

"Do you like eggs?" was the question that stirred up a "49-er" to make some talk in a Bangor store the other day, says the Lewiston Journal. He was an old man and he straightened up to something like the height of his prime and answered: "I had a surfeit of them once. 'Twas many years ago, when I was on the way home from California. We left the isthmus on a good brig bound for New York, but ran into a coral reef in the Caribbean sea and were wrecked. It was a patch of sand just out of the water, but you ought to see the flocks of sea fowl that nestled on it! They had to move out of the way to give us room to stay there and that was about all they would do. Their nests were everywhere, and there were eggs in abundance. We ate about a barrel of them every day during the twelve days we were there. Some of us got off in a boat and went to San Juan, in Nicaragua, where he got a vessel to go after those we left on the reef. That vessel was commanded by William Lawrence of Bath, who was killed by a man called Wilkinson while he was a policeman there. We tried to get to the reef, but bad weather stove us up so we had to set in for New Orleans, where we found the rest of the men rescued by another vessel. But eggs—the old man's face took on a peculiar expression.

In spite of all the laws which have been made by the United States government to favor the national banks they have been failing at a terrific rate. Either there is not much money in the business any more or else there are too many banks for the volume of business.

Business Notices.

WANTED—A young man to take care of horses. Call on DR. CLAUDIUS.

FOR RENT.—Gibney farm, containing forty acres. Good buildings. For particulars apply to this office.

You can get a calendar at the office of J. D. Lamey & Co., if you have not already secured one for this year.

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.

M. W. Prouty announces himself as candidate for the office of collector for the Town of Barrington, and asks your support at the caucus.

Emil Schaefer announces himself a candidate for the office of collector for the Town of Cuba at the coming election, and solicits the support of the voters in the Town caucus to be held March 20th.

I will be at the office of J. D. Lamey & Co., Barrington, on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, commencing with Saturday, Feb. 6th, 1897, to collect taxes for the Town of Cuba. ROBERT RICK, Collector.

Ed. Wiseman announces himself a candidate for the office of collector for the Town of Cuba in the coming election, and solicits the support of the votes at the caucus to be held March 20th.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—I will be at the Barrington Bank on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to receive taxes for the Town of Barrington.

AUGUST ROHLMEIER, Collector.

FOR RENT.—Four rooms, suitable for small family. Inquire at this office.

FOR RENT.—House and lot with barn, located on the north side. Rent reasonable. For further information, call at THE REVIEW office.

Order your auction bills printed at THE REVIEW office. Prompt service, extra heavy paper which the rain will not destroy, and a free notice in a paper which goes into nearly 1,000

homes are some of the reasons why it is to your interest to place your order with THE REVIEW. Besides, THE REVIEW office is the cheapest in price.

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

J. D. Lamey & Co., Barrington, are headquarters for painters' and masons' materials. If you need anything in that line give them a call.

FOR SALE OR RENT—House owned by Mrs. Crabtree in Main St. Call at this office for particulars.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—All correspondence must hereafter be mailed that we shall receive it Thursday morning at the latest to insure publication the same week.

OBITUARY.

Rev. T. E. Ream was on Friday of last week called five miles west of Wauconda to officiate at the funeral of Vincent Taylor, better known as Jouson, an old settler in that part of Lake county.

Mr. Taylor was born in England in 1829, and was a settler where he lived for over 41 years.

His death was caused from injuries received by slipping and falling, living only a few days after the accident. He leaves a wife, one son and one daughter to mourn his loss.

WE WANT THE NEWS

If you have a party, have visitors, go visiting, know of any one sick, etc, inform

The Review

BARRINGTON, ILL.

If you want to sell or buy real estate, want a hired girl or man, advertise in The Review.

We do All kinds of Job Printing promptly and at the lowest price.

Grand Concert

will be given by the

AMERICAN GRAPHATONE CO., with that Marvelous, Superhuman Machine, the GRAPHATONE, at

Stott's Hall, Barrington, Tuesday Eve.,

MARCH 9.

8 O'CLOCK.

ADMISSION.

25 cents.

For a Good Juicy Roast or Steak....

CALL AT THE MEAT MARKET OF

GEO. M. WAGNER,

Fresh Home-made Sausages

OYSTERS and VEGETABLES in Season.

BARRINGTON, ILLS.

Highest Price Paid for Hides and Tallow.

OTTO WAELETI, JEWELER

WAUCONDA,

ILLINOIS.

All work guaranteed for one year, and executed as cheap as can be done by any first-class jeweler anywhere. A trial order solicited. Orders for Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly attended to at the lowest prices.

Leave orders at THE REVIEW office

HENRY BUTZOW, BAKERY

—AND—

CONFECTIONERY. Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

ICE CREAM AND OYSTER PARLOR IN CONNECTION.

Barrington, - Ill.

PETERS & COLLEN AUCTIONEERS

DEALERS IN

Choice Milch Cows

LIVE STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BARRINGTON, - ILL.