

THE BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 16. NO. 15.

BARRINGTON ILL, SATURDAY JUNE 22, 1901.

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

20TH CENTURY CLASS

Graduates from the Barrington High School—Full Text of Oration.

Surrounded by a wealth of beautiful flowers and foliage, encouraged by the plaudits of parents, friends and admirers, the Class of 1901 of the Barrington High school was launched upon the tempestuous sea of life's responsibilities. No fairer picture has ever been presented to the gaze of an audience in this village than that of the five young ladies and the one young gentleman, popular and beloved by our people, as they ascended the rostrum of Salem church, Thursday evening, to pronounce their orations; to sever the bonds of school life from the institution which for years had been to them an educational home; to leave forever that place where they had passed so many happy hours; to bid farewell to associates and instructors. Many classes have passed out from the old school house, but none brighter or better prepared as regards education, to grapple with the affairs of daily life than the ladies and gentleman who wear the class colors of 1901.

Personal praise for them is unnecessary; they are products of our village, carefully trained in that institution which is our pride; they are cultured, refined and worthy a place in any circle of society. We wish for each of them success in the vocations which they choose. May their paths be laid in pleasant places; may each reach the goal of cherished ambition, become bright stars in the galaxy of noted men and women.

To the careful guidance of Professor Smith is due the enviable reputation the graduates have made as scholars, and we congratulate him on the success which has crowned his work.

The exercises were carried out as announced in the program printed below. Each member of the class was accorded unstinted praise, fully deserved, for their papers which were so carefully prepared and weighted with deep intellectual thought.

The vocal numbers by the McKinley quartet, demanded repeated encores as did the excellent instrumental selections by Sears' orchestra. Presentation of Eighth grade diplomas was made by Rev. W. L. Blanchard, who gave words of counsel in his usually eloquent manner. Frank Robertson addressed the graduates and presented their parchments. There were numerous gifts and a profusion of choice floral offerings for the class members.

OPPORTUNITY.

Myrtle J. Comstock.

Shakespeare, that myriad-minded bard whose profound knowledge of human nature and marvelous perception of the phases and incidents of daily life have made his immortal works a storehouse of wisdom, has truly said: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." What man who has arrived at maturity, does not sometimes sadly look back over the departed years and mark many opportunities, rich and golden, which presented themselves to him but which he let pass beyond his grasp forever, because he was not ready to seize them? Many who would do great things like Edison, Luther, Wesley, Calvin, Washington and Lee are unwilling to study, labor and suffer as these men did.

Opportunities come to all. The days of every life are full of them, but the trouble with too many of us is that we make nothing of them while we have them. The next moment they are gone. The merchant has a new and important channel of trade opened to him, but his finances are disordered or his experience and knowledge of his business so limited that he can not secure the prize and it passes into the hands of his more successful rival. The young lawyer, after waiting patiently to prove to his acquaintances his professional skill, is called to an important case. If he comes prepared, his mind sharpened by years of careful training, freighted well with the principles and precedents which are applicable to the questions at issue, and ready to seize upon the vital and salient points of the case, how skillfully he makes this trial of his skill a sword with which to win fresh victories in his professional arena. But if the occasion find him unprepared not all the mortification and regret that will haunt his memory like a giant specter of evil will ever atone for the defeat or bring back the golden opportunity forever lost.

And so there comes a time in the life of every man when a brilliant opportunity is within his reach if he is but ready for it. In youth the hours are full of opportunities. They come like angels, holding in their hands rich treasures sent to us from God, which they offer us, and if we are lagged or indolent, or if we are too intent on our own little trifles to give welcome to these messengers, they quickly pass on and are gone, never to return to renew the offer.

One man goes through life sighing for opportunities; if he only had this or that gift, place or position, he would do great things, he says, but with his means, poor chances, meagre privileges, uncongenial circumstances, his limitations, he can do nothing worthy of himself. The secret is in the man, not in his environment. There are some persons who proverbially never get on in the world; fortune seems to have persecuted them with unrelenting cruelty from cradle

to grave. So powerfully does fortune appear to sway the destinies of men, putting a silver spoon in the mouth of one and a wooden spoon in the mouth of another, that some of the most sagacious men, as Cardinal Mazarin and Rothschild, seem to have been included to regard luck as the first element of worldly success; experience, sagacity, energy and enterprise as nothing if linked to an unlucky star. Hence we see thousands fold their arms and look with indifference on the great play of life, keeping aloof from its finest and therefore the most arduous struggles, because they believe that success is a matter of accident, and that they may spend their heart's choicest blood and affection on noble ends, yet be balked of victory, cheated of any just returns. It has been declared that the secret of success was in one's readiness to make use of his opportunities. Accidental circumstances are nothing except to those who are trained for them.

Man makes decisions and is spoken of in after life as having made wise or unwise decisions, or that in a certain emergency he acted with vigor or promptness or the reverse. Now, what I wish to deny altogether, is the apparently fortunate character of such transactions. The whole previous life had been a preparation for that moment. Our days drop one after another by our carelessness like pearls from a string as we sail the sea of life. Prudence requires a husbanding of time to see that none of these golden coins are spent for nothing. Try what you can make of the broken fragments of time. Glean up its golden dust—those raspings and parings of precious duration, those days and remnants of hours which so many sweep out of existence. We have only one life to live; a few short years are all that is allotted

that it equals the pathos of Leonidas, William Tell and Kosciusko. With many, partisanship for the Boers rests upon genuine abstract grounds, with others these nobler grounds are pretexts disguising previously existing hatred of England. Most nations envy England its enormous wealth, its high cultural development, its territorial possessions, some jealous of its competition in the world's market, one or the other of the nations reproaches it with the fact that it wants no neighbors in its colonizations and they all regard its radical pride as an offense to their egotism.

But one fundamental note resounds through all the different cries which voice the public opinion against England and that note is injustice. To prove this fact one has only to trace the history of the Boers.*

When dealing with a weak people, England displays an ability to create a quarrel such as no other nation can parallel. British officials often commit acts at variance with the dictates of morality and justice and seemingly persuade themselves that anything done in the interests of the empire; however reprehensible, is not only justifiable but laudable. They regard the despoil seizure of territory to which they have no moral claim, emphatic affirmation of administrative ability and patriotic devotion. To carry out designs of territorial spoliation, the human sacrifices by which it must be effected cause no thought of wrong doing or pang of conscience. The acquisition of new domain, the advancement of the English flag are considered a sufficient atonement for any immorality by which accomplished. In 1877 the British forcibly annexed the South African Republic against the vehement protests of the Boers. Kruger at the head of a deputation to

PALATINE LOCALS

Gathered and Compiled by A. G. Smith, Local Editor.

James Baker was home Sunday.

Good horses for sale at J. W. Wilson's.

Attend the ball game this afternoon.

There was a show (?) in town Saturday night.

Otto Engelking and wife visited here over Sunday.

J. Jappa will open up a jewelry store at Barrington July 1st.

Mae Baker is visiting friends in Chicago for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Coultron returned from Europe Friday.

Mr. Stiles is visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Paddock, and family.

Joe Kitson has lost two cows lately from disease and another is sick.

Ed Lincoln is working for Henry Senne during the painting season.

Dr. Alverson of Cary was shaking hands with friends here Saturday.

The High School pupils enjoyed a days outing at Lake Zurich Monday.

Miss Ruby Adams and mother attended the graduating exercises last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Naper and family have been guests at H. W. Harmening's this week.

Charles Griswold is contemplating going to California to reside within a few weeks.

Charlie Swick has nearly completed his residence in the subdivision, east of Mr. Topples place.

The graduating class wish to publicly express their thanks to those who assisted them last week.

Mrs. George Vehe of Chicago visited friends here Friday and attended the graduating exercises.

Mr. and Mrs. Schrenke and Mrs. Stetzler of Chicago were guests of their parents over Sunday.

Walter Lytle and friend, Mr. Richardson, rode their wheels out from Chicago Sunday on a visit here.

The Woman's club of Arlington Heights will meet with Mrs. George Fair in Palatine this afternoon.

Harry Rea is home from his studies at Northwestern University. He enters the graduating class next fall.

Paul Clay started for Des Moines, Iowa, Tuesday, where he will visit friends. He will go to Racine before returning.

The Swedish picnic at Fox River tomorrow will be run from Chicago. Thirty-two trains of ten cars each will be run to accommodate the crowd.

Dr. Ray Gibbs will move from Arlington Heights onto the old homestead north of Palatine. He will continue his practice at the Heights.

Wm. Langhorst, Wm. Linnemann and A. C. Bennett and families went to Lake Zurich to spend the day on Sunday and greatly enjoyed the outing.

Elmer Robertson has gone to Lake Zurich to reside for the summer. The lake is becoming quite a resort and considerable building is going on there.

E. N. Manning of Chicago has purchased five horses at the Wilson farm, and the horses are being sold quite rapidly. About thirty horses remain to be sold.

Mrs. Nellie Stewart Dean, who recently underwent an operation which necessitated the removal of an eye, has undergone a second operation and is in very feeble health.

Frank Sniebel returned from California the first of the week, after a ten years absence. He has been in the hardware business there and has prospered. He says the climate here is sultry.

Schoppe Bros. have had their store moved forward to the building line and will have a basement built under the old store and the new one they will erect. They expect to commence building in three or four weeks.

The Maennerchor was greeted by a big house at Schaumburg Saturday night when they presented their drama, "The Green Elephant Hotel." The crowd greatly enjoyed the play and Roselle parties are anxious to have the play presented there.

Rev. J. C. Hoffmeister and daughter will open their vacation German school next Tuesday and will teach four half days each week for thirty cents per month. They expect to give a grand concert at the close of the school about August 24th.

Commencement

THE GRADUATES

Amanda L. Kampert

Myrtle J. Comstock

Alta M. Powers

Genevieve G. Fletcher

Lulu I. Ames

Emil Myers

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Commencement exercises were held at the Salem Church, Thursday evening, June 20, 1901, the following being the

PROGRAM

MARCH.	J. I. SEARS
INVOCATION.	REV. STRICKFADEN
MUSIC.	ORCHESTRA
ORATION.	MYRTLE J. COMSTOCK. "OPPORTUNITY"
MUSIC.	ORCHESTRA
ORATION.	EMIL MYERS. "THE BOER WAR"
SONG.	McKINLEY QUARTETTE. "THOSE COLLEGE BELLS"
*ORATION.	AMANDA L. KAMPERT. "SECRETS OF SUCCESS"
MUSIC.	ORCHESTRA
ORATION.	LULU I. AMES. "NOBILITY OF CHARACTER"
MUSIC.	ORCHESTRA
ORATION.	ALTA M. POWERS. "FACING THE 20TH CENTURY"
SONG.	McKINLEY QUARTETTE
CLASS PROPHECY.	GENEVIEWE G. FLETCHER
MUSIC.	ORCHESTRA
PRESENTATION OF 8TH GRADE DIPLOMAS	
PRESENTATION OF 10TH GRADE DIPLOMAS.	
MUSIC.	MR. FRANK ROBERTSON. ORCHESTRA

*highest honors.

ted us in which to show of what we are made and how we shall acquit ourselves, and then the opportunity for glorious, heroic action is over forever, the harvest time will be ended and the night will have come when no man can work.

THE BOER WAR.

Emil Myers.

No war has met with such general condemnation as the war in the Transvaal. In case of clash of arms between two countries, disinterested persons usually divide into two groups taking sides with one or the other combatant. This phenomenon does not appear to arise in this case, outside the Anglo-Saxon world not a single voice for the English has been raised up to the present time. The sympathy of all is on the side of the Boers. Why this unanimity of hatred against England? The sentimental reason has a variety of roots. Some of these lie on the surface, others are more deeply concealed, some originate from noble motives, others from ignoble ones.

When David and Goliath step into the ring, brutal realists will always bet on the giant, but kindly enthusiasts will pray for the success of the diminutive opponent. The fact that a tiny people faces death without hesitation to defend its independence against an enemy fabulously superior in numbers or die in the attempt, presents an aspect of moral beauty, which no soul attuned to higher things will disregard. Even friends and admirers of England, yea even the English themselves, strongly sense the pathos in the situation of the Boers, and they feel convinced that the Boers are fighting for their national existence, and agree

Parliament is not even allowed to present its case. In 1880 the Boers rise in arms for liberty and by Gladstone's influence, self government is granted them in 1881. In 1887 they are again recognized as an independent nation. The first act in the final African tragedy was enacted in 1890, when a charter was given to a company of speculators, and Rothschild, Chamberlain and Rhodes deliberately plotted to steal the country.

"The financial question, the franchise question, the economic grievances were the dimmest kinds of pretexts. For no small issue did a small population of farmers throw down the gauntlet of battle to a nation whose steel-clad leviathans sail on every sea and whose imperial flag floats on every zone. It was no light cause that compelled the Boers to abandon their flocks and herds and to risk their lives and physical issue between themselves and the most powerful empire on the globe.

Refusal of unjust demands by England led to the war. There never was a people more entitled to freedom and self government; for one hundred and fifty years they engaged in almost ceaseless warfare against savage men and ferocious beasts of prey and when they had made this rich and beautiful region fit and habitable for European civilization and were fostering the hope of enjoying liberty, contentment and prosperity under their own flag and government, the despoiler came to wrench from them the inheritance bequeathed them by their fathers. Great Britain never undertook a more unjustifiable war than the one she is now carrying on. The mo-

(Continued on fourth page.)

THE BIG STORE

NEW DRESS GOODS

Here you will find a big display of New Summer Dress Goods, a large line of Lawns, Dimities, Linens and White Goods at very low figures.

Ladies Gapes, Children's Jackets.

We are making a clearing sale of our Ladies Capes and Children's Jackets. All garments must be sold. This is a good opportunity to buy these new garments cheap.

MILLINERY GOODS.

We are closing out all stock on hand of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats at a big reduction in former prices, just about one-half what you usually pay for these new hats.

CLOTHING.

Our stock of Men's and Boy's Summer Clothing is very large. We are making very close prices on Clothing in order to get your business. Let us show you our large line of Men's Furnishing Goods, Men's and Boy's Hats. We will save you money and will give you new goods that are fully guaranteed and made from the best of materials.

We do not sell shoddy goods,
THE BIG STORE, cheapest place to trade.

A. W. MEYER & CO. Barrington

WHAT'S A FACT??

A FACT is a stubborn thing, you can't get away from it; the fellow who goes against a fact usually pays the full penalty. It is a fact that we can fill your orders as cheap as any dealer in the line of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
WALL PAPER, HATS AND CAPS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
UNDERWEAR, CURTAINS AND RUGS.

We are making vast reductions on broken lines that will make one feel like buying. Come to our store and see for yourself. Buy from us is like starting a bank account without capital, making good interest without the shadow of a risk.

See what we will do
in our glassware line

We invite all to
come and see us

LIPOFSKY BROS.

BARRINGTON.

PERFUMES.

We have just received a fresh new stock of popular odors that are bound to please. Remember we sell nothing but the best and at the lowest reasonable price.

Ghas. E. Churchill,
DRUGGIST.

(Continued on eighth page.)

Barrington Review.

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

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Items of General Interest Told in Paragraphs.

COMPLETE NEWS SUMMARY.

Record of Happenings of Much or Little Importance from All Parts of the Civilized World—Incidents, Enterprises, Accidents, Verdicts, Crimes and Wars.

Bert A. Magee of Watseka, Ill., arrested, charged with causing the deaths of three persons.

Smith College at Northampton, Mass., given \$100,000 by man whose identity is withheld.

Presbyterian Committee on Creed Revision met at Pittsburg to draw up amendments.

Two miles of mountain slid down into valley at Hopeville, W. Va. Two fatalities.

Bloomington, Ill., celebrated the rebuilding of its burned district.

Joint commission of Episcopal church made report by which clergymen are prohibited from joining in wedlock divorced persons.

Senator W. A. Clark sued at New York by Prof. G. A. Treadwell to recover \$30,000 worth of copper stock.

Carina of Russia gave birth to a daughter, her fourth. Empire still without a direct heir to the throne.

Gen. Botha and other Boer leaders reported to have decided to repudiate Kruger's authority.

Patti's castle failed to bring \$250,000, the upset price, and she bid in the property at \$225,000.

Five hundred native Christian converts killed by Koreans on Island of Quelpaert.

Three former judges in Philippines charged with frauds in administering estates.

Case of Richard B. Mollineux argued before the New York Court of Appeals by D. B. Hill and J. G. Milburn.

German ship Planet, with crew, disabled by sickness, picked up by steamship Crown Point.

Jessie Morrison again on trial at El Dorado, Kas., for murder of Mrs. Olin Castle.

United States cavalry to drive intruders out of Kiowa Indian reservation.

Experiments in smelting ore with Illinois coke, costing less than \$1 a ton, proving successful at Illinois steel works. Will revolutionize steel industry and bring it to Chicago.

Herbert W. Bowen of New York, minister to Persia, appointed minister to Venezuela as the successor of Loomis, who will be sent to Portugal. Lloyd C. Griscom made Persian minister.

Thousands of Mormon families from United States to settle in Mexico on lands formerly occupied by Yaqui Indians.

Colorado Fuel and Iron company absorbed by the steel trust.

Prof. G. A. Anderson of Yale elected president of Augustana College.

Hidiah Indian tribes of Alaska declared war on whites for shooting their chief.

Battleship Wisconsin, in trial at San Francisco, made 18.6 knots an hour.

Henry La Frantz, aged 10, stole a horse at West Branch, Ia.

J. A. O'Donoghue of San Francisco informed Irish patriots in New York he has been offered four islands in South Pacific on which to re-establish the ancient Irish kingdoms.

John E. Gibbons, a discharged soldier of Twenty-ninth Infantry, committed suicide at Kankakee, Ill.

Farwell mass-meeting held Sunday at the Y. M. C. A. jubilee at Boston, resulting in many conversions. Twenty-two foreign delegates spoke in native tongue.

Representatives of Gen. Canlies agreed upon terms of surrender. His force of 500 soldiers to lay down arms. Eleven of the seventeen Philippine courts given to Americans.

Mrs. Ida Thiele murdered by her husband on a street at Villisca. He narrowly escaped lynching.

Martin Anderson suffocated while working in a diving suit in East River, New York.

Five negroes hanged at Sylva, Ga., for the murder of two white men.

United States transport tipped over in a dry dock in Erie basin, Brooklyn, killing one man and injuring twenty-five others. Caused by careless placing of bilge blocks.

Engineering students from Michigan University employed in place of striking machinists at Detroit.

In discussing the work for boys before the Y. M. C. A. convention at Boston, Dr. Canfield of New York scored the business methods of the association.

Mineral Springs Hotel of West Baden, Ind., burned, but all of the 268 guests escaped, many losing jewelry and clothing.

Exports for May showed large increase over preceding year.

C. W. Raymond of Watseka, Ill., appointed federal judge for the Indian Territory.

Three of crew of steamship Border Knight arrived at Halifax, N. S., after fourteen days at sea in open boat trying to get help for ship, which was disabled.

Jubilee of the Y. M. C. A. celebrated at Boston. Delegate from all parts of the world gave greeting.

Mrs. J. J. Redpath, a society leader of Montreal, killed her son and herself while insane.

Farmer at Hastings, Neb., swindled out of \$2,500 by confidence man.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Spring Wheat—Car lots, 72¢; No. 3, 69¢; No. 4, 66¢; No. 5, 63¢; No. 6, 60¢; No. 7, 57¢; No. 8, 54¢; No. 9, 51¢; No. 10, 48¢; No. 11, 45¢; No. 12, 42¢; No. 13, 39¢; No. 14, 36¢; No. 15, 33¢; No. 16, 30¢; No. 17, 27¢; No. 18, 24¢; No. 19, 21¢; No. 20, 18¢; No. 21, 15¢; No. 22, 12¢; No. 23, 9¢; No. 24, 6¢; No. 25, 3¢; No. 26, 0¢.

Cattle—Choice dressed beef steers, \$5.50; 5¢; fair to good, \$5.10; 5¢; stockers and feeders, \$5.00; 4¢; western feed steers, \$4.85; 4¢; Texas and Indiana, \$4.50; 4¢; Tex. grass steers, \$3.80; 4¢; cows, \$3.50; 4¢; heifers, \$3.25; 4¢; canners, \$3.25; 4¢; culls, \$3.25; 4¢; calves, \$3.50; 4¢; Hogs—Heavy, \$3.50; 4¢; mixed packers, \$3.50; 4¢; light, \$3.50; 4¢; pigs, \$3.00; 4¢; Sheep—Western lambs, \$4.75; 4¢; western wethers, \$4.00; 4¢; western yearlings, \$4.50; 4¢; ewes, \$3.50; 4¢; culls, \$3.25; 4¢; Texas grass sheep, \$3.50; 4¢; Texas lambs, \$4.25; 4¢; spring lambs, \$4.00; 4¢.

Potatoes—New Triumphs, \$2.50; 2¢; Peerless, \$2.50; 2¢; Empire, \$2.50; 2¢; Kings, \$2.50; 2¢; Burbanks, \$2.50; 2¢; Poultry—Live stock: Turkeys, gobblers, 7¢; hens, 6¢; chickens, hens and springs, 5¢; ducks, 4¢; geese, 3¢; Berries—Strawberries, 3¢; Tennessee, 1¢; Illinois, 1¢; Butter—Creamery, extra, choice, 15¢; dairies, choice, 14¢; Cheese—New goods: Full cream dairies, choice, 9¢; Young America, 10¢; full cream, 10¢; twins, 8¢; Eggs—Fresh, 10¢.

Dr. J. G. Jessup, a dentist, was shot and fatally wounded at Berkeley, Cal., by the Rev. Charles Adams, formerly an Episcopal minister. It is stated that Adams' daughter called Jessup by telephone and asked him to come to her home and prevent her father from whipping her. When Jessup arrived at the Adams' house and remonstrated with him Adams drew a revolver and shot the dentist through the breast. Adams is in jail and Jessup is dying. The Rev. Charles G. Adams, who shot and wounded, probably fatally, Dr. J. G. Jessup, is well known throughout the East. He was born about fifty years ago in Delaware county, N. Y. He held the pastorate of St. Mark's Chapel in New York City, also of the Church of the Incarnation in the same city. He also filled pulpits in Fremont and Cincinnati, O.

Man Hunt in Texas.

Another Mexican has been killed in the big man hunt now in progress in southwestern Texas. Captain Brooks' company of State Rangers overtook four members of the Cortez-Gonzales gang, all riding stolen horses. A running fight followed, in which one of the Mexicans was killed, one wounded, one captured. The fourth escaped. As a result of the man hunt so far two Mexicans have been shot to death, one hanged, and two wounded. Five hundred men are still scouring the country for Cortez and Gonzales, the leaders of the outlaws, who are supposed to be guilty of the assassination of Sheriff Morrison of Karnes county and Sheriff Glover and Constable Schnabel of Gonzales county.

Constable Kills Gambler.

At Lane's gambling resort, Springfield, Ill., Frank Poffenberger of Jacksonville, a gambler at the resort, was killed by Constable W. L. Brown. Several constables appeared at the entrance with search warrants and Constable Brown was reading papers to a porter when he was accosted by Poffenberger, who secured the papers and tore them into bits. Brown instantly shot him through the heart. The constables carried the gambling paraphernalia from the place. Friends of Poffenberger were held at bay with loaded revolvers by the constables. A special order from the chief of police closed all the gambling resorts in the city. The constables are under arrest.

Indicts Five at Grand Rapids.

Five indictments were returned at Grand Rapids, Mich., by the special grand jury which for five weeks had been investigating the scandals growing out of the attempt to have the City Council let a contract for supplying Grand Rapids with pure water. The men indicted, the charge being conspiracy, are: Lant K. Salisbury, city attorney; Thomas F. McGarry, lawyer and promoter; Henry A. Taylor, capitalist, of New York City; Stilson V. McLeod, ex-manager of the Grand Rapids clearing-house; Gerrit Albers, a young attorney.

Czechs Murder a German.

A number of Czechs, who were traveling on a railway near Troppau, Germany, with two Germans, named Luzar, deliberately seized one of the Germans and dropped him under the wheels of the car. The man was killed, but his brother jumped from the car and escaped a similar fate, though he was badly injured.

Lightning Hite Supper Table.

A bolt of lightning wrecked the table at which the family of E. W. Wright was sitting at supper in Milwaukee. When the members had recovered it was found that no one had suffered much except from the shock, and that the greatest damage was to the table and the chimney down which the lightning came.

Kills in Insane Jealousy.

Arthur Kline, a well known stockman at Roswell, N. M., shot and killed his wife, Beatrice Kline, dangerously wounded Marshal Maddux and probably fatally wounded the landlady with whom Mrs. Kline was living, who attempted to interfere, and then committed suicide.

Indicted Men Are Arrested.

Attorney Thomas F. McGarry of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Henry A. Taylor, eastern capitalist, arrived at Grand Rapids and were immediately arrested on the grand-jury indictments. They were arraigned in the Superior court, charged with bribery and conspiracy in connection with the attempt to secure a water contract from this city. Pleas of not guilty were ordered by the court on their standing mute, and they were released on \$5,000 bail each. They are ordered to appear June 24, when the time of trial will be decided.

BIG LOSS FOR BRITAIN

The Boers Slay Many in Transvaal Battle.

ONLY FIFTY-TWO ESCAPED.

The Men Killed, Wounded and Captured. Belonged to General Beaton's Column of Victorian Mounted Rifles—Two Officers Among the Slain.

All England is stirred again by the news of a disastrous defeat of British arms in south Africa. Lord Kitchener cables that only fifty men out of 250 Victorian mounted rifles escaped in an attack by Boers. The British public is growing impatient at the apparent lethargy in the operations in south Africa. Nearly all the reports of the small battles that have occurred during the past two months show that the Boers each time were the aggressors, according to London reports, and the British suffered more or less severely. Lord Kitchener's dispatch is dated at Pretoria, and says: "Near Welmansrust, twenty miles south of Middleburg, 250 Victorian mounted rifles from Gen. Beaton's column were surprised in camp at Steenkoolspruit by a superior force of Boers at 7:30 p. m., June 13. The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into the camp, killing two officers and sixteen men and wounding four officers and thirty-eight men, of whom twenty-eight were slightly wounded. Only two officers and fifty men escaped to Gen. Beaton's camp. The remainder were taken prisoners, their arms taken from them and released. Two pompons were captured by the enemy. Full details have not yet been received." The serious reverse which Lord Kitchener reports is the first accident of the kind that has happened to the Australian contingent, and it is supposed to be due to neglect of proper picketing. More or less fanciful accounts are published on the continent of alleged peace negotiations, but there is nothing in them, and nothing has come of the interview between Mrs. Botha and Mr. Kruger beyond revealing the fact that Mr. Kruger will listen to no proposals unless they are accompanied by a guaranty of the independence of the republics.

Great Inventor Dies Poor.

William H. Young, the mechanic who worked out and adapted the ideas of Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, died in the poorhouse at Bridgeport, Conn., of consumption and alcoholism. Young, who was 71 years old, and who was always known as "Harry" though "Harry" was not his first name, was a rich man 25 years ago. He was looked upon almost as a partner of Elias Howe. Young moved in good society and was on the eve of making a national reputation when the evil of drink overpowered him and dulled his sensibilities. He became little better than a tramp, and a year ago he applied for admission to the almshouse.

Peré Marquette's old mission, on Madeline Island, with the famous painting by Reubens, destroyed by fire, thought to have been set by incendiaries.

Three men—Harry Simmington, Stacey, and Givens—held in the county jail at Fort Morgan, Colo., on a charge of burglary, with the aid of confederates on the outside, saved their way out. Simmington had secured a revolver and ammunition. As they were leaving the jail they were discovered by Sheriff Calvert, who tried to stop them and was shot through the abdomen by Simmington. He probably will die. Deputy Sheriff Nelson raised a posse and soon recaptured Stacey and Givens, but Simmington eluded his pursuers. The authorities have sent to Pueblo for bloodhounds. Lynching is threatened if the man is caught. Simmington is from Macomb, Ill.

Break Jail and Shoot Sheriff.

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Self Rule Near for Cubans.

With the adoption by the Cuban convention of the conditions imposed by Congress, there remains now, in the opinion of officials at Washington, no serious obstacles to the establishment of the new Cuban republic with-in a comparatively short time as governments go. The United States insisted, it is said, on certain fundamental propositions being made a part of the Cuban constitution, and now that the convention has adopted these propositions without alteration this government will turn its entire attention toward helping the Cubans to establish the new republic. As to the date on which the flag will first be flying, there is, of course, considerable uncertainty, due almost entirely to the natural disposition of the Spanish-Americans to take their time about matters. The first thing to be done is for the convention to agree upon an electoral law. This has already been drafted and the substance of it has been approved by Secretary Root.

Steel Magnate Arrested.

Edmund C. Converse of the executive board of the United States Steel corporation, formerly president of the National Tube Company, was arrested at Greensburg Junction, on the Pennsylvania railroad, at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, taken from the special train in which he had been touring the country for several weeks, visiting the various plants of the billion-dollar trust with a large party of officials, and arraigned at Greensburg, Pa., where he was compelled to give bond for his appearance the first Monday in September. Converse was arrested on a writ issued by the Westmoreland court at the suit of James L. Devenny of McKeesport, charging him with misappropriating the proceeds of the sale of 3,599 shares in the capital stock of the McKeesport, Duquesne and Wilmerding Street Railway Company.

Mad Mullah Repulsed.

The foreign office at London has received the following reports as to the progress of the British expedition which is co-operating with Menelek of Abyssinia against the Mad Mullah. Colonel Swaine with the main body advanced on June 2 against the Mullah's camp at Yabel and nothing has been heard from him since. He left Captain MacNeill with a guard of 300 men at Zariba, Somali. The Mullah's cavalry and infantry attacked Zariba three times, but were repulsed. On the last occasion they lost nearly 500 men, 141 of whom were left dead on the field. The British casualties were ten native levies killed and nine wounded.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof— Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Manuring Wheat.

In a recent bulletin on the manuring of soil, Prof. John Fields of the Oklahoma Experiment Station says:

In seasons when there is an abundant summer rainfall, manure plowed under will decay and settle down. On the other hand, in dry seasons, and especially if the soil is not well cultivated soon after plowing, manure which is plowed under will keep the soil open and make it dry out easily. The seed then goes into a dry soil, germinates poorly giving a thin stand, and starts off the wheat in a weakened condition.

This makes the manuring of land sown continuously to wheat difficult, and in such cases, it would appear that a top-dressing, well worked into the surface of the soil, would be the best and safest practice.

Attempts to follow Kafir corn or sorghum with wheat have very often resulted in failure. "Kafir corn ruins the land" is an expression frequently heard in conversation with farmers. When the matter is studied, it is found that, after all, it is largely a question of the supply of moisture in the soil. Kafir corn grows a large mass of forage and uses the soil moisture up until the time of wheat seeding, and the wheat goes into a soil without sufficient moisture for the germination of the seeds and the growth of the plants.

Early plowing of land for wheat does little but prepare the soil so that it will take in water and keep it. Working the soil, keeping the surface loose, helps out a dry season by holding the water in the soil. Cultivation at the proper times as much to be preferred to manuring when there is no opportunity for the soil to fill with moisture before a crop is to be planted. The effect of a given crop on the moisture content of the soil has more to do with the yield of the next crop than does the amount of plant-food removed from the soil.

Cultivation and manuring—as much as possible of each—and study and knowledge of the true effect of different crops on available soil moisture are essential to a profitable and improving system of farming. The day of crop failures, worn out farms, and purchase of fertilizers should be put off by the use of things at hand that cost only energy, time, and labor to utilize and possess.

Marketing Small Fruits.

Berry growers should soon purchase their supply of berry boxes and baskets in which they expect to market their fruit the coming season, says a communication from the Oklahoma Experiment Station. The tub or large bucket and quart cup are the packages that have been in most common use in the berry market in Oklahoma, but are giving way to neat woven quart boxes and crates. The cost of the boxes and crates is very small and it greatly improves the appearance of the fruit. The berries should be put in the baskets just as they are gathered. This prevents the necessity of further handling, crushing and soiling the fruit. It can then be delivered in better condition and is worth more in dollars and cents to the consumer. Berries that are placed in small baskets as fast as they are gathered will keep fresh much longer and will sell for a higher price than the berries that were of the same quality when gathered but have been handled in bulk. The increase in price of the berries will much more than pay for the boxes and crates. The ease with which crated berries can be sold is often of great importance especially in a full market.

The claim is often made that fruit is so cheap that it will not pay for the boxes. This is sometimes true but the difference in price of the crated and uncrated berries is often the difference between a profit and a loss in favor of the crated fruit. There are several kinds of boxes and crates used for small fruits any of which answers the purpose very well. A quart package is the most common size used for berries. These boxes are made of wood or paste-board and are always given with the fruit. The crates are made of wooden slats and usually hold 35 quart boxes. These can be used during the entire season when the berries are sold in the home market, but if shipped new boxes can be bought cheaper than the old ones can be returned. The packages should be clean and bright and the packing done in good form. It is often the package and packing that sell the fruit as much as the merits of the fruit itself.

Fruit in Missouri.

A report just issued by the Missouri State Horticultural Society states that the strawberry crop in the southern part of that state is being cut short by dry weather; that raspberry vines are badly injured by anthracnose and that the crop will be light; that growers are having trouble in some parts of the state with canker worm and in others with the leaf roller, in still others with the dropping of the apple and peach and with the peach leaf curl, but that good crops of the tree fruits last named are promised nevertheless. Averages for the northwestern division of the state, embracing nineteen counties, are as follows: Apples 75, pears 70, peaches 90, plums 90, cherries 95, strawberries 95, raspberries 65, blackberries 80 and grapes 85.

The averages for the twenty-five counties embraced in the northeast div-

vision are given as follows: Apples 80, pears 75, peaches 90, plums, 85, cherries 65, strawberries 70, raspberries 60, blackberries 75, grapes 85.

In the southeast division (32 counties) the following averages were obtained: Apples 85, pears 60, peaches and plums 95, cherries 85, strawberries 90, raspberries 70, blackberries 90, grapes 90.

The averages for the southwest division which embraces 38 counties are as follows: Apples 90, pears 76, peaches 95, plums 90, cherries 75, strawberries 80, raspberries 50, blackberries 95, grapes 85.

Agricultural Notes.

Formaldehyde is a colorless, pungent gas obtainable from wood alcohol and readily soluble in water. It may be purchased at drug stores in liquid form, that is, dissolved in water. Its property of destroying the spores of fungi was discovered by the German scientist Loew, in 1883. It is not poisonous in moderate amounts, even when taken internally. In 1895 Prof. H. L. Bolley, then of Indiana but now of the North Dakota Experiment Station, began making experiments with a solution of formaldehyde for the prevention of grain smuts, and potato scab. His results were so satisfactory that the formaldehyde treatment has come to be regarded as the standard preventive for these diseases.

Smooth brome-grass will withstand extreme changes in the temperature without injury. Its ability to produce good pasture during long periods of drought far exceeds that of any other cultivated variety. In Canada where it had been exposed to a temperature of several degrees below zero and not covered by snow it was entirely uninjured.

The yield of hay from smooth brome-grass varies from one to four and a half tons per acre according to climatic conditions, method of seeding, and fertility of soil. The quality of the hay is excellent, fully equaling that of timothy in palatability and nutritive qualities.

In experiments with hairy vetch at the Mississippi station the yield was increased 64.6 per cent by scattering inoculated soil in the drills with the seed, and 34 per cent by soaking the seed in water containing the tubercle germs. The amount of nitrogen was also considerably increased by inoculation. The inoculated soil used was obtained from a field bearing hairy vetch which had an abundance of nodules.

Have you tested the clover seed? It pays to do so.

The origin of clover seed is of much importance, but receives little attention from farmers, who buy their seed without ever attempting to ascertain its place of origin. Yet scientists that have looked into the matter believe that, as a general rule, seed grown in northern latitudes will produce harder plants than seed grown in the South.

Maryland has made considerable advancement in the study of the surface soils of the state, and colored maps them.

Horticultural Observations.

Prof. E. S. Goff says: The Wisconsin oat crop of 1898 was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 64,000,000 bushels, valued at \$15,500,000. Allowing an average of five per cent, which is probably not an excessive estimate, the smut tax of 1898 in our state amounted to about \$775,000.

In plants like the apple, which are widely dispersed by means of graftage, there is more or less departure from the original type. The Newtown Pippin, which originated in Long Island, has varied in Virginia into the Albemarle Pippin, a poorer keeper than the original. In the Northwest it has varied into a form which has five ridges at the apex, while in Australia it is so different as to have been renamed the Five Crowned Pippin.

All plants are made up of a succession or colony of shoots, originating in buds. These shoots show as much tendency to vary as do seedlings. The degree of variation is not usually as great, since the latter unite the qualities of two parents, while the former are the product of one parent. Nevertheless, sudden and marked bud variations are not uncommon. As a matter of fact, many of our cultivated varieties have originated from bud sports. The nectarine came from a branch of the peach. A French horticulturist gave, in 1865, a list of 154 commercial varieties which had originated by bud variation, while Prof. Bailey estimates that there are over 300 such sorts grown at present in our own country.

Illinois Annual Corn Crop.

Illinois' annual corn crop, about 240,000,000 bushels, is raised on nearly 8,000,000 acres of land. It requires about 1,000,000 bushels of seed corn to plant the corn fields of this state. If the character of the seed has any considerable influence upon the crop produced then the production and use of the best possible seed corn becomes a matter of tremendous importance. Bulletin 63, University of Illinois.

According to J. D. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey, who has spent three months examining the fruit industry of Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Hungary, Germany offers the most promising field for American fruit. He thinks France is unfavorable and says that Europe has very little to teach us in the treatment of insect enemies, for the conclusive reason that pests are less troublesome there than in this country.

CHILDREN DIE IN CAMPS

Hundreds of Little Boers Perish Among British.

THE REPORT CAUSES GROANS.

In the House of Commons the War Secretary Admits That There Are 40,229 Persons in the "Concentration Camps"—Treatment of the Helpless.

In the House of Commons at London Monday Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary, in reply to questions, said there were 40,229 persons in the "concentration camps" of the Transvaal and Orange River colony. The deaths in these camps for the month of May numbered ninety-eight men and women and 318 children. The announcement of the mortality was received with groans from the Irish members, and cries of "Scandalous!" Brodrick added that the authorities were arranging for the release of the women and children who had friends to receive them, but the government could not undertake to feed them in isolated positions. The division in the House of Commons on the motion of Lloyd-George (Welsh Nationalist) to adjourn the house on the question of the treatment of Boer women and children, which was rejected by a vote of 253 to 134, served to accentuate the split in the Liberal party on the government's war policy. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, supported Lloyd-George in denouncing the policy of concentrating women and children in camps, and with Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal), and the Rt. Hon. William Bryce (Liberal) voted in the minority on the Lloyd-George's motion. About fifty Liberal Imperialists, led by the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (Advanced Liberal), and Sir Edward Grey (Liberal), abstained from voting as a protest against the Bannerman-Harcourt-Morley section of the House of Commons, identifying themselves so closely with the extreme pro-Boers. The Daily News and Chronicle, respectively the organs of the pro-Boer and Imperialist sections, display the greatest irritation at this open split in the Liberal party. Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Bloemfontein, sends the following report of Boer casualties since his last weekly telegram, exclusive of the killed, and wounded accounted for in the fight with De Wet, mentioned in his dispatch of last Saturday: Killed, 24; wounded, 14; prisoners, 26; surrendered, 165; rifles captured, 137; small-arm ammunition, 8,200 rounds; wagons, 198; horses, 1,500; cattle, 3,000.

Farmers Hail the "Corn King."

Fresh from his victories on the Chicago board of trade, George H. Phillips, the "corn king," whose successes insured him a niche in the heart of every farmer in the land, went to Minneapolis Thursday expecting to meet a large assemblage of bankers, business men and farmers. Mr. Phillips delivered a short address in which he advocated a perpetual corner in corn, manipulated by the farmers themselves. He also favored government aid to the extent of taxing the corn and building elevators. One of the suggestions that he considered of importance was that a farmers' bank be established in Chicago with a capital of \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. In explanation of his scheme for taxing corn, Mr. Phillips said: "Let the government tax the farmer a cent a bushel on his corn crop, and with the money build elevators in which to store 100,000,000 bushels of corn, and pay 40 cents, Chicago basis, for it, and the world will pay the same price. There is not so much of it that we need to worry about an extra large crop or two. With the government ready to pay 40 cents for it, the farmer can borrow 30 cents from his country bank, if he needs the money, and carry the surplus for seven years if need be."

Naval Officer Sentenced.

Capt. Robert E. Impey, the naval officer stationed at San Francisco, who got into trouble over refusing to pay a dentist's bill of \$50 and intimating that the navy department would not allow so large an amount, thereby endeavoring to use his official position to avoid payment of a private indebtedness, has been sentenced. The court finds him guilty of "scandalous conduct tending to the corruption of good morals," sentences him to a reduction of ten numbers, makes him take rank next after Capt. W. W. Reisinger, suggests a public reprimand in orders by the Secretary of the Navy and that he be placed on furlough pay for two years. Secretary Long has not yet approved these findings of the court and still has the papers before him.

Captain King Is Sentenced.

In the United States court at Mobile, Ala., Capt. Cyril W. King, former construction quartermaster at Fort Morgan, Ala., was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year and a half and to pay a fine of \$3,000. He gave notice of appeal, and made the required bond of \$10,000. King was convicted several weeks ago of receiving a bribe with intent to influence his official conduct.

Expects a Big Convention.

Reports to the committee show that every section of the country will be represented at Cincinnati at the twenty-third annual international convention of Knights of St. John, June 24 to 27. Large delegations will attend from Canada and the west. California, Colorado and New Mexico will send commanderies to enter the competitive drill for the world's championship. Over \$25,000 has been subscribed to the entertainment fund. Attendance of over 30,000 knights and their families is indicated by the letters received.



LUCRATIVE WORK.

Among the strictly feminine professions none is just now more lucrative than the manufacture of neckwear. The decoration of the cloths and dollies, sofa pillows and bureau scarfs with drawn work and floss flowers threatens to become a forgotten art since the demand for pretty hand-made collars, berthas, stocks, etc., far exceeds the supply.

Machine-made neckwear the well-dressed woman refuses to accept at any price. To her notion there is a set and a sameness about it that falls utterly to please. Therefore, whatever she ties about her neck must be hand-made, for this more or less shuts out the possibility of wholesale imitation of any particularly nice designs.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.



No. 1.—Pale blue lawn, with muslin embroidery and insertion run with velvet ribbons.

No. 2.—Brown linen batiste with lace bolero. Pink ribbons.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

The difference between French and American toilettes does not lie in the shape or the material of the dress, as much as in the way it is worn. A well-dressed Parisian does not trouble about ordering something absolutely new. Novelty is not her object. She seeks, of course, the latest make in skirts and boleros, but she does not give so much attention to the ineffect-

THREE STYLISH COSTUMES.



No. 1.—Blue and white foulard, with yoke of tucked white silk, trimmed with lace and insertion. The waist and skirt have inch-wide stitched tucks. Girdle of black velvet. No. 2.—Spotted

silk in shades of green and brown, with white yoke sleeve puffs and white zig-zag lace. No. 3.—Blue and white lawn, with white yoke and insertions. Girdle of white satin.

A WOMAN WHO LONGS FOR A UNIFORM.

"I feel that I shall never be a contented or capable woman," said a pretty young matron recently, "until I adopt a uniform. This never ending perplexity and worry at the beginning of every season takes altogether too much out of me. I do not say but that in a way I enjoy it—that is, I like it if everything goes well; if I feel that I get the worth of the money I spend, and am well dressed for every occasion. I take a great deal of pleasure, not only in the pretty clothes themselves, but still more in the complimentary remarks which I receive in consequence. But there are times when dress, with all its concomitants, seems a vanity of vanities, and the amount of time and thought expended upon it almost criminal. Then it is I long for a uniform, and almost make up my mind to adopt one for the rest of my life. If you ever hear of my becoming a deaconess, you may know it is not altogether from religious motives that I have joined the order, but chiefly that I may wear a uniform without being considered eccentric."

As women grow older the enforced necessity of spending a great deal of time and money in selecting and buying their clothes grows more and more intense, and yet if they mix with the world and go out more or less in society, it seems a necessity. It does seem a pity for such as these at least that there is not some regulation garb wherein they may feel as a man does, well-dressed and at ease, whatever may be the occasion.—New York Tribune.

Minneapolis Libel on Indiana.

Minneapolis has a centenarian of 102, but Mishawaka, Ind., goes up a little better with a veteran of 108, who is still in good health. His name is

LATEST ILLINOIS NEWS.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

The closing day of the seventh annual convention of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of Macoupin county was held in the Congregational church at Bunker Hill. The day opened with devotional exercises, followed by an address by Rev. A. F. Hertel, of Blackburn university, Carlinville. O. S. Stowell, of Alton, delivered the address of the afternoon. In the evening the closing address of the session was delivered by A. E. McDonald, of Chicago, state president of Christian Endeavor work. There are sixteen societies represented in the Macoupin county convention. From most of these reports were sent which were very gratifying, and which showed that the work was progressing. The place of meeting for the coming year has not been determined, but will most probably be held in Gillespie. Officers were elected for the coming terms as follows: H. F. Henrichs, president, Bunker Hill; Mrs. J. F. Parsons, Woodburn, vice president; secretary and treasurer, Miss Bessie Parks, Carlinville.

Joliet City Work Refused.

Although the city of Joliet has advertised extensively during the past six weeks for bids for a \$250,000 enlargement of its waterworks system, not one bid was filed. The time for submitting proposals expired Monday night. It is understood that contractors have held back because of a doubt as to the legality of the law under which waterworks are enlarged or improved by mortgaging the receipts. It is held this mortgage paper is virtually the same as bonds and should be reckoned within the 5 per cent legal limit to which cities may be bonded. The law was framed by Charles B. Wood of Chicago and he is anxious to have the Supreme Court pass upon the paper. It is planned to have such a case begun in Joliet at once. Cities throughout the state will be interested in the decision.

Richard L. Lukens Dies.

Richard L. Lukens, a retired inventor and business man, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. M. Chapin, in Chicago. He was born near Philadelphia just seventy-five years ago. He located at Indianapolis and in that city he established what was the first business devoted exclusively to agricultural implements in the United States, and from 1865 to 1875 was the largest retail dealer. He was the inventor of a ditching machine and other devices. While at Indianapolis he was a friend and client of Benjamin Harrison and served in the revenue office in Peoria during the Harrison administration. For the last nine years Mr. Lukens has been a resident of Chicago. The remains were taken to Peoria for interment.

Eastern Illinois Normal.

Commencement week of the eastern Illinois State Normal began with the baccalaureate address to the graduating class by W. W. Parsons, president of the Indiana State Normal. His subject was "The Bible in Education." Dr. Parsons said the Bible was the greatest of all classics and should have preference before the teachings of either Greek or Roman authors. Two cantatas from the German were given by the pupils of the model school. Tuesday was reception day. Wednesday the meeting of the alumni and Thursday commencement exercises. Rev. J. Hamilton Spence of Galesburg, Ill., delivered the oration to the class.

New State Line Is Chartered.

The secretary of state has licensed the incorporation of the Marquette, Spring Valley and Northwestern Railway company, with the principal office at Chicago, and a capital stock of \$50,000. The line is to be constructed from Marquette, Bureau county, to La Salle, La Salle county. The incorporators and directors are J. S. Wylie, H. C. Wylie and J. F. Clark of Davenport, Iowa; Edward Anderson of Marquette, Ill., and H. J. Miller and C. J. Devlin of Spring Valley.

New Illinois Corporations.

The secretary of state has licensed the following corporations: Gillespie Coal and Mining company, Gillespie; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, A. T. Clark, L. T. Woods and O. E. Owen. Leitzow & Simon Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators, John L. Rogers, Adolph S. Froehlich and Julius Goetzler. Chicago Time Register company, Chicago; capital stock increased from \$10,000 to \$35,000.

Tree Trimming Fatality.

John Strauss, 45 West Fifteenth street, Chicago, was killed in a fall because he sawed off a limb on which he was sitting between himself and the tree.

William Goalby, Sr., Is Dead.

William Goalby, Sr., one of the oldest residents of Percy, and president of the Goalby Coal company, died at his home.

Moves Plant to Litchfield.

The Illinois Bridge and Machine Company, which has been located in Jacksonville several years, during which time it has engaged in the manufacture of steel and iron bridges, has decided to remove the plant to Litchfield, where it has been offered a building and site and some additional machinery. It will be moved in July and will be the second manufacturing industry taken from Jacksonville in the last two months, the other being the Matthews Woven Wire Fence factory, which went to Pittsburg, Pa.

20TH CENTURY CLASS

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

lives that inspired it were cupidity, spoliation and imperial expansion. The rights of no people since the dawn of history have been more wantonly invaded. Their heroic devotion to liberty has never been excelled by any race or nation. To secure freedom for themselves and their children they have fought and bled with unconquerable courage that commands the admiration of all chivalrous and freedom loving people all over the globe.

*History of Boer war omitted.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

Amanda L. Kampert.

"Patient continuance in well doing" is the secret of success, more important than what is termed luck, position, or even fortune. He that has passed his life waiting upon chance, will be found to have disobeyed the simple conditions of success and will have himself to blame for the want of that which he so much desired. Success is not attained by bounds and leaps, by intuition, without the tedious process of labor; but it is the result of law and order, of rules and conduct, of slow development and patient, painstaking care. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what can be done well and doing well what can be done without a thought of fame.

James A. Garfield, who like Lincoln became president of America, and also like him was cruelly murdered, rose from the lowest and most untoward circumstances. Success is attributed to genius, to luck, to opportunity, but rarely to its real source—perseverance. Addison says: "If you wish success in life, make Perseverance your bosom friend. Experience your wise counselor. Caution your eldest brother and Hope your guardian genius." Genius is supposed to be that which it is not—a perfect power accomplishing by its own natural force, all that it undertakes. And, while there is leaning or inclination in one direction which is called genius, it does not stand in the place of culture, perseverance and learning.

It is assumed, and the assumption is a fact, that no man can be happy and achieve success in life, without work. He that has work to do and loves his work, providing that the work is needful, useful work, is on the high road to success. Despite the apparent want of success, he is happy whose inclinations accord with duty and who works on, satisfied that an all-ruling Providence will take care of results. Success, always a coy maiden, is now, when crowds of wooers have made her saucy, harder than ever to win. Every man should go on working, never debating within himself nor wavering in doubt, whether it may succeed, but labor as if of necessity it must succeed. "Assure yourself that employment is one of the best remedies for the disappointments of life. Let even your calamities have the liberal effect of occupying you in some active virtue; so shall you in manner remember others, till you forget yourself." Shakespeare says that mercy is twice blessed. It blesses him that gives and him that takes. So may it truthfully be said of labor or wise employment. In looking over the records of great men, we find it to be generally true, that they were prodigious toilers and usually attributed their greatness more to their capacity for labor than to any remarkable quality of mind which they possessed.

Fortunes have been made by a single speculation, by the single stroke of the pen, but more fortunes have been lost and not gained by this method of commercial gambling. Fortunes are more frequently the result of small but repeated efforts. Broad culture and many sidedness are beautiful things to contemplate; but it is the narrow-edged men—the men of single and intense purpose, who steel their souls against all things else—who accomplish the hard work of the world and who are everywhere in demand, when hard work is to be done or a great reform to be worked out. Every beginner in life, therefore, should try early to ascertain the strong faculty of his mind or body fitting him for some special pursuit and direct his utmost energies to bring it to perfection.

The first law of success at this day, when so many things are clamoring for attention, is concentration; to bend all the energies to one point and to go directly to that point, looking neither to the right nor to the left. Success in life cannot be attained without the exercise of decision and resolution. Wellington was called the Iron Duke and Napoleon the man of iron will. A resolved, resolute man is sure to be a successful man. Failures and want of success are frequently seen in instances where there are the best education, excellent disposition, an unsullied moral character and rare opportunities. Among the most prominent of the causes is a morbid sensibility—a weak, sickly, irresolute disposition. There is a want of moral courage, which is quite as necessary to the man of business, as physical courage is to the soldier. An old aphorism says: "All things are possible to a willing mind."

Success in life cannot be obtained without self culture, which is education or development aided by self as distinguished from the training supplied by schools, teachers and universities. Some one has said "Manners make the man." Manners not unfrequently lead to fortune, obtain introduction to the best society and secure important and valuable friendships. These are passports to positions of eminence, fame and wealth. How success is influenced by manners, is seen in daily life. Much of the misery and wretchedness of life is occasioned by false views, wrong purposes and unattainable pursuits. The attainment of success depends upon what has been the purpose and object of life. Success, in the accumulation of property, depends upon circumstances and surroundings, and the efforts made to take advantage of favorable circumstances. The elements of time and toil must enter into the expansion and efficiency of all successful human enterprises. They are made of yesterday's and today's experiences, in connection with hard work. "There is no genius but hard work, and it alone is

the royal road to success." And in the perception of that pregnant fact, the hope of our future resides.

NOBILITY OF CHARACTER.

Lulu I. Ames.

The crown and glory of all life is character. It is the noblest possession of man; it dignifies every station and exalts every position in society. It exercises a greater power than wealth and secures all the honor without the jealousies of fame. The character is within, it is the noble virtues in the soul, and not what man has in the way of wealth and fame. All good and great characters are formed by the thousands of little circumstances thrown around the every day life from year to year. Industry is one of the essential materials in the foundation of every good character. Never be idle; the idle man is subject to a thousand temptations which never beset others. In the race of life, industry always wins. Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them; but the greatest greatness is that achieved by industry.

Cheerfulness is another essential element. Everything around us should contribute to our joy and cheerfulness. Our minds are so constituted that we can spend them in joy and in sunshine, our hearts are so formed that we can give them over to peace and hope. Disappointments may come but if we will be cheerful they will teach us valuable lessons. Those that possess temperance have a bulwark against many temptations and an incentive to many virtues; no good and useful character is complete without it. It consists of moderation in all things, self control and self government are its controlling forces.

Virtue is another needful element. The lack of virtue caused the downfall of ancient Greece and Rome, and the many horrors of the French revolution can be attributed to the want of virtue. It has brought unhappiness and ruin upon thousands of men and women in our own beautiful land. Perhaps there is no other one component of character which commands the same respect as truthfulness; it is the fountain of all excellence; it shines through every action and word.

Preeminent among the greater qualities of character, stands justice. It is the active side of truth and is inseparable from it. While duty, for the most part, applies to the conduct of affairs in common life by the average of common men, it is also a sustaining power to men of the highest standard of character.

No noble character is complete without love. The word love covers the ground of pity, attachment, friendship, sympathy, generosity, benevolence, and reverence. Without this trait of character, life is void of usefulness and sunshine; without this the strangers are not taken in; the sick are not visited; the hungry are not fed, and none of the unfortunate are cared for. Love is the tie that thrills the heart with joy; it is the strong tie which binds men together.

Character is made, it is never bestowed upon anyone; it is earned and never given; it is largely the result of the personal work which is given to the mind and heart. Martin Luther bequeathed no ready money or treasure of any description in his will. He suffered all manner of privation to obtain funds to assist in paying his expenses. Notwithstanding his poverty he left a character and imprint on Germany, far greater, far grander, and far more lasting than all of her emperors and princes. It is better to live in poverty and be good in character than to be great in wealth and corrupt in character.

Men may be great in reputation but mean in character. In all the affairs of life, in the home and in business, in the church and in the state, it is not the intellect, the wealth, and the reputation which win the respect of men, which control the affairs of state and church, and which satisfy the conscience; but it is the character, the virtue, the honesty, the truthfulness, the love and the will-power which make up the character. Character should be built for inspection, time and eternity lay it open to the view of men and angels. It contributes much to success in life—young men and women of good character are always sought for. Another reward is "that it will enable man to live after he is dead." It was the mighty character of Caesar that stirred all Rome to mutiny and made his followers more powerful than he was living with them.

Among those things which constitute the power or the weakness of human life, character must be allowed to have a foremost place; and for this reason, that it is the very centre and unity of every life. It is a thing so real in its existence, so universal in its influence, that no one who is not morally reckless will think lightly of its formation. Companions and books are the two great powers for good or evil, which largely influence its formation. As long as our life lasts it is being formed. Our works make our character, and our character, and our character will determine our position forever.

FACING THE 20TH CENTURY.

Alta M. Powers.

The old century has gone to swell the ranks of bygone ages; what will be said of it when its memory is numbered with ghosts of former times? This poor worn out century is within the grave of Time, never again to shake Time's hour glass—dead, dead and done with except in sacred memory which never dies, but lapses for a while only to spring into greater life when called by circumstances which breathe in sympathy.

The fresh bracing breeze of modern science and free thought sweeping through the confined air is not going to do otherwise than sweeten and purify the air, make the heaven more blue, make the grass more green, and the earth a better and more genial place for mortals to live in. We have passed over the dividing line from the greatest century save the first in the history of the world into the greater 20th Century. For 115 years the U. S. has been expanding in territory and growth in most of the elements which constitute national strength. We have solved many of the problems which seemed to involve peril, threaten our dissolution, and today we are

concededly in the front rank of the family of nations. Every territorial accession to our republic has furnished a new field for enterprise by developing industries, by inspiring thought, by increasing wealth and by augmenting the nation's strength. Just as the Louisiana purchase in 1803 made this a steamboat nation, and the acquisition of California made America a railway and telegraph nation, so the acquisition of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines must make America the naval nation of the earth, for the problem born of accession would be the problem of navigation which needs American genius for its final solution while America needs the incentive to strengthen that element in which it alone is weak. It shall be said "that the sun never sets on our possessions." In the rescue of Cuba from tyranny we have a trust on our hands. It is no longer a question whether we shall accept the trust but rather how we shall administer it. The Monroe doctrine promotes and does not retard destiny. It is entrenched in the national sentiment and does not stand in the way of love for humanity. Much is said by citizens who claim that our government has no duty to meet in extending the benefits of free government and a Christian civilization in our newly acquired possessions, of the difficulties of the problem because of the character of the people in tropical climates.

We are meeting more difficult problems at home—we have committed the blunder of admitting to the right of suffrage the most dangerous foreign element which has landed on our shores. The populations of China representing the oldest civilization, are now being dissolved, and the great European nations striving to divide up the territory to the prejudice of our commercial interests. Is it not more probable that a part of our privileged destiny shall be to stand by the side of the English-speaking Anglo-Saxon countries and dictate the permanent peace of the world? What shall we do with our new possessions on both sides of the globe? There can be but one reasonable reply. Give to them the benefits of a fruitful civilization. If we are not able to do this the sooner we learn it the better, for it will prove that we are unworthy of the civilization we enjoy and cannot be entrusted to perpetuate it. The richest and most powerful nation in the world, claiming to possess the best civilization ought to be able to confront any duties and especially if these duties possess an element of unselfishness.

Two races and three nations rule the world today and will continue to rule it for many years. The races are the Anglo-Saxon and Slavic; the nations the Great Britain, United States and Russia. The future of nations, the condition of commerce, the character of extending civilizations are held in the grasp of these races and nations. One hundred years ago the United States was an experiment. Considering democracy as little better than anarchy, the statesmen of Europe sneered at the idea that the masses of the people were capable of self government. Politically the nation stands for the principle that the people are the safest custodians of power, that they can be trusted to do right and that all are the best judge for all. If the future is to substantiate this principle it will be because men and women are intelligent, virtuous and honest. It rests in a large measure with the boys and girls that are now at their lessons in the schools and academies of the land to determine whether or not amid the perils of the future, the principles of popular government will justify themselves.

*Resume of history of acquisition of our new possessions omitted.

CLASS PROPHECY 1901.

Genevieve G. Fletcher.

It is indeed strange that in this enlightened age of the world's history, young persons of great intelligence and natural dignity, should like the half-civilized, and often wholly barbarous people of years gone by, cling to old superstitions and peculiar beliefs. But, nevertheless, it is true. And thus it is with the class of 1901. Although they have hitherto succeeded in keeping the matter a secret, still, it cannot be denied if the truth be told, that often in the solemn stillness of the night, dusky figures might be seen hurrying, with expectant faces, over the backstreets toward a camp of Gypsies, who were stopping just outside our village. The Misses Kampert, Ames, Comstock and Powers, and also Mr. Meyer were especially afflicted with this mania. Perhaps you will think it very strange that I am aware of these facts, but it will appear clear to you when I inform you that I was concealed not far from where the Gypsy prophet pronounced the words which revealed the mystic future of my classmates.

Cheerfully, crossing the palm of the Gypsy with silver, and looking confidently into her face, each in turn listened attentively and received with unflinching faith the recital of his or her future destiny. Thus the Gypsy says: Lulu Ames has said repeatedly that she would never, under any circumstances, be anything but a farmer's wife, remarking that she is, "positively wedded to the soil," but she will gradually forget her old resolutions and become a grave college professor in one of our leading institutions, rising until she shall finally accept a position as its president. She will add to the literary productions of the world to a great extent, most of her works expounding scientific theories. Ames' "Treatise on Electricity" will go down to posterity by the side of Darwin's "Origin of Species" and Fiske's "Cosmic Philosophy." She will find what she believes, beyond the shadow of a doubt, to be the correct definition of electricity, which is as follows: "Electricity is an imponderable agent, whose manifestations of kinetic or potential energy, may be regarded as a condition of quiescent accumulations from whose transmogrified phenomena we can form an adequate conception of its independent existence." A very plausible theory indeed.

Since it has always been the chief aim of Myrtle Comstock's life to become a physician, she will make laborious preparation for that profession. After finishing her education in this country she will complete her course in Germany, paying her expenses in part, by selling choice fruits and fine confectionery. But we are to under-

stand that Doctor Comstock will be such a well-learned, reliable, far-famed and noted practitioner that only the greatest physicians of the time will venture to consult her, neither will they venture to consult her on trivial and trifling ailments, but only in cases of the most serious and complicated nature, such as the removing of the heart, replacement of a broken neck, or insertion of an artificial brain. Dr. Comstock will adopt the dress reform to an excessive degree, and as we see her bustling down the marble steps to her private carriage, in long, loose attire, firmly grasping her medicine case, she will look not unlike one of our oldest alumnus, who is following the same profession.

Emil Meyer, a gentleman of so many capabilities, will be a bachelor, but unlike the jilted gallant of olden time the defeated candidate to Love's precarious bench, does not go away and slay himself, but is a true genius, animated to do something that will benefit the world and make it aware of his existence. His wishes are to be fulfilled beyond his wildest dreams. He will gradually rise to eminence as an inventor, will cross the ocean and win fame in the Old World by using his ability as the inventor of air ships. He will soar to heights sublime and sail in the deep blue above, holding sweet communion with the heavenly planets, gazing down with pitying eye upon the small creation below. The honor and fame of discovering the much sought for North Pole will fall to Mr. Meyer. He will discover it one bright morning in July, and find it to be composed of a combination of the precious metals, will, after great exertion, succeed in breaking off a piece of the pole, return and present to each of the Class of 1901 a portion of the relic as an evidence of his success and a token of his esteem.

Alta Powers is the next to receive her future destiny. She will be a typical New Woman, will attempt to gain a fortune by campaigning for Women's Rights. Her husband will be a neat, thrifty housekeeper, a good cook and will bravely bear the burdens of house work? He will be exceedingly proud of his ambitious wife, and when he hears of her renowned speeches, he will smother the sigh that rises in his manly breast and scrub with renewed vigor the kitchen floor. But tiring in this attempt the former Miss Powers will retire and devote herself to the study of law. In 1908 she will be admitted to the bar, and will later win fame and name in the Old as well as the New World, as an "honest" lawyer. For a brief space of time her unique ideas will cause her to be quietly ignored by the public, but when they have become more widely spread her reputation as a second Portia, will gain for employment as a valued assistant by the most eminent men of her day.

In the course of a few years it is said that Amanda Kampert will be head teacher of mathematics in one of the greatest universities, and the expectations of her friends that she will hand down an honored name to posterity is not a vain illusion. The realm of her greatest success will be mathematics. Kampert's "Trigonometry" a book in which are united the basic principles of Geometry and Trigonometry is destined to be the greatest text book of futurity. Some of the principles evolved by her profound mind and set forth in her great book are "How to square the Circle, also a logical demonstration showing the falsity of the long accepted theorem, that, in a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equivalent to the sum of the squares of the arms." Her renowned theorem will read as follows: In a right triangle the square of the hypotenuse plus the square of the apothem of the inscribed circle, multiplied by the cube of the bisector of the right angle, divided by the square root of the radius of the circumscribed circle, is equivalent to the sum of the arms, less the 12th root of the product of these sides into cube root, divided by the difference of the arms. Miss Kampert, like all school teachers, will amass a large fortune, will erect a beautiful mansion in Boston and, in 1920, invite the Class of 1901 to visit her—paying all their expenses. They will receive the following: "I invite you to my Boston domicile, and at the same time I assure you that as a class you are not forgotten but neglected, but as the mere lapse of time is not inimical to, or incompatible with the idea of reparation of injury or injustice, whether simply material or highly spiritual the presence of your kindred spirit would be welcome at my palatial domicile." The invitation will be accepted and a happy reunion will take place at Miss Kampert's beautiful home.

The veil of the future has been lifted for a brief space of time. Will the prophecy of the Gypsy come true? In each case Clotho has spun the thread of life, in which the bright and dark lines are intermingled. Lachesis has twisted it and under her fingers it has been now strong and now weak. "Twist ye, twine ye, even so, Mingle the shades of joy and woe, Hope and fear and peace and strife, In the thread of human life."

Whether these prophetic readings prove to be realities or merely pleasant fancies, we are sure that for each one there will be darkness as well as sunshine, adversity as well as prosperity. But whatever course we may pursue, whatever path we choose to walk, may each

"So live that when the summons comes to join, That innumerable caravan that moves To that mysterious realm, where each shall take His chamber in the silent halls of death, Go forth not like the quarry slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed, By an unfaltering trust, approach his grave Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to peaceful dreams."

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WAUCONDA.

Miss Mabel Mullen was a Chicago visitor Monday.

A. E. Kirwan was a Lake Zurich visitor Wednesday.

Messrs. Potter and Lamb of Chicago are the guests of C. W. Sowles.

John Blank, who was seriously ill the first of the week, is now convalescent.

Messrs. Green and Jole of Chicago spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Green.

Miss Grace Gracoff returned to her home in Chicago Wednesday, after a few days visit with Miss Jennie Green.

FOR SALE—Fine large house and desirable lot in Evanston. M. C. McIntosh, 420 Ashland Block, Chicago.

Mrs. Farnsworth and child of Mexico, accompanied by a nurse, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hubbard.

Messdames C. A. and George Hapke and families went to Waukegan Wednesday to spend a few days with relatives and friends.

Imitators have been many. Thoughtful people have learned that true merit comes only with the genuine Rocky Mountain Tea made by Madison Medicine Co. 35c. Ask your druggist.

Saturday afternoon the Wauconda Juniors and the Barringtons crossed bats at Bangs' ball park. The game started out well, but soon the Juniors landed on the opposing twirler's curves and when the game was finished it was found that they had scored 37 runs, while the opposition, who could do nothing with Capt. Griswold's men, had registered but three times. The features of the game were the pitching of Griswold and the fielding of Senator, who was watching the Juniors' left garden. The Barrington battery was Wolf, Sotd and Wooding; Wauconda, Griswold and Potter.

The Illinois Concert and Comedy Co., which has been giving nightly exhibitions in our village, and incidentally selling medicine, gave the final exhibition Saturday evening. A contest had been started in the early part of the week for the most popular lady in town to whom a fine diamond ring would be presented. There were five candidates in the field, Misses Ruth Neville, Ruth Smith, Lilah Golding, Jennie Brooks and Mary Freund. After the votes were counted it was announced that Miss Freund was the winner, received 1,122 votes. Miss Golding, with 927 votes, was a close second, and was given the promise of a ring. A package of medicine had to be purchased to vote, and Wauconda now has enough medicine on hand to cure all ailments during the century.

The event of the season was a lawn party at the home of C. W. Sowles on Monday evening. About twenty guests were present when all had arrived and four hammocks, two settees and a lawn furnished ample room for all, although the hammocks were at a premium all evening. This, of course, necessitated a sham battle every fifteen minutes and sometimes oftener until 11 o'clock, when all were requested to enter the house and partake of refreshments, which consisted of ice cream, cake and lemonade. This following by a few selections of instrumental and vocal music, after which all again repaired to the lawn and a flash-light picture of the group was taken, Dr. Sowles performing the operation. When all departed it was past the midnight hour, and thanking their host for such a pleasant evening bade him good night and many returns of the enjoyable event.

CARPENTERSVILLE.

Irving Miller of Elgin visited his brother here Monday.

Mrs. Belle Ross of Ohio was at Mrs. Letitus Clark's this week.

Mrs. Maggie Matthews and daughter, Miss Ella, were visitors here.

Mrs. Dora Shufeldt of Algonquin visited Mrs. J. Tolstad this week.

Mrs. Wm. Carter and son Walter of Algonquin were visitors Tuesday.

Miss Grace Miller has returned from Wisconsin, where she has been attending school.

FOR SALE—The Rethmeier farm of 80 acres in Barrington and 5 acres of timber in town of Hanover. Half cash balance on time. M. C. McIntosh.

Wm. Oatman of Dundee and Miss Alicia Whittaker were married here Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Whittaker, Rev. H. M. Herrick of Dundee officiating.

Don't get side-tracked in business. Dullness sometimes passes for death. Men with brains reach the goal. Rocky Mountain Tea puts gray matter into one's head. 35c. Ask your druggist.

FOR SALE—A few small farm mortgages. Excellent security. I invite investigation. M. C. McIntosh.

ENGLISH SPARROWS.

Dates at Which These Birds Were Imported into This Country.

I have been asked several times lately at what date the common English sparrows were imported into the United States and by whom.

It seems that the first attempt was made in 1858 by a private citizen of Portland, Me. In the fall of that year he liberated six sparrows, and they immediately made themselves at home in his garden and outbuildings. For a few years these birds and their descendants were seen in and about the town in small squads. These birds multiplied until in the winter of 1871 a flock of them appeared in every neighborhood, thus showing their tendency to spread over adjoining territory.

About 1800 12 birds were imported and liberated near Madison square, New York city, and this was repeated for several seasons.

In 1864 the commissioners of New York liberated 14 birds in Central park. About this time numerous persons returning from abroad brought a few birds home and set them at liberty in and about Jersey City.

The craze for importing these birds spread, and in 1868 the city government of Boston imported a great number. But the birds had not been carefully handled, and they did not thrive, and others were brought over. The birds which survived from these various importations were carefully fed and looked after by the city government.

In 1869 a thousand were imported and liberated in the city of Philadelphia, and soon the birds spread over all adjacent territory.

About this time the Smithsonian institution became interested in bringing these birds to this country, so they imported 300, but most of them died. In 1871 the same institution brought over another lot, and they were successfully cared for.

From this it is seen that the birds have started from a number of points and were not one or two importations to New York, as is usually supposed.—Washington Post.

STOVES.

Owing to the mildness of the climate in Portugal heating stoves are rarely used in that country.

Heating and cooking stoves are both used by the upper classes in Greece, but the lower classes still live without using either.

Very few heating and cooking stoves are used in Paraguay. All the houses have brick stoves built in them, so that iron stoves have little or no sale.

Stoves made of tiling are in general use in Austria. They are said to be superior to iron stoves on account of the great economy of fuel possible by their use.

There is in the Mediterranean countries a widespread prejudice against artificial heat, and consequently not more than one house in six is ever heated during the winter time.

Iron cooking stoves are almost an unknown luxury among the people of South America and the West Indies. They still cook in open fireplaces and by other primitive methods.

The cooking stove, as it is known in the United States, does very little service in France. A few are in use in the country, but in most farmhouses the cooking is done in a large open fireplace. In the cities a furnace is built in the small kitchen.

Paying the Landlord.

The proprietor of one of the new apartment houses near Fifth avenue has paid a rather heavy penalty for having a cartoonist as one of his tenants. The artist wanted some changes made in the decoration of his apartment, and the proprietor declined to make them. The proprietor's features are pronounced, and he wears long, flowing side whiskers. His face, distorted to suit the cartoonist's fancy, has appeared nearly every week in one of the comic papers. Sometimes the proprietor figures as the villain and again as the countryman who is bunked every week in the pages of this publication. The cartoonist lets the whiskers grow from week to week; then, just as his victim imagines that they will grow so long that his friend will not recognize him, the artist trims the whiskers down again. The proprietor of the apartment house has concluded that the only way in which he can get even with the cartoonist is to put in a bill for services as model.—New York Sun.

Disheartening.

Even the clergyman, noble and inspiring as his vocation is, has now and then his bad moments.

"Oh, sir," said a poor woman to a Scotch minister, who was by no means a popular preacher, "well do I like the day when you give us the sermon."

"Indeed!" said the minister, flushing with pleasure, "I wish there were more like you, my good woman. It is seldom I hear such words from any one."

"Maybe their hearing's stronger than mine, sir," said the woman promptly, "but when you preach I can always get a good seat."—Youth's Companion.

A Clock Run by Balls.

A clock owned in England is run by balls which fall into pockets on the right side of a wheel, which revolves and operates the works. The balls drop into a drawer when the wheel revolves far enough. The clock is "wound up" by placing the balls in a receptacle on top of the clock.—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

The first anthracite coal known to be such was discovered at Mauch Chunk, Pa., in 1791. The Lehigh Coal Mining company began business in the same year, making a commodity of the recent discovery.

THE BLEEDING CURE.

A RELIC OF THE MEDICAL METHODS OF A CENTURY AGO.

The Barbarous Practice of "Cupping" Suffering Humanity Still Has Its Adherents—The Operation a Somewhat Delicate One.

One hundred years ago the sovereign balm for every ill, from fainting to fever, was bleeding. The wonder is that a human race was left to admit the folly of the practice. It was the correct method of the day, recommended and employed by the best physicians of the time. The surgeon who attended George Washington in his last illness first set about bleeding his august patient. The story is that he took several cups of blood from the vigorous arm of Washington and then diagnosed the case. Washington died. Some say that if he had not been bled he probably would have lived.

The cry comes, But that was a century ago! In sharp contrast stands the wonderful advances made by modern surgery. Thankfully it may be said that such is the truth. But sometimes customs die hard, and today the doctrine of "cupping" has devotees as faithful as those who gave up their life sustaining fluid in Washington's time. This is a startling statement. The writer would have been skeptical if he had not learned its truth himself.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this gruesome form of treatment was the work of the barber. That guild has maintained its prerogative into the twentieth century. In a certain little side street in New York, crushed between two towering brick buildings, stands a timid story and a half frame house. The suggestive striped pole which emblazons the art of the dweller within juts over the walk. In the window hangs a sign bearing the word "Cupping." If today were set back to 1700, the pole alone would tell the story. Times, they say, have changed, and so the sign.

The barber is a German. He was much surprised at the question asked. Everybody knew that cupping was a necessity, especially in the spring, he said. Sometimes, he added, he was so busy that little time remained for his shaving and hair cutting of customers.

"Ach, yes," said the barber, "it keeps me a busy man. How strange you say that you thought it no longer was practiced. People come here morning, noon and night every day, but mostly do they come here in the spring and fall. It is then that the blood needs drawing off. If you have a pain in your head, you come to me. I take my little cup, burn the air in it out, push down my little knives just behind your ear of the neck, and when the cup is full I take it away. If your headache is not better yet, I take another cup, so be it that the bleeding stop not, upon the other side. Maybe your back pains; I cut you a little on the side. Your arm pains; I draw the blood from your wrist."

The barber bared his arm. The skin was crossed with tiny, pale nicks, like those one sees on the wrist of a morphine victim.

"Twelve is the number of cups I draw at one sitting," the barber said. "It is a bad pain that will not be gone then. If you come again the next day with the pain, I draw off more until the ache has disappeared completely."

The cups look like sherry glasses with the stems removed. The knife, or lancet, is arranged like a name stamp. Pressure on a spring plunger drives the little blades, which are arranged in pairs or triplets, into the skin. It is here that the skill of the operator comes into play. When the incisions are made in the neck too violent, a tap on the plunger might mean the severing or wounding of an artery. Pressure too light would not let the blood flow fast enough. The barber must have a trained touch.

Upon the condition of the cup much depends. The air is exhausted by means of a tiny alcohol flame. This makes a vacuum. The cup is pressed on lightly, but firmly. The blood rushes under the skin beneath its rim; then, like a flash, the little knives are pushed down, and the bleeding begins. The operator never takes more than 12 cups at one sitting. That would mean perhaps a half pint of blood.

This system of bleeding for human ailments harks back to the earliest times. All through the middle ages it was the healing balm for the sufferings of mankind. The ancients firmly believed that the loss of blood in this manner drew from their systems the "noxious humors" which afflicted them. The advent of the modern school of medicine and surgery did away with the process as a universal therapeutic measure. It was not until the nineteenth century was nearly half completed, however, that physicians abandoned it as a practice.—New York Tribune.

A Trait of the Sex.

A traveling man who had been absent on a long trip just returned, and his 4-year-old daughter would not at first come near him. Every time he approached her she ran away. The father finally sat down on the floor and, picking up some toy dishes, asked his daughter to come and play party with him.

This had the desired effect, and the child came and played with her parent, who asked her why she didn't come to him before.

"Oh, papa," replied the youngster, "I'm so shy."—Pittsburg Press.

Sweeping.

A young man who had just entered the office of Jeremiah Mason, the great New Hampshire legal luminary, to study law asked him where he should begin. Mason, pointing to the books on the library shelves, answered laconically, "Anywhere."

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Best Prepared Paint.

Has a world-wide reputation to sustain. It is the highest product of a half-century's successful experience in the paint business. It is the backbone of our trade. The Best Prepared Paint is a painter's paint and is largely used by practical workmen in preference to the old method of mixing by hand. It is more convenient and profitable for them as well as the consumer.

Put up in gallon, half-gallon and quart cans. 52 handsome colors to select from.

Color card free for the asking.



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CREOLITE.

Handsome and durable floor paint. Put up in gallon, half-gallon and quart cans in 8 colors. Dries over night without tack. Best mineral paint on the market and is guaranteed to wear.

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Our Climax Buggy Paint is prepared much in the same way as a coach color. Dries with a hard glossy finish. Put up in quart, pint and half-pint in black, red, wine, green, yellow, brewster green, blue and carmine.

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BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Mildred Trevanion

CHAPTER XI.

Lady Eagleton rejoiced exceedingly at Roy's departure, while Mabel mourned, and Mildred with her mother expressed trust sympathy. But, as there comes to every grief some grain of comfort, so the third morning there came to Mabel a letter directed in an unknown handwriting, which she took with falsely assumed indifference that tallied but badly with her brightened eyes, and carried away to her own room, there to read and re-read it.

Her grand-aunt, who seldom came down to breakfast, and who on this particular occasion had been prompted by some evil genius so to do, had witnessed the arrival of the post-bag, the distribution of the letters, and Mabel's conscious smile and blush as she received hers. As her ladyship never forgot an injury—always making it a point to repay it, if possible four-fold—and as the late skirmish in the drawing-room was still fresh in her mind, she felt this was an opportunity not to be neglected, so she spoke as follows:

"I did not imagine it possible, Caroline, that you would allow your daughters to receive and open letters from gentlemen without first handing them to you for inspection."

"My dear Aunt Harriet, what do you mean?" asked her niece anxiously who knew her meaning well enough, but was afraid to say so.

"I may have been mistaken," said her ladyship, with heavy accentuation, and considerable severity; "but I certainly did think I saw Mabel receive a letter just now, addressed in the handwriting of a gentleman."

Hearing this Lady Caroline grew suddenly unhappy, and, half believing her aunt to be in the right, and half fearing she herself was acting with impudence toward her daughters, asked Mildred privately to find out from her sister whether the letter in question was everything it ought to be.

"Not that I wish to force myself into her confidence," Lady Caroline said—"you understand that, Mildred—I have the fullest faith in Mabel, and I know the dear child would show me her letter sooner or later—but merely to satisfy your grand-aunt; she is so hard on Mabel—that I want her to see how dutiful in reality she can be."

"I understand," said Mildred, who never despised her mother's weakness, however strong she might feel herself to be, and went up stairs to Mabel's room, which she found locked against all intruders.

"Mabel, open the door, dearest," she said, knocking gently on the outside; whereupon, after a minute's interval, Mabel did open the door, and stood on the threshold slightly defiant in appearance.

"Oh, it is you, Mildred!" she said, with an assumption of surprise.

"May I not come in darling?" inquired Miss Trevanion, reproachfully.

"Of course you can come in," "the queen" answered ungraciously moving a little to one side.

Mildred went a few steps into the room, and closed the door.

"Mabel, will you not show it to me?" she said.

"So that is it!" cried Mabel. "I thought so. Aunt Harriet's revengeful expression when the post came in was not thrown away upon me. She has been dictating to mamma, and saying of me all sorts of things as unjust as they are untrue; and mamma, in turn, has been dictating to you. Now there is no use in your trying to gloss over matters, Mildred; I can understand it all as distinctly as though I had been present. I have never before been asked to deliver up my letters for public inspection, and I don't intend to do so now. It is easy in such case to draw conclusions, and, if Aunt Harriet imagines she can control my actions, she makes a very great mistake—and so you may tell her. He did not write for her eyes—he wrote solely for mine."

She had worked herself into a high state of indignation by this time.

"Of course he did," said Mildred; "do you think I cannot understand that? Mamma said distinctly you were not to be asked to show your letter even to her, until you wished to do so of your own accord." Then, sympathetically—"Is it a love letter, Mabel?"

"Well, yes, I suppose so," acknowledged "the queen," demurely, her whole pretty, angry face breaking into smiles of inexpressible happiness, as she thought of all the love the letter contained.

Then there came the unconquerable longing to share her secret with somebody—to let some other eyes besides her own see how dearly she was beloved—to her some other voice declare how sweet and true and perfect a letter was.

"If—if you will promise faithfully, Mildred, not to tell any one, I will let you see it."

"I promise faithfully," said Mildred. And then Mabel went over to her drawer, and, having opened it, slowly and tenderly drew from it the harmless letter that had caused all the disturbance down stairs.

"Now read," she said; and, Mildred taking it, she drew back behind her sister, lest by any chance the flush that brightened her cheeks during the reading might be seen.

"My darling queen," it began, and, after the usual run of information relative to the passage, reception, climate, and suchlike uninteresting matters

strained, stiff tone that Eddie looked up amazed; and, catching sight of his mother's despairing, and Mabel's dismayed expression, discovered for the first time that he had been the cause of much disturbance in the bosom of his family for the past five minutes.

Lady Eagleton maintained a studied, not to say ominous, silence during the remainder of the meal, giving no vent to her outraged feelings until the ladies rose to return to the drawing-room, leaving the happier sex to discuss their wine in peace.

When the former were seated round the fire—for it was more than ordinarily cold even for November—and the old lady had comfortably ensconced herself in the snug arm-chair specially brought down from the upper regions to meet her wants, she began:

"Caroline, is this thing true that I have been hearing?" she said, solemnly.

"What thing, Aunt Harriet?" asked her niece, faintly.

"Don't prevaricate," said Lady Eagleton. "I warn you it is best to be open and above-board with me. Speak the truth—is it possible that you have had a cotton merchant's family on terms of intimacy at King's Abbot, enjoying free association with your daughters, your sons?"

Poor Lady Caroline felt herself a child once more, in hopeless bondage to her aunt, and crossing her soft, white hands helplessly upon her lap, looked with imploring eyes at Mildred, and Mildred looked straight into the fire.

"They were friends of George's Aunt Harriet," she ventured to murmur.

"Then they were here?" ejaculated the old woman, in an awful voice.

"Yes, they were here, confessed Lady Caroline, in a nervous whisper.

"Mabel, my smiling salts," said the dowager, and Mabel rose to comply with her demand.

"Would you wish for some eau-de-cologne, Aunt Harriet?" she asked, meekly. "It might do you good."

"I always felt George was a radical," she said, in an aggrieved voice; "I always knew his tendencies were low. But that he should go to the length of introducing to his private circle people connected with trade never for an instant occurred to me as possible, even in my wildest flights of imagination. How could you, Caroline, stand tamely by and permit such proceedings to be consummated in your house? How could you allow low, vulgar persons to associate with the members of your household?"

"But they were not at all vulgar," Lady Caroline ventured to remonstrate.

"Do not tell me," interrupted her aunt, warmly, "and do not try to excuse your conduct by endeavoring to throw a halo of respectability round such people. Edward spoke of a son; was he the sort of person to be thrown in your daughters' way—to aspire to the hand of one perhaps? Mildred, I appeal to you, as the most rightly-judging individual in this house, what was your opinion of this Mr. Young?"

Mildred's long dark eyelashes quivered slightly, and her color rose a degree as for a moment she hesitated, but, when at length she did speak, it was with perfect composure.

"I think that in bearing, look, and manner he was an unmistakable gentleman," she said—"the warmest hearted and the truest I have ever met."

Lady Eagleton was struck dumb. She was astounded. She had so entirely depended upon Mildred for support; and now she found herself with no language ready in which to express her just indignation.

"You have made me acquainted with a new phase in your character," she said to Mildred, in what was meant to be a withering tone—"one with which I have been hitherto totally unacquainted. And, as I have not an idea in common with anybody in this house—now that you have declared yourself—I think the sooner I leave it the better. I shall therefore hasten my departure even more than I have done, and beg you all to understand that I depart on Wednesday."

(To be continued.)

WHERE COFFEE CAME FROM.

Legend Gives the Lethian Berry a Romantic Origin and History.

There is extant a tale of the discovery of coffee, a story which might have suggested to Charles Lamb the idea for his "Dissertation on Roast Pig." This is the legend: Toward the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was traveling in Abyssinia, and finding himself weak and weary from fatigue he stopped near a grove. Then, being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree, which happened to be full of dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. Collecting a number of these and crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma had increased to a great extent. While wondering at this he accidentally let fall the substance into a can which contained a scant supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips; it was fresh, agreeable, and in a moment after the traveler had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and having arrived at Arden, in Arabia, he informed the multi of his discovery. This worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the effects of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor that, in gratitude to the tree he called it cabush, which in Arabic signifies force.—Chicago Chronicle.

SON OF GARIBALDI.

IS PREPARING TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

Son of the Famous General Who Entered Rome in 1867—He Has Led a Stormy Life—To Visit Chicago in September.

Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, the famous Italian revolutionist and son of the famous general who entered Rome in 1867—Garibaldi, the liberator—is preparing to visit the United States. He is coming to be present at the unveiling of a monument to his distinguished father in Chicago in September.

Gen. Garibaldi has led a stormy life and his career has been filled with thrilling events. He was educated in England and began his military career at the age of 15. He has served under the banners of Italy, France, Greece and the revolutionary flag of southern Italy. When the Italian insurrection



GEN. RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI.

VOTING IN CONGRESS.

The Reason Why Congressmen Sometimes Simply Vote "Present."

Three responses are heard to a roll-call in congress; they are "yea," "nay," and "present." The meaning of the last, unlike that of the other two, is often misunderstood, as is shown by the current phrase "voting present." There is no such thing as "voting present," since that response signifies the very avoidance of voting. It counts neither for the affirmative nor for the negative, nor does it compel either side to get out more votes to make a majority, as is usually the case in private organizations where a "blank" vote is cast. When the seventeen members of the House Ways and Means committee responded in a recent critical vote, eight yeas, seven nays and two presents, the yeas had prevailed. A majority of "those present and voting" is the usual parliamentary phrase. Saying "present" fulfills only half of this condition. Why do congressmen make this response, then, when its effect is like that of no vote? The reasons are diverse. Sometimes men desire to go on record as neutrals particularly when their real position is one of antagonism to that of their party. A member may also have a private or personal interest in a contest before congress, and so, like a judge, refuse to take any part in its decision. In such circumstances he may respond "present," making an explanation thereafter of his reason. These cases are exceedingly rare. In actual practice in the House of Representatives the system of pairing accounts for most of the "present" responses. A member is paired with somebody who is supposedly absent. If he responds "present," and subsequently finds that his "pair" is for any reason released, he is at liberty to change his record to yea or nay, as he prefers, while if he had remained in his seat during two roll calls, that roll would have been forfeited. Thus "present" usually means that a man is paired with somebody who is away, but that he wishes to reserve to the last his voting rights in case that pair should chance to be "declared off" by mutual consent.—Youth's Companion.

WHY THE MALE SHIRT WAIST COME?

The male shirt waist, says a traveling man in the haberdashery line, is so far from being a dead issue that I wouldn't be at all surprised to see it universally adopted in this country at any rate, within the next two or three years. It is going to have five or ten times as great a vogue this summer as it had last season, as I am in a position to know. The big firms of shirt makers have felt the masculine pulse in this matter, and the verdict is all in favor of the shirt waist. They have accordingly gone in heavily during the past fall and winter for the manufacture of hot weather shirt waists for men, and it's the best gamble in the world that their product won't be

of 1869, of which he was the leader, was crushed, he fled for his life and for some weeks was protected by the noted brigands, the Cimiglianese brothers, in the forest of the Sila. They aided him to escape to Greece. Upon the birth of the present King of Italy he was granted an amnesty, but on his return to his native land was arrested. After many difficulties he finally succeeded in joining his distinguished father in France.

In 1874 he gave up his military life and married an English lady. Being without an occupation he determined to try his fortunes in Australia. There at various times he was engaged as a workman and a storekeeper and finished as secretary to Sir James McCulloch, premier of Victoria. After his return to Italy he was elected to parliament, but found legislative life uncongenial and resigned before the end of his term. He is now living quietly in his mountain home at Rofredro, in the Roman Appennines. He has ten children and one of his daughters is now attending school in this country.

GEN. RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI.

Money in New York Savings Banks.

There is more money in New York savings banks this year than ever before. There are more depositors and a larger sum due each. The number of open accounts is 2,072,190. There is an increase for the year of 39,000. The total amount deposited to these accounts is nearly \$1,000,000,000. During the year \$268,235,513 was added to this sum. The amount due each depositor at present is \$457. The interest paid or credited during the past year amounted to \$31,339,820. The expense of running the savings banks was but \$2.56 per \$1,000. This is a reduction of six cents per thousand over the previous year, and of 40 cents per thousand in the last four years.

A Family of Balloonists.

Louis Godard, the noted French aeronaut, who will soon attempt to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, is the son of a famous balloonist and has reared his own son to the same perilous calling. He has made nearly a thousand aerial journeys and has a large number of decorations conferred upon him by European monarchs.

WOMAN AND BIT OF MUD.

Splash of Dirt Lights on Gorgeous Personage's Nose.

She was a most gorgeous personage. She rode in a glittering victoria of the latest build, the chains attached to the horses' outfit clanged beautifully, the coachman couldn't have sat up any straighter without having a disaster to his backbone, and not a woman she met could come within a thousand miles of her white tulle hat, with the pink roses under the brim. Her gown was a mass of delicate chiffon frills and lace. Altogether a large pair of gold bonbon tongs should have gone with the outfit to lift her out and into the carriage, because she could not have been touched any other way without spoiling her appearance. Considering all this, she might have bestowed a sweet and gracious smile on lesser atoms of humanity, but instead of that she wore her haughtiest, most disdainful frown. It evidently came straight from Paris, packed in violet sachets, it was so perfect in its way. Women wearing their last year's frocks simply withered up under it and tried to hide behind lampposts and trees till she got by. The queen of Sheba could not have appeared more arrogant, more imperious and disregardful of the rest of the world. Just then a high tandem cart spun by her carriage, the leader kicked his heels in equine playfulness and a large, fat, whole-souled chunk of Fairmount park mud landed squarely on the tip of the untouchable regal lady's nose. After that the women in the last year's gowns felt lots better and more resigned.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Pike County Miracle.

Velpen, Ind., June 17.—Wm. O. B. Sullivan, a farmer of this place, and who is a brother of ex-Representative Sullivan of Pike and Dubois counties, has had a remarkable experience recently.

Mr. Sullivan is 49 years of age, and has been a citizen of Pike County for 30 years. For two years, he has suffered much with kidney trouble and rheumatism. His shoulders and side were very sore and stiff, and his back was so bad he could hardly straighten up at all. He had palpitation of the heart, and a smothering which was very distressing. He used three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and is as strong and well as ever he was. He pronounces his cure a miracle. Mr. Sullivan's statement of his case is startling.

"A month ago I was a cripple. Today I can do a hard day's work every day, and have not a single ache or pain."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have done some wonderful cures in Indiana, but none more miraculous than that in the case of Mr. Sullivan.

Real Pleasures of the Auto.

To any one having the slightest aptitude for things mechanical, the study of an automobile soon becomes an absorbing passion. There is a beauty, a fascination about a perfectly constructed and smoothly working piece of machinery that is apparent even to the unscientific mind. To take control of this materialized energy, to draw the reins over this monster with its steel muscles and fiery heart—there is something in the idea that appeals to an almost universal sense, the love of power. Add the element of danger, and the fascination inherent in automobiling as a sport is not difficult to understand.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 3¢ the price of coffee. 15¢ and 25¢c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

America Beating Germany.

The lead pencil industry in Germany is at present suffering from American competition. It is alleged that our success in this branch of industry is mostly due to the perfection of the machinery.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Improving Grant's Tomb.

The grounds around Grant's tomb at Riverside are to be beautified. The trees will be planted, the steel embankment terraced and asphalt walks laid.

"The Crisis" is a book every American should know, for it teaches him anew to reverse the memory of the men to whom this nation owes its continued existence, to bow in gratitude to even the least of them who struggled on the hustings and in daily life, or later shouldered a musket that this nation, under God, should have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth.—New York Mail and Express.

"I knew it was going to turn out a particularly cold, rainy and disagreeable day." "How? Because you forgot your umbrella?" "No. I saw the street lines were running more open cars than usual."

Money to loan at low rates on farm property. List your surplus money with me I pay 4% to 5 per cent. interest on sums of \$100 and up. Northwestern farms and city property bought and sold. References Elwyn F. Larson, Durand, Wisconsin.

Prussia gave 1,238 medals last year to 614 couples who celebrated diamond and golden wedding anniversaries.

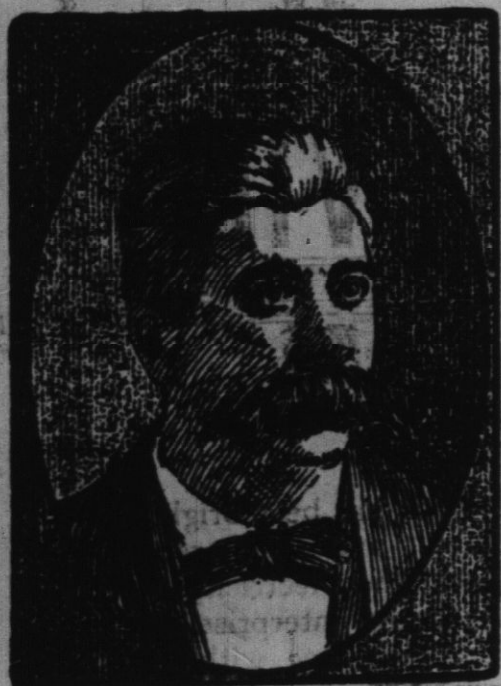
A BATTLE-AX MAYOR.

THE LATE MR. GLEASON, OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

The Most Unique Figure in American Municipal Politics—His Stormy Career—A Fighter in Every Sense—Street Railroad Magnate.

One of the most unique figures in American municipal politics, Patrick Jerome Gleason, died of heart failure the other day at his home in Long Island City, as mayor and absolute monarch of which he achieved a celebrity which made his name as familiar to newspaper readers for a time as that of the president. Gleason was a fighter, figuratively and literally. He thrived on contention and his love of strife continued from the day he whipped all the boys of his native parish in Ireland until he made a physical attack on the property of a railroad corporation in Long Island, ripping up its tracks with his own hands, smashing its fences with a broad ax and gaining for himself the sobriquet of the "battle-ax mayor." Though his powers were curtailed by the incorporation of Long Island City into Greater New York, he remained active in public affairs, and even at the time of his death men were discussing what he would do in the next primaries.

A Natural Fighter.
Born in Tipperary, Ireland, April 15, 1844, he came to this country at the age of 15 and worked in a brewery. It is said that on the day of his arrival in this country he got into a fight with two volunteer firemen and whipped both. When the civil war broke out he was one of eight brothers who went to the front. He was 6 feet 2 inches in height and the smallest of the lot, his twin brother Philip being 6 feet 7 inches tall. During the war he was somewhat slender, but in later years took on flesh and weighed 250 pounds. His war record was a good one, his giant frame always appearing where the fighting was the thickest. At the close of the war he engaged in the distilling business and made a fortune in a few years. While in this business he was charged with defrauding the government out of \$415,000, but was



EX-MAYOR GLEASON.
acquired. In 1872 he entered politics, running for assembly, and was defeated. He had spent all his money and took the defeat so much to heart that he started for California. On the way he was shipwrecked off the coast of Mexico. Reaching San Francisco he sold a distiller's secret to a brewer for \$5,000 and upon this foundation built a fortune of \$20,000, serving beef under contracts to institutions.

Street Railroad Magnate.
Returning to Long Island, he secured a contract to build a street railroad. He worked with a pick and ax with a gang of men building the road, and when it was completed he drove the first car over it, and continued to do this until he could afford to put more cars on the road. He acted not only as driver, but as conductor, starter, cashier, treasurer, president and repairer of the line. He had one car and three horses. Afterward he became president of the company. He continued to extend his railroad enterprises until he owned several lines in Long Island City.

His Political Career.
Early in the '80s, when he was elected alderman, began Gleason's career as the most dominant force in Long Island City politics. He caused an investigation of city affairs, in consequence of which the mayor was arrested and the city treasurer committed suicide, while Gleason was hailed as a public benefactor. In 1887 he was elected mayor.

The city's affairs were in a wretched condition. Its treasury was empty, its school teachers, the police and other city officials were in some cases two years in arrears for salary. There was no fire department, no street or gas fund, and the civic credit was gone. In a short time Mayor Gleason changed all this; he straightened out the tangles in every department of the city's government, and from the verge of bankruptcy the city was restored to a solid financial basis. He established a paid fire department, built school-houses and an excellent water supply system, wiped out the floating debt and reduced the tax rate, which was at one time as high as six per cent.

Fighting Street Railroads.
Next to Gleason's fight against Mayor De Bevoise the struggle of his life was with the Long Island Railroad company, which had closed up various city streets with gates and sheds.

It was the big mayor's custom to sally out ax in hand and chop down these obstructions himself. On one occasion he armed the entire police force with axes, and made a clean sweep of all the railroad property which he thought was on city lands. For five years, too, he fought the Standard Oil company, and though he made a determined

stand he was finally forced to admit that the undertaking was too much, even for the champion of fighting mayors. But he kept right on fighting telephone, telegraph and lumber companies; he fought Union College, which is Protestant, and Calvary cemetery, which is Catholic, and he fought the ferry companies, reducing the fare from four to three cents. After being mayor for two consecutive terms of three years each Gleason was defeated in 1892 by Sanford. He wouldn't admit the defeat, though—that wasn't his way—but remained in possession of city hall until January 20, 1893, when the police, acting under an order from the court, ejected him. He was elected again in 1895 and served until consolidation wiped Long Island City, as a separate municipality, off the map.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER DISASTERS.

Appalling Loss of Life in Wrecks During the Past 60 Years.

The recent loss on the Mississippi at Brunkhorst, Ill., of the steamship City of Paducah calls attention to other dreadful tragedies on the mighty river of waters. Since the beginning of 1837 there have been 43 disasters in which great loss of life resulted. On Oct. 29 of that year the Monmouth exploded its boiler and became a total wreck. It had on board 480 emigrant Creek Indians, 234 of whom were drowned. Shortly after the General Brown ran upon a snag and sank, losing 60 lives. The De Soto, Nov. 15, 1844, collided with the Buckeye and lost 60 lives. In 1849 the Louisiana, while racing, exploded its boiler and lost by burning or drowning 100 lives. June 13, 1853, the Pennsylvania raced and exploded, losing 100 lives. Later in the same year the Ben Lewis exploded while racing and lost 35 lives. June 24, 1860, the Miami just after it had left Cairo exploded its boiler, killing in the fire or water 150 passengers. Near the same place, a little below Cairo, Oct. 27, 1869, the Stonewall burned in broad day, causing the loss of 200 passengers. The whole number of the lives that were lost in the 43 terrible steamboat disasters is 1,760. This number does not represent, probably, one-quarter of the actual total of the losses of human life in the hundreds of minor accidents on the "father of waters" in the last 60 years.

SCARED BY RUSSIA.

Norway and Sweden Alarmed Over Possible Muscovite Designs.

Norway and Sweden are suffering from a Russian scare. The people fear that the Russification of Finland is only a preparatory step to making the Scandinavian peninsula feel the claws of the northern bear. The first step to this would be the massing of Russian troops in Finland. This may take place sooner than most people expect. The ground has been prepared carefully and from the crushing of a subject nation Russian activity in Finland may grow into a direct menace to two independent kingdoms, changing from a domestic tragedy to an affair of grave international concern.

The population of Sweden and Norway is only about 7,000,000, as compared to Russia's 130,000,000. The standing army of Sweden and Norway amounts to less than 60,000 men, as compared with Russia's standing army of 896,000. To seize upon the Scandinavian peninsula, thus commanding the entrance into the Baltic and making that body of water practically a closed sea, and to have Norway and Sweden to draw upon for seamen for her navy and merchant marine, would add immensely to the preponderance of Russia in Europe and increase her power more than any other single conquest the armies of the Czar ever made.

Prussia to Husband Her Coal.

As a measure of self-preservation Prussia, it is reported, will nationalize some of her coal lands. The radical legislation to that end will not be, however, on Henry George's line of confiscation. A fair price will be paid to the present owners. The state will thus acquire sufficient fuel to operate the most important railways and it will work the mines on a system of the utmost justice to the miners. The step, if taken, will be the first official confession that Prussia feels the approaching diminution of the British coal deposits, a fear emphasized by the suggestion in high quarters that an export duty be put on German coal to keep it at home.

President Loubet a Literary Man.

President Loubet of France is a literary man. He has read enormously, and because of his habit of early rising, quite common among country people, even at the Elysees palace, he finds time to read; and not only read newspapers, but the reviews and books. He reads quickly, seizes well the gist of a writing, criticizes fairly, and in consequence gets much profit from his reading. Besides that, he is assisted by a fine memory, which not only recalls to him what he has read, but also every scene through which he has passed. In that way he has accumulated a vast experience relating to men and things.

Spanish Stores.

In many parts of Spain the "stove" in general use is made from an empty petroleum oil can, by cutting a hole near the bottom on one of the sides to make a draft, the can being lined with gypsum to the pleasure of the constructor, giving the fire space accordingly. The stove thus made, primitive as it is in its appearance, is effective in purpose and costs the equivalent of but a few cents of our money.

The grape has more sugar in it than any other fruit, nearly 15 parts in 100 being sugar. The peach has least, only 1 1/2 per cent.

WONDERFUL GEYSERS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.

No Other Region in the World Abounds in Such a Variety of Attractions.

The most wonderful scenery in the world is in Yellowstone National Park, the great natural curiosity shop of the universe. Nowhere else, within equal bounds, are found so many natural wonders grouped, almost as if by design, for the special convenience of sight-seers. The wonders of the Alps and the Himalayas, could they be gathered together and compressed into an equal space, could not hope to rival in grandeur, in variety nor in number, the attractions of the Yellowstone. Were all the attractions except the geysers removed, the region would still be famed world wide, drawing nature lovers from all countries to witness the exhibitions of unequalled power of these matchless giants, which, with a roar that may be heard long distances, spout huge columns of seething water high into the air, sustaining them there for varying lengths of time. Old Faithful, with a regularity that begot its name, at intervals of 65 to 75 minutes, sends up a huge column of water 150 feet into the air, remaining active for four minutes. Giant, with a deafening roar, spouts 250 feet every third day for 90 minutes, while Geantess, at longer intervals and with slightly less power, maintains activity for twelve hours at a stretch. Many others, at intervals ranging from five minutes to several days, spout water to varying heights, remaining active for periods ranging from one second to an hour or more. In all, there are thirty-three members of this interesting Geyser family of sufficient importance to deserve special mention. Twenty-eight of these are in Upper basin, and when several of them, with their rainbow tints, spouting at once, the scene is indescribable. Other scenes of grandeur that abound in favored mountainous regions pass in endless review before the enchanted tourist, all sense of fleeting time being lost in their admiration.

Travel to the park, following improved transportation facilities, has greatly increased in recent years. Leaving the Oregon Short Line at Montida, Montana, after a pleasant ride through changing scenes from Salt Lake City, comfortable stage coaches run to and through the park, making the trip at easy stages in five days, four of which are spent among nature's wonders, and the other among delightful scenery. Good hotels are conveniently located in the park for sight-seers, where one may stay indefinitely, at very reasonable cost.

A Comprehensive Trip.

If you are going to California this Summer and the Round-Trip Rates in effect for the Fifth International Convention of the Epworth League, should decide you to do so, why not go and return the most interesting ways? The Southern Pacific Company offer Three-Routes—via St. Paul and Minneapolis along the northern border and Portland, Oregon; via the famous Shasta Route, via Denver, Salt Lake and Ogden, the great Ogden or Overland Route or via New Orleans, through Houston, San Antonio and El Paso, along the Mexican border, the Sunset Route. The tickets, which will be on sale July 6th to 13th inclusive, good for return until August 31st, can be purchased to read going via any of these routes and returning via either of the others. For particulars address W. G. Neimyer, General Western Agent, S. P. Co., 233 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

A Millionaire Policeman.

Not many policemen are millionaires, even in New York, where the perquisites of men in blue are said to be the richest. Officer Clarence Routh of New Orleans is worth more than the amount named. He owns 100 acres of land in the Texas oil region and has refused an offer of \$1,500,000 for it, believing it to be worth \$2,000,000. He calmly patrols his beat, waiting for a satisfactory offer.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/2 as much. All grocers sell it 15c and 25c.

Wants Copyright Limitations Extended.
Frad Cosima Wagner has protested against the proposed Prussian copyright law limiting an author's rights in musical composition to thirty years after his death. She wants the copyright of her husband's compositions to be extended to fifty years.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, itching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Cheap Shave.

There are places on the Bowery in New York where a man can get a shave for 3 cents. For 2 cents more he can have his face washed with bay rum.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway has got out a neat booklet descriptive of the beautiful summer resorts at Spirit and Okoboji Lakes in Northwestern Iowa. Free copies will be mailed upon application to Jno. G. Farmer, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The custom of attending religious services in evening dress is said to be gaining in popularity among London's smart society.

NEW FAST TRAIN TO COLORADO

Via Missouri Pacific Railway.

The Missouri Pacific Railway is now operating double daily service from St. Louis and Kansas City to points in Colorado, Utah and the Pacific coast. Trains leave St. Louis 9 a. m., and 10:10 p. m., Kansas City 6 p. m. and 10 a. m., carrying through sleeping cars between St. Louis and San Francisco without change. Excursion tickets now on sale. For further information address Company's agents.

H. C. TOWNSEND,

G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Extended tour, leisurely itinerary with long stops in the Park. Private coaches for exclusive use on the drive. Pullman sleeping and dining cars. Established limit to number going. Escort of the American Tourist Association. Reau Campbell, General Manager, 1423 Marquette Building, Chicago. Colorado and Alaska tours also.

Tickets include all Expenses Everywhere.

Train leaves Chicago via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, Tuesday, July 9, 10:00 p. m.

BOOK OF YELLOWSTONE PARK SCENERY.

Many of the beautiful scenes in Yellowstone National Park have been photographed and for the first time are presented to the public in a beautiful folder published by the Oregon Short Line Railway. In addition to the views, which would adorn any home, there is a great deal of information concerning the best way to visit the park that should be in the hands of all who contemplate visiting this storehouse of wonders. Send 4 cents in stamps to D. E. Burley General Passenger and Ticket Agent Oregon Short Line Railway, Salt Lake City, Utah, for a copy of this work of art.

"Smart Set" Will "Do" Europe.

Washington's "smart set" is developing a lively interest this season in coaching, and a number of parties are forming for trips through England, France, Norway and Sweden.

Pilo's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

A handle to a man's name doesn't make him any easier to handle.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

A lazy man is never inclined to decline a chance to recline.

DR. CRANE'S QUAKER TONIC TABLETS Produce rich red blood. If you need a tonic, try them. 50c at Druggists.

London is to have an automatic ham sandwich machine.

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

Kaffirs own nine-tenths of the 12,000,000 acres of Natal.

Cox's Cough Balm

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

The author's train of thought is a construction train.

Readers for Governor Barnes.
The school teachers of Oklahoma have given Governor Barnes of that territory a pair of driving horses as a recognition of his work for the public schools of that territory.

Pain, suffering, Wizard Oil could not live together, so pain and suffering moved out. Ask your druggist about it.

The fashion in ideals, like the fashion in other things, is subject to more or less capricious change.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

If you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experience of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of Canada, or to C. J. Broughton, 1233 Monmouth Block, Chicago, or E. T. Holmes, Room 6, "Big Four" Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

SPEED!

A high-grade tire, to be worthy of its name, should possess four virtues—speed, easy riding qualities, ability to wear, ease of repair.

G & J Tires have all these virtues. When punctured, take off the outer cover, repair the inner tube and go on your way in a jiffy.

So simple a child can do it. Catalogue free.

G & J TIRE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

A BABY WALKER

A wonderful help to mothers. Brings health, strength and development to baby. Keeps baby quiet longer at a time than anything invented. Can't fall out or overturn it. Our booklet is free. Tells all about it. Your address on a postal card will bring a booklet, prices and recommendations from mothers and Founding Asylum using it. A. C. Fritz, Lock Box 237, Urbicerville, O.

COMANCHE LAND OPENING

2,500,000 acres. For information and maps write LOCKETT & MOSE, Comanche, I. T. Enclose stamp.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3. & \$3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Real worth of W. L. Douglas \$2 and \$3.50 shoes is \$4 to \$5. W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be equalled at any price. It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe it is the brain. We have studied the best shoe makers in the world and have planned the best shoe in the world for men. It is a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men. Take an expert's opinion. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should stamp them, if he does not, send for catalog giving full instructions how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

"NEVER SWEAT"

Is the greatest discovery of the age for the instant relief and permanent cure for bedsores, sores and sweating feet and all odorous perspiration. Full directions accompany each package which will be sent postpaid to any address for 25 cents. Your money refunded if you are not entirely satisfied with the benefits you will derive from using this wonderful remedy. Order today. "NEVER SWEAT" is prepared and sold only by A. J. KROLL, New Era Bldg., CHICAGO.

SUMMER SAUNTERINGS FOR SENSIBLE SOULS.

Consult the Canadian Pacific Railway before deciding on your summer outing. Tourists have a choice of the Rocky Mountains; the Great Lakes; Temagaming; the Algonquin Park; Niagara Falls; Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River; the Saguenay River; Land of Evangeline; the White Mountains and, in fact, all of the Best Summer Resorts of North America. Best trout and bass fishing waters in America, and lands where the large game of the continent abound. A. C. SMITH, Gen. Agent, Pass. Department, 22 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Mackinac Island and RETURN—7 days trip—\$25.

Meals and berth included. Leave Chicago Saturdays 9:00 p. m.

Escanaba, Mich. and RETURN—4 days trip—\$13.

Meals and berth included. Leave Chicago Tues. Wed. Fri. & Sat. at 9 p. m.

Muskegon or Grand Haven and RETURN \$5.

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Perfect Automatic Feed NO VALVES. NO FLOATS.

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Additional benefits. Sold right here. Cash value. We perfect and buy them. HEIRS ENTITLED. The Collins Land Co., Atlanta Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Farms for sale on easy terms, or exchange, in Pa., N. Y., Minn. or S. D. J. McNeil, Sioux City, Iowa.



DEATH

begins in the bowels. It's the unclean places that breed infectious epidemics, and it's the unclean body—unclean inside—that "catches" the disease. A person whose stomach and bowels are kept clean and whose liver is lively, and blood pure, is safe against yellow fever, or any other of the dreadful diseases that desolate our beautiful land. Some of the cleanest people outside are filthiest inside, and they are the ones who not only "catch" the infections, but endanger the lives of all their friends and relatives. There's only one certain way of keeping clean inside so as to prevent disease and that is to take CASCARETS. Perfect disinfectant and bowel strengtheners. All diseases are

PREVENTED BY

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LIVER TONIC

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE

all bowel troubles, constipation, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, grippe, pains after eating, liver trouble, mallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be free all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice, start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED

TO CURE. Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of its effectiveness. We have studied the best medicine makers in the world and will call CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. We try today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, at our simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one box, return the unused box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start with CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be free all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice, start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

WE WANT YOU TO WORK FOR US

We pay our agents from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a day to canvass for our popular and fast-selling Broom. Address: EXCELSIOR BROOM AGENCY, 3700 E. 12th St., Huntington, Indiana.

IT COMES WITH: Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U. CHICAGO, NO. 25, 1901.

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention This Paper.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, NO. 25, 1901.

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention This Paper.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY
VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON.

PRESIDENT.....MILES T. LAMEY
TRUSTEES: HENRY DONLUA
JOHN C. PLAGGE.....JOHN ROBERTSON
WILLIAM PETERS.....J. H. HATJE
WILLIAM GRUNAU.....L. H. BENNETT
CLERK.....A. L. ROBERTSON
TREASURER.....M. C. MCINTOSH
POLICE MAGISTRATE.....FRANK ROBERTSON
ATTORNEY.....JOHN DONLUA
MARSHAL.....JOHN ROBERTSON
FIRE MARSHAL.....HENRY SCHROEDER

BARRINGTON LOCALS.

Beginning today the Lake Geneva train leaving Chicago at 1:20 p. m., will stop at Barrington, arriving at 2:18 p. m.

Geo. Weimuth's infant son died early Saturday morning and was buried Sunday. Short services were held at the house.

The Sears Barrington orchestra furnished music Tuesday night for the Union High school commencement at Crystal Lake.

FOR SALE—Farm of 118 acres two miles from Barrington. Good buildings. Cheap for cash or on time. M. C. MCINTOSH.

George F. Lynch of Waukegan has been named by the democrats as their nominee for the office of county treasurer to fill the unexpired term of Jno. M. Foote, deceased.

The regular business meeting of the Epworth League which was to be held Tuesday evening, June 25, will be held Wednesday evening, June 26 at the home of Frank A. Dohmeyer.

The "man who does not advertise" is becoming rarer every day. No one ever appears to succeed in finding him except the specialist who goes into a locality with a "write up" scheme.

Between the soap trust, the starch trust, the laundry trust and the new collar and cuff trust, the humble citizen stands a good show of getting cleaned up at the usual slight advance.

A team of ball players organized in this village went to Wauconda last Saturday and allowed the Wauconda's to play horse with them. The Barrington boys were mauled good and plenty.

Camp meeting opened on the grounds of the Evangelical association in this village yesterday. But few cottages are as yet occupied, but the first of the week will see the place well populated.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Malleable Casting Company's plant at Chicago Highlands. The iron work for the roof is now being placed in position and the big steel cupola for the foundry is on the ground ready for erection.

Very low rates to C. E. convention to be held at Cincinnati July 6-10, via the North-Western line. Excursion tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates for round trip. For dates of sale etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

The state picnic of the Yeoman of America will be held at Lord's Park, Elgin, today. Band concert and fireworks in the evening. A rate of one and one-third fare has been granted on all railroads in Northern Illinois for this occasion.

Very low rates to N. E. A. convention to be held at Detroit, Mich., July 8-12 via the North-Western line. Excursion tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates. For dates of sale and limits apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Peter Fackelman has accepted a position as bridge foreman with the C. & N. W. Railway Co., in Wisconsin, and will leave Sunday evening to assume the position. He desires to thank his many patrons here for the many favors accorded him in the past.

The case of Mrs. Parker vs. Village of Barrington was called for trial at Chicago Thursday. A number of our citizens were called as witnesses. This is a case wherein Mrs. Parker sues for damages to her residence property on account of elevation of the street grade.

The lawn social given by the choir of St. Paul's Evangelical church at the parsonage last Friday evening was a complete success in every particular. The refreshments sold in large quantities the concert by the Barrington M. W. A. band was highly appreciated and merriment reigned supreme.

The republicans of Cuba held a caucus Thursday to elect delegates to the county convention held at Libertyville yesterday to nominate a candidate for the office of county treasurer to fill vacancy. Miles T. Lamey was chosen chairman of the delegation and authorized to cast the vote of the township delegates.

We devote considerable space this issue to the Commencement exercises of the High School class. The papers prepared by the graduates are published in full, excepting the lengthy historical quotations, which being familiar to all newspaper readers, we have omitted. The papers will prove interesting to all.

Beginning today a train will leave Chicago at 1:25 p. m. stopping at Northwood Park, Park Ridge, DesPlaines, Arlington Heights, Palatine and Barrington.

Senator Billy Mason says President McKinley has promised to be "with him" in his campaign for reelection, but while he is relying upon that, Comptroller Dawes is steadily garnering in the legislators who have one vote apiece. Dawes says if he has the legislature he cares not who has President McKinley.

The twenty-fifth annual session of the Lake County Teachers' Institute will be held in Waukegan June 24-29. All teachers and young persons expecting to teach are expected to attend. Prof. Greenlaw of Evanston will have charge of instruction in English, History and Pedagogy. Prof. Dudley, of the Plattville, Wisconsin, Normal will lecture June 26.

George Hager and wife were most pleasantly surprised by an army of friends and neighbors Wednesday night. The program called for a lawn fete, but the rain prevented. The crowd took possession of the house from cellar to attic and conducted the affair in their own way. There was music, dancing and refreshments. It was a genuine surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Hager.

Tomorrow the Swedish societies of Chicago will hold their annual summer fete at Fox River grove. Forty of Chicago's handomest Swedish young women have entered the competition for a queenship. Four bands will render music. Trains will run on the Northwestern road from Chicago every 15 minutes, commencing at 8:30 a. m. and continuing until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Senator Mason will be the chief orator.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Rambo visited friends in Elgin, Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Robertson and daughter visited in Chicago Saturday.

A. E. Abbs of Chicago was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Collien, Wednesday.

Philip Knopf, clerk of Cook county, was among friends here Saturday.

Miss Ella Farrar of Chicago was the guest of her grandparents this week.

Miss Laura Olcott is visiting at the home of her brother Harry in Chicago.

H. R. Burritt visited with his daughter, Mrs. E. O. Joslyn, at Marengo this week.

D. H. Crouse and wife of Chicago visited with B. H. Solt and wife this week.

H. B. Burritt and daughter, Mrs. Flora Lines, visited in Wauconda Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Wilmarth and son of Chicago, spent Sunday in our village.

Clarence Wheeler of Chicago spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in this village.

Mrs. Dr. DeWitt of Hampshire was the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. E. Smith, this week.

A. J. Redmond and family of Oak Park were guests at the home of A. L. Robertson, Sunday.

Otto Solt has been promoted to the position of conductor of a through freight on the Northwestern system.

Mrs. Vincent Davlin of Wauconda and Mrs. Norton Brown of Harvard, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hutchinson, Tuesday.

Harry Askew, who has been on the sick list for a week passed, was able to be out Thursday, but Friday he suffered a relapse and was obliged to again summon medical aid.

Matrimonial.

At the residence of the bride's parents in the village of Dundee, Saturday evening, June 15, Miss Emma Dittmann was united in marriage to Henry Pingle of Barrington. The parties to the contract are well known and esteemed by a large number of our people. Mr. Pingle is a hardworking, reliable young man, an employee of the Edward Peters livery. His chosen companion is a young lady of excellent disposition, and possesses the qualifications to make him happy. Mr. and Mrs. Pingle have settled down to the realities of married life, occupying apartments in the Brommelmkamp residence on Hough street. May their future be one of complete happiness.

Additional Flagmen.

The village board met in adjourned session Monday evening. All members were present except Trustee Plagge. A number of bills for street labor and material were presented and allowed. An old resolution, passed by the board in March, 1898, which had by some means been buried among the archives, was resurrected.

The resolution provided that the Chicago & Northwestern R'y. company be ordered to place a flagman at the Walnut street crossing. The resolution was again read and after some discussion was put on passage, President Lamey putting the trustees on record by aye and nay vote. Trustees Grunau, Robertson, Donlea and Hatji voted for it and Trustee Peters no.

Another resolution, calling on the E. J. & E. road to place a flagman at the West Main street crossing, was passed unanimously.

These are excellent orders and the public hope they may be enforced.

The clerk was instructed to notify Mrs. Jayne to have a new walk built in front of her property on West Main street.

Trustees Hatji and Peters were appointed a committee to "remove the liberty pole," and our people may witness the spectacle of those two village fathers lugging that 85 foot stick up the hill, some bright morning in the near future.

Elizabeth Leonard.

Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard, one of the highly esteemed pioneers of this section, died at the residence of her son, A. J. Leonard, of Elgin, Wednesday, June 19. Organic heart trouble accompanied by the ravages of age, was the cause of her death. A number of years ago she left the old homestead, three miles north of here, in Cuba township, and came to Barrington, erecting a comfortable home on Lake street. She was under treatment of an Elgin physician, and while consulting him there, passed away.

Mrs. Leonard was 71 years of age and was the widow of Abraham Leonard who passed away twenty years ago. She settled in Cuba township when the country was considered outside of civilization, and suffered all the trials and privations of pioneer life. She was the mother of seven children, Albert, Walter, Eliza, Amelia, Martha, William and Alfred, all grown to manhood and womanhood, William residing on the homestead.

The funeral will be held at the old home today at 11 o'clock. Interment in White cemetery.

Pupils Advanced.

The scholars in Miss Hahn's room, (the 5th) finished their tests Wednesday and laid aside their books until the opening of the fall term. The associations between the teacher and pupils during the year past have been of the most pleasant and profitable character, and the steady advancement of the children is most creditable to Miss Hahn. Thursday was given up to a season of pleasure for the pupils. There was songs from the graphophone, declamations and a supply of fruits and confectionery. The following pupils were promoted from 5th to 6th grade:

Walter Shipman, Frank Johnholz, Genevieve Dolan, Anna Reese, Earl Powers, Minnie Brinker, Fern Hutchinson, Luella Lawder, Vivian Comstock, Mamie Morrison, Grace Young, Sarah Landwer, Howard Powers, Joe Robertson, Victor Reike, Marie Dolan, Myrtle Plagge.

Promoted from 6th to 7th grade:

Roy Collien, Maud Meyer, Benjamin Brinkamp, Geo. Froelich, Florence Jahnke, Emma Lageschulte, Ewald Clausius, Olive Plagge, Jennie Lines, Lloyd Kitzon, Verne Hawley, Emma Hager, William Reese, Edna Church, Edna Knappert, Madge Bennett, Edward Volker, Hattie Palmer, Albert Werber, Malinda Shaffer, George Kirby.

Thursday Club Elect Officers.

The Woman's Thursday Club held the last meeting for the season at the residence of Mrs. Thos. Dolan Thursday evening. The program consisted of readings and music by the club members and a short address by the president, Mrs. Howarth. At the close of the program the following officers were re-elected:

President, Mrs. Wm. Howarth. Vice-president, Mrs. S. Peck. Secretary, Mrs. C. Meyer. Treasurer, Miss Cora Higley.

After the business was transacted a social hour was enjoyed and ice cream and cake were served by the hostess.

The ladies will hold their annual picnic next Thursday at Fox River Grove.

Will Investigate.

Before adjournment of the Lake County board of Supervisors, a special committee was appointed to investigate the places in the county where liquor is sold without a license. The committee is to act with the States Attorney. The following compose the committee: Messrs. S. L. Carfield, T. E. Graham, A. N. Tiffany, Dennison Huntington and R. D. Wynn. It is stated the committee will begin its labors next week. The investigation will be conducted with the utmost secrecy and will be thoroughly and properly prosecuted.

Adjudication Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Gibney, deceased, will attend the county court of Lake county, at a term thereof to be holden at the court house in Waukegan, in said county, on the first Monday of August next, 1901, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said court for adjudication.

MILES T. LAMEY, Executor.

Waukegan, June 8, 1901.

TWELFTH ANNUAL RECITALS.

Prof. J. I. Sears and Pupils will give a Series of Musicales.

The annual recitals given by Prof. J. I. Sears and pupils will be held next week as follows: Barrington M. E. church, Monday afternoon and evening and Tuesday evening; at M. E. church, Nunda, Wednesday; at M. E. church, Cary, Thursday; M. E. church, Arlington Heights, Friday and at M. E. church, Palatine, Saturday.

The programs have been arranged and the professor and pupils are laboring diligently for its success and they hope to eclipse all previous recitals. The program for Barrington is:

MONDAY AFTERNOON.
PIANO DUET, Championship March.
MASTER VERNE HAWLEY AND J. I. SEARS.
PIANO SOLO, Festi & March.
MASTER EARL POWERS.
VIOLIN SOLO, The Welcome.
MASTER WALLACE HILL.
PIANO SOLO, Twinkling Stars.
MISS ANNIE SCHAEFER.
PIANO SOLO, Valse.
MISS JEANNETTE THORPE.
VIOLIN SOLO, A Mitty Departure.
MASTER WILLIE GRUNAU.
PIANO SOLO, May Bells Ringing.
MASTER WALTER SHIPMAN.
VIOLIN SOLO, Good Morning.
MASTER LEO SMITH.
PIANO SOLO, In the Twilight.
MASTER GEORGE FROELICH.
CLARINET SOLO, Summer Night.
MASTER CLARENCE FLAGG.
PIANO SOLO, Golden Star Galop.
MASTER FRANK FOREMAN.
PIANO SOLO, Artistic Waltzes.
MISS MADGE BENNETT.
VIOLIN SOLO, Berceuse Slave.
MASTER EDWIN AUSTIN.
PIANO SOLO, Graziella Menuet.
MASTER EARL POWERS.
VIOLIN SOLO, Rhapsody.
MISS SADIE BLOCKS.
PIANO SOLO, Waverly Schottische.
MASTER VERNE HAWLEY.
PIANO SOLO, The Fountain.
MISS VIRGINIA PURCELL.
MARCH.....ORCHESTRA

MONDAY EVENING.
PIANO DUET, Sparkling Dew.
MISS LILLIE SMITH AND NORA PLAGGE.
PIANO SOLO, New Year's March.
MISS VIRGINIA PURCELL.
PIANO SOLO, Minuet al Antico.
MISS GRACE FREEMAN.
PIANO SOLO, Caprice Fantaisique.
MISS MAUDE MEYER.
PIANO SOLO, Tarantello.
MISS LYDIA SOLT.
BANJO SOLO, Selected.
MISS M. C. MCINTOSH.
PIANO SOLO, Lauterbach.
MISS CLARA LAGESCHULTE.
PIANO SOLO, Ballet Music.
MISS NORA PLAGGE.
PIANO SOLO, Last Smile.
MISS ROSE LAGESCHULTE.
VALSE.....JUNIOR ORCHESTRA
PIANO SOLO, Come Back to Erin.
MISS MALINDA BOEHMER.
PIANO SOLO, Elftentanz, op. 43, No. 2.
MISS TINA FRIEDBURG.
PIANO SOLO, 2nd Valse.
MASTER VERNE HAWLEY.
PIANO SOLO, Last Hope.
MISS HEULAH OTIS.
PIANO SOLO, Ballet des Papillons.
MISS LILLIE SMITH.
PIANO SOLO, Waltz in E.
MISS MOLLIE FRIEDBERG.
MARCH.....ORCHESTRA

TUESDAY EVENING.
PIANO DUET, Valse de Concert.
MISS LILLIE SMITH AND TINA FRIEDBURG.
PIANO SOLO, Reverie.
MISS RUBY SIMPSON.
OVERTURE, Ivanhoe.....ORCHESTRA
PIANO SOLO, Rondo Capriccio.
MISS MARY PUTNAM.
VIOLIN SOLO, Swiss Air.
MISS MYRTLE KILTZ.
PIANO SOLO, Rondell.
MISS GRACE LOWELL.
PIANO DUET, Championship March.
MISS LYDIA SOLT AND HEULAH OTIS.
PIANO SOLO, Dreaming by the Brook.
MISS LOUISE BOEHMER.
SELECTED.....ORCHESTRA
PIANO SOLO, Magic Fire.
MISS CORNELIA SMITH.
VIOLIN SOLO, Seventh Air Varie.
MISS ALICE THOMPSON.
PIANO SOLO, Concerto op. 25 Gilm Last.
MISS HELEN ROBERTS (Movement)
PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES.
PROF. J. I. SEARS.
SELECTED.....ORCHESTRA

Less Than Half Rates to California.

Chicago & North-Western R'y tickets sold July 6 to 13; return limit August 31. Special train party, personally conducted, will leave Chicago 11:59 p.m., Tuesday, July 9th; leave Omaha 6 p.m., Wednesday, July 10. Parties can join enroute. Stops will be made at Denver, Colorado Springs, Greenwood Springs and Salt Lake, passing enroute the finest scenery of the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains. The party will be limited in number and under personal direction of the Tourist Department, Chicago & North-Western R'y. Send stamp for illustrated itinerary and map of San Francisco to W. B. Kniskern, G.P. & T.A., 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. 17

C. F. Hall Co., Cash Dealers, Dundee.

Read descriptions, see our prices and know that you will find the goods exactly as represented. Advertising oratory is played out. The article, the kind and the cost is our style.

Lot of 3,000 summer skirts, including cotton crash skirts, 19c; lined crash skirts, 49c; white duck skirts, 25c; fancy duck skirts in blue, 49c; also tan, blue and gray covert cloth skirts, made in walking skirt styles, worth \$1.50, we offer at 49c; 2,000 children's dress, special snap, 25, 39 and 44c; ladies' duck suits, in blue and black, nicely trimmed, 49c.

Clothing. We offer all-wool men's suits, best makes, serge linen, all new styles, \$9.00 and \$12.00, values \$5 and \$6.50. In 30 years of business we have never shown values equal to these. Consider this statement. Youtis' 3-

piece suits 2.69, 3.95, \$4.95; boys 2-piece suits 98c, 1.69, 1.98, \$2.25. These prices are for good goods. We obtained this lot by buying out two stocks.

Men's silk front, full size shirts 25, 39c, sample corsets 50c to \$1.50 values, size 21, at 25, 35, 38c; standard calicoes 44, 4, 3 1/2 a yard, cut to suit; unbleached sheeting, good at 4 1/2 a yard; 10-4 sheeting at 16c a yard, 79c for Boys' solid shoes, men's at 98c. Come, and at once, standard calico, nicely trimmed wrappers, with special fitted waist, at 49c. C. F. HALL CO.

Thomas Monaghan.

Thomas Monaghan, an old and most highly respected citizen of Wauconda township, dropped dead while at work in his field, Tuesday afternoon. The cause of death is ascribed to neuralgia of the heart from which the deceased had suffered for years. He was sixty years of age and leaves a widow. No other relatives are in the vicinity in which he had lived for many years. The funeral will be held this afternoon from the family residence, three and one-half miles south of Wauconda.

Low Rates West and Northwest this Summer

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Salt Lake, Denver and other Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast points, as well as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dakota Hot Springs, etc., at greatly reduced rates, with favorable return limits, on various dates during the summer season. Frequent fast trains, through sleeping cars, chair cars, dining cars. The best of everything. For dates of sale and full particulars, inquire of ticket agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

PALATINE LOCALS.

(Continued from first page)

Mat Richmond and family, Agnes Daniels and Lena Andermann attended the field exercises of the Normal school at Engelwood Saturday. They were not injured in the collapse of the grand stand and report a fine time and very interesting exercises.

Among those who will put in telephones are: A. S. Olms, residence and store; H. W. Meyer, store; H. Hitzeman, store; Henry Senne, market; Dr. Muffatt, office; A. G. Smith, office; Peter Knowe, residence; George Fair, residence; Mrs. West, residence; I. Fox, saloon.

Palatine High school defeated the Carnations last Saturday by a score of 23 to 1. The Chicago team was not an item in the game from start to finish and our team out-played them at every point. The only score made by the Chicago team was in the second inning when the ball was lost in the grass by a one base hit.

Wm. Alberts committed suicide at Arlington Heights by cutting his throat with a razor. The deed was probably done Sunday night, but nothing was known of it until Thursday afternoon, when some children looked into the windows and discovered his body on the floor in a pool of blood. Domestic troubles was the cause of the deed.

Will Sell Residence.

By reason of business interests, which necessitates a change of location, I will sell my residence property in Palatine, n. e. cor. Chicago Avenue and Benton street, at a price several thousand dollars less than cost. No more desirable residence property can be found. Modern in every particular. This property has hot and cold water plant, also gas plant for cooking and lighting, all of which are known to be most convenient and economical sources of comfort found in any residence property. I mean business and believe will be able to interest anyone who contemplates locating in Palatine, or desires to make a good investment. Payments to suit. Clear abstract of title from government down to date now in hand. It will be a pleasure to show property and talk over the matter. A. L. SMITH, Palatine, Ill.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. E. M. Fletcher.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

C. & N. W. Ry.					
WEEK-DAY TRAINS.			SUNDAY TRAINS.		
NORTH.			SOUTH.		
LV. Chicago	AR. Pal'me	AR. Bar't'n	LV. Bar't'n	LV. Pal'me	AR. Chic
7:30am	8:29am	8:45am	5:25am	5:34am	6:35
8:10	9:05	9:17	5:50	5:58	6:55
10:50	11:49	12:00 m	6:35	6:45	7:46
1:30 pm	2:25pm	2:30	7:00	7:09	8:10
3:27	4:25	4:35	7:30	7:40	8:40
5:01	5:54	6:03	9:22	9:32	10:15
6:01	7:03	7:15	9:30	9:40	10:40
6:35	7:35	7:50	12:30pm	12:40pm	1:40
8:00	8:55	9:05	2:35	2:45	3:50
11:35	12:28	12:40	4:59	5:08	6:05
			6:40	6:57	7:45

SUNDAY TRAINS.					
NORTH.			SOUTH.		
LV. Chicago	AR. Pal'me	AR. Bar't'n	LV. Bar't'n	LV. Pal'me	AR. Chic
4:00am		4:59am	7:30am	7:40am	8:35pm
8:00	8:53	9:03	12:30pm	12:40pm	1:40pm
9:10	10:19	10:32	4:25	4:35	5:40
1:30pm	2:35pm	2:50pm	4:59	5:09	6:05
4:45	5:45	5:55	8:45		9:45
6:35	7:35	7:50	9:05	9:15	10:15
11:35	12:28	12:40			

Saturday only.

Light for Advertisers.

A man who gropes about in the dark is very uncertain of attaining his object—so is the advertiser who attempts to place his wares before the public in the dark. He can however, emerge

From Darkness and Uncertainty

Into Light and Security

BY THE AID OF THE

REVIEW

Which has been brightened and recharged with the electricity of push and enterprise. It has kept pace with the progress of the times. By its reliability it has established itself as an unquestionable authority and has advanced into the full confidence of its readers, who have benefited by its use.

Our News Columns

Are always filled with the choicest matter and we aim to publish ALL the local happenings of interest in this vicinity. We ask the co-operation of every one to help us by sending in items. Subscribe for THE REVIEW and keep in touch with the people and the doings of your friends.

JOB PRINTING

We print anything from a common card to a full-sheet colored poster and assure satisfaction. Prices reasonable, let us estimate on your work